



ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ИНСТИТУТ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА
ИМ. А.С. ПУШКИНА

ММ

**ПЕРЕСЕКАЯ ГРАНИЦЫ:
МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ
КОММУНИКАЦИЯ
В ГЛОБАЛЬНОМ
КОНТЕКСТЕ**

*Сборник материалов
I Международной
научно-практической конференции
14–16 февраля 2018 г.*

Москва

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА
им. А. С. ПУШКИНА

**ПЕРЕСЕКАЯ ГРАНИЦЫ:
МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ
КОММУНИКАЦИЯ
В ГЛОБАЛЬНОМ КОНТЕКСТЕ**

**Сборник материалов
I Международной научно-
практической конференции
14–16 февраля 2018 г.**

Москва
2018

Куликова О.В. ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ТЕКСТОВ ЗАКРЫТОГО ТИПА (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОГО ДИСКУРСА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО БИЗНЕС-СООБЩЕСТВА).....	157
Культепина О.А. КОРПУСНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ КУЛЬТУРНО-СПЕЦИФИЧЕСКИХ УСТОЙЧИВЫХ СОЧЕТАНИЙ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ РКИ ПРОДВИНУТОГО УРОВНЯ.....	160
Курьжко В.О., Золотарёва Л.А. СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА СРАВНЕНИЙ С РУССКОГО НА КОРЕЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК НА ПРИМЕРЕ ЧЕТЫРЕХ ПЕРЕВОДОВ РАССКАЗОВ Л.Н. ТОЛСТОГО «ЧЕМ ЛЮДИ ЖИВЫ» И «МНОГО ЛИ ЧЕЛОВЕКУ ЗЕМЛИ НУЖНО».....	162
Лац Й. ОБРАЗ РОССИИ В ПЛАКАТАХ LOESJE.....	164
Лебедева М.Ю. РОЛЬ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ.....	166
Ли С.И. ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ЖАРГОНИЗМОВ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ КИТАЙСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ).....	169
Лимай Э. ПЕРЕВОДЫ РОМАНА «АННА КАРЕНИНА» НА АЛБАНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.....	172
Го Лихун ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМЫ КАК ДЕТЕРМИНАНТА ЛЕКСЕМЫ «МАТЬ» В РУССКОМ И КИТАЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.....	174
Лука С.Г. РОЛЬ УЧИТЕЛЯ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА В МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ УЧАЩИХСЯ.....	176
Луппова А.А., Сомин А.А. КОНФЛИКТНАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ С УЧАСТИЕМ ЛИНГВИСТОВ-ЛЮБИТЕЛЕЙ В СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ МЕДИА.....	179
Мадиева Г.Б., Алиакбарова А.Т. ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ АНТРОПОНИМОВ КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА.....	181
Мадиева Г.Б. ОНОМАСТИКА КАЗАХСТАНА: МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНАЯ КОММУНИКАЦИЯ И ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ.....	184
Мадиева Г.Б., Риверс Б.У., Борибаетова Г.А. МЕТАЯЗЫКОВАЯ РЕФЛЕКСИЯ КАЗАХСКИХ ТОПОНИМОВ.....	186
Мамонтов А.С., Цэдэндоржийн Э., Богуславская В.В. НАЦИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ ДВУЯЗЫЧНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ КАК СРЕДСТВО ОБУЧЕНИЯ МЕЖКУЛЬТУРНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ ГРАЖДАН МОНГОЛИИ.....	188
Марусенко Н.М. ФРЕЙМОВЫЙ ПОДХОД К ЛЕКСИКЕ В СИСТЕМЕ ЛИНГВОДИДАКТИЧЕСКОГО ОПИСАНИЯ РКИ.....	190

доктор филологических наук, профессор, Казахский национальный университет им. Аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан

А.Т. Алиакбарова

aliakbarova2014@gmail.com;

PhD докторант, Казахский национальный университет им. Аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан

ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ АНТРОПОНИМОВ КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация: в статье рассматривается трансформация антропонимов казахского языка, обусловленных разными социальными и культурными событиями. Исследование казахских имен бесценно тем, что они свидетельствуют о процессе и тенденции развития казахского языка и казахской культуры.

Ключевые слова: антропоним; антропонимическая система; трансформация имен.

A name of a person given at birth is a kind of social identification code. Linguists refer the names of the person to anthroponymy – the category of proper names which includes first name, middle name, last name, nickname, pseudonym, etc. All types of proper names are united by a common feature – the ability to call people. Among these types, only the first name or personal name has a high degree of individualization, i.e. each person has a first name, other types may be optional and relate to historical and cultural traditions of the people.

In some occasions we do not think about the meaning and form of our names. On the question of what his or her name means, why he or she was given such a name, many can not immediately answer, and only then we start to think about its value and history. The name is significant to humans and, according to Russian scientist A. F. Losev, “With names starts rational and bright understanding, mutual understanding <...>. In words and especially in the names can be transmitted all our cultural wealth, cumulated over centuries” [1: 880].

Anthroponymic system of the Kazakh language is regarded to be an essential linguocultural source of information expressing different world views, beliefs, moral and material culture, traditions and customs of the Kazakhs. According to anthropological data, we can judge the quality and level of national consciousness. It’s widely known, that anthroponymic system of any language is always in a changeable process related to the socio-political and cultural situations. It can be noticed by some anthroponyms that we do not use at all while some are renewed and widely used.

