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(E-mail: elvira-2210@mail.ru)***Transmission of definite/indefinite meaning through context in Kazakh linguistics**

This article considered ways of transfer of definite/indefinite meanings in Russian, Turkic linguistics. The author of article proves definite/indefinite category inherent in the Russian linguistics as well as Turkic leaning on researches of turcologists. It is proved that, definite/indefinite is transmitted through articles in Greek-Romance languages, and in Russian through a word order and phrase intonations, the genitive and accusative case, a type of categories, from this, it is explained that in Turkic languages there is no definite/indefinite article, but there is a meaning of definite/indefinite which is transmitted through other ways. By means of exact examples the author specifies that, definite/indefinite value is transferred through context in Kazakh.

Keywords: context, definiteness, indefiniteness, Turkic linguistics, Russian linguistics, word order, phrase intonation, genitive and accusative cases, demonstrative pronoun, indefinite pronoun, incomplete sentence.

Category of definiteness and indefiniteness (Greek «Kategoria» — to specify, prove) — the categorical semantic sign specifying the attitude towards meaning of definiteness of an object of the uniform objects allocated from a row on condition of dictionary structure description (category of definiteness). The category of indefiniteness shows the attitude to a general meaning of an object (category of indefiniteness) [1; 170]. Definiteness / indefiniteness is considered differently in different languages. Research of definiteness / indefiniteness in linguistics has begun with article languages. Because, the main ways of transferring definiteness / indefiniteness are articles. In article languages, namely in Greco-Romance languages, this phenomenon is perceived as category, and in the Turkic isn't present. In Greek-Romance definiteness /not definiteness is transmitted through articles. For example, in English the articles — *a, the*, in French *le, la – un, une*, in the German *der – ein* are used. And in other languages where similar articles aren't used, definiteness / indefiniteness is transmitted through other ways.

In Russian linguistics was written about definiteness/indefiniteness by such scientists as, N.D. Artyunova, I.V. Voronov, V. Gladrov, V.V. Ivanov, I.M. Kobozeva, S.A. Krylov, T.M. Nikolaeva, E.V. Paducheva, I.I. Revzin, M.G. Seleznyov, V.I. Troyanov, A.D. Shmelyov.

In Russian linguistics definiteness / indefiniteness articles which are in English, French and German aren't used. In modern Russian the special system of morphological ways to define definiteness / indefiniteness isn't used. However, in scientific grants ways of transfer of meaning definiteness / indefiniteness are explained. For example, the scientist V. Gladrov shows definiteness / indefiniteness by next ways: 1. Meanings of definiteness / indefiniteness are transmitted through a word order and phrase intonation. For example: At the side of table sat the old man with close eyes. It was already about midnight. The old man was silent. In the first offers «old man» for the listener is a new object and costs at the end of the sentence (postposition). This noun is a subject in sentence, despite it the postposition in the relations to a predicate and to him is transferred the accent falls. In this case the last position and a phrase accent is indefiniteness of a noun of the being substance (word). In the third sentence the meaning after the word the old man, has no new information. Because, the noun which is in an initial position, has definiteness meaning. Means, topological and super segmental ways give semantic category of definiteness / indefiniteness. 2. The transform of definiteness / indefiniteness meaning can be through oppositions of genitive and accusative cases. For example: He has written to his father that his mother lives badly in N., she is ill, was tired and that the father has sent her a call and money for the road. She will give money, having returned to Leningrad and having sold something from furniture (V. Panov). In the first sentence the noun which is a direct object costs genitive case and has indefiniteness meaning. This object in the following sentences has function of addition but consists accusative case. In that case the form of money has meaning of definiteness; 3. In negative designs use of genitive and accusative cases in functions of addition is considered semantic categories of definiteness/ indefiniteness. However, in the following sentences the use of genitive and accusative cases doesn't consider strict rules in the modern Russian literature. a) I didn't read verses; b) I haven't written the letter. Here, the genitive case is related to indefiniteness meaning and accusative to definiteness meaning. 4. Choice cases between

