

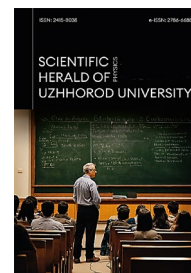
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## Semantic and functional features of hybrid words in the modern Kazakh language

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### Abstract

**Relevance.** The relevance of the study is that the description of the nominal category of hybrid names in the modern Kazakh language combines two main aspects – semantic and functional, concerning the specific features of the category and its internal organisation. The specific features of the category can be perceived in comparison with neighboring classes, namely verb and adjective.

**Purpose.** The purpose of the study is to determine the models of hybrid nominations in the modern Kazakh language, substantiating the structural and semantic characteristics of hybrid names, considering the morphological structure and features of the implementation of word-formation models.

**Methodology.** Structuring a nominal category, for its part, requires lexical networks, the principle of construction of which is not necessarily specific for a given system of names to morphological and syntactic properties, such as gender indication and mass character, to distinguish between different types of nouns grouped by distinguishing semantic features. There is no universal expression, given that language hybrids are heterogeneous and each deserves individual and complete consideration. Nominal typology seems essential for describing and understanding names.

**Results and Conclusions.** The study of the rules of morphological construction of nouns, the study of nominal polysemy, the interpretation of the noun anaphora, the construction and interpretation of determinants and expansions in the nominal group, among other things, require the differentiation of different types. It seems impossible to assemble different named types into a single taxonomy, because the principles of constructing these types are heterogeneous. Family nouns based on similar linguistic behavior can be formed in accordance with the principles of semantic clustering, which do not exclude each other, but can be combined. The practical significance lies in the analysis of foreign language units in the dictionary of the modern Kazakh language, as well as their semantic and functional features.

**Keywords:** Hybrids; borrowed words; word-formation models; morphological structures; derivatives; composites.

### Introduction

Hybrids are part of a universal linguistic evolution that emphasises emotional relations with languages, causes a

lot of controversy and polarises, on the one hand, the pole of the folk language, condemned by purists, on the other, the pole of the identity of speakers, and their struggle for

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the legitimization of their speech. Linguistic hybrids are very well-compiled and readable collection that raises important and interesting questions about hybrids from several standpoints: linguistic, analytical, sociolinguistic, historical and political. These issues are becoming increasingly relevant in the globalised world today. Through the name, an assertion or even a claim to linguistic hybridity arises, where the intermediate is ambivalent in nature: it turns out to be inclusive and as such, identifying, but also excluding a sign of otherness [1]. However, such a binary approach turns out to be suboptimal in several respects. First of all, because individuals, including groups and societies, are and are becoming more and more complex, since forms of migration, other than expulsion, are not limited to the flow of poorly trained or untrained labour, for which a hybrid is a sign of lack of choice conditioned upon lack of skills. On the other hand, the migration of people better trained in bilingualism, among other things, changes and complicates the situation. Thus, the number of subjects capable of deliberately playing with transcoding increases [2].

A linguistic hybrid is always nothing but the result of a sociolinguistic process. Its aspect is that the elements of the names are distributed between one code and another. Two types of configurations are meant by modalities. The first is the alternation or switching of codes, which connects speech segments and individual elements that are transcoding signs in one language with others according to the emblematic name. The second is the interference form, the mixing of the code, that is, the production of terms of hybrid education that intersect the Kazakh language mixture. Both code switching and their mixing are the product of language contact, they involve completely different linguistic management. The mixing of codes is practiced at the intra-phrasal level, at the level of words, syntagmas or sentences [3]. In words, everything visible boils down to the possible identification of this phenomenon as part of the lexicon, but in fact lexical aspects are often closely mixed with morphemic considerations. Most often it is an association of a lexeme belonging to one language with a morpheme taken from another. In the case of native speakers, the hybrid consists of a lexeme of the second language and a morpheme of the first language for the simple reason that mastering vocabulary is easier than grammar of another language [4]. Vocabulary can be learned in isolation, from case to case, grammar forms a system and therefore turns out to be more complex [5].

