

Economy in the Kazakh language: law or phenomenon?

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Abstract. All languages in the world apart from their features have the basic similarities. There are language laws and principles, universals which are common for all and certain language groups. Nowadays there are problems everywhere concerning economy of linguistic units, means of communication in linguistics. One of the fundamental processes having impact on language development is the principle of economy of language efforts. In native linguistic studies the concept of "economy" refers to the concepts of tendency, principle and law. The article discusses the concept of native and foreign researchers dealing with an issue of language economy and this language phenomenon is defined as a law.

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Introduction

Intensive development of modern scientific educational process as a driving force for research sphere is the reason for the change to update and refine the principles of linguistic paradigm and linguistics. The rapid development of information technology, increases in a flow of information, the pace of life is a modern picture of our life. The modern man tries to save on everything starting from work to words. In this regard, the communicative function of language generates many phenomena and forms of communication. In all spheres of the communicative act the economy of the speech is observed. The law of economy in linguistics is regarded as one of the main reasons for the development and changes of the language system. Generally the main reasons for the development and changes of the language system are studied by Russian linguists such as I.A. Bauduen de Courtene, G. Paul, A.A. Potebnya, G. Suit, P. Passi, O. Espersen, G. Frey, V.A. Bogoroditsky, A.M. Peshkovsky, A. Martine, L. Blumfeld, V.G. Admoni and by other scientists as well.

Any phenomenon has to have some common characteristics, including economy in the language. The philosophy of dialectic materialism assumes their obligatory for each law. As the object of our material is the law of economy in linguistics, it is necessary to proceed from the general understanding of the law which is given in the philosophy of dialectic materialism. Concept of law in linguistics (e.g. vowel harmony, economy, assimilation and etc.) is not unique, different processes and phenomena are summarized under it.

In this regard the point of view of the representative of the Prague linguistic school B. Trnka about linguistic laws attracts attention: "The laws governing statements in this language, as well as laws of natural sciences must be considered as laws of abstract, but actual and verifiable. By their nature, they - unlike the laws of natural sciences, acting mechanically, - are considered as a normalizing, and therefore are only valid for a particular system at a particular time. If these laws are fixed, for example, in grammar, they have the opposite effect on normalizing individuals, increasing obligation and unity of language norm. Normalizing character of language laws doesn't exclude possibility that some of them act for a number of languages or even for all languages during eras available for historical research (e.g. , the law of the minimum contrast of adjacent phonemes in the word). All languages of the world, besides own features, have the main similarities; these similarities should be subjected to the scientific analysis and reduced to scientific laws" [1].

As appears from the above quotation, in this case the concept of the law is exposed to significant reconsideration and actually reduced to the concept of norm. As the norm can be derivative from purposeful human activity, it loses the quality of objectivity at such understanding of the linguistic law.

Linguistic laws, development of language can be presented, considered not as the mechanical sum of separate and in no way related to each other phenomena, but as the natural process reflecting internal interrelation of the facts of development of language. Before considering types and functions,

features and characteristics of linguistic laws the essence of concept of the linguistic law must be defined.

In Encyclopedic Dictionary the definition of linguistic law is defined in the following way "The linguistic law, some general rule, the general regularity which is peculiar for these or those languages or language in general" [2].

In "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary" definition of the language law is given as follows: "At the moment there are the following internal laws of language:

- The law of analogy
- The law of economy
- The law of linguistic traditions
- The law of opposites" [2].

These laws are common to all languages. Besides them, there are laws specific to certain languages. For example, it is impossible to say that the law of vowel harmony is preserved in all Turkic languages. Despite this, the vowel harmony is the most widespread law in the Kazakh language. As language represents the social phenomenon of a special order, the internal laws of development should be studied as objective laws, in which specifics of the phenomenon is revealed. Formulation of the law deepens and expands knowledge of private and concrete phenomena, determines the general tendencies.

Another characteristic of the linguistic law is repeatability, repeatability of phenomena with relatively constant conditions.

The following statement characterizes not only features of the linguistic law, but also other laws serving mankind, including the legal one. "The law is a superhuman category. People can neither destroy, nor change or transform the laws existing regardless of their will and consciousness" [3].

In society all social laws are realized through the conscious purposeful human activity. Implementation of the law depends on availability of appropriate conditions. But people thus don't create laws themselves but only limit or broaden the scope of their activity in accordance with their needs and interests [4]. Laws itself exist objectively, independently of the human consciousness. In the Kazakh linguistics there is no terminological unity in definition of the basic concepts of the theory of economy. In native linguistic studies the concept of "economy" refers to concepts of tendency, principle and a law.

In the Kazakh linguistics the concept of economy is considered both as process, and as the law. For example, A. Aygabylov claims that the economy shouldn't be considered as the law yet [5]. But today the economy covers all sections of the

Kazakh linguistics and therefore there are all bases to consider it as the law.

The law is the internal essential and stable connection of the phenomena causing their ordered change. Regularity represents set of the laws interconnected on the contents providing a steady tendency or an orientation in changes of system [6].

According to Hegel's dialectical method, thinking is a continuously evolving process, therefore he considers objective the internal correlation of categories and laws. It is true. As the dialectic, the theory and method of knowledge are interrelated; they reflect the content of objective reality. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the internal connections and contradictions during the objective study and knowledge of the laws of dialectics. Moreover the philosopher, opposing consideration of any law and categories of dialectics as a set of examples, concludes: "In its expansion the reality is revealed as a necessity"[7]. Indeed, today there is a need of economy of the language units and it covers all sections of linguistics.

In this regard B. Sagyndykula's opinion is known: "As practice shows, the law of economy covers the entire system of language such as phonetics, and lexicon, both morphology, and syntax. But in linguistics it is called differently using various terms. For example, in phonetics - "elision", "apocope", "hapology", in lexicon - "metonymy", in morphology - "contraction of words", in syntax — "ellipsis", "incomplete sentences"". The scientist suggests to unite all these terms and to designate it as "the law of economy» [8]. We hold this opinion, but we consider leaving the above mentioned units in their sections, and it is worth recognizing them as the language units created as a result of the law of economy [9].

It should be noted that the language economy has limits. The economy can set so far that the act of communication won't take place due to the inability of the recipient truly to interpret information. The mechanism of language economy such is that, emphasizing the most significant objects and the purposes, speaker pays less attention to those which seem to him less significant. Thus its main objective is defined as a desire to facilitate process of perception and message interpretation by the listener [10].

Thus, the economy is a linguistic law. It covers all those requirements which are applied to the law, focusing certain phenomena such as the principles of reduction, displacement, movement, etc., arises as a result of internal capacity of the language itself [11-15]. Its main characteristic feature is universality, i.e. a community for all languages.

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