Etymology of anthroponyms have been studied and investigated from synchronic and diachronic aspects, ethnolinguistic characteristics. Scientific and systematic

studies related to theoretical problems of Kazakh anthroponymy began in the second half of the XIX century. Scientific works in this sphere are closely connected with the name of scientist Telkozha Zhanuzakov. He was the first scholar investigated Kazakh anthroponymy for the first time, having defined different types of antroponyms, grammatical and semantic characteristics, ways of formation, personal names, patronymic, surnames, pseudonyms, nicknames, semantic and functional characteristics of folk names, relation between ethnonyms and anthroponymy, toponyms and anthroponymy. Considering the Kazakh antroponyms from the point of view of their occurrence, T. Zhanuzakov identifies four periods: I – antroponyms of ancient Turkic epoch, II – antroponyms of the middle ages, III – antroponyms of the XVII–XIX centuries, IV – antroponymic system of post-revolution period (from 1917 to present). Also, antroponyms are studied from linguistic, historical-ethnographic perspectives. In T. Zhanuzakov's opinion professors and I. Kenesbaev are founders of Kazakh anthroponymy. Kh. Zhubanov analysed syntactic structure of compound personal names such as Koilybai (a rich man owned a great many sheep), Zhylykybai (a rich man with lots of horses), Tuyebai (a rich man with lots of camel) and I. Kenesbaev investigated simple and compound personal names, personal names borrowed from Arabic and Iranian, surname suffixes, their orthography [2: 14–15].

Kuldeeva G.I. studies the antroponymic system of the Kazakh language presenting the formation and development of Kazakh antroponymic system based on the historical and cultural traditions, material and moral culture of the Kazakhs. She reports about the development of twentieth century male and female personal names and their influence to each other. Linguist shows the changes in antroponymic system collected in five regional centers of Kazakhstan (Kyzylorda, Atyray, Aktobe, Shymkent, Zhambyl) during the period of 1920–2000 years.

According to G.I. Kuldeeva new Kazakh personal names of the investigated period due to the historical and chronological context can be divided into three groups:

1. Anthroponyms related to the period of the Great War (pre-war, post-war, during war times – 1940–1950 years): Zhenis (victory), Sagynysh (crave peace), Saktagan (stayed safe), Beibit (peace), Mergen (well aimed), Soldatbek (soldier+bek), Azat (liberal).

2. Anthroponyms related to the socio-economic and cultural transformation (1950–1980 years): Gagarin, Kosmosbek (cosmic space+bek), Sputnik (Satellite).

3. Anthroponyms related to the revival of national traditions, national culture and national language of the Kazakh people (1980–2000 years). Most of the personal names consist of two antroponymic components. For instance: Elnur (kaz. el «motherland», «country» + arab, nur «ray», «light»), Saulegul (kaz. Saule «ray», «shine» + persian gul «flower»), Erbol (er «man», «strongman» + bol «be»), Erlan (kaz. er «man», «strongman» + turk. lan, ulan, «child», «son»), Asemgul (asem «beautiful» + persian gul «flower», Mainur (month may + arab. nur «light») Zhanagul (kaz. zhana «new»+ gul «flower» and etc.) [3: 37].

According to the data given by the Committee of Statistics Kazakhstan nowadays young parents prefer short and beautiful names to their newborns, mostly westernized names, some of them even without taking into account their meanings. For modern Kazakhstan the interaction of nations living on its territory is considered to be an actual problem in giving name. Interaction between nations leads to mutual influence of the languages and, accordingly, to the transformation of names.

One of the factors of formation of national identity is linked to the multi-ethnic character of Kazakhstan which have affected on anthroponymic system of modern Kazakh language and still continues to affect. Kazakh (Turkic) names are found in mono-ethnic families as well as in interethnic ones. While in mono-ethnic families parents usually give their children names with Turkic roots, in interethnic families there are names from different ethno-linguistic levels, including Kazakh names. Special studies are needed to explore the problems of interaction between ethnically related and unrelated naming systems.

Anthroponymic system of the modern Kazakh language is developing, and this it is not isolated from anthroponymic systems of other languages. We have witnessed the formation and development of Kazakh anthroponymic system with the help of scientific works considered. The fund of Kazakh anthroponymy is increasing year by year.

To conclude, our aim is to save very rich linguistic material of the Kazakh language by collecting and systematizing personal names and surnames which are usually varying due to the changeable political and social situations in society.

Литература

1. Kuldeeva G.I. Antroponimicheskaya sistema sovremennogo kazakhskogo yazyka (Anthroponymic system of modern Kazakh language): cand. phil. scien. ... diss.: 10.02.02 – Kazan: Kazan state university. 2001. 337 p.
2. Losev A. F. Philosophy of name // Genesis. Name. Space. M., 1993. 880 p.
3. Zhanuzakov T.Zh. Kazakh esimderinin tarihy (History of Kazakh names). Linguistic and historical ethnographic analysis. – Almaty: Science, 1971. 218 p.

G.B. Madieva, A.T. Aliakbarova

TRANSFORMATION OF ANTHROPONYMS IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Abstract: this article is devoted to the transformation of Kazakh anthroponyms, associated with various social and historical events. The investigation of Kazakh naming system is significant as personal names demonstrates the general process and trends of development of the Kazakh language and the Kazakh culture

Keywords: anthroponym; anthroponymic system; transformation of personal names.