oppositions of definiteness / indefiniteness and the termination of genitive and accusative cases meet in such sentences: a) Birds didn't appear anymore; b) Birds haven't appeared any more. 5. The genitive case is used only when an object is a noun and denied. It is possible to find the relation between meanings of definiteness/ indefiniteness in sentences where the direct object meets and aspect elements. Meaning of indefiniteness of a noun as addition belongs to a verb of perfective aspect, and meaning of definiteness belongs to a verb of imperfective aspect: a) Yesterday Klimonov has received the letter from the major; b) Yes, he already showed the letter to me. 6. Communication meanings of definiteness / indefiniteness with meaning of numeral noun in meaning of indefiniteness means singular, but is represented in plural sentences. There were soon guests. Guitar search, and the high, slightly turning gray lawyer has sounded, the handsome in a white single-breasted coat, all right and strong fitting his wide flat case, has started singing... And then someone has started sports competitions in a garden, and our guest, high, with cervine legs has hurried behind new monasteries there (Yu.Nagibin). In the previous example guests are asked with plural form to speak, and in the last of offers it is possible to see that it is one. 7. In transfer value of definiteness / not definiteness the system of uncertain and index pronouns is of great importance. For example: Such failure! I have stayed in vain till the night and have gone to sleep to one girl who carried mail, and this is the girl have explained that I have gone not to that party and that the road goes where cable columns (S. Antonov) there. In this context a new object one indulges through an indefinite pronoun, and at the end of its value not of definiteness this by means of a demonstrative pronoun changes on value of definiteness [2; 242].

In Turkics definiteness / indefiniteness is a problem which didn't have depths. In scientific publications Chuvash, Tatar, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Kumyk languages about a type of definiteness / indefiniteness is written by such turcologists as I.A. Andreyev, P. Azimov, Dzh. Amansariyev, K. Sariyev, M.Z. Zakiyev, B.N. Yunusaliyev, N.F. Katanov, P.M. Melioransky, N.A. Ashmarin, N.K. Dmitriyev, V.M. Nasilov, A.P. Potseuyevsky, A.N. Kononov, E.V. Sevortyan, A.M. Shcherbak, V.G. Guzev.

In Turkic languages there are no certain definite articles as in Greco – Romance languages. However value of definiteness / is transmitted not to definiteness through other ways. The terminations of cases and their syntactic function is considered in linguistics of Turkic languages, however, our turcologists connect definiteness / not definiteness with the terminations of direct objects and with definitions of izafat phrases. However this problem isn't completely studied in linguistics.

About problems of definiteness/indefiniteness in Kazakh specialist of syntax M. Balakayev writes: «In Turkic languages articles don't present, designating definiteness uncertainty, but there are similar concepts. For example, in Kazakh a numeral бір, біреу (one)... means бір(еу) is often used in the sentence when speaking expresses names in uncertain light, with meaning like «certain», «some». For example: Біздің үйге Омарбек деген біреу келді (Somebody by the name Umarbek has come to us). Мен Темірбек деген бір кісіні шақырып келдім (I have called some person by the name of Temirbek). Though there is no especially article word for designation of definiteness, demonstrative pronouns бұл, сол, осы, ол and others are used for expression of this meaning. However the question of whether IT is special grammatical category in Turkic languages, remains unresolved» [3; 60]. It means that can be understood from this opinion – definiteness / indefiniteness is inherent for the Kazakh linguistics.

Although, we can't completely agree with opinion of scientist M. Balakayev about transfer of definiteness meaning бұл, сол, осы, ол (that, it) through demonstrative pronouns. Because demonstrative pronouns have function to specify, show, edify. And in the specified subject there is more meaning of indefiniteness, and not vice versa. For example, in the sentence the demonstrative pronoun «these» has the meaning of definiteness, and specifies for days. Кейін жастарды көргенде біз де осы күндерді көзіміз жасаурай еске алатын боламыз (M. Magauin) (when we see young people we will remember these days with tears, too). What days are not clear. It means, in the offer there is more definiteness and indefiniteness.

Also, *Бұдан асқан қасірет, бұдан өткен азапты бейнет болсын ба бұл жалғанда; Осы қалпында биік таудың тұғыр басына қыбыр етпей қонып отырып, қияда қарайғанды жіті бақылаған бала қыранға ұқсайды* (Whether there is a grief worse than it, sufferings are worse than it. The guy who sits unmoving on the high mountain in this pose watches blackening, is similar to an eagle (E. Myrzakhmetov). *Қара шыбындай қаптаған елді де жеңуге болатынына сол жорықта көздері жетіп қайтқанды.* (They were convinced that it is possible to win against the big people and that trip) (A. Kekilbayev) in these offers is demonstrative pronouns бұл, сол, осы (this, that). In the first offer the pronoun бұл (it) indicates a grief, torture. But it isn't known what grief worse, what torture. In the second offer, the pronoun of осы (this) indicates a pose what position of the boy is similar to an eagle. In the third offer, Saul (in that) points

a pronoun to a trip, however on what trip it isn't known. In sentences there are more indefiniteness, than definiteness. It means, demonstrative pronouns don't show the definiteness, too.

