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## **SUBSTANTIVIZATION OF PARTICIPLE FORMS IN KAZAKH WORD FORMATION**

*Although the theory of substantivization has been considered in Kazakh linguistics since the first half of the twentieth century, there are numerous unresolved issues. For instance, the substantivization of pronouns, adverbs, and numerals remain to be poorly studied. Consequently, in our article, we examined the substantivization of participial forms and delineated the principal indicators that elucidate the nature of substantivization. Furthermore, the ways of formation and the scope of application of names derived from substantivized participles.*

*The main purpose of this article is to elucidate substantivized participles from the cognitive basis, delineate their word-forming and functional nature. The article is based on scientific opinions, principles, theoretical concepts and notions related to substantivization in linguistics. The names created by the forms of substantivized participles were analysed, and their function in the sentence was considered. Furthermore, substantivised words were regarded conditionally as fully and partially substantivised ones.*

*Key words: theory of substantivization, verb, participial forms, word formation, fully substantivised words, partially substantivised words.*

### **MAIN PROVISIONS**

The theory of substantivization was first studied in Kazakh linguistics in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A. Baitursynuly can be considered the first scientist to address the issue of substantivization. In his work “Til-Kural” Baitursynuly divides adjectives into two categories and analyses their function in sentences. At the same time, he categorises several functions performed by adjectives and related to one of them he expresses the following opinion: “Some adjectives serve to replace nouns. For instance, instead of stating the ‘arzan etting sorpasy tatymas (soup from cheap meat is tasteless)’, the phrase ‘arzannyn sorpasy tatymas (soup from the cheap is tasteless)’”. Consequently, such words are designated as ‘zat-syn’, which are used to replace both nouns and adjectives [1].

In accordance with the aforementioned definition, it is posited that possessive pronoun, cases, personal endings and plural nouns endings. The work demonstrates that A. Baitursynuly provided the name of substantivization and confirmed its definition in linguistics. K. Zhubanov states that all

adjectives in our language are susceptible to substantivization and elucidates the rationale behind this phenomenon: “In the absence of a definable word following an adjective, the latter acquires the meaning of a noun. This is exemplified by the phrase 'zhaksydan zhaman tuady' (the bad is born from of the good)” [2, 105]. Additionally, the scientist S. Amanzholov offers an opinion on substantivization, touching on the history of the origin of adjectives. He connects their substantivization with the genealogical proximity of adjectives and nouns. At the same time, he acknowledges the necessity of considering their practical nature from a scientific perspective [3, 102]. In its turn, anthropocentrism is the foundation of essentiality for the phenomena of culture and language, which means that new ‘synthetic’ scientific directions on such a basis are not only heuristic in terms of object specification, but also have a significant metadisciplinary potential. Russian scientists A.S. Druzhinin and N.A. Lavrova on the basis of cognitive analysis of typological data of Russian, English, Bulgarian languages put forward a hypothesis that the participle is associated with the meaning of alternativity in connection with which the past is comprehended as an area of hypothetical connections and relations. [4, 23-54]. Another Russian scientist from Kazak University M.M. Keruly and R. R. Khusnutdinov who researched participles in Turkish and Russian languages adverbial participles perform mainly the circumstantial function in the sentence and the function of the non-finite predicate in the polypredicative sentence [5, 354].

## INTRODUCTION

From the mid-twentieth century onwards, a number of research papers began to discuss the theory of justification. These include K.A. Akhanov, M.B. Balakayev, A.I. Iskakova, I.E. Mamanov, M.T. Tomanov, D. Tursynov, R.S. Amirov, R.G. Syzdyk, A.B. Salkynbai, J.R. Amirova, S. Semenova and others.

In recent years, the issue of substantivization has been addressed within the context of word formation, where it was considered a method of suffixless word production. Related to the study of action names in the Kazakh language, the distinction between nominal and verbal categories of words has been identified.

