

**ANNOTATION**  
**to dissertation work by Nessipbay Ainur on the topic “Linguistic**  
**features of hybrid terms in the Kazakh language” submitted for the degree of**  
**Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on EP**  
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The number of new words and terms consisting of participle and derivative element has noticeably increased in the modern Kazakh language. Such formations are often used in scientific texts, mass media, in advertising and general language communication. Such structures are called hybrid words in linguistics and can be found in almost all languages.

The issue of the influence of foreign language substrates on different levels of language has been studied in linguistics for a long time and it can be seen that this phenomenon has been rapidly developing in the Kazakh language recently. The development of science, information technology, politics and economics inevitably affects the lexical system of any language. All these integration processes have led to a rapid increase in the number of foreign borrowings and the emergence of new terms. It is doubtless, that such types of terms will enrich the vocabulary and terminological resources of the Kazakh language.

**Research goals and objectives.**

The main goal of this study is to analyze the morphological structure and methods of forming hybrid terms, as well as to study the models of word formation and functional features. In addition, the research is aimed at determining the role of hybrid terms in the national terminology fund, as well as the impact on the development of the Kazakh scientific language through a comprehensive study of the linguistic nature of hybrid terms in the modern Kazakh language.

To fulfill this goal, the following **objects** are set:

- to identify the theoretical foundations of hybridity phenomenon in linguistics;
- to determine the linguistic and extralinguistic factors facilitating the formation of hybrid terms;
- to find out the types of components of hybrid terms based on their origin and to group these terms taking into account lexical and semantic characteristics;
- to classify hybrid formations in term formation by component composition and methods of formation, to develop word-formation models of hybrid terms;
- to study the use of hybrid terms in scientific texts and to determine their functional role;
- to prove the information and communicative function of hybrid terminological formations in the media space;
- to determine the place of hybrid formations in the terminology of the Kazakh language.

**Research methods.**

A set of general scientific methods was used during the research; they are methods of abstracting, formulating, generalizing, classifying, interpreting and

dictionary definitions for the analysis of linguistic features and types of hybrid terms of the modern Kazakh language.

To identify the structural and word-formation features of hybrid formations, methods of structural and semantic analysis and linguistic modeling at the level of morphemic organization of words were used.

Semantic analysis was used to identify the structural elements of hybrid terms and patterns of their formation.

The method of comparative linguistic analysis, survey methods and statistical research were used to determine the place and role of hybrid terms in scientific texts and colloquial speech.

The method of content analysis was used to identify the features of the use of hybrid terms in electronic resources and media space.

**The main rules (proven scientific hypotheses and other conclusions that constitute new knowledge), description of the main research results.** As a result of studying the linguistic features of hybrid terms in the dissertation, the following conclusions were made:

1. Hybrid terms are formed by introducing foreign words into the structure of the native language, their subsequent integration and creation of new concepts. In this regard, linguistic and extralinguistic factors influencing the terminological system are classified into primary and secondary, which is determined by the economic, socio-political, socio-psychological, cultural and scientific development of society.

2. Hybrid terms are formed from a combination of English-Kazakh words, as well as words based on Greek and Latin, with the addition of Kazakh roots. French and German words have also been integrated into the Kazakh language, forming hybrid terms based on Kazakh words. In general, most hybrid terms have Greek-Latin roots. Hybrid terms are divided into categories according to their component structure: one-component, two-component, and multi-component.

3. Hybrid terms depending on the method of their formation are divided into derivative hybrids, compound and abbreviated hybrids in the Kazakh language. Synthetic, analytical and mixed approaches were used in the formation of hybrid terms. Most of the terms in this group are derivative, compound terms of this group. The results of the statistical study showed that the number of abbreviated hybrid terms is lower than other types.

4. Hybrid terms are formed according to the following formula: "borrowed language base + original suffix"; "prefix + root/base"; there are also such word formation models as "borrowed root/base + original root/base", "borrowed abbreviated word + original root base" in the Kazakh language.

5. When studying the functional properties of these terms in scientific texts, in addition to the nominative, definitional, significative and cognitive functions, their orientation, systematizing, modeling and prognostic functions were also identified.

6. The information and communication function of hybrid terms in the media space is manifested in the accurate and understandable transmission of information in a particular scientific field, and allows for a concise and precise presentation of

complex concepts or processes. Information presented through the meanings of hybrid terms is often distinguished by scientific accuracy, completeness and informativeness.

7. Unlawful use of foreign-language substrates when using hybrid terms, despite the presence of native equivalents in the Kazakh language; failure to comply with the requirements of brevity and generally accepted norms in the formation of hybrid terms; failure to comply with language norms and inconsistency. Elimination of these shortcomings in the use of hybrid terms will contribute to maintaining the purity of the language and the development of the national scientific language.

**Justification of the novelty and significance of the obtained results:**

This is the first dissertation to conduct a comprehensive linguistic study of the language characteristics and functional features of hybrid terms created using foreign language units in the terminological system of the modern Kazakh language:

The theoretical foundations of studying the hybrid phenomenon in linguistics were determined, the typology, component composition and lexical-semantic features of hybrid terms in the Kazakh language were revealed.

Synthetic, analytical and mixed methods of term formation were identified and derivational models were created; productive and unproductive suffixes that form hybrid terms were identified; and term particles involved in term formation using an analytical approach were identified.

Functional features of hybrid terms in scientific texts were identified.

Information and communicative functions of hybrid terms in the media were analyzed, gaps in the use of hybrid terms were studied in detail, their influence on the purity of the language, their place in the terminological system of the Kazakh language and their contribution to the enrichment of the national terminology with new terms were determined.

**Compliance of the research work with the directions of development of science or state programs.** The dissertation work corresponds to the directions of development of linguistics, and the results obtained within the framework of the study can serve as a basis for consideration of current issues of the terminology system of Kazakh linguistics.

**Contribution to the preparation of each publication.** At all stages of the research, the doctoral student actively participated in the collection of bibliographic materials, their selection and analysis of language data from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. The doctoral student's contribution was also manifested in the preparation of publications reflecting the research results. The main results of the dissertation research were published in scientific papers that fully correspond to the topic of the dissertation: one scientific article was published in the Scopus and Web of Science databases, one article in a foreign scientific journal, five articles in scientific publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan and three articles at international scientific

conferences. Also it was published one textbook “Dictionary of hybrid terms” co-authored with G.T. Abikenova.

Thus, each stage of the research and the preparation of publications are the result of the doctoral student's direct contribution to the overall scientific achievement.