To define the meaning of definiteness /indefiniteness in context has great importance. Context — is one of difficult questions considered in linguistics. This question wasn't considered specially in the Kazakh linguistics. In linguistic dictionaries and scientific publications there are definitions and the explanations given by turcologists and researchers of the Russian linguistics. In the book «Сөйлеу синтаксисінің сипаттары» (Characteristics of syntax of the speech) of the expert of syntax in Kazakh Zh.A. Zhakypov (1998) is considered opinions of linguists. For example, in linguistic dictionaries such phenomenon of language is written: «Group of the words meaning different word meanings and thoughts» [4; 83]. V.I. Sergeyev's definition is as follows: «Language context... — these are the intra linguistic conditions of the use of this language unit formed by an environment of other language units» [5; 12]. D.E. Rosenthal and M.A. Telenkov's exchanges about a context has given the following definition: «The piece of a written language (text) finished in the semantic relation giving the chance precisely to establish value of the separate word entering him or the offer of this language unit in the speech (A language environment and in a broad sense also a situation of speech communication)» [6; 153]. O.S. Akhmatova so describes a context: «1. Linguistic environment of this language unit; conditions, features of the use of this element in the speech. 2. The piece of a written language finished in the semantic relation allowing to establish value of the word entering him or the phrase» [7; 206].

About the previous definitions Zh.A. Zhakypov considers so, «minus in the first definition the fact that, the context is group of words in the offer», in the second «even if is specified definition of a context, he is limited only to the phenomenon in language, and it isn't mentioned extralinguistic descriptions», in the third minus is, «restriction of a context in a written language», and in V.I. Sergeyev's definition «advantage — to consider the speech and extralinguistic factors» (a speech situation).

O.S. Akhmanova shows five types of a context in the Russian linguistics: «The household context — a situation which defines in what value it is used model of words of oral speech a situation in which the oral signal of the speech is reduced and as a result is formed an oral ellipse. A metaphorical context — the group based on competitive function of ladders of double values. A situation context — the conditions defining through the cultural center promoting the act of the speech, influencing its value. A theatrical context — the situational context explaining through scenic notes in the text of the play and promoting creation of a theatrical performance. A toponymic context — toponyms it is inherent in this area» [7; 207] (transl. by Zh. Zhakypov).

Zh.A. Zhakypov explaining that language of a context and situation, the concerning speeches, describes a context thus: «The context (the Latin word means, «narrow communication», «association») is a complete significant part, a part means defining value of the offer, a condition used unit in the speech, the language environment, a situation is a part of the word or a part. There are two levels of a context: 1. A context in small volume (the offer the defining word meaning). 2. A context in the large volume (difficult units of syntax, the paragraph, the paragraph — they define semantics of the offer)» [8; 34].

Zh.A. Zhakypov also considers the context relation to the language phenomena. For example in words of the scientist: «If to consider a context as use of conditions of one language unit, then it is possible to consider influence of sounds at each other. It is called a phonetic context» [9; 32]. «... Each word, each offer, both the original and the translation are connected with other elements of the text therefore it is necessary always to pay attention to a context at process of conversion of the word.

It is possible to see decision function of a context even in the field of only one semasiology of language. The context has function of definition of meanings in polysemanticism, a synonym, an antonym, a homonym, a metaphor, a metonymy, a synecdoche, in the only and multiple nouns [9; 34], — similar opinions explain a great influence of a context of assimilation, more precisely harmony of sounds defining value of phonemes in the speech and to the translation, the lexical phenomenon.