Considering contemporary paradigms of knowledge, including anthropocentrism, functionalism, and communicativism, the problem of substantivization is becoming increasingly significant. In place of the disparate research that currently exists, an integrated approach is needed that combines the achievements of various branches of modern linguistics.

Currently, there is an urgent need for a comprehensive consideration of substantivization as an integral phenomenon of language and determining its role in the Kazakh language. The essence of substantivization as a process of forming nouns from other parts of speech is a more sophisticated topic in the scientific literature, as indicated by the adequate determination of the terminological apparatus of the concept. The concept of “substantivization” is a term that is widely accepted in the majority of studies that examine the word-formation capabilities of the Kazakh language. In a broader sense, substantivization is the formation of nouns through the conversion of various parts of speech into them. This includes adjectives and participles, ordinal numbers and other parts of speech. The majority of substantives originate from adjectives: a’skeri, aqtar, qyzyldar, sy’lu, ta’tti’, eski’, and so forth.

It is also common to find participial forms used as the source of noun formation, such as *oqyg’andar*, *ko’rgender*, *kelgen*, *bolg’an*, *aitary*, *bereri*, and *keshi’kken*. Other parts of speech are less frequent. For example, numerals: *bi’ri’nshi*, *eki’nshi*, *to’rteu*, *altau*; adverbs: *bugi’ni*, *’erten’i*; interjections: *a’ttegen-aiy*; pronouns: personal “*meni*”. In a more restricted sense, substantivization may be defined as a process of forming nouns from the mentioned above parts of speech. This process is motivated by both the form and meaning of the original lexical units [6], indicating not only the attribute of the subject but also the subject itself. The most contentious aspect of defining a substantivization model is determining its attribution to a specific area of word formation. Thus, substantivization can be attributed to syntactic derivation in conjunction with a change in the part of speech of the original lexical unit, to compressive derivation in connection with the collapsing of a

phrase into one word, to conversion in connection with changes in the grammatical categories of substantives.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

During the study, the principles of the field of word formation were used as a theoretical and methodological basis. If necessary, methods of description, word-formation analysis, systematization and comparison were used. The research consists of several stages. At the first stage, theoretical materials on the research topic were reviewed, foreign and domestic scientific research was conducted, and the goals and objectives of the research were determined. At the second stage of the study, the word-formation nature of verbs was analyzed. A word-formation analysis of linguistic units was carried out and their word-formation character was determined. At the third stage of the study, the results obtained during the study were formulated and summarized.

As we have seen from the works cited above, there are scientific views and articles on the origin of adjectives in our language. But only a few scientific works have been written on the substantivization of verbs. Among them, one can note the article by M. Akhmetzhankyzy “Lexico-semantic features of substantive participles.” The author of the article says that participles in the Kazakh language lose their basic features and become substantivized, like adjectives, and about their semantic changes [7]. In addition, M. Matzhanova’s candidate dissertation “Substantivization of participles in the Russian and Kazakh languages” compares substantivized participles in the Kazakh language and substantivized participles in the Russian language. Since this is the first scientific work on the classification of participles in the Kazakh language and is based primarily on materials from the Russian language, there are also preconceived opinions. However, the author compares and analyzes the similarities and differences between Russian participles and Kazakh participles [8]. Also, regarding the theory of substantivization, mention should be made of the work of Zh.R. Amirova “Functional aspects of substantivization in the Kazakh language.” The author focuses on the theory of substantivization in general and examines substantivization from different angles. He also gives an overview, although he does not dwell on the content of adjectives and verb forms [9]. According to Zh. Amirova, action names in the Kazakh language are formed using the following affixes: -y, -mak, -mek (-bak, -bek, -pak, -pek), -qi (-ki), -gi (- gi), -ys (-is, -s). The author also defines the signs and functions of -y: “Words formed by adding the affix –u to the basic and derivative roots and voice forms of the verb, denote, firstly, the process of action and state (kuresu - fight, soileu - speak, koru - see) . Secondly, words starting with –u denote the names of abstract and concrete objects (oku – study, tusau – fetters, koseu – poker). Let’s dwell on the verbal features of the –y form:

