Neologisms In Online Dictionaries As A Reflection Of Social Changes And Formation Of The Social Structure Of Society

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Abstract: Changes in language intertwine with changes in society: social, cultural, and historical shifts reflect on the vocabulary of the language. Extralinguistic changes transform into linguistic ones. New phenomena, concepts and objects demand the creation of new words - neologisms. Social changes result in many neologisms enriching the Kazakh language. To examine the current trends in neologisms, we analyzed the materials of the online dictionary at www.sozdik.kz and concluded that it is a useful source for neologisms in the Kazakh language. It is one of the first online dictionaries in Kazakh culture. The static analysis and classification of the data suggest that online dictionaries of neologisms remain flexible avoiding tendency to codifications.

Index Terms: language and society, information technology, language, Kazakh language, neologism, lexical innovations, online dictionaries, norm, codification, www.sozdik.kz

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1 INTRODUCTION

Over the past 20 years, Kazakhstan saw drastic socio-political, cultural and economic transformations including the implementation of a new language policy with new strategic priorities, tasks and legislation. The proclamation of the Kazakh language as an official language boosted the national consciousness of the people of Kazakhstan. In Soviet Union (1917-1991), national languages, including Kazakh, developed under heavy Soviet ideology and dominance of the Russian language. Between 1960 -1970, 80% of the Kazakh vocabulary (including terminology) consisted of borrowings that came into Kazakh from Russian. As a famous Kazakh sociolinguist, E. Suleymenova wrote: "The vocabulary of national languages formed from borrowings from the Russian language. Sources of borrowings were limited; only Russian was the source of standard in pronunciation and writing. Intensive borrowing from Russian and through the Russian language took place even where there were already relevant equivalents in the language" [1]. Currently, Kazakhstan's language policy focuses on preservation and protection of the Kazakh language as the state national language. In our opinion, Kazakh society managed to avoid the dangers of purism and supports other languages as well. Even though there is a trend to invent Kazakh neologisms rather than to use borrowed words, most neologisms come into

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Kazakh from English, Greek-Latin, Arabic, Italian and Russian The legislative framework aims to develop a sustainable language policy that protects the Kazakh language as an essential factor in strengthening national unity in Kazakhstan. The requirement to use the Kazakh language in all official documents called for the lexical and semantic expansion of the Kazakh language vocabulary to fully reflect sociocultural and scientific realities. It created an urgent need for the systematization of the Kazakh language vocabulary, its lexical means, including terminology. Kazakh people embraced the change: most of them supported the efforts to preserve and develop the Kazakh language to reinforce social significance and vitality.

2 A HISTORY OF THE PROBLEM

After the 1990s, the Kazakh language experienced a so-called "neologisms' explosion" that changed all layers of the Kazakh vocabulary. First of all, the process was characterized by establishing Kazakh words for traditionally used Russian words for concepts, phenomena, professions, things and products, scientific and technical terms. The process continues till now and involves all language layers including archaisms, historicisms, dialectisms, and professionalisms. Most neologisms are created from semantic differences, synonymic paradigm, semantic expansion of lexical units, word-formative forms. In some cases, the new words "are invented" [2,3,4]. Many researchers [5-10] studied semantic, stylistic and functional features of neologisms in general and Kazakh terminology in particular. There was work done on standardization of neologisms' spelling and their inclusion in lexicographic sources. Over 200 lexicographic works devoted to neologisms were published in recent years including dictionaries of socio-economic, legal, educational and scientific-technical terms (Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian terminological dictionaries, reference books, etc.) [7]. The government of the Republic of Kazakhstan established the official State Terminological Commission to review and approve new words and issue recommendations for the development of the Kazakh language. Its particular focus is on the Russian-Kazakh translation of legal, educational and educational documents and texts. All factors mentioned above contributed to the development of a new branch of Kazakh

linguistics devoted to neologisms.