In Russian of linguistics definiteness / not definiteness is connected with a context. In the linguistic dictionary the following thought is given: «The strongest means of expression of category of definiteness is the context: in the statement «The woman has bought the book» if it is in the absolute inproductive beginning, both a name can be uncertain, but if the same statement is in the middle of the text both name can be certain» [10; 349]. If attentively to look, this way of transfer of definiteness / not definiteness it is inherent also in Kazakh, as well as Russian. For example, *Medet strongly missed on — his soulmate – a dombra. As it has fallen into his hands, he has slowly looked at him from every side. In the case there is no disadvantage. Asyl wiped every day dust from him and waited for him* (E. Myrzakhmetov). In this paragraph if begin it with the latest sentence, then the thing which *Asyl wiped every day* is unknown here. This sentence has the

meaning of definiteness because of it that is worth at the end. That is, the thing which was wiped every day from dust by Asyl and waited is — Medet's dombra.

Let's review the following examples.

What difficult was attempt to reach to the press, the attempt to keep him was same. Together with the press three coupons are issued. If in the future with one coupon there is a malfunction, then one of them will be torn. If all three are tear, then will select the press. After that it will be even more difficult to receive it again (E. Myrzakhmetov).

– *Until my little birds have hatched from a nest, I didn't even think that the old age is close. I haven't understood how death has come. My treasure to you mine — Medet and Zeynep. And inheritance those two. Don't upset them, well? Calm down, don't interrupt. The biggest kindness made by him — the fact that I have found him such mother. **The last kindness given you ... let it will also be heritage!*** (E. Myrzakhmetov).

In the first example *If all three will tear, they will take the press back* this sentence is in the middle of the paragraph. If this sentence stood at the beginning of the paragraph, then *every three* would have the meaning of indefiniteness. When it stands in the middle of the paragraph, meaning of indefiniteness in the sentence has the meaning of definiteness because of the previous sentences. And then it is known that things which will tear it *three coupons*. And in the second example *The last kindness given you ... let it will also be heritage!* — the sentence stands at the end. If this sentence would stand at the beginning of the paragraph, here the word «*heritage*» would have indefiniteness. However in the sentence it is known what is the *heritage*. That is, heritage — Medet and Zeynep.

The mentioned before, indefinite pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, modal words with value of the purpose, the offer which matter not definiteness which are transferred through not certain parts matters not definiteness if to discharge him from a context. Because, other offers supplement value not of definiteness, and do it certain. For example: Six together to shout, together shout: ringing chains, lower pride. Young people with weapons protect something and mutter. The people of the village, can hear their breath, but the resisting prisoners don't hear (A. Kekilbayev).

In this example, the last sentence has more indefiniteness meaning. The demonstrative pronoun shows indefiniteness meaning. If to consider the last sentence from a context, it is difficult to understand that the village hears what doesn't hear the people. That is mutter hears the people, and no captive.

Also, in this example the last two sentences are indefiniteness: «*Medet's heart has nearly jumped out of heart! All his body facilitated as if something magic has splashed what — that liquid to it. Bitterness haunted his mood at the moment was gone*». It is clear if to fence off it from a context of indefiniteness. If to consider him out of a context, is unknown whose body, whose mood. Meaning of indefiniteness left a part of definition in an incomplete sentence. And if to look at this sentence in a context, it is clear that this mood of Medet, his body. In the last of sentences indefiniteness connects with definiteness in the first sentence.

Black baby birds, Medet has noticed in the first day when has come. Since that moment, it since morning, till the sunrise sings beautiful songs with with all the heart, heart and goes listening to them. Remembering the song Akan of the Penalty Torgay series, sings it. He also looks forward to today's morning and meets him with singing of baby birds. In these examples if again to separate the second, third the offer from the paragraph matters not definiteness. The subject of the movement disappears in offers. There is not a definiteness of the person. That is, who listens to beautiful songs? Who sings the song «Karatorgay»? — it isn't known. And as a part of a context this not definiteness is definiteness. The listener of beautiful songs, the performer of the song «Karatorgay» — Medet.

Also, in a context not full offers not of all parts of a thought meet. We will consider value not of definiteness which are formed in incomplete sentences by means of the following examples:

1. *Without having stepped over a door:*

– *The number of captives has reached hundred thousand, — has told.*

– *To five after a lunch can exceed the number of our army, — one of chiefs has told* (A.Kekilbayev).