The problem of hybridisation is always associated with any hybrid language, the same applies to Kazakh. The syntactic structure follows the modern language, which itself is a mixture of traditional and standard [6; 7]. Extremely diverse and pronounced foreign language elements are inserted into this structure through strengthening and modernisation to the approval of linguistic diversity and the introduction of the corresponding term. Different hybrid nominal types cannot coexist in one structure divided into additional classes. This impossible unification identifies different ways of semantic structuring of such names. Typology works in the "ontological" mode, when typing is aimed at comparing the referential properties of nouns by the type of designated objects and their specific linguistic construction [8]. The

principle of classification is to divide reality into additional categories, possibly subdivided and hierarchised. Classification works in a "functional" mode when typing is based on a description of a relation or a reference function. Terms are grouped together due to descriptive features that do not depend on ontological classification, but combine elements of predication. Referents are usually described as arguments in a predicative relation encoded by a noun, and models do not exclude each other and allow combinations with ontological types [9-11].

The purpose of the study is to determine the models of hybrid nominations in the modern Kazakh language, substantiating the structural and semantic characteristics of hybrid names, considering the morphological structure and features of the implementation of word-formation models.

## Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of the study consisted of the following approaches to the study of this topic: terminological, lexico-semantic, philological. The terminological method implies the principles of classical terminology, which favor synchronous measurement focused on the present. It interprets the integration of the hybrid dimension into the terminological description of the domain to give a more complete idea of their structure and conducts his research in the linguistic rather than in the subject area, focusing on relatively short and close periods of time. Methodological tools include a retrospective dimension in their approach, considering the nature and thematic spread of hybrid names in the Kazakh language. Onomasiological orientation is just as important as the analysis of data from the corpus, representing a very useful mechanism in this context. Indeed, its multidisciplinary is not a denial of domains, on the contrary, it should take them into account at every step of the analysis, which needs to be supplemented with other approaches identifying "discursive communities" that are within the framework of linguistics and prefer a broader framework, and as a rule, terminological "dynamics".

The lexico-semantic method allows trying to establish a satisfactory descriptive balance about the possibility of using hybrid resources, which are central to assessing their practical value, along with their internal scientific value, as a reflection of the Kazakh language analysis. When trying to identify the needs of different teams in terms of semantic lexical resources, it becomes clear that the needs are large, but they are diverse and rarely clearly identified. Such important qualities as the degree of subtlety or detail of descriptions, their theoretical binding and structure remain unclear or are consistent with very classical structuring schemes. The prudent attitude is to develop consistent hybrid resources in relation to the theoretical and technical vision by implementing bridges known as lexical insertion, which are all channels that will filter and reformat these elements according to needs. A semantic description relating to each value of a lexeme taken separately is necessary to determine a specific strategy for distinguishing values. Considering that the study of creativity in language and representation, even elementary, probably involves the decomposition of the theory of the meaning of a hybrid word into necessary and sufficient conditions related to the differentiation and representation of meaning.

At first glance, the philological approach is only a set of studies without any scientific unity. Everything that serves to restore or illustrate the past has the right to find a place in it. Understood in an etymological sense, it includes grammar, exegesis, and criticism. The study of language from its standpoint of formal material contrasts philological methodology with sciences that do not concern grammar or linguistics. In this limited sense, it is the study of languages, forms and their use, and the study of various processes that led to the development of linguistic knowledge and colloquial speech about hybrid names in the Kazakh language. This method is aimed at researching, preserving and interpreting terms, including comparing examples of expressions and its various variations. In fact, by limiting the name to the designation of synchronic linguistics in its structural age, the "new criticism" overlooks the possibility that the philological mechanism can impose another branch of linguistic knowledge as a methodological mentor, which conveys a certain number of ideas that precede the formation of modern science.

