



**ABSTRACT**

The report consists of 61 pages, 11 chapters, 56 references and 3 appendices.

LANGUAGE POLICY, KAZAKHIZATION, LATIN ALPHABET, NEW WORD, NEOLOGISM, POTENTIAL OF NATIVE LANGUAGE, FORMATION, LINGUODIDACTICS, LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, COGNITIVE INTERPRETATION, MENTAL LEXICON

Object of the research: New words formed as a result of semantic changes of Kazakh original words.

The purpose of the project is to study the cognitive basis of language teaching for consumers, as well as to provide a linguodidactical system of education of new words, using a comprehensive analysis of formation processes and normalization of new words in Kazakh literary language.

Research methods: internal linguistic (internal structural) analysis, methods of identification, classification and description of materials; study, systematization and summary of legislative concepts and theoretical opinions; mass selection of factual materials; methods of lexicographic analysis and comparison, experimental method to determine the level of respondents' knowledge of new words; conducting survey, oral oral interview and qualitative-statistical treatment of their results; analysis methods of normative and semantic analysis, as well as methodological and methodical approaches.

According to the results of the project for 2018-2020, 32 articles, 1 scientific monograph, 1 author's certificate, 1 educational-methodical textbook, 1 dictionary were published.

The usage field – used in planning and developing national language corpus, analyzing the possibilities of Kazakh language in transmission of concepts of socio-cultural life, substantiating the formation and normalization of new words; development of Kazakh neology and neography, terminology and terminography, lexicology and lexicography, literal formation of official-business texts in Kazakh language; to improve the methodology and methods of teaching «Kazakh language» subject.

The results of the project make a real contribution to scientific-practical systematization and generalization of formation processes and normalization of new words that have appeared in the last quarter of a century, as well as the definition of methodological basis for learning new words in the education system and development of methodological system will contribute to the improvement and standardization of the methodology of teaching Kazakh language, increasing the need for Kazakh language.

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**DEFINITIONS**

The following definitions were used in the final report of the project for 2020:

Verification – weighing the facts and truth of particular case; verification of scientific principles; determination of their accuracy by scientific principles; methodological comprehension of empirical confirmation of the accuracy of prediction;

New word (neologism) – a new name (individual nomination), a complex word and phrase formed by the methods of creating a new word of certain language to give the name of new object, notion, concept, phenomenon under the influence of non-linguistic and internal linguistic factors;

Codification of new words (formation vs. formed) – stages of processes and their results; confirmation and legalization of their introduction and use in the language through the stages of official discussion and proposals; the order expressed by the use of high frequency in the circulation of literary language; the introduction of new words in normative dictionaries and reference books, lexicographic dictionaries of different types, consisting of a list of terms and terminological phrases on this basis of it; high level expression of the features of dispositive and imperative norms depending on the dynamics of language;

Interactive methods – active interaction between teacher and learner; transfer of knowledge vs. training, a complex and system of modernized teaching methods, which are recognized as the basis for mastering, formation learner`s skills.

Cognitive interpretation – mental generalization, generalization and unification of the results obtained in describing the meaning of a language unit at the highest level of abstraction to clarify cognitive features.

Communicative competence – to know the norms of language use in particular socio-cultural situation; the speaker must know the norms and principles of communication, in what situation, about what, when, with whom and how to communicate; the ability to correctly use the lower and upper style in the process of speech demonstrates the communicative competence of the speaker;

Language policy in Kazakhstan is an important component of internal policy. In general, a complex of measures taken by the state, government, public organizations to change or develop the functional distribution of language and internal system of language in socio-communicative space, in order to preserve the viability of language.

The concept of language policy is supplemented with new content depending on the situation in multiethnic Republic of Kazakhstan. For Kazakhstan, language policy should influence on the preservation of interethnic harmony, uniting the nation, patriotism education of society members. Language policy - theory and practice of conscious and purposeful influence of the subjects of language planning on the activity of language and course of language development;

Kazakhization is a new term that has emerged in connection with the implementation of the priorities of language policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This term means the use of original potential of Kazakh language in the interests of expansion of the use of Kazakh language, transformation of Kazakh language into the language of science and technology, active introduction in education, law and justice;

Linguodidactics – general theory of language teaching; applied linguistics, which provides teaching and learning of language; studies the general regularities of language teaching; improves methods and tools for teaching a particular language in accordance with didactic purpose; studies the effect of monolingualism or bilingualism on language learning;

Linguocultural competence – it is necessary to recognize the linguistic and cultural competence of individual as follows in relation to new words in Kazakh literary language: the growing interest and demand for state language, including new words, the formation of conscious attitude to the use of new words as a member of society, the recognition of their need. Communicative competence begins to develop smoothly and quickly at a high level of linguocultural competence;

Mental lexicon – a store of preserving lexical units; an active part of cognitive consciousness, which is constantly involved in the processes of speech -thinking; non-systematic view of the processes of receiving, recoding, treatment and storing information.

A norm is a complex of the most stable linguistic units used in communicative act, which has a traditional character, corresponding to the structure of the language, the principles of use and selection of language tools at a particular stage of society development. Linguistic norm – a reflection of historical and natural regularities of language development in the use of language by the members of society at certain stage of society, a reflection of the facts that have been accepted and recognized by the society for language practice at a particular stage of society;

Normalization – the analysis of the emergence of new linguistic units in literary language (spoken language, local language features, transition of elements of professional vocabulary to literary language, emergence of new words, changes in word semantics, word-formation activity), in written language, official-business language, target styles, processes that are formed in the literary language as a result of high-frequency use with stylistic classification, which is formalized and proved by registration in lexicographic dictionaries;

Potential of native language – the meanings of semantic components of native words of Kazakh language, to create new words by mastering the word-formation techniques related to native regularities of Kazakh language, possibilities of native language which known as the Kazakhization of scientific-technical terms;

Language planning – the formation of language policy and language ideology through the implementation of appropriate political measures, planning the language corpus, that is, regulating the structure of the language, creating conditions for language acquisition and distribution, expanding the scope of language, normalization and formation of the language, carrying out specific activities with the influence of language practice;

Language norm – a) low (dispositive) norm – it is understood that language users choose one of the competing variants of new words and use them according to the communicative situation, depending on which of them corresponds to target style; b) imperative norm – a type of strict norm; linguistic units are approved, which are proved by the frequency of use, as determined by the research in linguistic system;

Linguistic person – a person with a complex of abilities that can clearly demonstrate the extent of verbal-semantic level (perfect knowledge of vocabulary) of speaking/writing in case of participation in communicative act (oral and written), linguocognitive level (conscious awareness and knowledge of national-cultural feature of each linguistic unit used); pragmatic level (the ability to use language structures correctly depending on target direction of speech act), communicative level (the ability to use the language correctly according to the needs of his actions);

Usage are linguistic units recognized by language users. The term also refers to language units that are outside the norm of literary language, deviating from the natural regularities of lexical and grammatical structure of the language, however, linguistic units which are frequently used in the communicative act of language users, included in normative dictionaries;

Processes (latin "processus" and "procedure" – "moving further", "moving forward") – the process of formation of new words in Kazakh language: a) first appeared in the language of mass media, written versions of scientific-educational content, oral literary language to be represented by individual members of society; b) the emergence of competitive versions of some concepts and their separation into stylistic, nominal purposes, depending on high and low frequency of use in literary language; b) inclusion of a new word that has passed these stages in the list of approved nominations; c) inclusion in normative, explanatory, terminological special dictionaries.

**INTRODUCTION**

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.Tokayev emphasized the need of developing the Kazakh language as one of the priorities of trilingual principles, including the development of the humanitarian sciences in Kazakh language [1]. In particular, the most important role of Kazakh language in present society is one of the basic ideological directions in our country.

An optimal socio-linguistic space has been established in our country as a result of gradual implementation of harmonious language policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, which began a quarter of century ago.

An integral part of public policy - language policy as a complex of instructions, theoretical concepts and a practice of conscious intervention in the dynamics of language at present period continues to provide scientifically based targeted guidance on the use of languages ​​in our country. At the current stage of society development, the regulatory influence on the use of Kazakh language is still in the focus of language policy; first of all, it is «improvement and systematization of lexical fund of Kazakh literary language; improvement of methodology and method of learning the state language; increasing the need for language» [2].

Modern Kazakh literary language, especially its lexical composition, is a general form of historical-cultural, national and social experience of Kazakh people accumulated over the centuries. The Kazakh word names all the national features of Kazakh nation, provides and delivers information, evaluates all concepts and phenomena in the world, forms national-cultural cognition and carries out communicative activity among people. From this point of view, it is important to learn new words in modern Kazakh literary language and to form certain scientific conclusions about them. This is due to the fact that the issue of improving and updating the language of science and technology through the creation of new words is one of the important directions of language policy. Language policy in Kazakhstan identifies key issues related to the nature of new words. One of them is a comprehensive use of semantic potential of native language for Kazakhization and the other is a gradual implementation of formation and normalization of created new words.

In order to implement the priorities of language policy in the last quarter of a century, thousands of new words were added to the vocabulary of literary language as a result of the Kazakhization of scientific-technical terms and cultural-household everyday names. Active role of Kazakh nation in preserving the vitality of native language also plays a special role in the process of Kazakhization. There is a full basis that Kazakh neology and neography have begun to form in Kazakh linguistics as a result of constructive implementation of language policy, language planning and language corpus planning. In the meantime, the concept of «have begun to form» should be clarified.

Actuality and novelty of the research. First, strategic goals and objectives of the development of Kazakh language, long-term prospects of language construction in Kazakhstan are revealed in the legislative documents adopted according to language strategy in Kazakhstan (they are about 20 in total) and basic directions and mechanisms of their implementation are identified [1-17]. The implementation of developments that ensure the consistency, formation and normalization of Kazakhized terms and names, created by detailed use of internal lexical and semantic possibilities of Kazakh language is defined as one of the priorities. The notion of «new lexical units created by using the internal potential of language» enshrined in the legislation fully corresponds to the terms «new word/neologism/lexical news» in linguistics, these terms provide scientific cognition and socio-cultural realia names.

At present, all the possibilities of word-formation models for the creation of new words/neologisms have been identified and their general characteristics, efficiency and flexibility are sufficiently formulated in word-formation works in the dynamics of Kazakh literary language. Among the word-formation models, new words created by mastering the semantic breath of Kazakh language (reproduction of original words) have a special place, they require detailed study in terms of formation and normalization due to their complex, linguistic, linguocultural and external factors.

The new words, appeared as a result of semantic changes in Kazakh original words are a clear proof that the Kazakh lexicon has a wide possibility in giving different scientific-technical terms, official-business, cultural and everyday concepts as national-cultural phenomenon reflecting the worldview, national psychology and philosophy and play a special role in strengthening the viability of Kazakh language. In this regard, description of the results of the reconstruction of Kazakh language lexemes, study of the processes of their formation and normalization contribute to further implementation of priorities of language policy in our country especially in order to provide scientific names and socio-cultural realities.

Secondly, the acquisition of new lexical units by the learners in general education system, their knowledge of new words, expansion of schoolchildren thinking about the Kazakh language as an indicator of national and universal values, education to respect the language, as well as the formation of school children as linguistic personality which shown in legislative documents play an important role in «forming and establishing of authoritative image of the speaker of state language» [2].

Socio-cultural and socio-economic reforms in Kazakhstan are also making significant changes in the education system, which indicates the need for a new analysis of the role of the theory and practice of teaching the method of Kazakh language. This actual issue is clearly stated in the State Program for the Development of Education in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020, the following most important aspects are specified for this study: a) «...the development of education should be a platform based on future economic, political and socio-cultural prosperity of the country; b) it is necessary to update the content of education and training through the introduction of new teaching methods and technologies» [2].

The method of teaching new words is provided in the system of general secondary education in the Kazakh language to some extent. However, transfer of basic concepts in another language and their consolidation in linguistic consciousness of particular social group significantly hampered the comprehension of vast potential of Kazakh language for a long time and under the influence of Soviet authority.

In this regard, the development of various methods and approaches for the acquisition of new Kazakhized lexical units by schoolchildren through the internal potential of language is being effectively updated in order to form the learners as a linguocultural linguistic personality in general secondary education system.

