ON THE MEANING OF THE WORD "SNAIL" IS INCLUDED IN THE LIST HISTORICAL VOCABULARY OF THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Abstract. If the historical background of the language is strong, its future development path will be vivid. Studying the composition of the historical vocabulary of the Kazakh language from these points is one of the most important things in the modern world. In the historical vocabulary there are also Turkic-Mongolian languages along with Turkic dissimilar ones, whose names are included in the ancient lexical fund of the ancient Turkic-Mongolian languages. The essence of the word "howl", which is part of the historical dictionary of the Kazakh language, is considered in lingvosemantic and etymological terms. The study was based on etymological and translation dictionaries of the XIX - XXI centuries to determine the motivation of this dictionary.

Keywords: lexicology, etymology, historical dictionary, vocabulary, vocabulary.

Introduction. When we think about infinity of our nation, we should think about ways of extension of language’s infinity too. Because longevity of language is one of the main clauses of longevity of nation. Historical background of language should be stable that the basis of nation will be strong. In case that historical background of language is stable, its ways of development in future will be bright too. From these points of view the issue of researching of historical lexical composition of the Kazakh language is one of the most important issues today. There are direct speech in Turkish, nominative words that are included in the ancient lexicon in Turkish and Mongolian languages in historical lexical composition. They might be ancient borrowed words that were included into ancestral language. However, there is no single, pure, nation or language in the Earth.

Research Methods. The place of determination of age of a person by animal cycle in Kazakh cultural tradition is especial. This is a twelve year old animal cycle. It is a type of counting of years that comes from millennia. When we compare it with other Turkic languages, Turkic-Mongolian languages, we find out that name of snail is different among the other names of year. In explanation dictionaries of Kazakh language it explains as an insect with crust lives in water. For example, in fifteen languorous explanation dictionary of Kazakh language: «SNAIL» noun. 1. Zool. <lat. Molluscs> Invertebrate, many armored plated kind of an insect… 4. Eth. The old name of year – it is a name of insect that bases the fifth year of twelve years animal cycle. Snail year. It comes after hare’s year, but before snake’s year. It is the fifth year that repeats in every twelve year. [1,709]. When we compare this link with the materials of bilingual translation dictionaries we see some other uses published in the history of the Kazakh language. For example, the translation of K. Kamengrov's headings in Moscow in 1925 in Kazakh-Russian interpretation was translated as "drill-dragon" [2]. So which of these two options would be appropriate? In the year-round sculptures, stored on ancient Chinese land for more than 4700 years, the image of the year is painted as "Winged wings, a snake that shines." Therefore it is advisable to translate the "Kazakh-Russian dictionary" in this context. If we look at Kazakh the same us mentality. First of all, our scientists and a number of foreign scientists hold the idea that this twelve-year-old tiger is the genealogy of ancient branches, our ancient ancestors. Secondly, according to the beliefs of many peoples, the place of water in
the history of the natural world is unique. He is considered an insect, which initiated the appearance and reproduction of animals. Obviously, such an important insect, one of the twelve tails, is one of the reasons why our pattern of pills is the longest example of land. In 1861 the following 12-year-old names of the Kazakh language in the mini-dictionary of materials prepared by N.I. Ilinsky. "In Kazakh language Zhiyl, in Russian language Год (year). Names: 1 - 12-year cycle, including: 1 - rats, 2 - cows, 3 - leopard, 4 hares, 5 - snail, 6 - snake, 7 - horse, - sheep, 9 - monkey, 10 turkey, 11 - dogs, 12 - Pig. This year begins with Nauruz..." [3, 134].

Results. The translation of the word "year" in the Russian-Kazakh dictionary [4, 56-57], published in October 1915 in Kazan. The decision of the Commission for Translations under the management of the Translation Bureau under the Administration of the Kazan Education District (No. 86) is Year-Zhiyl. Every year - the Nauruz. In the past to Year - Year. The true year is last year. New Year is Nauruz: about March 10 in Turg. region and in the Urals region. Bukey horde on March 1. From Nauruz to Nauruz of 12 years: 1st - mouse (in kazakh version "tyshkan", 2nd - cow - syyr, 3rd - leopard, 4th - hare - rabbit", 5th - water beetle (dragon) - snail, 6th - snake, 7th - horse, 8th - sheep, 9th - monkey, 10th - chicken, 11th - dog, 12th - pig. According to the Kirghiz chronology the Russian years correspond to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Mouse</th>
<th>1852</th>
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<th>1854</th>
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<th>1856</th>
<th>1857</th>
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<th>1861</th>
<th>1862</th>
<th>1863</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year of the Cow</td>
<td>1864</td>
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<td>1866</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<td>1869</td>
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<td>Year of Snakes</td>
<td>1876</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1887</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of the Dragon</td>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1889</td>
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<td>1893</td>
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<td>1896</td>
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<td>1898</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of the Horse</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<td>1902</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1911</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of the Ram</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of the Monkey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of the Chicken</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of the Dog</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year of the Pig</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

