



## Lexical Peculiarities of Kazakh Spoken in China

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After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the relationship between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China has increased in the fields of economics, politics, and culture. This situation attracts the attention of scholars dealing with the functioning of the Kazakh language in China. The Kazakh language in China has developed differently than the Kazakh language in Kazakhstan. The situation of the Kazakh language in and outside Kazakhstan differed greatly during the Soviet era, especially in the period between 1930-1991. After Kazakhstan gained its independence, the Kazakh language became the state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Ethnic Kazakhs from different parts of the world started migrating to their historical Motherland. In Kazakhstan, they have encountered various socio-cultural problems, the main of which is connected with different cultural backgrounds. Kazakhs in Kazakhstan have been strongly influenced by the communist ideology and the Russian culture. As for the ethnic Kazakhs from China they have also been influenced by the communist ideology, the Chinese language and culture. All that was mirrored, in the Kazakh language varieties they speak. This article aims at describing specific lexical language features of Kazakh spoken in China.

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## Introduction

The language situation of the Kazakh language has tremendously changed at present. The article aims to show some peculiarities of the variety of the Kazakh language spoken in China. The Kazakh language belongs to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic languages of the Altai language family.

Kazakh is not a pluricentric language like German, Chinese, or English and understood without difficulty by Kazakhs coming from different regions. Pluricentric is a term applying to languages that have several interacting codified standard forms, often corresponding to different countries (Stewart, 1968: 534), compare German in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, etc. Although at present, Kazakh is spoken in a number of countries, it has only one standardized form – Standard Kazakh of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakh is considered not to have distinct dialects either. Turcologists noticed the closeness of the language of all Kazakh speakers, both in Kazakhstan and in neighboring countries, already in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. V. Radlov was the first scholar to express the idea that the Kazakh language has no distinct geographic variants (Radlov, 1866). This point of view was supported by N. Ilminsky and S. Malov who assumed that Kirghiz-Kaisaks' language was not divided into dialects (Brokgauz, 1895). Zhusipbek Aimauytuly introduced the term “local peculiarities” instead of dialects (Naqysbekov, 2001). However, N.T. Sauranbaev wrote: “the Kazakh language is monolithic and has preserved many features of the languages of the ancient Turkic tribes. Nevertheless, the Kazakh language is not unified, like any language. Although a series of phonetic deviations and lexical divergences can be found in the Kazakh language, there are no obvious dialects in it like the ones in the Uzbek, Kirghiz and other languages.” (Sauranbaev, 1982: 249).

According to the *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, dialectology is “the study of the regional variations of a language. Usually, studies in dialectology have concentrated on different words used in various dialects for the same object or on different pronunciations of the same word in different dialects” (Richards, Schmidt, 2003: 156). There are many ways of speaking languages; each way of speaking can be a variety. R. Hudson defines a variety of language as “a set of linguistic items with similar distribution” (Hudson, 1996: 22). Speech varies depending on the specific region of the speaker. As for the regional variation, he states that it is “variation in speech according to the particular area where a speaker comes from. Variation may occur concerning pronunciation, vocabulary, or syntax. For example, in the southwest of England and in the American Midwest, many speakers use an /r/ sound in words such as *her*, *four*, *part*, whereas speakers from some other places, such as the London region and New England, do not” (Richards, Schmidt, 2003: 452).

Variation can be called a language; it refers to the “differences in pronunciation, grammar, or word choice within a language. Variation in a language may be related to the region, to social class and/or educational background or to the degree of formality of a situation in which language is used” (Richards, Schmidt, 2003: 577).

This article deals with the sociolinguistic situation of ethnic Kazakhs in China and the formation and functioning of the word-stock in the Kazakh language spoken in China. Our

main purpose is to investigate lexical peculiarities of Kazakh as spoken in China. The article describes the sociolinguistic situation of Kazakhs in China, presents previous research on the language of ethnic Kazakhs in China, detects and analyzes the factors that are contributing to the lexical divergence of Kazakh as spoken in China from Standard Kazakh in Kazakhstan, describes some peculiarities of the Kazakh language in China and conducts a comparative analysis of Standard Kazakh and Kazakh as spoken in China.