1. Formed from the verb stem and the voice form of the verb;
2. Can add a negative formant -ma;
3. Indicates an action or condition;
4. Controls other words in a sentence;

5. Appears in a sentence as a predicate and circumstance” [9, 67]. Here the author focuses on the features of the suffix -u as a verb. As action nouns, the -u form takes plural, personal, case, possessive endings on nouns, and also serves as the subject, modifier, and object of a sentence. Thus, common action nouns and verb forms are discussed. The expression of circumstantial meanings in words is the result of internal linguistic processes, whereby the roots of the of the word enter into grammatical relations with case forms and affixes of the participle [9, 6].

In addition, one more point should be noted: some scientists distinguish types of substantivization. In Russian linguistics, A. Potebnya established three stages of substantivization of adjectives: I) full, II) semi-substantivized adjectives; III) adjectives, where substantivization is only outlined. However, V. Zhukova and L.A. Janda focused on multiword grammatical constructions, where they have reached beyond traditional approaches that separate words from grammar, instead viewing words in their grammatical context and grammar in its lexical context [10, 89]. In the same way, M. A. Matzhanova divided the substantivization of participial forms into four stages: complete

substantivization, relatively complete substantivization, traditional substantivization, occasional substantivization [8, 54].

## RESULTS

In the Kazakh language, participles are allocated to a separate grammatical category based on the characteristics inherent only to them. A participle is a specific category of verbal forms that exhibit the characteristics of both a verb and an adjective. The participle is used to denote the attribute of an object, retaining the meaning of the process of action or state.

The grammatical features of a participle, which indicate that it belongs to a verb and at the same time distinguish it from other verbal forms, include:

- 1) It expresses an action or state and at the same time the relationship between the subject and object of the action.
- 2) Like a verb, it has indicators of one of the grammatical tenses – present, past and future.
- 3) It expresses negation by means of the same index as other forms of the verb.
- 4) It controls cases, like other forms of the verb.
- 5) It may have a circumstance (of place, time, reason, etc.).

The signs of a participle that indicate it belongs to names:

- 1) addition of plural affixes;
- 2) addition of affixes of belonging;
- 3) addition of case affixes;
- 4) combination with function words;
- 5) substantivization.

All varieties in the Kazakh language are formed from the verbal stem by adding special grammatical forms that constitute participles. The Kazakh language has a number of participial forms, varying in productivity.

## DISCUSSION

In his research work, a renowned scientist on participles wrote: "A variety of suffixes are attached to the verb stem, resulting in the formation of a new category of words known as participles. These possess both verb and noun properties. Forms belonging to this category (participles), which are peculiar to both nouns and verbs, can be used in any part of a sentence, and can take on a variety of endings depending on the context, including plural, personal, case, and possessive ones. For example, consider the following sentences: *Bi'zdi'n bi'leti'nderi'mi'z* – osylar; *Qy'laq esi'tkendi' ko'z ko'redi'*; *Aitylar so'z aitylady*; *Alarmang'a altau az, berermenge beseu ko'p*. In each of these sentences, the words are used in a particular way. The word "*bi'l-eti'n-der-i'mi'z*" functions as the subject, "*esi't-ken-di'*" as the object, and "*aityl-ar*" as a modifier. It is evident that the addition of plural, possessive, case, personal endings and suffixes to participles results in an expansion of their scope of use, an increase in the field of syntactic functions, and a distinctive feature that is familiar to participles in the Kazakh language. Although the scientist does not address the theory of substantivisation in this context, he suggests that participles can be transformed into nouns and employed in a sentence with a substantive meaning.