It is observed here that it is given in the form of a "water beetle", considered as a "snail" in water. However, as the name of the year ("the year of the snail"), it is called a dragon. On page 68 of this dictionary, the word "dragon" is displayed as a dragon (snake). The names "Snail", "water beetle" do not quite fit. That is difficult to understand. Similarly, there will be other dictionaries. For example, the Mongolian equivalent of the word "kazakh-mongol" dictionary's which published in Mongolia in 1977. Year of the snail- нуу жил (translated into Mongol as нуу жил) [5, 329]. But here the meaning of the word "snail" in Kazakh and the Mongolian word "snail" is not entirely understandable for readers. What is this snail?

The year of the snail is found in addition in the calendars of the Khazak, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Azerbaijan, and etc. In addition attention is drawn to the names of Uzbek-speaking people: «сичкон, сиғир, йўлбар, куён, балик, ило, от, кой, маймун, товук, ит, тунєй» [6, 657]. Therefore, in the Uzbek language we see the word "fish" instead of the word "snail": «Балик – 3. Мучал йил хисобидаги бешинчи йил номи» (1-том, 148-б). According to the pattern of the eastern calendars adopted throughout Europe, this year is indeed the year of "fish". However in most eastern countries, especially in the area where we live, the term "snail year" is used. The two-volume of Russian-Uzbek dictionary which is published in Tashkent contains the following definition of "dragon": DRAGON 1. Myth, in uzbek version "Акдако", акдар; 2. on zoology of the Dragon (in uzbek version - "канотли калтаскан"), [7, 305]. Here we see the advantage of the influence of the eastern epics in the uzbek language. The word is translated first as "dragon". In this Uzbek dictionary, the word "snail" is interpreted as a silhouette of the "shilkurt-chilikpoyr". (Volume 2, p. 708). According to twelve counts in Kyrgyz, the order is as follows: "Year" I, II. Calculation of the twelve-year animal cycle; the name of the years of this cycle in a sequential order: 1. mouse 2. cow, 3. leopard, 4. hare, 5. snail 6. snake, 7. horse, 8. rabbit, 9. camel, 10. chicken, 11. dog, 12. pork [8, 278] In the Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary the word "snail" refers to the lexicon of the Chinese language: "snail. "Year of the Whale" whale year" of the dragon. Figures I and I.

Especially valuable data calculating of the topics of M. Kashgari’s dictionaries. Which are the source of the linguistic history of Turkic languages, when, are the following names: 1 – «сичкан» (тышкан), 2 –
"уул" ("отрицатiele синьыр") 3 — "басарс", 4 — "тавишган" (кояны), 5 — "нааам" (төлкөрауын) / "уул" (дракон), 6 — "ймин" (жылы), 7 — "юнд" (жылык), 8 — "куй" (көй), 9 — "бизин" (мешін), 10 — "тама" (тама), 11 — "ин." 12 — "туңд" (донъы) [9]. And also, the word combination in the dictionary "уул" "уул" means "expensive snail". In this place, the "уул" is actually like a "dragon". It is clear that the word "snail" in the meaning of "dragon" is also found in the dictionarics of M. Kashgari.

We also see in Nogai language "sna" in the Kazakh language as well as among other languages: [10, 655]. And now the name of this word in the name of aquatic insects differs in other languages: Karakalpak - Sugiz, Uzbek - Shilikur, Kyrgyz - Flood, Azerbaizani - Ilbiz, Mongolian - dun. Yakut - Chokhu haata, Kalmak-Horgantz, and so on. Now if we compare the word "dragon" in other languages: in Kyrgyz this is "Uulu", the Mongolian language is the "lu", the Kalman language - "h" [11, 75], in the Tuva language it is a snail [12, 136], Buryat - "hoo" [13, 305]. Therefore as we see it is legal. There is a legitimate use of snails in the language of the word "dragon". This can also be seen from the materials collected in the etymological dictionary of Turkic languages, which are presented in the form of "snail". Let's pay attention to the word "snail" in the etymological dictionary: "ULIW / ULUW - Crimean dialect of Karait language, Karakalpak: жылы / элөр - Kazakh; ulu / ulu / Altai, Saryg-Yugur. Tuvan; olu / olu / Saryg-Yugur; lu / lu - Saryg-Jugur, Old Hag. (Turfan)". The Thunder-dragon-Saryg-Yugur, the name of the year of the dragon is Altai [14, 282]. The considered base in ancient Uighur is designated as "лунг, лоу" "(possibly лунг as snail) and is interpreted as borrowing from the Chinese (lung) with the same meaning "dragon" [15].