Systematization of the methods of teaching new words, formation of linguodidactic base of teaching and introduction of methods and approaches based on new educational technologies in the educational standards of specialized schools effectively influence on significant modernization of the content and educational infrastructure of general education system and contribute to the implementation of the objectives in the State program of Education and Science development of RK dedicated to 2016-2019 years [14]. The actuality of research depends on mentioned issues.

Project-based study examines scientific-theoretical basis for the formation and development of neology and neography in native and foreign linguistics; scientific-theoretical basis of basic goals and objectives revealed in the legislative documents which related to language policy and language strategy in Kazakhstan, the basic scientific-theoretical mechanisms for their implementation are evaluated; the basic factors which influence on large-scale lexical changes in Kazakh neology and neography are analyzed in the dynamics of modern language development; formation ways of scientific directions of Kazakh neology and neography and their relationship with the paradigms of Kazakh linguistics are studied; categorical meaning of new words is determined; current state of formation and normalization of Kazakh neology and neography, in general, new words created through the original potential of Kazakh language are analyzed and evaluated in socio-functional and normative-functional aspects; the basic sources involved in the process of formation and normalization of neologisms are analyzed and evaluated which created under the influence of socio-political, socio-cultural and educational factors.

Comprehensive linguistic analysis is carried on the analysis of factual materials. Based on the experience of the processes of formation and normalization of neologisms in foreign linguistics, in general, theoretical-methodological and structural bases of creation, sequencing, standardization and formation of new words are analyzed and evaluated in modern Kazakh language. The peculiarities of cognitive interpretation, which take place in the acquisition of new words are studied. The peculiarities of perception, mastery and usage of new words by the consumers of Kazakh language are determined. An experiment is conducted in order to draw cognitive and psycholinguistic conclusions among Kazakh-speaking respondents (schoolchildren), quantitative and qualitative analysis is conducted on its results. Conceptual principles of teaching new words to the learners are developed and methodological system is presented including a curriculum for the elective subject, tasks and exercises are systematized using new educational technologies and their effectiveness and efficiency is proved by conducting experimental method.

The basic scientific conclusions are analyzed in the report which is dedicated for the final stage of implementing the project according to the main objectives of the project.

The study, systematization and generalization of legislative concepts and theoretical approaches in proposed scientific research; mass selection of factual materials; methods of lexicographic analysis and comparison, experimental method with the aim of determining the level of respondents' knowledge of new words; conducting surveys, oral interview and qualitative-statistical treatment of their results at the final stage of the experiment; the problems and mechanisms of formation of Kazakh neology are comprehensively studied through the methods of normative and semantic analysis, as well as methodological and methodical approaches; proposals and conclusions which define the processes of normalization and codification of neologisms and their cognitive and linguodidactic basis in modern Kazakh language are created; monograph, bilingual dictionary and educational methodical textbook of teaching «Kazakh language» which effectively influence on the development of Kazakh neology and neography, terminology and terminography, lexicology and lexicography, competent compilation of official-business texts in Kazakh language are presented.

Substantiation and source data dedicated to the study of the theme.

Substantiation of project theme - the potential of native language in the lexical structure of Kazakh literary language for the last 20-25 years – actuality and necessity of normalization, formation and consistency of neologisms formed by semantic changes and word-formation methods of ancient original words (except the method of calque).

Preliminary data of the project theme – changes in the dynamics of literary language vocabulary, Kazakh terminology and terminography, word culture, features of functional styles, sociolinguistics, translation studies, Kazakh lexicography and lexicology, anthropocentric linguistics, world and native scientific opinion related to linguocultural issues, legislative documents according to the language policy and linguistic planning.

Relationship of the project with other scientific-research works.

The research work is a continuation of the work which is implemented and planned by the project executors up to the present:

1. Aldash A. Translation Studies (Linguistic and Linguocultural Issues): Monograph. – Almaty: Arda, 2006. – 248 p.
2. Aldash A. Word culture: on the basis of new uses: Monograph. – Almaty: «Sardar» Publishing House, 2016. – 320 p.
3. Aldash A., Suleimenova E.D., Aldasheva K. Entrepreneur's dictionary// Dictionary. – Almaty: Horizon, 2018. – 252 p.
4. Алдашева К. Dictionary of new words. - Almaty: Kazakh University, 2016. – 60 p.
5. Алдашева К. New words in present Kazakh language: codification processes and their linguodidactical bases / Philos. doc. (PhD) ... dissertation: 6D011700 - Kazakh language and literature. – Almaty: Abai KazNPU, 2016. – 202 p.
6. Mynbaeva A. Formation of cultural-linguistic competence of the specialists of philology through the text (in the system of postgraduate education) / Philos. doc. (PhD) ... dissertation: 6D011700 – Kazakh language and literature. – Almaty: Abai KazNPU, 2016. – 198 p.

The aim of the study: to study the cognitive basis of teaching new words to the consumers, as well as to present a linguodidactical system of education on new words analyzing the processes of formation and normalization of new words in Kazakh literary language comprehensively.

The objectives of research work dedicated for 2020:

* preparation of scientific monograph «Kazakh neology and neography: formation processes and cognitive interpretation»;
* development of educational-methodical textbook «Linguodidactic bases of teaching new words in present Kazakh language»;
* development and publication of Kazakh-Russian dictionary «Dictionary of new words»;
* final report.

№ AP05131417 Interim report for 2018 on the theme of "Formation of neologisms in modern Kazakh language: cognitive and linguodidactical aspects." Inv. № 0218RК01047

№ AP05131417 Interim report for 2019 on the theme of «Formation of neologisms in present Kazakh language: cognitive and linguodidactical aspects» Inv. № 0219RК01244

**1 The study of scientific-theoretical basis of formation and development of neology and neography in native and foreign language cognition**

Lexical innovations that are inevitable in the dynamics of the development of the lexicon of literary language, caused by the influence of external factors and rapid introduction of new words in the vocabulary, their role and influence in the communicative act of society members as an object of linguistics substantiate a new branch of science – neology.

There is a full basis to believe that the fields of neology and neography in Kazakh linguistics began to form as a separate scientific discipline in the 90s of last century. An evidence for this is scientific-practical outlooks on the formation and normalization of new names between 1966-1985, which paid special attention to the problem of Kazakh speech culture [18; 19]; the formation of the first reference-definition dictionary of new uses in 1985-1992 and publication of first theoretical work on the normalization of new uses during this period [20; 21].

The problem of new words / neologism, diachronic-synchronous state of the language, development and formation of literary language, issues of functional styles, aspects of applied linguistics were studied and foundation of Kazakh neology and neography was laid in the fundamental works of most prominent representatives of national linguistics (A. Baitursynuly, Kh. Zhubanov, Kh. Dosmukhameduly, K. Kuderin, I. Kenesbaev, R. Syzdyk, A. Khaidar, M. Balakaev, A. Iskakov, G. Musabaev, Sh. Sarybaev, Sh. Baitikova, B. Abylkasymov, E. Zhanpeisov, S. Isaev, O. Aitbaiuly, E. Suleimenova, B. Khasanov and others).

Changes in the dynamics of literary language lexicon are considered in connection with the problems of Kazakh terminology and terminography, word culture, features of functional styles, sociolinguistics, translation studies, Kazakh lexicography and lexicology, anthropocentric linguistics, linguocultural studies (D. Akanova, S. Akaev, A. Aldasheva, E. Abdrasilov, R. Barlybaev, O. Burkitov, O. Zhubaeva, K. Esenova, N. Ismailova, M. Malbakov, Sh. Mazhitaeva, Zh. Mankeeva, B. Momynova, K. Kadyrkulov, B. Kaliev, Sh. Kurmanbaiuly, A. Kazkenova, K. Kuderinova, Zh. Sagyndykova, A. Toreniazova, N. Ualiev, A. Fazylzhan, Gh. Khasanov and others).

Turkologists (N. Baskakov, N. Dmitriev, N. Bayar, R. Daniarov, A. Matkhaziev, L. Kerimov, Kh. Kulieva, N. Khudiev and others); foreign scientists (V. fon Humboldt, I. Boduen de Courtene, W. Weinreich, A. Alexandrova, O. Akhmanova, N. Babenko, M. Bakina, S. Barkhudarov, A. Bragina, R. Budagov, E. Verechagin, V. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur, O. Gabinskaya, B. Golovin, K. Gorbachevich, A. Gornfeld, V. Danilenko, E. Zemskaya, V. Izotov, V. Itskovich, M. Kalniazov, Y. Karaulov, V. Kostomarov, N. Kotelova, L. Krysin, V. Lopatin, A. Lykov, R. Namitokova, N. Nikolina, L. Skvortsov, B. Serebrennikov, A. Smirnitsky, I. Sreznevsky, S. Togaeva, I. Ulukhanova, E. Khanpira, N. Shansky, L. Sherba, N. Yanko-Trinitskaya and others), opinions of researchers, their theoretical and practical suggestions contributed to the knowledge of news in different languages.

It is known that the formation of theoretical problems of Kazakh linguistics is connected with the names of prominent scientists – А. Baitursynuly and Kh. Zhubanov. А. Baitursynuly and K. Zhubanov identified the main directions of Kazakh linguistics in the form of program and theses at the beginning of last century. From objective point of view, recognition and analysis, differentiation and sorting of new words in Kazakh language are directly related to chronological beginnings of Kazakh linguistics – the 20s of last century.

А. Baitursynuly and K. Zhubanov's theoretical-practical proposals and conclusions show that the direction of systematization of new words began to be taken at that period.

In the 1960s, the Kazakh intelligency began to form the Kazakh equivalent of everyday objects and concepts that have become the part of everyday life. For example, according to some sources, the famous translator I. Zharylgapov created more than 200 new words, but they were not registered in any version. Only a few words, such as аялдама (busstop), балмұздақ (ice cream), оқырман (reader), көрермен (spectator), қолшатыр (umbrella) have undergone scientific analysis and altered to literary norm in the mid – 1970s [22, 198].

Academician Rabiga Syzdyk was at the forefront of scientific-theoretical study of new words in the dictionary of Kazakh literary language. In fact, we consider the scientist to be one of the founders of Kazakh neology and neography. She defined new words included in the dictionary in 1966 in terms of necessity, semantic conformity, ways of formation, especially the dominance of written versions and press language in the establishment and normalization of new words, researcher analyzed theoretical basis and principles, their types, sources of formation and normalization in her recent works [23, 35, 54].

In Kazakh linguistics, academician R. Syzdyk used the words news in the language / linguistic news / new linguistic units / new lexical units in the language / new words in a synonymous sense [22]. According to the opinion of the scientist, all these names are new objects, new concepts, new phrases, old words with new meanings created (used) in certain periods, foreign words that are often and freely used in the language.

The novelty of the conclusions of academician R. Syzdyk is that the emergence of modern new words is considered in connection with the growing national spiritual demand for the language and strengthening of national consciousness.

By the 80s of last century, the concept of new words in general was considered in conjunction with the improvement of Kazakh terminology and problem of Kazakh language speech in the field of science and technology. All scholars point out the importance of forming new words through the fund of national language and there are valuable opinions: «It is necessary to avoid «donor – language» and acception of new terms only on its basis which entered from Russian language» (A. Khaidar) [24]; «Words with expanded meaning play an important role in language enrichment» (Sh. Sarybaev) [25]; «It is necessary to use all the possibilities of Kazakh word» (O. Aitbaev) [26]; «The normalization of new words goes through different «used» stages» (N. Ualiev) [27, 107-113].

A study of general nature of new usages in Kazakh literary language for certain period (between 1976-1991), concrete communicative space – the role of periodical press in the normalization and formation of them, analysis of three interrelated principles that contribute to the normalization of new words (the research which actuality, conformity and aesthetic principles are analyzed, A.Aldasheva) [18]; work which the nature of new words is considered before 1995 (K. Kadyrkulov) [19; 28]; dominant role of journalistic style in the formation of new words (O. Burkitov) [29] formed a certain period of research in Kazakh neology.

V. Gak called the acceleration of neologization process in many languages ​​as «neological explosion», this description has become relevant at the turn of the millennium [30] and this period is characterized as «high neogene» [31], «innovative exposure» [32].