## **Results and Discussion**

Lexical hybrid is defined as a neologism that arose mainly as a result of hybridisation, considered as a specific process of lexical creativity, combining the mechanisms of derivation and direct borrowing. This process is carried out by adding a foreign element borrowed directly from a particular language. The formants of hybrids are characterised by a lack of independence in the borrowing language. The structure of lexical alternations has a functional distribution. The meaning of the hybrid is constructed from the meaning of the lexical base. This causes a situation of lexical diglossia, in which the structure of the lexical unit reveals the presence of several languages and when one language always performs a high function to the detriment of another, which always performs a low function. Lexical alternations against the background of the general movement of language are a translation of the permanent struggle, on the one hand, the spirit of freedom, the search for new things, which stimulates the creativity of speakers to fulfill their function of "inventors of words", often colored with national flavor, and, on the other hand, the spirit of tradition paralysing it, conservation in the name of norm and established order. They are independent of the law inherent in the linguistic system, which implies both variability and immutability, they are an ideological aspect of the movement that conveys social dynamics, at least by virtue of nominal lexical alternation. Moreover, in linguistics, the terms hybrid and hybridisation go beyond the traditional framework of morphology and vocabulary, which is explained by the generic semantics of the concept itself, which arose as a result of crossing varieties of meanings [12].

Verbal interaction in a switchable discourse brings two real bilingual aspects face to face, capable of limiting common coding and decoding actions in a true transcultural complicity that goes beyond a simple cross-cultural comparison. There is a whole game space here: languages are played in contact, as on a real instrument, and this can bring joint pleasure, risking being a mysterious function, a simple fact of exclusion from the game.

Mastering the function of interpretation, which forms bilingual competence and the ability to metalinguistic construction, allows each of the two languages to make up a resource for a bilingual attributing a different meaning. Code mixing occurs unintentionally and is based on limited, sometimes very limited, second language proficiency, while the first language compensates for these shortcomings [13]. Communicative needs put the speaker in a delicate position with a more or less vague sense of incompetence, which requires compensatory strategies from a sociolinguistic point of view [14]. In fact, if borrowing or tracing paper is hidden by using a mixed term, with differentiated treatment depending on the degree of difficulty of assigning elements of a second language to a word, then the speaker may eventually try to convince himself of the correctness of the assumption. In other words, the very fact of compensation for deficiencies can lead to real compensation, as an unlawful recognition. Therefore, manufacturers of real hybrids can show ambivalent attitudes: either, in conscience, feel guilty in front of a competent interlocutor, or, to deceive him, pretend to be equal.

The very evolution of contiguous languages, contexts and terminological production, opposes the strong hardening of hybrid speech. Even when it takes on a hidden function, it can be called upon to evolve, more or less insignificantly, to the extent that it can continue to stand out. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that the hybrid is not or cannot be transmissible and evolutionary. Every situation generates a simple refraction, that is, imitation, little distorted by the observed reality itself [15; 16]. Probably, there is a limit to the reproducibility of the hybrid, and in addition, the whole issue of the revival of linguistics in the hands of more or less incompetent speakers looms. Languages are completely mistakenly perceived as closed cases. Their native speakers are easily likened to an ideal native speaker, and as a result, a bilingual speaker appears to be, so to speak, doubly ideal. Switched speech, which produces different but correct segments, is not covered by such a perspective. Mixed hybrid discourse in the Kazakh language will be perceived as incorrect, and therefore reprehensible, branded by supporters of the correct use. This will indicate the lack of linguistic competence of the speaker or interlocutor. From a more specific standpoint, we are talking about stigmatisation, not so much about guilt, but about the difference, about the social and linguistic variety, which is aimed at minority languages and foreign languages [17; 18].

Interference can occur between any languages, including distant languages. Code switching has a completely different nature. This is manifested, at least, in the inclusion of transcoding labels in the discourse. However, these elements may not always be considered foreign if it is a borrowing that is incorporated into the receiving language and therefore has lost all foreign character. Phrases represent the same ambivalence, but in addition, one can observe switching in syntagmas, sentences, and even speech, in a more or less balanced alternation, including elements that are suitable for different codes, correct, corresponding to the norm of each of the languages that are invoked within the framework of true discourse. At the syntagma level, and especially at the

sentence level, we are talking about copied or mixed syntactic structures, which are all the more difficult to detect, since the lexical design can be perceived as conformal to the standards of the displayed Kazakh language [19]. Mixed discursive forms presuppose the presence of a bilingual transmitter or carrier representing a certain degree of bilingualism. The layman willingly presents a bilingual as a person who thinks in two languages, an exceptional being who perfectly knows two language codes, as well as, undoubtedly, two cultures. Code switching, however, is a modality in which a speaker or writer can use their bilingual skills, which, without achieving perfection, are high. Specific forms with their own phrasal and intonational bends allow only members of the community to recognize and understand each other.