Additionally, the linguist A. Iskakov offers the following definition of participles: "Therefore, the forms that exhibit morphological and syntactic characteristics (resembling those of nouns in this regard), capable of functioning as any part of a sentence through the use of plural, case, possessive, and personal endings, possess the attributes of a noun of action, enabling the expression of semantics and the concept of tense (resembling those of verbs in this regard) are designated as the category of participles" [11, 301]. In this context, the scientist posits that participles possess characteristics that are similar to both nouns and verbs. This can prove our claim that participles are actively involved in the process of substantivisation.

It is our contention that the distinctive substantive, attributive and predicative functions ascribed to participles are contingent upon the capacity of their suffixes to convey a range of meanings.

A systematic analysis of the suffixes of participles reveals the existence of disparate classification systems employed by various scientific communities. From the perspective of historical grammar, some scholars consider the participial forms in the early centuries in parallel with those formed in modern Kazakh linguistics. Furthermore, some scientists are constrained to the forms of participles in modern Kazakh linguistics. However, A. Iskakov, who dedicated his research to the morphology of the Kazakh language, initially categorised participles into three groups based on the category of tenses, and considered the participle suffixes inherent to each tense separately. The scientist identifies the following suffixes as characteristic of the past tense participles:

- a) -g'an (-gen, -qan, -ken)
- b) -atyn (-eti'n, -ityn, -iti'n) [11, 301].

The following suffixes are appended to the suffixes of past tense participles -g'an (-gen, -qan, -ken) to form derivative words:

- 1. -sha, -she: alg'ansha, kelgenshe, aйтqanша, ketkenshe....
- 2. -dyq, -dik (-tyq, -tik): oqyg'andyq, bi'lgendi'k, ko'rgendi'k, ko'rmegendi'k, zhazg'andyqtan etc.
- 3. -dai, -dei: aйтqandai, bi'lgendei, ko'rgendei...
- 4. -sy, -si': oqyg'ansy, bi'lgensi', ko'rgensi', aйтqansy...

The scientist omits the suffixes -ag'an and -egen from this sequence. This is due to the fact that these suffixes have lost their tense value and become suffixes that create adjectives (alag'an, beregen, zhatag'an, qabag'an, su'zegen, tebegen, qashag'an, etc.) [11, 301].

The scientist observes that the present tense form of the participle is also formed by the suffixes -atyn (-eti'n, -ityn, -iti'n). However, this particular form of the present tense does not indicate the moment in time being discussed, but rather the action that has become a routine or habitual action.

The future form of the participle is formed by the suffixes -ar (-er, -r) and -maq (-mek, -baq, -bek, -paq, -pek) [11, 302].

It can be observed that the suffix of the participle indicated by the author is consistently involved in the process of substantivisation, undergoing a transformation as nouns.

In his work on participles, the prominent Kazakh linguist Y. Mamanov makes a notable observation: "Just as the meaning of a noun undergoes a transformation when the plural, possessive, and case endings of a noun are appended to an adjective, the participial forms are utilized in a noun sense, incorporating the case, possessive, and plural endings. Zhu'rgenge zho'rgem i'li'nedi' (proverb). Ko'p zhasag'annan sy'rаma, ko'pti' ko'rgennen sy'ra. Bermegendi' beri'p y'yalt. Qonarymdy sai bi'ledi', ko'sheri'mdi' zhel bi'ledi'. Almaqtyn' da salmag'y bar. Siyng'anyn'nan sengeni'n' ku'shti' bolsyn". The author provides examples of substantivised forms of participles derived from folk proverbs, thereby demonstrating that participles can be used in sentences to convey a range of meanings, including that of a substantive, an attributive, or a predicative one. The scientist proposes a classification of participles into five groups [11, 213]. In accordance with the author's classification, we have elected to provide suffixes and semantic groups of participles in the table.

Table 1. A classification of participles by Y. Mamanov [12].