### **Sociolinguistic situation of ethnic Kazakhs in China: General information**

The Kazakh language in China is one of the most important minority languages: it serves as a lingua franca in predominantly Kazakh localities, that is, the Kazakh language is the common language used by other ethnic groups in that area where Uyghur, Chinese, Sibe (or Xibo) and Tyva are also spoken. The Xinjiang Television was established in October 1970 in Urumqi; since 1993, programs have been conducted in Kazakh beside Chinese and Uighur. At present, there are 15 channels; three of them are in Kazakh. Local, domestic and foreign news is broadcasted in Kazakh, the broadcasting time is two hours per day in Ili, Altai, and Tarbagatai. In addition, in Beijing, the National Radio of China broadcasts in the Kazakh language for 7 hours a day. In Urumqi, the Xinjiang Peoples' Radio Station releases programs in Kazakh five days a week, for 18 hours a day, and in Ili 16 hours a day (Tazhibayeva et al., 2018: 64).

According to the 2010 census, the Kazakhs in China number 1,462,588 (Dwyer, 2016: 11). Most Kazakhs live in the northern part of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), in the vast parts of the Xiangjiang Tian Shan Mountains, the Altai Mountains and the Dzungarian Lowland. We agree with Arienne M. Dwyer's idea that Chinese Kazakhs have a "double minority" status, in that their language is subordinate to the regional lingua franca, Uyghur (Dwyer, 2016: 11), because some universities teach their courses not only in Chinese, but also in Uyghur in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Many Kazakh young people are fluent in two or three languages. Arienne M. Dwyer explains this by fact that the Uyghur language has a privileged language status compared to other Turkic languages; being the titular language of the so-called Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region and enjoying the support of print and broadcast media (and, until 2002, schooling), the Uyghur language can be considered vigorous and not endangered (Dwyer, 2016: 8). Arienne M. Dwyer describes the Kazakh language as a sub-regional lingua franca, used by several groups in northwestern Xinjiang; it is also cannot be considered endangered because both languages "serve important functions for business and intergroup communication. They are learned outside of the home either formally or informally and often have a standardized (though perhaps not officially sanctioned) written form" (Dwyer, 2016: 11).

### **Previous research**

There are many local lexical peculiarities of the Kazakh language inside and outside the territory of Kazakhstan. As an ethnic minority, the Kazakhs in China have to use the state language of the country they reside in as a lingua franca for the purpose of communication.

Several scholars, such as Mark Kirchner, William Fierman, Aynur Abish, Uldanay Jumabay and others, investigated the Kazakh language spoken in China.

In Kazakhstan, the history of the ethnic Kazakhs in China, their language and its lexical peculiarities were studied by a number of scholars, such as N. Mukhametkhanuly, G.M.Mendikulova and Zh.T. Mamyrkhanova.

Local special features of the Kazakh language, its lexicon as well as the Kazakh culture were investigated also by Chinese scholars, such as Li Sen, Geng Shimin and Bi Xun.

After the Republic of Kazakhstan has become an independent country in 1991, various issues of the Kazakh language inside and outside Kazakhstan have been studied by many domestic and foreign scholars. In particular, Mark Kirchner studied the phonology of the Kazakh language of a Kazakh ethnic group in Turkey, William Fierman studied the functions and sociolinguistic features of the Kazakh language during the Soviet era and thereafter. Aynur Abish and Uldanay Jumabay, ethnic Kazakh scholars from China, conducted research on different grammatical problems of the Kazakh language used in China. In addition, a number of Kazakhstani scholars have also investigated various research problems of the Kazakh in China: N. Mukhametkhanuly studied the condition of the Kazakh ethnic group in People's Republic of China, while G.M. Mendikulova conducted a comprehensive study of the history of migration between Kazakhstan and China in the 1860s-1960s. Zh.T. Mamyrkhanova analyzed lexical features of the Kazakh language in China (Tazhibayeva et al., 2018).