In the study of new words nature, a number of conclusions were made by considering in comparative-contrastive linguistic aspect (Yu. Zhluktenko, V. Berezinsky [33], E. Dubenetz [34], I. Rozhnova [35]). There are some studies conducted on the basis of the material of Chechen language (S. Yusupova) and on the basis of the material of German youth language (N. Matarykina) in terms of comparison.

In accordance with the expected results of daily contract schedule in this section:

* theoretical bases of formation and development of neology and neography in native and foreign linguistics are studied and evaluated.

**2 Evaluation of main goals and objectives of legislative documents regarding the language policy and language strategy in kazakhstan, scientific-theoretical basis of main mechanisms of their realisation. Analysis of basic factors which influence on vast lexical changes in the modern dynamics of language development, kazakh neology and neography. Collection and systemating factual materials**

In present globalized world, language policy is one of the most important areas related to the development of national languages. From the point of view of sociolinguistics, language policy is "a complex of measures accepted by the state, party, class, public group to change or maintain all functional distribution of the language or language internal system, to introduce new norm or maintain existing language norm" [36].

This definition which define the language policy will be supplemented with new content related to the situation in the multi-ethnic Republic of Kazakhstan. In particular, the language policy for Kazakhstan first of all, should influence on the preservation of interethnic harmony in the context of multi-ethnic Kazakhstan.

Language policy in our country is a factor of unifying the nation and educating the members of society to patriotism. Language policy in Kazakhstan is an integral part of state policy, theory and practice of conscious and targeted influence of language planning subjects on language activity and language development [37].

The main purpose of language policy in our country is to determine the strategic directions of language situation, planning and regulation of language corpus, language distribution and language acquisition. At the same time, therefore, language policy is a linguistic aspect of nation's problem.

Some dominant directions for the implementation of language policy are designated in legislation documents, including the creation of scientific-technical terms using the internal resources and potential of Kazakh language, creating the Kazakh equivalent of previously used terms and names from other languages, it is indicated as important branch to expand the internal capabilities of Kazakh language. In other words, the concepts of "internal capacity" and "own potential / own resource" mean the formation of scientific-technical terms in the structure of Kazakh lexicon, formation of equivalents created by the own capabilities of the names of objects products, phenomena, abstract concepts, it is evaluated as only certain way of preserving viability and expansion of communicative activity of state language.

Language policy in Kazakhstan which multi-nation and multi-ethnic group live in society does not aim at the rapid formation of absolute monolingual environment, on the contrary, substantiation and consistent language policy in our country determines the impossibility of this monolingual environment in present globalization period. But, a clear designation of state language status is the basic sign of statehood. Therefore, the following measures have been implemented and are planned to be implemented through language policy in order to maintain the jurisdiction of independent country:

* the true legal status of state language in multi-ethnic and multilingual society is established;
* to critically explain the need for the Kazakh language in ethnic consciousness, linguistic consciousness and consciousness of ethnic groups using different languages ​​in society;
* to determine the significance of language planning for this and in the interest of preventing language conflicts;
* substantiation of methods that increase the effectiveness of activities related to language planning;
* to continue continuous scientific-practical analysis, including the diagnostic signs, boundaries observed in linguistic processes;
* the main thing is to establish and consistently implement the measures to preserve the viability of Kazakh language, proving that the Kazakh language has full potential to convey the concepts of science and technology being capable from the point of wide functional application range and subsequent realization of them.

Briefly summarizing the legislative summaries of indicated points, first of all, it should be noted that the responsibility for implementing language policy based on the Constitution is very high direction and it is a basic factor of uniting political-social opinions of society members.

In fact, special attention is paid to the measures to prove the viability of language and its preservation in the areas of language policy in Kazakhstan for the language situation in modern society. Among the objectives in this direction are:

* expanding the capabilities of the language through the use of its internal potential;
* regulation, systematization and development of national terminology;
* preservation of national features of language in describing socio-cultural identity;
* revival of ancient words in science, education, socio-political spheres;
* to use the internal capabilities of the language for this purpose;
* The urgent importance of the factors "Introduction of the values of the Eternal Country" is clarified in existing curricula of school education.

The following sources were the basis for the collection and systematization of linguistic facts:

The texts of legislative documents oriented on language policy and language strategy in Kazakhstan (1991-2016); Explanatory dictionary of Kazakh language. Ed. А. Iskakov, 1-10 v. (1974-1986); Dictionary of Kazakh literary language. Compiler. T. Zhanuzakov, S. Omarbekov, A. Zhunisbek, 1-15 v. (2006); Orthographic dictionary of Kazakh language / Editor-in-Chief: R. Syzdykova (2008); Kazakh-Russian dictionary / Ed. R. Syzdyk, K. Khusaiyn (2001); New uses in Kazakh lexicon. Editor-in-Chief: R. Syzdykova (1990); New names / Editor-in-Chief: R. Syzdykova (1992); Collection of approved terms / Collection of terms approved at the meetings of the State Terminology Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan / Ed. headed by Sh. Kurmanbayuly (2012); Kazakh-Russian Russian-Kazakh terminological dictionary / approved by the State Terminology Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 12, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30 v. (2000; 2014); Dictionary of Approved Terms (2009); www.sozdik.kz online Kazakh-Russian Russian-Kazakh dictionary; New word and meaning / Ed. N.Z. Kotelova (1971-1976); Dictionary of restructure/ Ed. N.Z. Koteleva (2000); Bilingual terminological dictionaries in the field of natural sciences, biology, geography (1991; 1992; 1993); Dictionary of socio-political vocabulary (2004); Textbooks "Kazakh language" for grades 5-11; Textbooks of Natural Sciences, Biology, Geography for grades 5-9; Periodicals “Ana tili”, “Egemen Kazakhstan”, “Kazakh adebieti”, “Aikyn” (2010-2016). More than 4000 new words and their variants have been collected from the sources.

In accordance with the expected results of daily contract plan in this section:

* The main goals and objectives of language policy and language strategy in Kazakhstan were assessed and scientific-theoretical basis of main mechanisms for the implementation of basic goals and objectives which revealed in legislative documents was studied. Basic factors contributing to vast lexical changes are analyzed in Kazakh neology and neography, in the dynamics of modern language development. The factual materials were collected and systematized.

**3 The study of formation ways of scientific directions of kazakh neology and neography and their interaction with the paradigmes of kazakh language; determination of categorical meaning of new words**

In order to prove the main problems of Kazakh neology, it is important to determine the relationship of this branch with other scientific paradigms.

New words in the language are closely related to the problems of sociolinguistics and are determined by the main directions of this field. Kazakh scientist E. Suleimenova analyzes the current linguistic situation in Kazakhstan through the terms of language revival, language viability, language planning, corpus planning and describes the current changes related to Kazakh language as «linguistic renaissance» [38].

According to the stylistics, functional styles of Kazakh literary language, constant consideration of new words which are going to be included and included in vocabulary reveal that the science of neology has a relationship with these areas. This relationship can be considered as direct and very close. Because at any stage of the development of Kazakh language, especially ar present, the contribution of functional writing styles of Kazakh literary language is the most significant in supplementing lexical structure with new words and new names. Scientific and educational literature in all areas of the science and technology introduces terms and terminology created by Kazakh language through its own resources on the basis of the process of "Kazakhization". The style of official documents is increased intensively, legislative and regulatory documents are forming their own terms.

Academician R. Syzdyk was the first to express the dominant role of periodical press in the emergence and normalization of new words [39]. It has been proved several times that the periodicals of Kazakh language have dominant activity in presenting a new word, in the selection of variant rows, normalization of one of them, formation of new nominations in recent research related to diachronic-synchronous state of Kazakh literary language (S. Isaev, A. Aldasheva, O. Burkitov, B. Momynova, F. Dzaksybayeva, A. Amirov and others).

Theoretical concepts, recognized as an independent field since 1989 according to the field of Kazakh language word formation can provide detailed information on formation ways of creating new words [40; 41]. According to the outstanding representative of Kazakh word formation, scientist N. Oralbaeva, «word-formation system of the language is basic linguistic phenomenon that supplements vocabulary and vocabulary structure of Kazakh language by creating new words». According to the scientist, between 1992 and 2002, as a result of the most active use of word-generating techniques, many words were created, such as саябақ (park), мүшелтой (jubilee), жолнұсқа (guidebook), жолқиыс (walkway) [40, 7].

Meaningful aspect of language units based on the research object and research methods in the field of semasiology (semantics) proves determination of the nature of new words, including systematic feature analyzed in semasiology field of defining nature of those created through the language's own resources (expansion of word meaning, possibilities of synonyms, peculiarities of local language and acquisition of new, terminology meaning in professional vocabulary) and interdependence of these meanings or the differentiation of word meanings can help concretely, semantic analysis of new word created by the language's own potential, internal form of the original Kazakh word taken for the term, the possibility of recognition as a literary norm (or vice versa).

The emergence of new words in the language depends on the aspects of speech culture and literary norms. It is known that through the culture of speech means the appropriate use of oral and written literary language norms (word usage, word pronunciation, preservation of grammatical regularities), as well as the means of language in different situations of communication, depending on the purpose and content of spoken (written) speech. According to the norms, one of the linguistic units is taken as a model, so the assessments of "correct-incorrect" and "appropriate-inappropriate" have appeared.

The characteristics of the new language units are directly related to the aspects of terminology and translation studies. "The current trend in terminology is the Kazakhization of foreign terms as much as possible" [27, 135]. If we notice recent dynamic processes in Kazakh terminology, we can see that Kazakh terms in all areas of science and technology have a new character, changes of word meaning, word formation techniques, synonymy, new terms created through multi-meaning that correspond to the internal semantic dimension of particular concept or otherwise – defining of these is also an object of neology field.

The issues considered in the field of Kazakh linguistic translation studies, founded in recent years, especially the practical side of translation from one language to another language are intertwined with the features of new units in the language.

Lexicography – one of the objective of the field of theory and practice of creating dictionaries is to influence on the preservation and proper observance of the norms of speech culture and literary language. Therefore, the existing feature and regularities of language are manifested in any type of dictionary. Dictionaries contribute to the dynamics and vitality of the language, so different types of dictionaries should be created in developed language. A number of new words are registered in normative, bilingual and explanatory dictionaries of Kazakh language, as well as one of the most important issues is the creation of registry dictionary of new language units in certain periods and its serial continuation, formation of neography field.

Kazakh neology and neography are directly related to basic scientific directions of Kazakh linguistics. Therefore, research methods in the theory and practice of new words begin with the research methods in important areas such as semiotics, lexicography, word formation and sociolinguistics. Because new words in the language provide all levels of language (systematic-structural paradigm – phonetics, grammar, stylistics).

In accordance with the expected results of daily contract plan in this section:

* The ways of formation of scientific directions of Kazakh neology and neography and their interrelation with the paradigms of Kazakh linguistics are analyzed; categorical meaning of new words was clarified; conditions for the formation of scientific directions of Kazakh neology and neography and feature of their interaction with the paradigms of Kazakh linguistics are defined.

**4 In general, analysis and evaluation of kazakh neology and neography, including the formation of new words created through kazakh language original potential and current state of norms in social-functional and normative-functional aspects**

The highest level of language formation is very important for Kazakh language and this is an actual problem. «Language formation is a level of language conformity to the norm. If a normality degree of state language is in low level, then there are unfavorable conditions will be formed that lead to narrowing of language scope in public administration, education, science and area of use activity in Armed Forces» [37, 298]. Norm, formation and verification of Kazakh language can positively evaluate the effectiveness of language policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, prove that there is a full potential for expanding the use of Kazakh language, as well as the viability of the language and correct implementation of basic areas in language dynamics.

The results of survey showed that new words in school textbooks, such as кеппешөп / кеппеөсімдік, бытыранық, жасунық, сызбанұсқа, тамшуыр, гүлшоғыр, кеппешөп, үлескі are used only in certain communicative environment – to exchange information during the lesson and express their thoughts. This is a limited view of communicative environment.

Human speech-thinking activity and all communicative-pragmatic features of this activity, emotional state of individual and the environment in which the knowledge manifested (for example, exchange of information outside the classroom, communicative communication) are clearly observed in informal communication. It is defined that the communicative act of schoolchildren in their free time was influenced by the influence of higher fact of language mixing, individual bilingualism (that is, mixing the languages ​​according to the knowledge of individual) and mass bilingualism (knowing and using several languages ​​are common to most members of society) through the survey.