3   RESULTS

The article is devoted to the online dictionary www.sozdik.kz that represents an innovative technological advance in the field of Kazakh lexicography. As the first of its kind in the Kazakh language, it holds a special place. Prior to the close examination of the online dictionary www.sozdik.kz, we want to emphasize the following points as relevant for our discussion:

- Technological advances change the way humanity produces and consumes information. Information technology provides wide and unlimited access to information for a significant part of the world's population [11]. The abbreviation IT stands for information technology. As artificial intelligence enters most spheres of human life, advanced computer skills are required for personal and collective success. In the information society, individuals can access and process huge volumes of the information [12]. In lexicography, artificial intelligence helps to create online dictionaries.

- The information society is the advanced stage of modern society that is based on information. Computer technology generates and optimizes human activity [12]: for example, online dictionaries can be great examples of the optimization of traditional dictionaries. Many English and French linguistic studies are devoted to online dictionaries, automated reference books, and computer translation platforms: R. Blain, B. Bougaraev, P. Bouillon, E.J. Briscoe, R.J. Byrd, N. Calzolari, M. Chodorow, K.W. Church, A. Clas, L. Clause, J. Clear, J. Dancette, Ch. Dupriez, D. Dutoit, J-L. Ferre, W.N. Francis, F. Gruhier, R.K.K. Hartmann, G. Hatherall, P. Hanks, T. Heth, M. Kay, P. Longuet, W. Meijs, J-F. Mostert, E. Picchi, J.A.H. Potet, etc. [13-15]. In Russian and Kazakh linguistics such scholars as L. Nelyubin, G. Chumarina, I. Larchenkov, V. Tabanakova, M. Kovyazina, V. Kukanova, E. Bembeev worked on the problem of online dictionaries [15].

- There is an international interest in electronic dictionaries, online glossaries, and translation platforms. We want to mention just a few of them: Electronic Dictionary and Translator ECTACO ER900; ABBYY Lingo Electronic Dictionary; Integrated Automatic Multi-Column Vocabulary KAMUS and others. In turkology, there are such dictionaries as «βerenche on-line tatarcha-ruscha su'zlek (http://www.suzlek.ru/), Tatar-Russian Online Dictionary (www.tatar.com.ru/tat-rus.php), Online Dictionary of the Tatar language tatsoft (http://tatsoft.biz/vocabulary/translate), Tatar-Russian dictionary of New Words and New Meanings (www.chelny.su/down/file_75/) [15].

- In Turk lexicography, including Kazakh lexicography, the creation of electronic dictionaries is still at the stage of formation.

- Researchers point out the following advantages of online dictionaries compared to traditional printed ones: multi-functionality – online dictionary provides more than definition or translation of a word, but includes its endings and affixes, parts of speech; relevance and dynamism – online dictionary can be updated and changed; use of multimedia tools - online dictionary can use audio, pictures, animations, video materials, graphics tools; large volume - online dictionaries contain more words than paper; universality - several online dictionaries can be used at once; convenience of finding words – search by first letters [13-15]; ability to correct – the

user can personally add a word, correct mistakes, or introduce other changes [15].

- The review of the literature devoted to the topic of online dictionaries suggests that some aspects of online lexicographical work require clarification.

The Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian online dictionary www.sozdik.kz targets general Kazakh population, especially "young people (students and schoolchildren) who study the Kazakh language." The online dictionary comprises more 120,000 of Kazakh and Russian words. It indicates that the Russian-Kazakh version consists of 73,285 units and 182,020 examples, and the Kazakh-Russian consists of 56,105 units and 111,783 examples. The online dictionary www.sozdik.kz collects, manages and processes linguistic material. It is one of the most effective and convenient ways to study the Kazakh language. As a multifunctional tool, it is also widely used for Russian-Kazakh translation. There is a need in Kazakh linguistics to conduct an enquiry into neologisms and their normalization and codification. That is why the analysis of www.sozdik.kz is highly relevant. We also describe the role of www.sozdik.kz in the development of the Kazakh language. The research is based on the lexical and socio-historical category of "linguistic norm" and reflects the lexicography framework established by L. Shcherba, Yu. Apresyan, V. Morkovkin and others. They insisted that the primary function of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries is to create and sustain a norm as well as to contribute to improving the oral culture [16-18]. Thus, dictionaries in any form perform the task of codification, systematization and standardization of language. All three functions are especially crucial for the Kazakh language. Concerning the notion of linguistic codification, we follow the tradition established by R. Syzdyk who defined codification as power "to formulate, to record and enforce correct language norms" [6]. Employing the static method, we have selected about 10,000 Kazakh neologisms out of 60,000 words at www.sozdik.kz. As follows from the analysis of empirical data, the online dictionary www.sozdik.kz is currently not engaged in normative and codifying functions and it can hardly be regarded as normative and prescriptive. As a result of the examination of neologisms in Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian online dictionaries, we concluded:

- www.sozdik.kz follows the principle of inclusion. It includes approved and unapproved neologisms. For example, for the Russian word "амнистия" the dictionary offers the approved term "рақымшылық" as well as synonyms: жазакешім / кеңшілік / кешірім / рақымшылық жасау (амнистия).

- www.sozdik.kz does not have markers for the new words formed from obsolete, dialectal and colloquial layers of the Kazakh language. Perhaps, the creators of the dictionary consider markers redundant, but in our opinion, such markers could help to choose better options especially in the context of education. Obsolete and archaic words in the online dictionary without markers confuse modern speakers of the language. Introducing markers for archaisms and obsolete words can help systematize diversity of the Kazakh language.

- www.sozdik.kz comprises all kinds of neologisms: occasional, potential, accidental (according to Yu. Stepanov "fictitious"). On the one hand, the Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian versions of the online dictionary www.sozdik.kz apply lexical parameters and functions too freely. On the other hand, www.sozdik.kz is still under construction and enables users to correct errors or add words.

Anybody can participate in creating www.sozdik.kz that presents an opportunity and a problem. People can add neologisms they like. For example, we found such confusing entries as ағлақ/ ағлақиман (мораль); астатым / дәм-татымдық / дәмдеуіш / дәмқосар / тұздық (приправа); көлбегей / көлегей / қалқа / қорған / пана / таса (прикрытие); айрықша құқық / айрықша құқықтық / артықшылық / биік дәрежелілік / жеңілдік / пұрсат (привилегия); баға анықтамалығы / баға көрсеткіші / бағанама / бағатізбе / баға тізімі / нарық көрсеткіші (прейскурант).

- www.sozdik.kz (Russian-Kazakh version) offers more than one translation option for each word. Most researchers consider it an advantage of online dictionaries. For example, G. Chumarina writes: "Traditional dictionaries lag far behind language reality. Electronic dictionaries, in turn, can be updated almost daily" [15] In our opinion, many translation options can be confusing and misleading. For example, none of the proposed variants кепілақы / кепілақша / кепілберіс / кепілдеме / қардар / кепілгер for the Russian word «гарант» can be used in official legal documents because they belong to the semantic field of "money": «деньги» (ақша), «ақы» (оплата), «беру» (отдать), «қарыз» (долг), etc. Neologisms дәмтатым / басытқы / жеңілтамақ / шайнама (snacks) are misleading as to their usage frequency as well as neologisms баяндама хат / баяндау жазбахат / баяндау хат (report).

- www.sozdik.kz lacks consistency in the entries. For example, the approved term «сәулет» (architecture) is inconsistently used in the phrases: «көп қабатты ғимараттардың орнықты архитектурасы» (architecture of multistoried buildings) «сәулет академиясы» (academy of architecture); the Russian words «аллея» (alley), «санаторий» (resort), «робот» (robot) have Kazakh equivalents саяжол / серуенкөше; шипажай; құлтемір, but most phrases use Russian borrowings: акациялы кең аллея (wide alley with acacias); санаторийге жолдама (resort package), жалпы түрдегі санаторий (general type resort), өнеркәсіптік роботтар (industrial robots).