The Kazakh language has been studied by a Chinese scholar Li Sen. Li Sen was the first to differentiate the local specific features of the Kazakh language in China. In 1955, he organized a seven-people expedition to the regions that were densely populated by the Kazakhs. Li Sen revealed a number of phonetic peculiarities of their language; e.g. in Kazakhstan, Kazakh uses *tize*, *lezde* while Chinese Kazakh *dize* 'knee'; *ilezde* 'split-second'; the sound [q] (IPA transcription, its Latin Turcological transcription is *k*)<sup>1</sup> appears mostly in borrowed from Arabic words in the Kazakh language in China; e.g. *ķabar* 'news', *tāryik* 'history', *ķat* 'letter' in Chinese Kazakh while *habar*, *tarih* and *hat* in Kazakhstani Kazakh (Li Sen, 1993).

A famous Chinese scholar and Old Turkic language researcher in China Geng Shimin studied the Kazakh language and its grammar. In his book *Contemporary Kazakh Grammar* he presented his research on the history of the Kazakh language, the Kazakh literature, vocabulary, dialects, and sentence structures (Geng Shimin, 1989).

Bi Xun also studied the Kazakh language and made a great contribution to the preservation of the Kazakh cultural heritage. He published Kazakh myths and legends, folk tales, investigated the Kazakh history and traditional culture (Bi Xun, 2006).

Diarbek Alimakynuly studied varieties of Kazakh in China with respect to their phonetic, lexical and grammatical peculiarities. Some scholars in China divided the Kazakh language into two dialects: south-western and north-eastern ones. Diarbek Alimakynuly presented several peculiarities of the dialects of the Kazakh language. According to him, the Altai region belongs to the north-eastern dialect and the Ili region belongs to the south-western dialect, e.g. 'clover' and 'bucket' in the Altai region are *ķonjiska* and *kātel* while in the Ili region *bede* and *ķelek* (Alimaqynuly, 2016).

<sup>1</sup> The transcription system used in the paper is a Turcological convention which is proposed by Johanson & Csató (2022), Johanson (2021: 6–10) and adopted by Abish (2016) and Jumabay (2022).

### Factors influencing the Kazakh language in China

There are some varieties of the Kazakh language both in China and in Kazakhstan that have emerged because of the contact influences of different languages and cultures. A lot of factors have caused the divergence of varieties of the Kazakh language in both countries. The main factors among them are alphabetic systems, political factors, and globalization (Table 1).

Table 1. The main factors influencing the divergence of the Kazakh varieties in China and Kazakhstan and their impact

| The main factors | Alphabetic systems                        | Political Factors   | Globalization  |
|------------------|---|---|--|
| In Kazakhstan    | The Cyrillic alphabet                     | Using Russian loans e.g. <i>semiya</i> ‘family’ and <i>karındaš</i> ‘pencil’ from Russian <i>sem’ja</i> and <i>karandaš</i>   | The influence of the Russian language through the mass media, now the English is becoming popular with the young generation.   |
| In China         | The Arabic alphabet ( <i>töte žazuw</i> ) | Using Chinese loans e.g. <i>yawkıñ</i> 遥控 ‘remote control’; <i>juñgo</i> ‘China’<br>*Kazakhs in China use these words orally in their daily life not in writing. Usage of borrowed Kazakh words of Russian origin (apparently through the Kazakh of Kazakhstan) <i>kapıwsta</i> ‘cabbage’ and <i>bölke</i> ‘bread’ from Russian <i>kapusta</i> and <i>bulka</i> | People get their education today predominantly in Chinese and use Kazakh only in a restricted linguistic domain, mostly at home. Kazakh speakers in China are mostly multilingual. They have different types of multilingualism. However, there are still few monolingual speakers in the rural areas. |

#### *Alphabetic systems*

In whatever part of the world the Kazakhs live, they understand Kazakh oral speech of the Kazakhs living in other areas. However, they do not understand the written language of each other because of the differences in the alphabetic systems. The Cyrillic alphabet is used in Kazakhstan, as well as among ethnic Kazakhs in Russia and Mongolia. The Arabic alphabet (*töte žazuw*) is used by Kazakhs in China, Afghanistan, and Iran. Latin is used by ethnic

Kazakhs of Turkey and other European countries. The use of different writing systems by one ethnicity led, firstly, to its separation from the common written heritage in the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. Secondly, it leads to misunderstanding of the Kazakh written language. A huge layer of modern scientific and fictional literature as well as historical documents cannot be read both by Kazakhs in Kazakhstan and outside it. Thus, the Kazakh written language has failed to fulfill its unifying function. As a result, this has weakened the standing of the language and its functions.