The etymological dictionary also says that this word will be revealed in the face of Lou in the monuments of Turfan. The people of Ulu-al-Qade (Улу-ал-Кады) are also related to the data of Mongolia and the proximity of people in the Turkic languages to the Mongolian language (лу / lu) (p. 591). Indeed, in the Turkic-Mongolian languages (Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uighur, Altai, Tuvan, Buryat, Mongolian, etc.) Names of the dragon names were found in the names of Snails. In any case, it is obvious that since ancient times it has been practiced in the ancient Turkic-Mongolian languages. On the other side of the Mongolian language there is a Tibetan country, which is supposed to be a transfer from Tibet. The country of Tibet is the center of the ancient philosophical foundations of ancient Hindu and Chinese cultures. The 1969 issue of the explanatory dictionary "Ancient Turkic Dictionary" was derived from the word "snail" as the word "dragon". "LU [whale]", луннй ли - лунный, луйг. 1. The dragon in the form of an "explanation." The dragon here is one example: "Ten Nineteen Bloods" [16, 334]. This comes from a Chinese translation. It would be said: "Certain this is what happened after the translation "However, in this verse the term" great year" appears in 731 year. XII-XIV centuries from the monument of Ogni (лунга), as well as the (up to fifty three) the ancient Uighur records. Therefore, in the ancient Turkic era, the twelve-year old Turks was called "the year of the dragon".

Conclusion, discussion of results and output. In conclusion we may say that this name can be one of the oldest lexicon from Tibet to Turkic-Mongolian languages. First of all, in the Kazakh steppe, in the general Kazakh sense in the mythology of the ancient nomads. The absence of a "snake that can fly in the sky, a snake from the lips of the flame" or even forget at that time, and secondly, the word "situations can play a crucial role. Thus, the concept of "lu", which is not understood in our national consciousness in subsequent historical periods. There was replaced by the image of an insect in the water, understandable for the Kazakh people. It is well known that such situations can be seen in the language. Therefore, in the explanatory dictionary now it is necessary to indicate that in the word "snail" there are two points. And the name of the year belonged to the "myth". It will be necessary to make explanations, such as "a snake with wings and flames." We think that it's better to stop portraying the snail as a snake when designing and painting the year.

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ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІ ТАРИХИ ЛЕКСИКАСЫ ҚУРАМЫНА КІРЕТІН «УЛУ» СӨЗІНІҢ МӘН-МАҒБЫНАСЫ ТУРАЛЫ

Аннотация. Тілдің тарихы негізінде берік болған жаңғырдағы оңың болашақтағы даму жоқының жағын болмаға. Осы тұрғылардан қазақ тілінің тарихи лексикасының құрамын зерттеу қараш – қазақ тарихы ғылымының өңіріне айналып отыр. Тарихи лексика құрамында түркі тілдің ерекшелері қатар, ежелгі түрк-монгол тілдеріне отыра, байырықты лексикалық құрылғы сөздің есептің атау сөздер құрамы кезделеді.
Макалада қазақ тілі тарихи лексикасының құрамына кіретін «ұлу» сөзінің мән-мағынасы лингвосемантикалық қажет етеді етмейді, арқылы олар ғылымдамалықтың әрекетін ағында құрылғының үй жалпы тағы әлсіз, сөздер құрам.

Түйін сөздер: лексикология, этимология, тарихи лексика, сөз, сөздік көр, сөздік құрам

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О ЗНАЧЕНИИ СЛОВА «УЛУТКА» ВКЛЮЧЕН В СПИСОК ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ЛЕКСИКА КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. Если исторический фон языка будет сильным, его будущий путь развития будет ярким. Изучение состава исторической лексики казахского языка из этих точек является одной из самых важных вещей в современном мире. В исторической лексике есть также тюркско-монгольские языки наряду с тюркскими разнородными, имена которых включены в древний лексический фонд древнетюркско-монгольских языков. Суть слова «ихтия», который является частью исторического словаря казахского языка, рассматривается в лингвосемантических и этимологических терминах. Исследование было основано на этимологических и переводческих словарях XIX – XXI веков, чтобы определить мотивацию этого слова.

Ключевые слова: лексикология, этимология, исторический словарь, словарный запас, лексика

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