Many words such as aңдатпа (annotation), бейнежазба (video recording), жазылым сөздігі (orthographic dictionary), бедербелгі (letter), бетбелгі (bookmarks), үналғы (microphone), қысқажазба (note), құндақ (cassette), іс жаршы (bulletin), бейнекөрім (video), бейнеқұлаққағыс (video announcement), дәуірнама (epic), епелек (puck), жалаңғат (holography), жапсырыс (sticker), жауһар (masterpiece), жебелек (wig), күлән (papyrus), мұрағат (archive), мұрағият (ideal), міскін (dummy), тобырқай (mass), торғын (veil), торлам (fretwork), төлнақыш (autogravure), төл сымбат (self-portrait), туындыгер (author), жосық (etude) are listed according to science fields in bilingual terminological dictionaries approved by the State Terminology committee.

Most of given lexemes are stored only in the context of vocabulary, it has several reasons for this:

1 One of the feature of language norm is long-established, preserved tradition, most stable linguistic unit used in communicative act and therefore language units such as автор (author), бюллетень (bulletin), орфографиялық сөздік (spelling dictionary), шайба (puck), эпопея (epopea) is a norm for present use of Kazakh literary language.

2 New words of the type eпелек, жалаңғат, жебелек, күлән, құндақ, жосық are weak in terms of semantic components to express a clear meaning and conceptual apparatus of terms;

3 Words such as міскін, тобырқай, as well as semantically indistinct, do not correspond to the aesthetic principle of normalization of language units. In explanatory dictionary, міскін is defined as "poor, poor man" [42]. The word тобырқай is not included in definition dictionary obtained for a group of people participating in particular group in the field of art; and тобыр means "simple people, a large group gathered together" [43].

4 Another group of words (аңдатпа, бейнежазба, мұрағат -abstract, video, archive) has the signs of use in written versions.

Due to the fact that some of new words approved by the State Terminology Committee are not yet in circulation of language practice, the following conditions are considered briefly. The formation and normalization of new words must correspond to the interests and needs of the members of present society members. From this point of view, there are following objective reasons why a number of new words and scientific terms proposed by State Terminology Committee are not still used:

* first, official language still has a dominant role in communicative act of multilingual communicative space;
* secondly, the passive use of some new words, as well as those presented through functional styles, is due to the fact that they do not correspond to national-cultural identity and internal meaning is not clear. The content of the meaning of term, presented as a noun, does not provide detailed information about these concepts, their clear description and figurative-emotional features. The above given examples prove this point. In addition, the semantic content of words such as құндақ (cassette), өңірбет (endpaper), өрнекбас (screen saver), тыныке (enamel) has no direct referential or connotative connection to the group of objects and concepts.
* third, the words such as мәнзара (panorama), туысжақия (clan), кермал түс (contrast), қандел (chandelier), мұрағият (ideal), сәндеме (decoration), мүкаммал (inventory), өжіре (basement), торлам (fretwork), әйкел (necklace), бүктеме (brochure) may correspond to certain concepts in terms of referential and nominative meaning, the reason of their non-use is that they are not in current vocabulary row, that is why, it encourages the members of society to use Russian equivalent. These are just a few of the factors that hinder the formation of such words.

However, due to the variability, there is an opinion that only one of the options should be used for normalization and formation. Specifically, for example, one of the competition series of the words such as отансүйгіш / отаншыл / ұлтжанды / патриот (patriot); тәртіптеме / жөнелтпе құжат (накладная-consignment note); жарқағаз / афиша; идара / ведомство (department) should transfer into the norm. This is legal and correct. But the following factors and actions are conducted to transfer only one of them into the norm:

a) one of the options is selected by the language's own practice (especially the practice of writing);

b) all variant rows can be arranged according to functional styles;

c) norm potential and ability (or inability) of each of variant series must be proved by the theory of language.

According to the expected results of daily contract schedule in this section:

* Socio-functional and normative-functional aspects of current state of Kazakh neology and neography, including the formation and normalization of new words created through the original potential of the Kazakh language are studied.

**5 Determination of main sources involving the processes of formation and normalization of neologisms made under the influence of socio-political, social-cultural, educational-knowledge factors, comprehensive linguistics analysis of factual materials**

There are several channels that play a special role in the formation, systematization, standardization and normalization of new words that appear in the vocabulary of literary language.

The main source of the fact that new words should be considered semantically and structurally and transfer into the norm is their registration in lexicographic works. Secondly, one of the areas that legitimizes the formation of new words is the texts of legislative documents in Kazakh language. Texts of regulatory legal documents have a force of law; therefore, it is mandatory for legislative documents to be used by the force of law in everyday labor relations (mainly in written versions, official documents and official papers) defining their content, administrative instructions, used terms and phrases. Third, one of the channels that contributes to the codification and standardization of new words is written versions; including textbooks and manuals, especially in the field of science and education. Fourth, the language of Kazakh mass media plays an important role in presenting and normalization of separate new words, their use with high frequency.

In order to formulate the form and main direction of research, materials of normative, explanatory, bilingual terminological dictionaries published over the past 25 years were selected.

New words are selected according to the normative principle in spelling and normative Russian-Kazakh, Kazakh-Russian dictionaries, so they can not provide the entire volume of new words in literary language and this is not their objective.

In order to study the features of formation and normalization of new words, we will focus on the activities of State Terminology Commission, online dictionaries and school textbooks at general secondary school through the analysis of main formative sources that can reflect their full nature.

The State Terminology Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – the State Terminology Committee) has been working since the 1970s. The Commission is an “advisory body that develops the proposals in all areas of economy, science, technology and culture; discusses and approves the developed terms at its meeting ”[44]. During the discussion and approval, the Commission pays special attention to the use of ancient lexical richness of Kazakh language in the development of terms. Extensive work of the Commission in the field of Kazakhization, regulation, harmonization of terms in Kazakh language has a particular importance. Statistical indicators of commission's work prove: in 1990 – 79 words (terms) were approved, in 2004 – 399 terms and phrases were approved, in 2006 – 865 words and terms were approved [45].

Terminological dictionaries approved by the government are the most valuable works. A series of dictionaries of approved terms: a) compiling Kazakhized scientific nominations, other cultural daily names, which appeared in the last quarter of a century are important, as a whole, from the point of the creation of terminological database; b) the linguistic facts gathered in them allow to expand the scope of communicative use of Kazakh literary language; b) the main thing is that through this work all the possibilities of native linguistic potential of Kazakh language are clearly visible.

For example, the differentiation of synonymous series in the presentation of concepts (пікірсайыс – discussion; пікірсарап – review; пікірталас – polemics; пікіртартыс – debate; реңк – colour; рәуіш – nuance; ақпарат – information; дерек – data; мәлімет – consolidation); extensive use of word-formation capabilities in the creation of new nominations (ұсыным – recommendation; әріпсан – index; бағакөрсеткі – price list; қолдаухат – petition; бітімгер – peacemaker; дәлбедер – dummy; деректеме –requisite; жөнелтпе құжат – consignment note; емдәм – diet; тізімдік – time sheet).

One of the most widely used sources today is Kazakh-Russian Russian-Kazakh online dictionary ([www.sozdik.kz](http://www.sozdik.kz)) [46]. This dictionary is the most important in terms of registration of new words in the lexical structure of Kazakh literary language over the past 25 years, approximate designation of the dates of their emergence, recognition of structural features, distinguishing established and normalized linguistic units, in general, information about new words – an important field, a wide range of lexicographic works.

The Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian electronic dictionary version of «sozdik.kz»: a) reflects the accumulation of new words, the content of lexical innovations in the terminological content of the language, occasional use, sometimes potential words, the process of codification of new words; b) suitable for the users, especially for the translators from Russian to Kazakh and independent learners of Kazakh language; c) can assist in the competent translation of texts in official-business language to a certain extent; d) the possibilities of informative technology are realized to a certain extent, which needs to be improved; e) non-normative lexicographic work.

One of the main sources of formation and normalization of new words is written versions in the educational direction.

The issue of Kazakhization of the language of textbooks and manuals in the Kazakh language, which began to be published at the beginning of last century, was the main focus of the nation's intellectuals. As mentioned above, basic concepts are systematized in accordance of the cognition of nation in the works of Kazakh intellectuals in a number of sciences, such as linguistics, botany, arithmetic, pedagogy.

Linguistic facts related to this issue were collected first of all from the textbooks on the Kazakh language for grades 5-10 and natural sciences, biology, physical geography dedicated to Kazakh secondary schools.

According to the versions of tlinguodidactical base of natural sciences, the following words can be said about the new words in the textbooks on Kazakh language: for example, informational texts in the textbooks "Kazakh language" for 5th and 10th grades, texts describing the types of functional styles – the author is known, taken from other sources, original texts in the form of proverbs, winged words. A number of new words found in such texts are not new names related to language and literature. New words related to the field of language and literature are in normal feature (for example, text, class, discussion, official language).

There are didactic nominations, such as сынып (class), мәтін (text), мектепаралық (inter-school) and there are standardized public-social nominations, such as өнержай (house of creativity), мұражай (museum), өнертану (art history), Абайтану (Abai studies), мұзойнақ (ice rink). A number of new linguistic nominations used in the textbook of 10th grade, such as сөз үйлестігі (word combination), сөз әуезділігі (word melody), қатқылдата дыбыстау (strong pronunciation), айырым қағидаты (differentiating principle), фонемалық қағидат (phonemic principle), аяққы дауысты (last vowel), мәндес сөз (synonym) are not included in the dictionaries, so it should be evaluated that the first stage of their formation is manifested in written versions.

According to the expected results of daily contract schedule in this section:

* The main sources involved in the process of formation and normalization of neologisms, formed under the influence of socio-political, socio-cultural, educational factors are evaluated; comprehensive linguistic analysis of factual materials was conducted.

**6 Neologism formation and regulation as a whole, based on the experience of the process of creating new words in foreign linguistic cognition, in general, creating the new words in kazakh language, systematization, normalization, formation of theoretical-methodological and structural analysis and assessment of structural basis**

In comparison with the state of Kazakh neology, the views on neology in world linguistics, including Russian linguistics are well-established and well-known to these specialists, research in many languages ​​is guided by the inferences in world level [47].

Due to the consideration of new words in world linguistics, new words in the science of Turkology have been studied by us in detail. The following cases were identified: new words in Turkology were analyzed in terms of the expansion of word semantics, introduction of borrowed words and words created by calque method, the formation of terms (A. Matkaziev, L. Kerimov, Kh. Kulieva, R. Daniarov, N. Khudiev). Since these works were written before the 80s of the last century, they were mainly guided by the criteria of Russian linguistics in the analysis and selection of new words. There have been some recent developments in Turkish linguistics. These include definition dictionary of new words by Turkish scholar Nevnihal Bayar "Açıklamalı Yeni Kelimeler Sözlüğü" and online dictionary of electronic neologisms http://www.uludagsozluk.com/ [48, 49].

The scientist N. Kotelova, who made a great contribution to the formation and development of neology and neography in Russian linguistics, writes: «In some countries (USSR, USA, France, Japan) there are neology centers that are engaged in scientific research of neologisms, issues of language culture, language standardization and organize information-reference services» [50]. According to the scientist, the emergence of new words in Russian literary language is very intensive, so it is necessary to minimize the interval between the appearance of the word and its registration, to register a new word as soon as possible. In Russian linguistics there is a project called "neoLEX" based on computer technology. This software is the basis for the immediate registration of new words, search, systematization, stylistic differences, the formation of electronic card of new words, the creation of new vocabulary, the creation of consolidated database.

In the study of new words nature, a number of conclusions were made by considering them in terms of comparative-contrastive linguistics (Yu. Zhluktenko, V. Berezinsky [33], E. Dubenetz [34], I. Rozhnova [35]). In terms of comparison, there are studies conducted on the basis of the material of Chechen language (S.S. Yusupova), on the basis of the material of the language of German youth (N.D. Matarykina)

The researcher D. Baron's work analyzed 500 new words registered in dictionaries such as Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary published in 1963, Oxford English Dictionary, published in 1972, and The Barnhart Dictionary of New English. [51]

In a collection called "Contemporary Linguistics" edited by U. O’Grady and M. Dobrovolsky, if the words formed in the language are replaced by new ones, it leads to instability and confusion in the English dictionary; although it does not limit the meaning of the word redeveloped, it has been proven that this case will take place [52].