The type of borrowing also represents a certain degree of hybridity, given its etymologically contrasting structure, where foreign and native elements alternate more or less clearly. Nevertheless, the fusion of allogeneic and indigenous features inherent in any borrowing integrated into the new system is observed not only at the word-formation, but also at the phonetic level. Therefore, it is important not to confuse the hybridity of borrowings with that which characterises neologisms created with the help of allogeneic formants [20]. In the first case, the hybridity observed at all levels of the language arises as a result of the adaptation of borrowing from the mechanisms of the aboriginal system. It is at the derivational level that it is most noticeable, hence the tendency of some linguists to call such borrowings hybrid. In the second case, hybridity is primarily associated with a generative mechanism that allows creating new lexicons using different morphological types of allogeneic formants, which are combined either with the root basis or with an element that came from another foreign language. Thus, in the case of true hybrids, opposition is a feature inherent, first of all, in the derivational mechanism that generates vocabulary with an alien formant, whereas in the case of borrowing, hybridity may not affect the derivational mechanism. When observed in this regard, affixal education with a foreign basis has a root formant. The mechanism of hybridisation is opposite to the mechanism of assimilation of borrowings at the derivational level, and the latter leads to a decrease in the allegheny of the vocabulary generated in relation to its lexical base of foreign origin [21].

The architecture of terms and names demonstrates a variety of initiatives and linguistic variability, because lexical and discursive elements associated with elements of the Kazakh language are borrowed from Russian, English or local languages. Hybridisation manifests itself as the crossing of local languages or foreign languages with Kazakh. But instead of these phenomena of language contact and interference forming homogeneous structures, it is rather a structural heterogeneity, both diachronic and synchronic, which arises from them and which from the very beginning marks the foundations of the matrices of hybrid words and sentences. Hybrid discourse and its bearers are reprehensible precisely because they do not correspond to the idea of the world and of man in the form of a two-pronged series: speaker, language, people, nation, state [22]. This speaker covers two languages and, consequently, all the other mentioned referents. It potentially attacks a unitary concept consisting of a people,

a nation and a state, and is found in this suspicious, potentially dangerous factor of instability. This logic of inclusion hides a special, albeit widespread, concept of identity, individual or collective [23]. The hybrid fits into logic through its inherent duality, inconsistency, or, in any case, the unexpected, non-standard nature of the elements it connects. It is always singular in relation to the mass, because it is intended to be in the minority.

Since the foreignness of a morphological element is a variable concept, depending on the different degree of assimilation of this element in the borrowing language, it is not always easy to trace its contours. With regard to the creation of hybrids, it seems that one of the criteria for the alienness of the formant is its non-autonomy in the borrowing language, in contrast to the autonomy of its equivalent. In other words, it is an element directly borrowed from a foreign language to create a hybrid derivative. His criterion seems to confirm its usefulness for distinguishing primarily hybrids by composition, which makes it possible to distinguish hybrids of formally related structures, such as some modern recompositions or wallet words. Although some hybrid formants may sometimes have a certain autonomy in the Kazakh language, this autonomy is the result of the transition from the basic hybrid, which may be a consequence of another type of conversion, namely adjectivation. The greatest problems are caused by the differentiation of suffix hybrids, while the allogeneity of suffixes is less clear than that of other types of formants. If for non-suffixal hybrid formants, the relevant parameter of allogeneity may be their non-autonomy in the language, in contrast to the autonomy of their equivalents in the borrowed language, this criterion does not apply to suffixes, which by their nature are related morphemes. The foreignness of non-suffixal formants is especially evident due to the conversion mechanism that characterises the process of their borrowing: the autonomy of an element in the borrowing language is opposed to the non-autonomy of this element in the borrowing language [24; 25].