#### *Political Factors*

In China, after the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, textbooks and scientific and technical books in the Kazakh language printed in Kazakhstan became available in China during the Soviet Union era. There was a tendency to copy the Kazakh Standard language from Kazakhstan, e.g. *bölke* '(loaf of) bread' from Russian *bulka*, *kämpit* 'candy' from Russian *konfeta* (pronounced as *kanfeta*), *aptobus* 'bus' from Russian *avtobus* (pronounced as *aftobus*), *poyiz* 'train' from Russian *pojezd*, *mășine* 'car, machine' from Russian *mašina*, *kapuŭsta* 'cabbage' from Russian *kapusta*, *qarındaş* 'pencil' from Russian *karandaş*, *semiya* 'family' from Russian *sem'ja*. Arienne M. Dwyer states that such words of Russian origin have been borrowed due to the close relationship in the 1950s between the Soviet Union and China (Dwyer, 2016: 3-5). They were copied from Russian. Their spelling and pronunciation have been changed according to the phonetic rules of Kazakh, e.g. *qarındaş*, compare *karandaş* in Russian, *kämpit*, compare *konfeta* in Russian. Later, the deterioration of the Sino-Soviet relations has also caused inconvenience to the Kazakh people of the two countries. Their language was no exception. The words and phrases copied from the Soviet Kazakhstan variety had been banned and ruled out. Previously Kazakh or Russian terms started to be expressed in Chinese. This situation continued until the Xinjiang Language Committee on normative terms was created. In 1960, the Minority Languages and Writing Committee was established in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China in order to ensure a comprehensive development of the languages of minorities, including the Kazakh language. The main purpose of this committee is to monitor the correct use of new words, their modernity and their response to the linguistic requirements of the minority languages (Abish, 2016: 6).

#### *Globalization*

Many minority languages around the world are threatened with extinction in the 21st century due to the globalization processes. According to the research of M. Krauss, since 1970, about 60% of more than 7,000 languages in the world have disappeared or are become acutely endangered (Krauss, 1992: 4). At present, Kazakh in China is spoken mostly by multilingual speakers. The speakers represent different types of multilingualism: there are still, however, few monolingual speakers in the rural areas. Most native speakers of Kazakh have acquired native-like competence in Chinese and those in contact with the largest Turkic minority language also speak Uyghur. Contrary to this, there are speakers of other minority languages who use Kazakh as a lingua franca. The linguistic situation of young Kazakhs living in urban settings is significantly different. They get their education predominantly in Chinese today and use Kazakh only in a restricted linguistic domain, mostly as the language of informal communication within the family and with Kazakh friends. The number of schools with the

Kazakh language of education is declining from year to year. Children of ethnic Kazakhs have to study in Chinese schools. Thus, the functions of the language of ethnic Kazakhs are narrowing and weakening. Kazakh from a dominant language is turning into a household language (Abish, 2016). The ongoing processes of globalization, the influence of the Chinese language through the mass media and education contribute to the destruction of the unique culture and language of ethnic Kazakhs living in China.

*Peculiarity of social culture and intercultural communication*

Sh. Sarybaev, Zh. Bolatov have done research on the peculiarities of the Kazakh language of repatriates from China (2000). Sh. Sarybaev states: “There are a lot of Kazakhs repatriated from China to the Makanshy region. According to available researched data, the Chinese and Uyghur languages have had a lot of influence on the Kazakh language; in agricultural terminology: *lobi* (from Chinese) *rediska* (from Russian) ‘radish’, *lazı* (from Chinese) *kızııl bırıř* ‘red pepper’, etc.” (Sarybaev, 2000: 83). Zh. Bolatov has stated that repatriates from China have an ethnic similarity with residents of Eastern Kazakhstan, Semey, Pavlodar, and Almaty regions (Bolatov, 1990: 38).

We have studied some oral and written examples of the Kazakh language used in China:

1) *Менің әпекеме чезы рең жарасады*. Latin Turcological transcription: *Meniñ äpekeme čezi reñ žarasadı* (Kazakh language variant in China). The word *čezi* 茄子 (Qiézi) means ‘aubergine’. The sentence in English is interpreted as ‘My sister looks good in the aubergine colour (about clothes)’.