The linguistic situation in Germany proves that the creation of new words and their need is directly related to socially significant changes. This fact is reflected in special work [53].

Adding new words to the dictionary depends on the type and size of the dictionary. V. Gak draws the following important conclusions for our study by comparing the 1967 and 1978 editions of French dictionary called "Little Robert" (Le Petit Robert, Paris): a) it is impossible to register all neologisms and include in normative dictionary at the same time; b) it is impossible to predict the fate of word in the language; c) although some of new words are recognized, about 20 per cent remain in «suspicious zone»; d) so, the lexicalization and socialization of neologisms is a slow process that forms a series of intermediate and transitional situations [30; 54].

According to the expected results of daily contract schedule in this section:

* Based on the experience of the formation and normalization of neologisms in foreign linguistics, in general, theoretical-methodological and structural bases of creation, sequencing, standardization, formation of new words are analyzed and evaluated in modern Kazakh language.

**7 Study of features of cognitive interpretation, which take place in learning new words; determination of features of perception, knowledge, use of new words by kazakh language users; conducting an experiment between adults and schoolchildren to conclude cognitive and psycholinguistic conclusions, making quantitave and qualitative analysis on its results**

At present, all the possibilities of word-formation models for the creation of new words / neologisms have been identified in the dynamics of Kazakh literary language and their general characteristics, efficiency and flexibility are sufficiently formulated in word-formation works. Among the word-formation models, new words created by mastering the semantic breath of Kazakh language (reconstuction of original words) have a special place, they need to be studied in terms of formation and normalization in terms of their complexity, linguistic, linguocultural and external factors.

At any stage of linguistics, at any stage of language history, the issue of neologisms has not lost its relevance. Recognition of language as a living organism is directly associated with its dynamics and changes which take place in vocabulary stock. The question of what unit and meaning should be recognized as a "new word" and included in this concept is a long-standing and non-solved question among scientists. Because the definition of a new word has a wide range of related terms, such as: neologism, occasionalism, new names, innovation, lexical novelty and so on. For example, academician R. Syzdyk clearly states one of the conditions for the appearance of lexical innovations in the language: «New uses are found not only to express new concepts, but also to rename old things, products and phenomena more accurately and concretely. If we have found a Kazakh equivalent to Russian words such as проводник, пляж, дача, призер (prize-winner), овощ (vegetable), установка (installation) and at present we call them as жолсерік, жағажай, саяжай, жүлдегер, көкөніс, қондырғы, they are also recognized as new uses in our vocabulary»[19].

It is important to understand the mechanisms of formation of new words, cognitive factors that contribute to the formation of new lexical units, the relationship of cognitive and linguistic structures in the context of cognitive linguistics.

A new word in mental lexicon has dual feature: - the first is the process of neologization in terms of speech ontogenesis, in other words, the expansion and continuous supplement of human mental lexicon. If we rely on studies, they show that from the age of 16 months, a baby learns 10 new words every day.

The word that already exists in language system, but has not previously appeared in the practice of individual speech – a new word entered the mental lexicon; - the second is the process of neologization in the vocabulary of the language under the influence of the emergence of new technologies, the intensity of information flow and expansion of global information, social, network space. However, this feature of new word is inversely related to the first one, that is, new unit entered the language system in accordance with the regularities of speech ontogenesis has a new feature for the mental lexicon of individual, its «novelty» is revealed according to word meaning and pronunciation in cognitive spectrum of perception process.

Adoption of lexical unit is complex and continuous process of integrated type for mental lexicon. Because, continuous interpretation and analysis of information received through the senses and mental processes are realized as a result of the perception of lexical unit. In general, the "sense of novelty" of human mind, including mental lexicon is a result of cognitive spectrum activity, which is an integrated system of environment perception. The emergence of new word can be summarized as follows in relation to the recognition of its "innovative" feature. Basic important objective is to determine the cumulative nature of linguistic unit in mental lexicon, which is new to the vocabulary of language system and has a new feature in speech ontogenesis of individual.

Cognitive interpretation – mental summarization, generalization and unification of the results obtained in the description of the meaning of linguistic unit to clarify the cognitive features at the highest level of abstraction; cognitive features are represented by definite meaning or semantic components of linguistic unit in order to create a generalized model of concept content.

The experiment, which considered as linguistic personality and a central subject in general educational process – the learner's recognition of new words in Kazakh language, increase of cognitive and motivational interest for new words, recognition and desire to master the Kazakh language have given effective results.

One of the most effective ways to improve education is teaching, further modernization (modernization) of educational methods, the search for new ways and their application in practice. One of the methods of studying the effectiveness of daily teaching process in order to increase the cognitive and motivational interest of students in speech culture of general secondary education system - the effectiveness of experiment was high. The results of the experiment were aimed at determining general level of learner`s knowledge, thereby demonstrating the possibility of entering the modernized effective methods of language teaching, possibilities of improving curriculum planning through this.

In accordance with the goals and objectives of the study, the experiment was carried out in the stages of identification (identification of the problem, experiment of showing in what position to start the next work), formation (experiment with a wide range of solution of the problem in the laboratory) and conclusion (experiment in the interest of evaluating the taken material).

The general purpose of the experiment was to analyze the theoretical and practical point of providing the problem of new words in teaching of Kazakh language in secondary schools, to present a methodological system for learning new words in order to develop pupils' language skills in specialized schools, improvement of substantiated methods based on new technologies of teaching new words, proof of their effectiveness through the experiment.

The stages of experiment were carried out and implemented on the basis of gymnasium №159 named after Altynsarin related to Medeu district in Almaty and school-gymnasium №1 in Uralsk. 204 pupil (grade 10) took part in the survey: for the identification period – 106 pupil; in the formative and final stages - 98 pupil.

The following specific problems were identified at the initial stage of the experiment, which aimed at determining the learning level of pupils` new words:

* The dominance of the process of Kazakhization of terms which were a norm of international names in didactic base of textbooks in Kazakh language (for Kazakh language and natural sciences) dedicated to secondary education;
* Introduction of new words registered in lexicographical works and creation of new words by textbook authors in order to conform school textbooks to modern language policy (statistics of new words in school textbooks in natural sciences were identified by us; for example, only 7th grade biology textbook contains 334 words). );
* the language and style of modern school textbooks are significantly updated;
* for a modern school pupil, the perception of the language of textbooks is more complicated from the point of psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics view;
* at present complex society condition, the degree of establishment of new words in the mental lexicon of pupils has not yet determined scientifically and practically, that is, the results of the definition period show that many new words are preserved only in written form. In particular, the scientific names complex of natural sciences in the triad of тіл жүйесі (language systems) – сөйленіс (speech) – узус (usage) is not the same. Scientific terms exist in the language system (mainly in written versions, scientific literature), but the degree of transition to the level of speech and usage is slow.

The models of cognition and thesaurus knowledge in the structure of questionnaire included special tasks which dedicated to determine the degree of mastery of new words by the learners. These tasks were presented to the respondents in different contexts at the stage of identification and in the final stage after practical training, quantitative and qualitative indicators of each stage were developed and formulated. Also, the results of oral assignments to determine the skills associated with the acquisition of new words in order to prove the effectiveness of methods complex, tasks and exercises used in formative period show a positive result in the teaching process of elective subject "New words in modern Kazakh: formation and norm." The predicted results were achieved in accordance with the purpose of predetermined experiment. The conclusions and inferences confirm theoretical and practical relevance of learning new words in education system.

According to the expected results of daily contract schedule in this section:

* The features of cognitive interpretation that occur in the acquisition of new words are studied; the features of perception, mastery and use of new words by the consumers of Kazakh language are defined; an experiment was conducted among adults and schoolchildren in order to draw cognitive and psycholinguistic conclusions, quantitative and qualitative analysis were conducted on its results.

**8 Presenting methodical system of mastering new words by the learners, including development and construction of educational program for elective subject, using new technologies of education, systematizing organizing tasks and exercises, proving their effectiveness and efficiency by conducting experiments and experimental method**

The level of learners' mastery of new words was relatively low according to the general results of the survey conducted during the identification stage. This proves that the skills of memorizing new words, understanding their social-practical significance and skills of right usage are low. In this regard, there is a need to implement specific measures in the education system to learn new words. Practical training was provided based on the results obtained during the experimental determination and in accordance with the form, purpose and objectives of the study.

The purpose of formative experiment is to demonstrate the effectiveness of methodical system aimed at the formation of linguocultural competencies of learners through the acquisition of new words.

The following objectives have been set in order to achieve this aim:

* development of a plan for the organization of practical training;
* identification of experimental and control groups;
* interviews with the learners in experimental classes;
* development of lesson plans.

Control and experimental groups were established and conclusion was made on the conduction of practical training which based on the results of defining period. In order to implement practical training, the project of elective subject "New words in modern Kazakh language: formation and norm" dedicated to the acquisition of new words for experimental groups was presented and entered the educational process.

The curriculum of elective course "New words in modern Kazakh language: formation and norm" was developed to implement the requirements in legislative documents which aimed at the expansion and strengthening the social-communicative activities of Kazakh language in the Republic of Kazakhstan, improving and standardizing the methodology of teaching the state language.

The basic purpose of teaching the subject - to increase the motivation of learners to learn Kazakh language, to learn new words, cognitive and motivational interests, to feel the need for the Kazakh language, to increase the sense of patriotism; formation of linguocultural competence of learners as linguistic personality in secondary education system; increase the demand for Kazakh language by explaining communicative, aesthetic and cumulative features of Kazakh language; formation of learners' self-cognitive activity in Kazakh language.

The following tasks were set in presenting an elective subject:

* substantiation of Kazakh language activity in linguistic space of Kazakhstan;
* awakening of awareness of the need to use Kazakh language fluently and frequently in speech and usage with high frequency;
* to give a general description of the features of new words formation;
* to reveal the methods of formation and normalization of new words;
* to confirm the level of learners' mastery of new words through practical works;
* Carrying out linguistic analysis in order to determine the potential, to give the conceptual scope of scientific-technical names of native words in Kazakh language (ancient words, professional words, dialectisms, etc.).

The relevance of active introduction of interactive methods at present education system in certain areas and in accordance with the goals and objectives of the discipline was discussed in previous chapters. The following types have been selected for the process of learning new words among the currently widely used interactive methods:

* + - group work;
    - discussion;
    - interactive lectures (mini-lectures, press conference lecture);
* brainstorming;
  + - design, etc.

Interactive teaching methods are a model of open discussion that allows the learners to think, study and analyze true nature. The opportunity are given for all learners to participate in teaching process, organized on the basis of interactive method. The peculiarity of interactive methods complex is a high level of activity-oriented interaction of the subjects, emotional and spiritual unity of learners. The interaction between teacher and learner in the process of interactive learning is interchangeable in comparison with the traditional form of teaching: the teacher's activity gives place to learner's activity and teacher's objective is to create the conditions for learner`s initiative. In this regard, interactive methods of learning new words are an effective way to meet the requirements of modern education, to enrich the vocabulary of learners by mastering new words, to represent new words in mental lexicon and to achieve positive results in the formation of learners' language identity.

The purpose of final experiment is to make quantitative and qualitative treatment according to the results of practical training.

The following skills of pupils were identified in accordance with the purpose of final stage:

* + ability to memorize new words;
  + ability to use new words correctly and actively;
  + ability to understand the meaning of new words;
  + ability to distinguish social-practical meaning of new words.

For this purpose, a complex of oral tasks was presented. The reason for the oral presentation of tasks is to check the presence of new words in the mental lexicon of learners, the speed of thought processes reflects the representation of new words in their cognitive, linguistic and communicative consciousness:

1) Skills of memorizing new words: to determine the degree of memorization of previously active Russian names in Kazakh language version, the following words were offered for the respondents: форточка (window), квитанция (receipt), проездной билет (travel ticket), банкет (banquet), вокзал (station), адрес (address), территория (territory), планета (planet), календарь (calendar), клиент (client);

2) Skills of correct use of new words: separate new words are given. One must make a sentence involving new words given in accordance with the conditions of the task: таптаурын, теңгерім, мәуесек, түйіндеме, қозғалтқыш, көзқамандық.