Semantic types of participles	Past tense participle	Participle of habit	Participle of possibility	Participle of intention	Present tense participle
Participle suffixes	-g'an/-gen -qan/-ken	-atyn/-eti'n, -ityn/-iti'n	-ar/-er/-r	-maq/-mek, -baq/-bek, -paq/-pek;	infinitive + -shy/-shi'

				-maqshy/-mekshi', -baqshy/-bekshi', -paqshy/-pekshi'	
Examples	Alg'an, kelgen, shyqqan, ketken	Ty'ratyn, i'sheti'n, oinaityn, so'ileiti'n	Aitar, keler, oqyr, keti'p alar, kelgi'si' keler	Barmaq – barmaqshy, kelmek – kelmekshi', zhazbaq – zhazbaqshy, qashpaq – qashpaqshy	Kelushi', so'ileushi', sybyrлаushy, zhu'rgi'zushi'

The participles presented in this table also exhibit case, plural, personal, and possessive inflections similar to those observed in nouns. In context, they are often substantivised.

Based on the aforementioned considerations, it can be posited that all forms of participles tend to be contextually substantivised. Among them, only a select few have reached the level of full substantivisation.

As we notice, the most productive and frequently used participle affixes in the Kazakh language are:

- 1) -g'an, -gen, -qan, -ken;
- 2) -ar, -er, -r and negative form –s
- 3) -atyn, -eti'n, -ityn, -iti'n
- 4) -maq, -mek, -baq, -bek, -paq, -pek.

In modern Kazakh linguistics, the above mentioned set is called participle suffixes. The scientist M. Matzhanova in her work, in addition to these suffixes, also indicates the form “-ushy, -ushi” and states that it consists of two grammatical elements (-u+shy,- u+shi’) [8, 58].

Like the stages of substantivization demonstrated above, we also indicate two types of substantivization conditionally. They are: fully substantivized words and partially substantivized words.

The participles that end with -g'an, -gen in the status of being fully substantivized indicate the feature of a person that committed an action or a phenomenon manifested in the past. To illustrate, the words “ag'arg'an” (traditional milk drinks), “tug'an-tuysqan” (people connected with each other by blood, relatives), and proper names of people and nicknames of animals: Nurtug'an, O'tegen, To'legen, Ku'ntug'an, Bori'alg'an; geographical objects: Ito'lgen, Qyzqashqan, Taisoig'an, etc. are examples of words that can be classified as participles that end with -g'an, -gen. The principal factor in the complete substantivization of the participle with -g'an was the dropping out of one component from the word combinations. The process of loss is a gradual one, and it can take a considerable length of time until the absence of one component isn't sensed. In all of the aforementioned examples, participial phrases containing a main word were employed, such as tug'an/tuysqan bauyrlar/adamdar, Bori'alg'an it, and so forth. The participial form, which had previously been dependent on a particular component, was able to achieve lexical and grammatical independence as a result of the mentioned factors. In addition, it acquired a distinctive stylistic quality. Some categories of participles have been transformed into substantives (anthroponyms, toponyms) based on ethnographic motives.

The participles of the future tense –ar, –er, –r (of positive form) and –s (of negative form) in the status of absolute substantivization denote the bearer of the trait, ready to perform an action in the future. For example, atqami'ner, kesteti'ger, atshabar, etc. These absolute substantives are used in the language quite independently and irrespective of the surrounding components. In this context, numerous onomastic lexemes are highlighted, including anthroponyms, toponyms, and ethnonyms.

To illustrate, *Ko'pjasar* (the name of a man, literally meaning “long-living man”), *Bo'ri'basar* is the nickname of a dog (literally meaning “wolfhound”), *Barsakelmes* (a mythical concept, a place where people do not return). *Kenbayeva et al.* consider that toponyms reflect a certain epoch in the history of the Kazakh people, history, material and spiritual culture, natural phenomena, people's ideas about the surrounding reality, as well as the peculiarities of functioning and development of the Kazakh language [13, 110].