2) *Иаукуң қайда? Бүгінгі жаңалықтарды көрейін деп едім. Тауып берші*. Latin Turcological transcription: *Yawkuñ qayda? Bügingi žañalıqtardı köreyin dep edim. Tawıp berşı*. The sentence is translated into English as ‘Where is the remote control? I want to see the news. Please find it for me’. *Yawkuñ* 遥控 means ‘remote control’.

During the Soviet era in Kazakhstan, the Soviet government aimed to promote the integration of various ethnic groups. The oppression of ethnic minority languages lasted for 70 years. Affected by this, various educational institutions used the Russian language for teaching; as a result, the mother tongue – the Kazakh language could not be fully mastered by young generations, and the scope of its application was limited.

Here are some written examples of the Kazakh language used in China:

1) *Ақынның 2002 жылға дейінгі шығармалары айтыс ақындарына арналған желілес кітап «Ақындар айтысы» (Күлән дәптерінен) дейтін жинақ болып баспадан шықты*. Latin Turcological transcription: *Aқınnıñ 2002 žılğa deyiñgi řığarmaları aytıs aқındarıна арнаған želiles kıtıp “Aқıндар аytісі” (Külän дәpterinen) deytin žınaq bolıp baspadan řıktı* (Aqyндар aitysy, 2009). ‘All the works written by the poet until 2002 had been published as a series of books named *Aқıндар аytісі* which are devoted to the *aytıс* poets. *Želiles kıtıp* means ‘a series of books’, it is used only in China while it is used as *kıtıp seriyaşı* in Kazakhstan.’ *Želilesis* a term used by ethnic Kazakhs in China; it is not used in Standard Kazakh.

2) *Таңжарық өлеңдерінен таңдамалыларда (ханзуша) қамтылған 44 өлеңінің ішінде Іле туралы өлеңдер тең жарымына таяуын иеленген*. Latin Turcological transcription: *Tañžarıq öleñderinen tañdamalılarda (hanzıwşa) қamtıлған 44 öleñiniñ ішінде Іle тұralı öleñder teñ žarımına tayawın iyelengen*. ‘There are nearly half of the poems about Ile among the 44 poems in the book “*Tangzharyk selected poems* (Hanzıwşa is a Chinese loan).

3) “*Іле педагогика шүеюаны ғылыми журналының*” 2009 жылғы жалпы мазмұны Latin Turcological transcription: “*Ile pedagogika šü eyuanı ǵılımi žornalıñıñ*” 2009 žıltǵı žalptı mazmıñı. The general content of the “*Journal of Yili Normal University*” in 2009. *Šüeyuan* means ‘a college or a university’ in Chinese.

4) *Таңжарық Жолдыұлы (1903-1947) өзінің алға басар идеясы, жемісті поэзия жасампаздығы арқылы джоңғо қазіргі заман қазақ әдебиет тарихына мол мұра қалдырып, джоңғо қазақ әдебиетін танушылардың зерттеу объектісіне айналды.*

Latin Turcological transcription: *Tañžariq Žoldıuılı (1903-1947) öziñiñ alǵa basar ideyaşı, žemisti poyeziya žasampazdıǵı arqılı ĵıñgo qazirgi zaman qazaq ädebıyet tariyhına mol mıra kaldiriip, ĵıñgo qazaq ädebıyetin tanıwşılardı zertteu obyektisine aynaldı.* ‘Tanzharyk Zholdyuly (1903-1947), thanks to his pioneering ideas and fruitful poetry, has left a rich legacy to the Chinese history of modern Kazakh literature, and his works became an object of study on Kazakh literature for researchers in China.’ (Aqyndar aitısy, 2009:37). *ĵıñgo* means ‘Chinese or China’.

5) *Іле – Отанымыздың айнымас бір бөлегі. Іледегі қазақ халқы да ынтымағы жарасқан, джоңғуа ұлттарының бір мүшесі.* Latin Turcological transcription: *Ile – “Otañimizdiñ aynımas bir bölegi. Iledegi qazaq xalkı da iñtimayı žarashañ, ĵıñhıwa ulttarıñıñ bir müšesi.*

‘Ili is an indivisible part of our motherland. The Kazakh people in Ili show solidity as they are one of the nationalities of the People’s Republic of China.’ (Aqyndar aitısy, 2009: 45). *ĵıñhıwa* also means ‘China’.