3) The ability to understand the meaning and socio-practical significance of new words: must give a definition for the new words: жіпшумақ, тамызғы, шұңғыма, тәлімбақ, желбағар, сынауыр.

The effectiveness of proposed elective course can be confirmed by obtained qualitative indicators. (Note: the course of the experiment, the results are provided in the textbook published according to the project), in particular, it is defined that the basic skills whihc comprise the linguistic and cultural competencies of learners will be developed further according to the final experimental results aimed at proving the effectiveness of formative experiment. In particular, the ability of using new words competently, depending on the purpose and conditions of the situation, to analyze the stages of new words inclusion to literary language, to use new words correctly in all forms of communication, to enrich the vocabulary with new words; to comprise a text related to social-everyday significance of new words, the quality of new words formation and conscious attitude to the importance of the processes of normalization in the language system have significantly improved. These clearly prove all the problems associated with the acquisition of new words in the system of general secondary education, effectiveness of proposed methodical system with the aim of solving is proved concretely and importance of study object is highlighted.

According to the expected results of daily contract schedule in this section:

* + A methodological system for the learners to learn new words was proposed; including the development and comprising a curriculum for elective subject, systematization of skill tasks and exercises using new educational technologies, has proved their effectiveness and efficiency through the conduct of experimental methods.

**9 Preparation of scientific monograph "Kazakh neology and neography: formation processes and cognitive interpretation"**

The main content of scientific monograph consists of five sections.

The first section, "Normalization and formation of new words – an actual issue of language policy and Kazakh linguistics" analyzes the regulatory framework for the normalization and formation of new words, the preconditions for sequencing new words, formation, concept of norms and their verification.

The second section, entitled "Scientific basis for the formation and normalization of new words in Kazakh literary language" provides the study and systematization of new words in Kazakh linguistics, the study of new words feature in world linguistics, Kazakh neology and neography: their relation to the paradigm of Kazakh linguistics.

The third part, entitled «Formation of new words: unification, standardization, sources of normalization» features of names approved by the State Terminology Commission, the appearance of new words in Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh online dictionary «Sozdik.kz» and dedicated to analyze the role of textbooks in secondary education system in formation and normalization of new words.

The fourth section, entitled «New words in modern Kazakh language – a manifestation of national-cultural identity» identifies the main directions of the study of neologisms in cognitive aspect, provides examples of integrated interpretation of word and new word relationships, cognitive interpretation of new words.

The fifth section is called "Cognitive feature of new words concentration in mental lexicon." The main scientific analysis and conclusions in this section are “Cognitive aspects of learning new words: basic vocabulary stock vs. mental lexicon”, “Concentration of new words in mental lexicon: methods and motivating factors”, “Installation of new words in mental lexicon and psycholinguistic peculiarities of personality (the results of analysis of profile school learners)”.

In accordance with the expected results of daily contract schedule in this section:

* + A scientific monograph "Kazakh neology and neography: the processes of formation and cognitive interpretation" was developed and published.

**10 Development of educational-methodical textbook "Linguodidactical fundamentals of teaching new words in modern kazakh language"**

The educational-methodical textbook «Linguodidactic bases of learning new words in modern Kazakh language» provides the subject «Kazakh language» in specialized schools of 10-11 grades, «Lexicology of Kazakh language», «Word formation of Kazakh language», «Sociolinguistics», «History of Kazakh literary language» in higher education contributes to the improvement of methodology and methods of teaching such kind of subjects.

The main content of textbook is grouped into the following linguodidactical concepts:

* + The purpose of specifying the processes of formation of new words, first of all, is to study the ways of formation of scientific branches of Kazakh neology and Kazakh neography, their relation to the paradigm of Kazakh linguistics and clarifying new word category. This should be followed by the measures of identifying and comprehensively analyzing the sources which form new lexical units, guided by legislative, scientific, methodological and methodical bases of the formation and normalization of new words in the lexical fund of modern Kazakh literary language;
  + One of the main requirements for modern educational process is the formation of linguistically and culturally competent individual with functional literacy, able to use his knowledge in practice, ready to live in accordance with the new requirements of society. In the implementation of these goals, the issue of mastering the mother tongue is actual as a particularly important part of national values system​​. At the same time, the national significance of language, psychological and age peculiarities of learners must be taken into account. The study of these ensures that the content of education meets new challenges and requirements of modern education. It is important to clarify the principles of teaching and methods based on new technologies, to identify the ways of forming linguocultural competence as the last result of training. These mentioned issues form the methodological basis for learning new words. In this regard, as a full member of language community, it is necessary to study the methodological basis of learning new words on the basis of the concept of "language - value" for the learners in general secondary school.
  + In the system of general education, the processes of their formation and normalization among the knowledge of new words should be explained in teaching the subject "Kazakh language" and acquisition of new words should be considered as one of the main objectives of linguodidactics, also, it should be recognized as important branch of forming speech culture and linguocultural competence, the volume of new nominations should be increased in the linguodidactic base.
  + Insufficient didactic base of new words, as well as the weak position of new words in mental lexicon, language consciousness and low use of new words in communicative acts, lack of interdisciplinary communication with new words are defined in the textbooks "Kazakh language" of school curriculum in general secondary school. In order to find a solution of these problems, it is necessary to take a comprehensive approach to the educational process by creating a curriculum aimed at learning new words in the curriculum and providing a system of tasks and exercises based on new learning technologies.

In accordance with the expected results of the contract schedule in this section:

* + Educational-methodical textbook «Linguodidactic basis of teaching new words in modern Kazakh language» is developed and published.

**11 Development and publication of kazakh-russian dictionary «Dictionary of new words»**

The proposed dictionary contains lexical innovations of the last quarter of a century. The dictionary systematizes the words terminated by semantic reproduction of Kazakh original words, new constructions (except the calque method) based on the development of natural features of Kazakh word formation in order to show more clearly the level of language internal use.

Linguistic facts are selected from the list of terms approved by the State Terminology Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, spelling dictionary of Kazakh language, Kazakh-Russian dictionary, explanatory dictionary of Kazakh language, Kazakh-Russian and Russian-Kazakh online dictionary (sozdik.kz), the didactic base, periodicals published since 2000. Variation in the dynamics of language is one of the constant phenomena of natural development; this gives special sign of new names. Therefore, the dictionary independently offers competitive versions of new names.

The main purpose of making list is to show the great potential of Kazakh vocabulary in the transfer of new concepts and secondly, to show the processes of formation and normalization of new words.

According to the regularities of literary norms, the first word in the list of variant series is a word that has begun to normalize, inclined to normalization and has a high frequency of use. The proposed list of competing series is based on the order of placement in the sources. Equivalents of some new words in other languages ​​were suggested in order to assess the extent to which the conceptual capacity corresponds to the internal and external content of the concept.

It is known that the problems of Kazakh neology and neography are closely connected with the whole paradigm of linguistics. For this reason, the dictionary, which reflects the processes of terminology of Kazakh words informs about the current volume, semantic-nominal and structural nature of lexical innovations in the language and it can contribute to the development of Kazakh neology and neography and it will be useful for the specialists and researchers interested in history, present and future of Kazakh literary language.

In accordance with the expected results of the contract schedule in this section:

* + The Kazakh-Russian dictionary "Dictionary of New Words" was developed and published.

**CONCLUSION**

The lexical structure of any literary language, languages ​​that have risen to the international level, even the languages ​​that serve a small number of ethnic groups, is constantly changing. Changes in lexical composition, innovations, mainly due to external factors, are observed in some literary languages ​​at passive level and are observed in others at very high level. The lexical structure of Kazakh literary language, which has a centuries-old history and originates from oral literary language, appeared lexical innovations in accordance with the historical and political changes of certain periods. The reasons for their emergence, the factors influencing on it are studied diachronically and synchronously in Kazakh linguistics.

It is known that the main principles of recognition as the norm, variability, speech culture and norm problems were considered until recent years in the diachronic and synchronous studies of Kazakh linguistics. There is no doubt that these outlooks can be a main basis for recognizing normal feature of new words in Kazakh lexicon for the last 25-30 years.

However, the large volume of new words, the abundance of new Kazakhized words to give the names of various disciplines of science and technology require attention to the emergence of the concept of "formation" (codification) in linguistics, based on which it is important to determine the main characteristics of new words. The relevance and necessity of the study of new words formation (sequencing, standardization, unification) is reflected in the legislative documents on language policy as one of the priorities.

The formation of new words is carried out through the following processes:

* + the new word is proposed by individual – published in the press – discussed (between 1991 and 1993, about 100 new words were published in the newspaper "Ana Tili" and were presented for public discussion; for example, айналым, айнамұз, мұзойнақ, мұзайдын, ақтаңдақтар, құлаққалқан, құлаққап, айлабұйым, айдар);
  + definition of new words appeared in written editions (the compilation of «New usages in Kazakh linguistics» was published in 1985 as the first experiment. The third edition, supplemented in 1992, was published in periodicals, fiction, educational and scientific literature from the 1970s., a new word recommended for selective use used at least only once is registered);
  + the new word is used in written edition – gradually used or displaced from the usage;
  + several variants of the name of particular concept are made- one of them begins to take place in the practice of writing, that is, will be normalized, the other is displaced or one of several proposed variants can be used as official term, the other has a possibility of usage in stylistic tone (for example, отбасы – family);
  + the principles of regulation of new words, new scientific and technical terms were developed (in 1992 Academician A. Kaidar identified 11 principles for the development of new orientation, regulation and promotion of Kazakh terminology [55]);
  + in order to regulate the terminological system in Kazakh language, after special discussion experts propose new terminological names and new words approved by the State Terminology Commission under the Republic of Kazakhstan;
  + a number of new words appear in the list of different types of dictionaries (explanatory, spelling, bilingual, online dictionaries);
  + begins to be used frequently in school textbooks and scientific literatures.

Elbasy N. Nazarbaev's "100 concrete steps" program clearly outlines the direction of updating school teaching standards for the development of functional literacy (76-step) and introduction of eternal national values ​​in existing school curricula (89-step) [56]. At present, the concept of "Kazakh language – the Eternal language of Eternal Land" is formed on the basis of this political important official document. To achieve this, further humanization of teaching Kazakh language in secondary schools, further improvement of methods and methodology of education in Kazakh language are set among the most important objectives. It should be noted that in previous education system, traditional methods have used effectively. However, at present, traditional standards of education need to be constantly updated in changing society and in the condition of the society changed a person. At the same time, it is important to meet the integration requirements in education and formation of linguocultural, communicative competencies of the learner. In learning new words, of course, the subject of the Kazakh language takes the first place. However, the subject of Kazakh language is not enough for the new word to be established in the language consciousness of the pupil. Therefore, it is important to implement consolidation directions of the method in the education of other disciplines.

The following conclusions were made by summing up the results of study:

1. Processes of formation and normalization of new words in the lexical structure of modern Kazakh literary language - the most important branch of language policy and language strategy, language planning in the country. Scientific substantiation and implementation of practical measures for the formation and normalization of new words in the vocabulary of Kazakh language, which has the status of the state language and recognized as title and major language in terms of sociolinguistics significantly contribute to the formation of national corpus by providing the consistency and standardization.

2. Formation (codification) of new words – a complex of important actions in the field of language policy, language strategy, language planning, in particular:

* + instructions and objectives in the legislative documents dedicated to the legalization of new words on the basis of language policy;
  + measures of implementing the objectives and instructions in legislative documents;
  + actions aimed at the introduction of new words into the language and circulation of literary language through this.

3. The processes of formation of new words are carried out in the following stages:

* + new words first appear in the language of mass media, in written versions of scientific-educational content, in oral literary language, presented by individual members of society;
  + competitive versions of some concepts are used in parallel, they are distinguished by stylistic, nominal purposes depending on high and low frequency of use in literary language;
  + new words begin to be recognized in the communicative space due to the increase in frequency, that is they become popular;
  + a new word that has passed these stages is included in the list of approved nominations;
  + included in normative, explanatory, terminological special dictionaries;
  + reflected in scientific literature, school textbooks and didactic bases.