Absolute substantives are observed in syntactic functions that are peculiar to an ordinary noun.

- As a subject: *Bul kezde atkaminerler zhoqtyn qasy* (B. Mailin).

- As an object: *Alystagy agaiyn men tuyskandy syrek koretin zaman* (T. Abdikov).

Let us now turn our attention to the partially substantivized participles. It is first necessary to identify their defining characteristics. The principal qualities are as follows:

1) A substantivized word has an undoubted advantage in speech in terms of frequency of use and relevance.

2) The inability of the substantive to act as consistent attributes and nouns.

3) Irreversible change of grammatical categories.

Participles that undergo relatively complete substantivization include forms ending in *-gan* (phonetic variants) and *-ar, -er, -r*. The participle with *-gan* in this status designates the bearer of a feature who has performed an action or a phenomenon that manifested itself in the past. For example, “*Kangyrg'andardy osyndai zherge ki'm shaqyrady*” (B. Mailin), “*A'bdi'rakhmandy zhaqtag'andar kilen' zhastar, zhatatyny bizdin' u'i*” (B. Mailin), “*Ko'rmes – tu'ieni de kormes*” (proverb), “*Keshi'kkenderdi' moldanyn' y'ratyn a'deti' bar*” (B. Mailin).

A relatively complete substantive will not lose the semantic connection with the members of the participial construction from which it was formed. But in the speech flow, in a certain context, in the absence of a definable component, the participle acquires all its characteristics. Consider that the formation of adverbs as a part of speech is a clear illustration of the fact that throughout the historical development of language, parts of speech do not arise at one moment, but are formed sequentially and in stages [14, 5].

For example, in the Kazakh proverb “*Ko'p zhasag'annan emes, ko'p ko'rgennen sy'ra*”, the first component of the phrase “adam” is omitted. This results in the transfer of grammatical indicators (case forms *-nan/-nen*) from the definable component.

Participles of the future tense with *-ar* (positive form) and *-s* (negative form) in the state of relatively complete substantivization denote the bearer of the feature, ready to perform an action in the future or a phenomenon the occurrence of which is expected. Special attention should be paid to combinations of nouns with participles with *-ar*, which name various rituals, customs and traditions of the Kazakh people. In this case, we want to point out that the relationship between language and culture, the peculiarities of representation as a linguistic representation of the world in stable expressions have priority in modern scientific research [15, 165].

*Esi'k ashar* is a ritual performed on the occasion of the groom's first visit to the in-laws, who has joined the family as a new member.

*Neke qiyar* is a tradition of legal or religious marriage of people who have founded a family.

*Ki'ndi'k keser* is a ceremony of cutting the umbilical cord of a newborn baby.

*Ti'lashar* is an event held on the occasion when a child first goes to school.

There are a lot of similar expressions in the Kazakh language. In these constructions, the affix *-ar* is semantically identical to the affixed noun.

## CONCLUSION

The participle is a grammatical category present in the languages of various systems. It is characterised by a single grammatical content, namely the denotation of an action as a feature of a person or an object that manifests itself in time. A further noteworthy feature of participle is its capacity to be transformed into a noun.

The process of substantivization of participles in the Kazakh language is distinguished by the loss of the traits of adjective and verb by participle in a sense. The process of substantivization begins with the use of the participle of the Kazakh language as a noun. The conversion of a participle into a noun also results in a change in syntactic function, which is a consequence of the semantic change of a word.

In this article the features identifying participles as substantives are classified:

- It designates an object, person or phenomenon;
- It preserves verb government of nouns;
- It performs the syntactic functions of subject, object;
- It is included in idiomatic expressions and proper names.

In the course of analysis participial forms were classified into two groups. The initial one comprises complete substantive participles, while the other encompasses partially substantive words. Furthermore, the participles with the form -g'an and its phonetic variants, the participles with future tense forms -ar, -er, and -r, were analysed using examples from literary works.