2. *What master has drawn it? — I have asked hardly audible low voice.*

– *The master from Ortobe, — I have told a quiet equal voice of the master.*

3. *Gray-haired has got into conversation hazret which sat to the right of him, having put to big Curan on a horseshoe from silver, the considering taspikh.*

– *Oh, the sovereign as well as how many don't kill this crowd, all the same grace. I am ready to kill them with the right hand. If not to kill them now, then we will be sorry at night — I have told.*

– *Hazret tells the truth* (A.Kekilbayev).

4. *Through two – three days Zhoneyt gathers for hunting again. I have for the first time taken with myself Daulet. For only two Tazy. Is why to retire so. Looking, at Kokbori's disputes, Daulet has a rested character. He was convinced about it, of a disputable conversation* (A.Kekilbayev).

5. *There was dawn as soon as they have left Crowns. When he has climbed up top, he has looked aside where someone has made fire. The place of fire is darkened. Isn't present not a soul a row* (A. Kekilbayev).

In sentences there is meaning of indefiniteness in these examples. In the first example, *To five after a lunch can exceed the number of our army ...* is not the full sentence. In the second example, *the Master from Ortobe*, also not the full sentence. Action of the master isn't known. In the third example, *Hazret tells to the truth* not the full sentence. It isn't known what correct Hazret has told. In the fourth example, *He was convinced about it, of a disputable conversation* not the full have told. What it was convinced of isn't known. In the fifth example, *the place of fire not darkened* is not the full sentence. It isn't known where the place of fire. In these sentences meaning of indefiniteness is formed in lack of a subject, predicate, addition, definition, a circumstance. That is, in not full sentences the meaning of indefiniteness is formed in the absence of secondary parts of the sentence.

Meaning of indefiniteness is defined if to limit simple sentences from a context. And these offers have meaning of definiteness in context.

As a result, context — a way of definition of definiteness/indefiniteness meaning. As shown in examples, the word in indefiniteness meaning has the same meaning at remoteness from a context. If this sentence is considered as a part of context, has the meaning of definiteness.

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Қазақ тіл білімінде белгілілік/белгісіздік мәннің контекст арқылы берілуі

Мақалада орыс тіл біліміндегі, түркі тіл біліміндегі белгілілік/белгісіздік категориясының берілу жолдары қарастырылды. Автор белгілілік/белгісіздік мәннің орыс тілімен қатар, түркі тіл біліміне де тән категория екендігін түркітанушылардың зерттеулеріне сүйене отырып, дәлелдеді. Роман-герман тілдерінде белгілілік/белгісіздіктің артикльдер арқылы, орыс тіл білімінде сөздердің орын тәртібі мен фразалық интонация, ілік және табыс септіктері, вид категориясы арқылы берілетіндігін айта келіп, түркі тілдерінде белгілілік/белгісіздік артикльдерінің жоқтығын, бірақ белгілілік/белгісіздік мән басқа амал-тәсілдер арқылы берілетіндігін тілдік деректер арқылы айқындады. Белгілілік/белгісіздік мәннің қазақ тілінде контекстке қатысты анықталатынын нақты мысалдармен көрсетті.

Кілт сөздер: контекст, белгілілік, белгісіздік, түркі тіл білімі, қазақ тіл білімі, орыс тіл білімі, сөздердің орын тәртібі, фразалық интонация, ілік және табыс септіктері, сілтеу есімдігі, белгісіздік есімдігі, толымсыз сөйлем.

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Передача в казахском языкознании значения определенности/неопределенности посредством контекста

В статье рассмотрена категория определенности/неопределенности в русском и тюркском языкознании. Опираясь на исследования известных тюркологов, автор статьи подтверждает наличие категории «определенность/неопределенность» как в русском языке, так и в тюркских языках. Отмечается, что в романо-германских языках значение определенности/неопределенности выражается при помощи артиклей, в русском языке передается при помощи порядка слов, фразового ударения, родительного и винительного падежей, категории вида. В тюркских языках, ввиду отсутствия артиклей, значение определенности/неопределенности передается другими языковыми средствами и способами, что подтверждается в статье примерами из лингвистических источников. Автор характеризует значение определенности/неопределенности в казахском языке и отмечает выражение рассматриваемого значения в контексте.

Ключевые слова: контекст, определенность, неопределенность, тюркология, казахское языкознание, русское языкознание, порядок слов, фразовая интонация, родительный и винительный падежи, указательное местоимение, неопределенное местоимение, неполное предложение.

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