4. There is an abundance of new words included in the lexical structure of Kazakh language under the influence of internal and external factors in Kazakh language space. However, the difference in the level of placement of new nominations in the language and speech are clearly reflected in various levels of society, including the general secondary education system. The slowness of speech and usage activity of new words which is clearly observed in written versions and scientific literature (language system) requires the school didactic base to supplement the content of knowledge related to new words, improve the methods of their acquisition, present new technology-based approaches. In this regard, implementation of comprehensive measures aimed at finding solutions of actual issues will allow for the optimal implementation of language policy in Kazakhstan, implementation of the objectives identified in educational standards and educational programs.

5. Taking into account the importance of new words (scientific-technical and socio-cultural terms, everyday names) in language system and preservation of national language, the acquisition of new words by the learners in specialized schools provides an implementation of state language policy priorities and forms a conscious attitude of younger generation to their mother tongue, national language, civic responsibility, love and respect, as well as the acquisition of new words significantly contributes to the development of learners' linguistic personality, linguocultural competence, word culture, vocabulary stock.

6. Native language – nation`s language – the role and function of general secondary education system is especially important in gradual and harmonious implementation of objectives of preserving the viability of Kazakh language, its consistency and normative feature. In order to further improve the methodology and techniques of teaching the Kazakh language, introduction of new words in learning process through the systematic introduction of new language units, formation of skills of their active use in spoken language, the recognition of national language in value system influence on the formation of highly skilled individual with strong spirit.

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31. Elizarova L. N. Terminological and Artistic Neoplasms in the Functional Aspect: author's abstract ... Cand. Philol. nauk. – Orel, 1992. – 20 p. (in Russian)
32. Benkovichova Ya. Innovations in Modern Russian and Slovak Vocabulary // Porovnavaci opis statiky a dynamiky sucasneho giskeho jazyka z teoretickeho a praktickeho HL'adiska: Zbornik materialov z medzinarodnej konferencie. - Bratislava, 1998. – P. 43-49. (in Kazakh)
33. Zhluktenko Yu.A., Berezinsky V.A. English Neologisms. – Kiev: Naukova Dumka, 1983. – 154 p. (in Russian)
34. Dubenets E. M. Neologisms in English // Foreign languages at school. – M., 1991. – No. 6. – P. 90-92. (in Russian)
35. Rozhnova I. A. Neologisms in English Terminology of Printing Production: dis. ... kand. filol. – Omsk, 2005. – 190 p. (in Russian)
36. Schweitzer A.D. Modern Sociolinguistics: theory, problems, methods. – Moscow: Nauka, 1976. – 176 p. (in Russian)
37. Suleimenova E.D., Shaimerdenova N.Zh., Smagulova Zh.S., Akanova D.H. Dictionary of Terms of Social Linguistics. – Astana: Arman-PV publishing house, 2008. – 392 P. (in Kazakh)
38. Suleimenova E.D., Smagulova Zh.S. Language Situation and Language Planning in Kazakhstan. – Almaty: Kazakh University, 2005. – 344 p. (in Russian)
39. Syzdykova R. Kazakh literary language-60 years (trends in its development) / / Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Language is a series of literature. – Almaty, 1977, No. 3. – P. 1-8. (in Kazakh)
40. Oralbay N. word formation of the Kazakh language: textbook. – Almaty, 2002. – 213 p. (in Kazakh)
41. Kasym B. complex nomination: cognitive-discourse position. Research. – Almaty: publishing house" IP Volkova A.V.", 2010. – 383 p. (in Kazakh)
42. Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh language: Vol. 10 / Ed. A.Y. Yskakov. – Almaty: Nauka publ., 1983, Vol. 7. – p. 672. (in Kazakh)
43. Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh language: Vol. 10 / Ed. A.Y. Yskakov. – Almaty: Nauka publ., 1986, Vol. 9. – 560 p. (in Kazakh)
44. State language policy – state language policy. – Almaty: Arkas publ., 2005. – 294 p. (in Kazakh)
45. Set of approved terms. – Astana, 2012. – 384 p. (in Kazakh)
46. Kazakh-Russian Russian-Kazakh online dictionary. – URL: [www.sozdik.kz](http://www.sozdik.kz) (time of use: 2020-10-09). (in Kazakh)
47. Aldasheva K. actual problems of Kazakh Neology and neography // Bulletin of kaznu, Philological series. – Almaty, 2015. – №1 (153). – P. 336-341. (in Kazakh)
48. Nevnihal B. Annotated Dictionary Of New Words. – Akçağ Publications, 2006. – 395 p. (in Turkish)
49. Uludag dictionary. – URL: <http://www.uludagsozluk.com> (time of use: 2020-10-09). (in Turkish)
50. Kotelova N. Z. Neologisms // Linguistic encyclopedia. – Moscow: SE, 1990. – 331 p. (in Russian)
51. Baron, Dennis E. Lexical change in Present-Day English. Annual Meeting of the linguistic Society of America. – San Francisco, California, 1975. – 19 p. (in English)
52. O’Grady W. Contemporary Linguistics. Third Edition. St.Martin’s Press. – New York, 1997. – 710 p. (in English)
53. Domashnev A.I. Development of German Language Vocabulary in GDR and FRG and Lexicographic Practice // New Words and Dictionaries of New Words. – L.: Nauka, 1983. – P. 5-14. (in Russian)
54. Gak V.G. New Words and New Dictionaries // New words and Dictionaries of New Words. – L.: Nauka, 1983. – P. 15-29. (in Russian)
55. Kaidarov A. A New Approach to Kazakh Terminology. Almaty, 1993. – 43 p. (in Kazakh)
56. "National Plan – Implementation of Five Institutional Reforms 100 Concrete Steps on" // Program of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated May 20, 2015. – URL: <http://adilet.zan.kz> (time of use: 2020-10-09) (in Kazakh)

**APPENDIX А**

List of published works for 2018-2020

Scientific monograph:

1 Aldasheva K.S. Kazakh Neology and neography: normalization processes and cognitive interpretation: scientific monograph. – Almaty: IP "Balausa", 2020. – 264 p. (in Kazakh)

Educational and methodical manual:

1 Aldasheva K. S., Nabidullin A. S. linguodidactic bases of mastering new words in the modern Kazakh language: educational and methodical manual. – Almaty: IP "Balausa", 2020. – 144 p. (in Kazakh)

Dictionary:

1 Aldasheva K. S., Nabidullin A. S. Dictionary of new words: bilingual dictionary. – Almaty: IP "Balausa", 2020. – 240 p. (in Kazakh)

Articles published in journals based on Scopus:

1. Aldash A., Aldasheva K. S.,Mambetova M., Eleuova A., Kozhakhmetova G., Sultaniyazova I., Nabidullin A.Neologisms in online dictionaries as a reflection of social changes and formation of the social structure of society // International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research. – 2019. – V. 8. Is. 12. P. 1432-1435. // <http://www.ijstr.org/final-print/dec2019/Neologisms-In-Online-Dictionaries-As-A-Reflection-Of-Social-Changes-And-Formation-Of-The-Social-Structure-Of-Society.pdf>. (in English)
2. Mynbayeva A.P. Sartayeva N.T., Zhailauova M.K. Building motivation for research in elementary school students // Opción. – Año 35, Especial. – 2019. – No. 20. P. 1216-1232. (in English)

Articles in foreign scientific publications with a non-zero impact factor and in scientific publications recommended by the committee for control in the field of Education and science of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1 Aldasheva K. S., Mynbaeva A. P. Language Policy in Kazakhstan and the Viability of the Kazakh Language // Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Philological series. – 2018. – №2. – P. 22-27. (in Kazakh)

2 Aldash A. The Kazakh Alphabet in a New State: the Place and Spelling of International Terms in the Socio-cultural Space // Science and Life of Kazakhstan. – 2018. – №3 (58). – P. 298-302. (in Kazakh)

3 Aldash A. Mastering New Words: Cognitive Consciousness vs. Language Consciousness / / Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Philological series. – 2018. – №2. – P.17-22. (in Kazakh)

4 Aldasheva K. Some Problems of New Words in the Modern Kazakh Language: The Process of Codification and Their Linguodidactic Bases // Issues of Humanitarian Science. – 2019. – No. 5. – P. 29-33. (in Russian)

5 Aldash. A. New Alphabet and New Spelling Rules: Spelling of Complex and Compound Names // Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Series "Philological Sciences". – 2019. – No. 1 – P. 12-17. (in Kazakh)

6 Aldasheva K. Cognitive Aspect of Neologisms: Model Experiments on Cognitive Interpretation // Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Series "Philological Sciences". – 2019. – No. 1. – P. 17-22. (in Kazakh)

7 Mynbaeva A. Linguocognitive Bases of the Formation of Cultural and Linguistic Competence // Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Series "Philological Sciences". – 2019. – No. 1. – P. 73-78. (in Kazakh)

8 Aldash A. Kazakh Neologisms: Boundaries of Recognition-differentiation and Normalization // Bulletin of WKSU. – 2019. – No. 1 – P. 178-185. (in Kazakh)

9 Aldash A. Unified Words in the Kazakh Language: In a // Vestnik WKSU. – 2019. – No. 2. – P. 234-241. (in Kazakh)

10 Aldasheva K. Main Directions of the Study of Neologisms in the Cognitive Aspect // Bulletin of WKSU. – 2019. - No. 1. – P. 233-239. (in Kazakh)

11 Aldasheva K. S. Study of the Accumulation of New Words in the Mental Lexicon: Relevance and Necessity // Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Series "Philological Sciences". – No. 2. – 2020. – P. 117-125. (in Kazakh)

12 Aldash A. Kazakh Language in Modern Conditions: Modernization and Reform of the Kazakh Language // Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Series "Philological Sciences". – No. 2. – 2020. – P. 11-17. (in Kazakh)

13 Kuzembekova Zh., Aksholakova R. The Prestige of the Kazakh Language is a Guarantee of its Existence // Bulletin of Abai KazNPU. Series "Philological Sciences". – No. 2. – 2020. – P. 211-216. (in Kazakh)

Articles published in the materials of international and scientific conferences:

1 Aldasheva K. S. Language Policy and The National Lexical Fund of the Kazakh Language // Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Scientific and Methodological Heritage of the Alash Intelligentsia: Traditions and Innovations". – Almaty: Abai KazNPU, 2018. – P.173-178. (in Kazakh)

2 Mynbaeva A. P. Cultural Code and Language Code in the Linguistic Space // Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Scientific and Methodological Heritage of the Alash Intelligentsia: Traditions and Innovations". – Almaty: Abai KazNPU, 2018. – P. 440-443. (in Kazakh)

3 Aldasheva K. S. Research of the Nature of New Words in World Linguistics // Materials of the International Scientific and Theoretical Conference Dedicated to the 80th Anniversary of Academician of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, doctor of philology, professor M.S. Sergaliev "Ruhani zhangyru and problems of linguistics". – Astana: L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, 2018. – P. 107-111. (in Kazakh)

4 Aldash A., Aldasheva K. S. Language and Consciousness: Psycholinguistic Basis of Neological Modernization / / Materials of the Republican Scientific and Practical Conference "Preservation of National Identity: Theory and Kazakhstan's Experience". – Uralsk, 2018. – P.42-46. (in Kazakh)

5 Aldasheva K. Creativity in the Neological Lexicon: Cognitive vs. Communicative Parameters / / 1 May International Congress on Social Policy and scientific research. – Ankara, 2019. – P. 217-221. (in Kazakh)

6 Aldasheva K. S. Methodological Problems of Mastering new Lexical Units in the Modern Kazakh Language / / Innovation And Global Issues Congress V. – Ankara, 2019. – P. 939-946. (in Kazakh)

7 Aldasheva K. S. Methodological Approaches to Mastering New Words Based on the Latin Alphabet // Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Actual Problems of Kazakh Linguistics", Dedicated to the 80th Anniversary of Professor Bayankol Kaliev. – Almaty, 2019. – P.199-203. (in Kazakh)

8 Aldash A. Problems of Spelling Foreign Language Words and Input Words / / 1 Mayis International Congress of Social Policies and scientific research. – Ankara, 2019. – P. 210-216. (in Kazakh)

9 Aldash A. Latin alphabet: Spelling of Consonants Geminat / / Innovation And Global Issues Congress V. – Ankara, 2019. – P. 933-938. (in Kazakh)

10 Aldash A. Semantics of New Term Names (in the field of military affairs) // Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Actual Problems of Kazakh Linguistics", Dedicated to the 80th Anniversary of Professor Bayankol Kaliev. – Almaty, 2019. – P.136-139. (in Kazakh)