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### Қазақ сөзжасамындағы есімше формаларының заттануы

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*Субстантивация теориясы қазақ тіл білімінде жиырмамыншы ғасырдың бірінші жартысынан бері қарастырылса да, зерттелмеген мәселе көп. Мәселен, есімшелердің, үстеулердің, сан есімдердің заттануы – әлі де толық зерттелмеген тақырыптар. Сондықтан мақаламызда есімше формаларының заттануын сөз етіп, субстантивацияның табиғатын ашатын негізгі белгілерді айқындадық. Сонымен қатар, заттанған есімшелер арқылы жасалған аталымдардың жасалу жолын, қолданылу аясын анықтадық.*

*Мақаланың басты мақсаты – заттанған есімшелерді танымдық негізде түсіндіру, олардың сөзжасамдық және функционалдық сипатын айқындау. Мақалада тіл ғылымындағы заттануға қатысты ғылыми пікірлер, қағидалар, теориялық ұғымдар мен түсініктер негізге алынды. Заттанған есімше формалары арқылы жасалған аталымдар талданып, олардың сөйлемдегі қызметі сөз болды. Сондай-ақ, заттанған есімшелерді шартты түрде толық және жартылай субстантивтенген сөздер деп екіге бөліп қарастырдық.*

*Кілт сөздер: заттану теориясы, етістік, есімше формалары, сөзжасам, толық заттанған сөздер, жартылай заттанған сөздер.*

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### **Субстантивация причастных форм в казахском словообразовании**

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*Хотя теория субстантивация рассматривается в казахском языкознании с первой половины XX века, существует множество неисследованных проблем. Например, субстантивация причастий, наречий и числительных — темы, которые еще не полностью изучены. Поэтому в нашей статье мы рассмотрели субстантивацию причастных форм и выделили основные признаки, раскрывающие природу субстантивации. Кроме того, мы определили способ образования имен, созданных субстантивированными причастиями и их сферу применения.*

*Основная цель статьи – объяснить субстантивированные причастии на когнитивной основе, определить их словообразовательную и функциональную природу. Статья основана на научных мнениях, принципах, теоретических концепциях и пониманиях, связанных с лингвистикой. Проанализированы номанации, образованные от форм субстантивированных причастий и обсуждена их функция в предложении. Также мы условно разделили причастия на полностью и частично субстантивированные слова.*

*Ключевые слова: теория субстантивации, глагол, формы причастий, словообразование, полностью субстантивированные слова, полусубстантивированные слова.*

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## **ШӘКӘРІМ ҚҰДАЙБЕРДІҰЛЫ ШЫҒАРМАЛАРЫНДАҒЫ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЗМДЕРДІҢ СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ ТОПТАРЫ**

*Фразеологизмдер әрбір тілдің бір бөлігі ретінде көнеленуі, мағына тұрақтылығы мен стиль жағынан да ерекшеленеді. Фразеологизмдерде қазақ халқының ұлттық болмысы мен өзіндік ерекшелігі көрініс беретіндіктен олардың автор қолданысындағы түрленуі мен мағыналық топтарына талдау жасаудың маңызы зор. Мақалада Шәкәрім Құдайбердіұлы шығармаларында қолданылған фразеологизмдер талданып, олардың семантикалық топтары мен авторлық қолданыстағы тілдік ерекшеліктері анықталды. Мәзмәтіндегі тілдік өзгерістер фразеологиялық сөздіктегі түпнұсқамен салыстырыла отырып, автордың айтар ойына сай ұлттық танымды берудегі фразеологизмдердің қызметі сараланды. Авторлық қолданыстағы тілдік ерекшеліктер мен көркемдік айшықтауларға ерекше назар аударып, түпкі мәнін түсініп, тиімді пайдалануға болады. Фразеологизмдердің жасалуында ауыз әдебиетінің орны ерекше. Халық арасында айтылған тапқыр сөз, мысал, теңеу, мақал-мәтел,*