Word-formation models of hybrid names in the modern Kazakh language are divided into three main types: hybrid derivatives, hybrid contaminants, hybrid composites. Lexical derivation consists in linking an affix to a lexical base using a prefix, suffix, or parasynthesis to obtain a new lexical unit. The basis is taken from a local or foreign language, and the affixes are borrowed from standard Kazakh. However, the forms copy the morphosyntactic structure of the Kazakh vocabulary [26]. Also, the analysis of subjects shows that there is a suffixal derivation with names, and inflectional derivation with verbs. Derivational word formation can consist of prefixes using the formula external prefix + internal lexeme: gidroushak, velozhuris, fototylshi, avtotasymal, nanokor, megazhoba, supertek, supermukaba, transulttyk, transkurylyktyk, fotokorme, fotokorinis, avtoduken, fotokadagalau, avtosaty, avtoshygyr, fotokondyrgy, fotomare, fotooner, telehikaya, teletuyndy, teletusirim, telekopir, telekoremen, telemunara, teleoyin, kyberkauipsizdik, kyberkarashi, kyberkylmysker, kybershabuyl, avtoapat, avtoalem, avtoaeskooy, avtobeket, avtoseru, velozharys, velozhoryk, velosayahat, avtoshabandos, avtotasygysh, avtotygyr, avtokurezhol, avtosheberkhana, antidagdarys, antikakilik, ekozhuve, ekoortalyk, gidrozhuic. And also using suffixes

and formulas internal suffix + external token or internal token + external suffix. For example, karu, identifikattau, gydrofobytk, avariyaalyk, induksialyk, biznesinkubatsiyalau, inertsialyk, inovatsialik, nagraddau, identifikattau, attestattau, katalogtau, asfalttau, zariadtau, orthogonalandyru, akumulatorlyk, inspektsiyalau, evakuatsialau, intradybystykkaru, aparatkhana.

Hybrid nomination models recognise popular hybrid compound names. These are nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives. They are hybrid because their components come from multiple languages. They arise because of the desire of the speakers to convey the specifics to the referent. Indeed, illiterate and striving to express themselves in the Kazakh language, the population creates hybrid language combinations that can be lexical creations, such as tracing paper, lexicalization, truncation or simplification. However, whatever process is used, each compound word has its own structure. It can be an association of two nouns or an association of a noun with an adjective, adverb or preposition [27]. An example is such contaminants based on hybrid formations: facemolda (facebook + mold), aikafon (aikai + iPhone), wikimak (wikipedia + akymak), babker (bapker + babki), Brekzittenu (Brekzit + tenu), spontsmen (sport + pont), neturgyn (Internet + turgyn), feisokshe (facebook + okshe), katerrorist (kater + terrorist), tostagram (toy + instagram), zhaskrimination (zhas + discrimination), amblogger (ambepap + blogger), toygustator (toy + taster), baibekyu (buy + barbecue), zhaskrimination (zhas + discrimination), zhemuar (jeu + memoir). From the morphosyntactic standpoint, the sentences are modeled on standard Kazakh and on the model of foreign languages [28]. It should be noted that there are isolated cases of resuming the speech of young people, made up of terms borrowed from rap, slam and SMS writing. This way of communication confirms many borrowings. Thus, this mixture of languages clearly expresses a sense of complicity between the various subjects of communication. For example, zhexikoru (zhaksy koru + zhek koru), kyrtyktau (kuttyktau + kyrty), doshabbat (dos + mahabbat), ketimsek (ketu + belsenu), kystana (kys + astana), olfi (olu + selfi), mamamydyk (mamam + mamandyk), kost aitu (tost aitu + kosu), ozdenis (oz + izdenu), kyrpop (kyrgyz + pop), dospan (dos + duspan).

The restriction of the lexical hybrid by non-assimilated schemes, often of a subjective and individual nature, means too strong a restriction of the concept under consideration. In general, the degree of paradigmatic regularity and productivity is not a relevant criterion for distinguishing composite word formation [29]. A lexical hybrid may encompass regular and traditional formations, as well as recent neological formations, sometimes approaching hapax [30]. Composite word formation consists of the formula external lexeme + internal lexeme: Eurozhondeu, Euroaimak, avtoaudargysh, biokadlyk, gazkubir, kinozhoba, mediabeldel, mediazorlyk, kinoondiris, agrokurylym, agroonerkasip, agrosala, biootyn, biotolkujat, biosuzgi, gazkubir, dendrobak, konusbeineli, agrosayasat, avtotasygysh, kinokenestik. And also, an internal token + an external token: beynesuzhet, beynekonferensiya, beyneklip. Composite models can be copulative and determinative. Copulative composites: kultemir, kuckykbuzushylyk, dmmazir, aidarbelgi,