11 Mynbaeva A. Linguistic Personality and National Code: Linguistic Problems of the Formation of Cultural and Linguistic Competence // Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference "Actual Problems of Kazakh Linguistics", Dedicated to the 80th Anniversary of Professor Bayankol Kalievich Kaliyev. – Almaty, 2019. – P. 344-349. (in Kazakh)

12 Nabidullin A.S. Problems of Trilingual Education in Kazakhstan Educational Environment // Innovation And Global Issues Congress V. – Ankara, 2019. – P. 376-380. (in Kazakh)

13 Aldasheva K. S. Prerequisites for Studying the Cumularization of New Words in the Mental Lexicon / / International Scientific and Methodological Workshop "Philosophy Al-Farabi: Culture, Language and Literature". – Almaty, 2020. – P. 49-54. (in Kazakh)

14 Aldasheva K. S. Modernization of the Lexical Fund of the Kazakh Language: Language Policy and Codification / / Material "Horizons of Modern Linguistics: Trends and Scientific Dialogue" International Scientific Conference Dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of Pedagogical Activity Professor E. D. Suleimenova. – Almaty: Publishing House "Kazakh University", 2020. – Р. 18-23. (in Kazakh)

15 Aldash A. On The Eve: The Latin Graphic Alphabet and the Current State of the Language // Horizons of Modern Linguistics: Trends and Scientific Dialogue // Materials of the International Scientific and Theoretical Conference. – Almaty: "Kazakh University City", 2020. – P.10-18. (in Kazakh)

16 Aldash A. New National Writing vs. problems of spelling // Kazakh linguistics in the Sphere of Modernity: Cognition, Culture, Communication // Materials of the International Scientific and Practical Conference. – Almaty, Eltanym publishing house, 20207 – Р. 33-38. (in Kazakh)

17 Aldash A. Kazakh Spelling in the Communicative Space: Options in Spelling / / Turkish Studies Journal, Number 2, Volume 2, 2020. - P.24-37. (in Kazakh)

**APPENDIX B**

Technical specification and calendar work plan

Under the agreement No. 69 dated 23.02.2018

1. **RSE on PHV " M. Utemisov West Kazakhstan state University" MES RK**

1.1 By priority: 5. Scientific foundations of "Mangilik El" (education of the XXI century, fundamental and applied research in the field of Humanities).

1.2 By sub-priority: 5.3. Fundamental and applied research of problems of modernization of public consciousness. 5.3.4. Common history, culture and language. Modern Kazakh culture in the global world.

1.3 Project topic: no. AR05131417 " Codification of neologisms in the modern Kazakh language: cognitive and linguodidactic aspects»

1.4 The total amount of the project is 14 713 750 (fourteen million seven hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty) tenge, including by year, for the performance of works according to item 3:

* for 2018-in the amount of 4 802 206 (four million eight hundred and two thousand two hundred and six) tenge;
* for 2019-in the amount of 4 880 775 (four million eight hundred and eighty thousand seven hundred and seventy-five) tenge;
* for 2020-in the amount of 5 030 769 (five million thirty thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine) tenge.

**2. Characteristics of scientific and technical products by qualification criteria and economic indicators**

2.1 Direction of work: Kazakh terminology. Codification and normalization of neologisms in the Kazakh language with scientific and theoretical analysis and practical recommendations.

2.2 Scope: the Committee on development of languages and political work of the Ministry of culture and sports, Ministry of education and science, educational and scientific institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2.3 The Final result:

* for 2018: 1 article scientific journal included in the international database Scopus, 3 articles in journals recommended by Committee for control in education and science Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 4 articles in proceedings of international and Republican scientific conferences;
* for 2019: 1 article scientific journal included in the international database Scopus, 1 article in a peer-reviewed international scientific journal with impact factor, 4 articles in journals recommended by Committee for control in education and science Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 7 articles in proceedings of international and Republican scientific-practical conferences;
* for 2020: a collective monograph "the Kazakh neology and neography: processes of codification and cognitive interpretation", textbook, bilingual dictionary of neologisms.

2.4 Patentability: non-patentable.

2.5 Scientific and technical level (novelty): The provisions and results of the project can be used in planning and developing the national corpus of the Kazakh language, in analyzing the possibilities of the Kazakh language in transmitting the basic concepts of socio-cultural reality, in justifying the codification and normalization of new words. The results of the research will also contribute to the development of Kazakh neology and neography, term formation and terminography, translation studies, Kazakh lexicology and lexicography, and competent compilation of official business texts in the Kazakh language. The results of the work will provide effective assistance in improving the methodology and methodology of teaching the Kazakh language in the educational system. The project will create a scientific and methodological basis for further improvement of the basic principles of codification, standardization, unification of the lexical Fund of the Kazakh language, the national corpus as a whole.

2.6 The use of scientific and technical products is carried out by: scientists-philologists of higher educational institutions and research institutes, teachers and teachers of the Kazakh language, as well as specialists of state institutions in the field of linguistics.

2.7 Type of use of the results of scientific and (or) scientific and technical activities: the results of scientific research will be widely used in educational and research institutions, as well as in state management organizations.

**3. Name of works, terms of their implementation and results**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The cipher of the task stage | Name of work under the Contract and the main stages of its implementation | Due date | | Expected result |
| beginning | ending |
| 1  1.1 | Task block:  Study of the theoretical foundations of the formation and development of neology and neography in Russian and foreign linguistics. | 4.02.2018 | 30.06.2018 | The theoretical foundations of the formation and development of neology and neography in Russian and foreign linguistics will be studied.  The analysis and evaluation of the theoretical foundations of the formation and development of neology and neography in Russian and foreign linguistics will be carried out.  2 articles will be published in publications recommended by the Committee for control in the field of education and science of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. |
| 1.2 | Assessment of the main goals and objectives of the language policy and language strategy in Kazakhstan and the scientific and theoretical basis of the main mechanisms for their implementation specified in the legislative documents.  Analysis of the main factors influencing large-scale lexical changes occurring in Kazakh neology and neography, in the dynamics of modern language development.  Collection and systematization of factual materials. | 4.02.2018 | 30.06.2018 | The main goals and objectives of the language policy and language strategy in Kazakhstan and the scientific and theoretical foundations of the main mechanisms for their implementation specified in the legislative documents will be evaluated.  The main factors influencing large-scale lexical changes in Kazakh neology and neography, as well as the dynamics of modern language development, will be analyzed.  Collection and systematization of factual materials.  The main goals and objectives of the language policy and language strategy in Kazakhstan and the scientific and theoretical foundations of the main mechanisms for their implementation specified in the legislative documents will be studied.  The main factors influencing large-scale lexical changes in the Kazakh neology and neography, as well as the dynamics of modern language development, will be evaluated. 1 article will be published in a scientific journal included in the Scopus international database. |
| 1.3 | To study the ways of formation of scientific directions of Kazakh neology and neography and their relationship with the paradigms of Kazakh linguistics; to clarify the categorical essence of new words. | 1.06.2018 | 30.08.2018 | The ways of formation of scientific directions of Kazakh neology and neography and their relationship with the paradigms of Kazakh linguistics will be studied; the categorical essence of new words will be clarified.  The conditions for the formation of scientific directions of Kazakh neology and neography, the characteristics of their relationship with the paradigmatics of Kazakh linguistics, and the assessment of the categorical essence of new words will be determined.  The results of the research will be presented in the form of reports at international and national scientific and practical conferences with the publication of 4 articles in collections of materials. |
| 1.4 | Analysis and assessment of the current state of Kazakh neology and neography in General and codification and normalization of new words based on the internal potential of the Kazakh language in particular in the following aspects:  - - socio-functional;   * - - normative and functional. | 1.10.2018 | 1.11.2018 | The analysis and assessment of the current state of Kazakh neology and neography in General and the codification and normalization of new words based on the internal potential of the Kazakh language in particular in the following aspects will be carried out:  - - socio-functional;  - regulatory and functional.  The state of Kazakh neology and neography in General, codification and normalization of new words based on the internal potential of the Kazakh language will be studied. 1 article will be published in the publication recommended by the Committee for control in the field of education and science of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. |
| 1.5 | Analysis and evaluation of the main sources that contribute to the codification and normalization of neologisms  created under the influence of socio-political, socio-cultural, educational and educational factors; conducting a comprehensive linguistic analysis of actual materials. | 5.01.2019 | 30.04.2019 | Analysis and evaluation of the main sources that contribute to the codification and normalization of neologisms created under the influence of socio-political, socio-cultural, educational and educational factors will be carried out, as well as a comprehensive linguistic analysis of the actual material.  The research results will be presented in the form of reports at international and national scientific and practical conferences with the publication of 3 articles in collections of materials. |
| 2  2.1 | Task block:  Analysis and evaluation of the theoretical, methodological and structural foundations of the creation, systematization, normalization, codification of new words in the modern Kazakh language as a whole, based on the experience of codification and normalization of neologisms in foreign linguistics (Russia, Turkey, Germany). | 1.04.2019 | 30.06.2019 | The analysis and evaluation of the theoretical, methodological and structural foundations of the creation, systematization, normalization, codification of new words in the modern Kazakh language as a whole will be carried out, based on the experience of codification and normalization of neologisms in foreign linguistics (Russia, Turkey, Germany). 2 articles will be published in the publication recommended by the Committee for control in the field of education and science of the Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. |
| 2.2 | The study of peculiarities of cognitive interpretation that occurs in the assimilation of new words; identify characteristics of perception, learning, application of new words from native Kazakh language; the experiment among adults and students to make cognitive and psycholinguistic insights, conducting quantitative and qualitative analysis of their result. | 1.06.2019 | 30.10.2019 | The features of cognitive interpretation occurring in the assimilation of new words will be studied. The features of perception, assimilation, and application of new words by native speakers of the Kazakh language will be determined. An experiment will be conducted among adults and students to draw cognitive and psycholinguistic conclusions based on quantitative and qualitative analysis of the results.  1 article will be published in a scientific journal included in the international database Scopus. |
| 2.3 | Promotion of the position of the methodological system for students ' assimilation of new words, including the development and compilation of the curriculum for elective discipline, systematization of training tasks and exercises using the latest training technologies, proving their effectiveness and effectiveness by conducting an experimental method. | 5.09.2019 | 1.11.2019 | Will be developed conceptual provisions and created a methodical system of students new words, including developed and composed curriculum for elective disciplines, systematic training tasks and activity using the latest learning technologies, determine their current level of effectiveness and efficiency by applying the experimental method.  Reports on the results of the research will be prepared for presentations at international and national conferences.  The results of the research will be presented in the form of reports at international and national scientific and practical conferences with the publication of 4 articles in collections of materials. Will be published 1 article in a peer-reviewed international scientific journal with impact factor, 2 articles in the publication, recommended by Committee on control in education and science Ministry of education and science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. |
| 2.4 | Preparation of the monograph "Kazakh neology and neography: codification processes and cognitive interpretation". | 15.01.2020 | 30.07.2020 | The collective monograph "Kazakh neology and neography: codification processes and cognitive interpretation"will be prepared and published in the Kazakh publishing house. |
| 2.5 | Preparation of the educational and methodical manual "Linguodidactic bases of assimilation of new words in the modern Kazakh language". | 3.04.2020 | 30.10.2020 | The educational and methodical manual "Linguodidactic bases of assimilation of new words in the modern Kazakh language"will be published in the Kazakh publishing house. |
| 2.6 | Preparation and publication of the Kazakh-Russian dictionary "Dictionary of neologisms". | 1.06.2020 | 1.10.2020 | A bilingual dictionary of neologisms will be prepared and published in the Kazakh publishing house. |
| 2.7 | Final report | 4.01.2020 | 01.11.2020 | A final report will be prepared and submitted. |

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| --- | --- |
| From the customer:  Chairman  State institution "Committee of science  of the Ministry of education and science  of the Republic of Kazakhstan"  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Abdrasilov B.S.  m.p. | From the Performer:  Rector of West Kazakhstan state University»  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Imangaliev A.S.  m.p.  Reviewed by: project  Supervisor  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Aldasheva K.S. |

**APPENDIX C**

Extract from the minutes of the Academic Council of the M. Utemisov West Kazakhstan University No. 2 dated October 26, 2020