- Kazakh linguists have to solve the problem of spelling for many neologisms and of complex words. It seems www.sozdik.kz follows no strict orthography: many neologisms have different spelling. The spelling of compound words presents the biggest difficulty. For example, қаны аздық and қаназдық (anemia); пікірсарап and пікір-сарап (review); қолдаухат and қолдау хат (petition).

- Regarding volume, Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian versions of the online dictionary differ greatly: Russian-Kazakh has much more entries than the Kazakh-Russian part. It can be explained by a higher number of users of the Russian-Kazakh version. Sometimes, two parts do not match. For example, the Kazakh word өрнек (engraving) is mistranslated as «узор» (pattern).

We collected the examples of discrepancies in Table 1.

Table 1
Discrepancies in Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian online dictionaries at www.sozdik.kz

Russian-Kazakh online dictionary	Kazakh-Russian online dictionary
1	2
гравюра жен. беземе; қырнақ; нақыш; ойма; оймыш; өрнек(ойылған сурет) выпуклая гравюра → дөнес нақыш гравюра на дереве → ағашқа жасалған өрнек обрезная гравюра → оймыш нақыш станковая гравюра → станок беземесі тоновая гравюра → өңді нақыш	беземе –гравюра қырнақ –гравюра өрнек • узор; орнамент текеметтің өрнегі → узор текемета (национальный орнамент) өрнек оймыш → аппликация өрнек салу → украшать узорами; наносить узор 2) тиснение; чеканка; резьба өрнек қондыру → выдавливать узоры; делать тиснение 3) перен. образец; модель нақыш • резьба; узор;орнамент; чеканка; инкрустация • диал. мелодия; напев; манера Syn: нақыс оймыш • орнамент • мед. воронка ойма выемка; вырез оймажаға → ворот с вырезом
сувенир базарлық; жәдігерлік; кәдесый; сувенир (ұмытпас үшін берілетін сыйлық) рекламные сувениры → жарнамалық кәдесыйлар сувениры с рекламой → жарнамалық кәдесыйлар	базарлық 1) разг. гостинец; подарок с базара базарлық жүйе → рыночная система базарлық сауда → рыночная торговля базарлық ұсыным → рыночное предложение жәдігерлік 1) памятник 2) реликвия Syn: жәдігер кәдесый - сувенир

The examination of neologisms in the online dictionary indicates that:

a) the creation of Kazakh online dictionaries passed the initial stage of formation and entered the stage of improvement;

b) www.sozdik.kz promotes the official status of the Kazakh language. It also contributes to many spheres of social life, especially education and translation;

c) as an open resource, www.sozdik.kz encourages users to be creators of the content;

d) www.sozdik.kz is the only online source for the collection, registering and systematization of neologisms in the Kazakh language;

e) www.sozdik.kz has a potential to become one of the practical and accessible online dictionaries of the Kazakh language in future;

e) www.sozdik.kz does not follow the literary norm. Because it does not have strict criteria for neologisms, the entries are sometimes confusing. In respect to neologisms, the online dictionary does not perform a normative and codifying function.

4 CONCLUSION
Overestimating the role of language in society is hard. It serves as a repository of collective knowledge while performing a communicative function. Many scholars of lexicography and semasiology observed that language reacts to the gaps in signification by creating neologisms. The topic of neologism has always been relevant and exciting: there are many studies on semantic, structural, stylistic features of

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neologisms, as well as lexicographic researches.

Language continually grows by creating neologisms. The process is in parallel with social transformation. In this regard, the online dictionary www.sozdik.kzreflects and shapes the dynamics of the language situation in Kazakhstan. It is a very particular example of the trend towards reinforcing the official status of the Kazakh language in society.

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