arakabyrga, ayakdop, auadop, zymyrantasygysh. Determinative composites: karsykurt, alemtor, zholserik, bassauda, akyrsoz, ashykhat, adilkazy, aspanserik, auaserik, berensoz, betmai, atyrsabyn, baluantas, belgitas, beltemir, betkalka, garyshailak, gumyrbayan, zholdorba, zholkapkysh, kuysandyk, kuckykkorgau, kosalem, tynymbak, unparak, galamtor, belgitakta.

Since most forms of language are symbolic in nature, it is therefore obvious that it is possible to analyse the symbolic relationship between form and meaning at the level of words, word formation and syntax. Together, these three levels of linguistic analysis constitute the field of semantics, which deals with the systematic study of the meaning of words, the relationships that exist between different meanings, and the relationships between words and entities of the conceptual universe. Two approaches are possible: either proceed from the form of the word to study its various meanings, or take the opposite standpoint. Reflecting the heterogeneity of the linguistic context, hybrid lexical features have different origins. However, their main common characteristic is that they are combinations of lexemes mainly from Russian and English [31]. Hybrids are indicators of a new identity, mainly cultural diversity: they testify to the sociolinguistic situation of plurilinguism and linguistic heterogeneity, which leads to the mixing of languages from different families, thus functioning as homogenization indices reflecting the diversity of the country as a whole, which gradually harmonizes into a single identity. Lexical alternation constitutes situations of language contact and emphasizes, if necessary, the expression of colonial heritage and translates harmonious cohabitation between the contacting languages, marked by constant presence [32-34].

All lexical formations are not the same type of formations. They are divided, if we confine ourselves for a moment to an imperfect classification, between morphological and semantic formations. In the first form, what constitutes an individual act of creation demonstrates the combination of two pre-existing elements, a base, a suffix or an affix, to create a new word. There is a lexical syntax referring to the collective system of the language, according to which a real act of creativity takes place. In the second, semantic form, the speaking subject, having access to the lexical material of the language, chooses a term to which he attaches a new meaning. The two mechanisms of dynamics and renewal are usually mixed up in the vocabulary, without getting real benefit from a clearly formulated definition that preserves the common points and points of divergence of the two concepts covered by the two terms [35; 36]. The meaning of a new lexical unit does not require additional linguistic competence, since the two added elements come from the same language, unlike lexical alternation, which in most cases requires the competence of a matrix language serving as the basis for lexical creativity [37; 38]. Such hybrids are based on the search for expressiveness for the interpretation of diachronic and, above all, synchronic thoughts or ways of thinking. They convey sociolinguistic meanings, in particular the hegemony of the Kazakh language in various aspects. Thus, etymological heterogeneity, which is a traditional indicator of lexical

hybridity, is not a relevant criterion, since such formations do not have anything wrong or hybrid in them [39-41].

Hybridisation is based on the derivational mechanism of addition of different types of formants directly borrowed from one or more foreign languages, where the lexical hybrid is a specific neological type combining the features of a derivative and borrowing. This approach allows distinguishing this concept from related concepts, showing that hybrid and assimilated borrowing are two types of lexical creativity based on opposite mechanisms, and therefore they should not be confused. At the same time, he expands the concept of hybrid beyond its classical meaning, the only one that has so far had a more or less strict methodological framework. A lexical hybrid is a scalar concept, the categorical contours of which are sometimes blurred, especially for suffixal hybrids with a Kazakh basis. In addition to classical hybrids of Kazakh origin, hybrid neologisms are currently being created mainly through sporadic elements that came from other languages. It also seems that among the various structural types of hybrids, confixal hybridisation remains the most productive. Today, partial confixation, a type characteristic primarily of the language of mass media and advertising, enjoys great productivity. Many of these formations are author's hybrids with an occasional character and a more or less complex structure. In bizarre hybrids created mainly for advertising purposes, the boundaries between confixation and composition are often blurred, and the composite structure of the hybrid evokes an exotic and new character of the referent.

### Conclusions

Thus, hybrids are a kind of artificial borrowings created from foreign lexical and word-forming morphemes composed of multilingual particles. Linguistic hybrids, like other artificial borrowings, are one of the main ways to enrich the vocabulary in the modern Kazakh language. Hybridisation is a spontaneous but fruitful process of lexical and discursive creativity in the everyday Kazakh language. At the lexical level, the same word is intersected by different languages. Consequently, it is an association of lexical and grammatical morphemes borrowed from

several languages that form lexical hybrid names. At the syntactic level, the sentences of the Kazakh language are also a linguistic mixture. Thus, lexicons and sentences are a place of syntactically constructive ingenuity that uses different languages, that is, standard Kazakh and foreign. The hybrid nature of some suffix formations is better seen due to the distinct etymological difference between their native and foreign elements. These facts demonstrate that hybridization goes beyond the classical rules of lexical and discursive formation of a standard language. Moreover, it introduces new lexemes and a new, freer and more dynamic form of expression.

The semantic-functional model assumes a certain conventionality of the use of language in relation to the cultivated structure, the outlines of which vary depending on the era, political regimes and societies. The study of hybrids at the morphological level should be primarily aimed at establishing clear criteria that make it possible to distinguish this category and distinguish it from related lexical formations. True, the hybrid structure is also a special kind of borrowing, however, the current categories are based on different word-formation mechanisms, and therefore they should be distinguished from each other. Distinguishing a hybrid at the lexical level can serve as a starting point for proposing a typology of hybrids according to various criteria, such as birth mechanisms, morphological structure, and neological functions. The decision to accept or reject lexical alternations is not at the level of the language, which only determines its creation, it is imposed on speaking subjects in accordance with their culture and socio-cultural model of society. Let's add to all this that, in fact, the flow of verbal products poured out by audiovisual means does more for the viability and acceptance of lexical hybrids in the modern Kazakh language than all the decisions of language policy in general.

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### Conflict of Interest

None.

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## **Семантичні та функціональні особливості гібридних слів у сучасній казахській мові**

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### **Анотація**

**Актуальність.** Актуальність дослідження полягає в тому, що опис номінативної категорії гібридних імен у сучасній казахській мові поєднує два основні аспекти - семантичний і функціональний, що стосуються специфічних ознак категорії та її внутрішньої організації. Специфіка категорії може бути сприйнята у порівнянні з сусідніми класами, а саме дієсловом та прикметником.

**Мета.** Метою дослідження є визначення моделей гібридних номінацій у сучасній казахській мові, обґрунтування структурно-семантичних характеристик гібридних найменувань з урахуванням морфологічної структури та особливостей реалізації словотвірних моделей.

**Методологія.** Структурування іменної категорії, зі свого боку, вимагає лексичних мереж, принцип побудови яких не обов'язково зводиться до специфічних для даної системи імен морфологічних і синтаксичних властивостей, таких як вказівка на рід і масовий характер, для розрізнення різних типів іменників, згрупованих за розрізнявальними семантичними ознаками. Універсального визначення не існує, оскільки мовні гібриди неоднорідні, і кожен з них заслуговує на індивідуальний і всебічний розгляд. Типологія іменників видається важливою для опису та розуміння імен.

**Результати та висновки.** Вивчення правил морфологічної будови іменників, дослідження іменникової полісемії, тлумачення іменникової анафори, побудова та інтерпретація детермінативів та експансій в іменній групі, серед іншого, вимагають диференціації різних типів. Звести різні іменні типи в єдину таксономію видається неможливим, оскільки принципи побудови цих типів є гетерогенними. Родинні іменники на основі схожої мовної поведінки можуть формуватися відповідно до принципів семантичної кластеризації, які не виключають один одного, але можуть поєднуватися. Практична значущість полягає в аналізі іншомовних одиниць у словнику сучасної казахської мови, а також їхніх семантичних і функціональних особливостей.

**Ключові слова:** Гібриди; запозичені слова; словотвірні моделі; морфологічні структури; деривати; композити.