Table 2. Examples of Kazakh language lexical variants in China and Kazakhstan

| Kazakh language variant in China            | Standard Kazakh language |                            | Meaning in the English language | Meaning in the Russian language                      |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
|   | Cyrillic                 | Latin                      |                                 |  |
| чезы рең<br>(čezı reñ)<br>茄子色<br>(qiézi sè) | баялды                   | <i>bayałdı</i>             | aubergine                       | баклажановый<br>(цвет)<br>(baklažanovij<br>tsvet)    |
| иаукуң<br>(yawkuñ)<br>遥控<br>(Yáokòng)       | пульт                    | <i>pul’t</i>               | remote<br>controle              | пульт ( <i>pul’t</i> )                               |
| шүеюан<br>(šüeyuan)<br>学院<br>(Xuéyuàn)      | колледж/<br>университет  | <i>kolledž/universitet</i> | college                         | колледж/<br>университет<br>(kolledž/<br>universitet) |
| желілес кітап<br>(želiles kıtap)            | кітап сериясы            | <i>kıtap seriyası</i>      | series of books                 | серия книг<br>(serija knig)                          |



|  |         |                               |            |   |
|--|---------|-------------------------------|------------|---|
| Ханзуша<br>( <i>Hanzuŋša</i> )<br>汉语 (Hànyǔ)   | Қытайша | <i>Hanzuŋša</i>               | in Chinese | на китайском<br>( <i>na kitajskom</i> ) |
| Джоңго 中国<br>( <i>Ĵuŋgo</i> )<br>(Zhōngguó)<br>/ Джоңхуа<br>( <i>Ĵuŋhуа</i> ) 中华<br>(Zhōnghuá) | Қытай   | <i>Ĵuŋgo</i><br><i>Ĵuŋhуа</i> | China      | Китай<br>( <i>Kitaj</i> )               |

### *Comparative analyses of standard Kazakh and its variety in China*

After Kazakhstan has gained independence, ethnic Kazakhs started migrating to Kazakhstan from other countries as the result of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The following lexical peculiarities have been identified as the outcomes of our survey among *kandas* people (*kandas* means ‘somebody of the same blood’); see Table 3.

Table 3. Differences in the Kazakh language of repatriates from China from Standard Kazakh

| /N | Kazakh language variant in China                                 | Standard Kazakh language  | Meaning in the English language | Meaning in the Russian language   |
|----|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 1  | бүліншілік салу<br>( <i>būlīnšīlīk salūw</i> )                   | бүлік салу<br><i>būlīk salūw</i>  | to revolt                       | взбунтоваться<br>( <i>vzbuntovat’sja</i> )                                    |
| 2  | шоужи ( <i>šuwži</i> )/<br>қол телефон<br>( <i>qol telefon</i> ) | ұялы телефон<br>( <i>ūyalī telefon</i> )  | mobile phone                    | сотовый телефон / сотка<br>( <i>sotovyj telefon / sotka</i> )                 |
| 3  | пәтер ( <i>päter</i> ) /<br>үй майлау<br>( <i>ūy maylaūw</i> )   | пәтер / үй жалдау,<br>жалға алу/беру<br>( <i>päter / ūy žaldaūw,</i><br><i>žalga alūw / berūw</i> ) | to rent a house /<br>flat       | арендовать дом / квар-<br>тиру ( <i>arendovat’ dom /</i><br><i>kvartiru</i> ) |
| 4  | парқы ( <i>parqī</i> )   | ерекшелік<br>( <i>erekšelīk</i> )   | difference                      | разница ( <i>raznica</i> )  |
| 5  | айуанат ( <i>aywanat</i> )                                       | хайуанат<br>( <i>haywanat</i> )   | animal                          | животное ( <i>životnoje</i> )   |
| 6  | Уий, Уей!<br>( <i>Wiy, Wey</i> )                                 | Алло!<br>( <i>Allo!</i> )   | Hello!                          | Алло! ( <i>Allo!</i> )  |
| 7  | лазы ( <i>lazi</i> )   | бұрыш ( <i>būrīš</i> )  | pepper                          | перец ( <i>perets</i> )   |
| 8  | чезы ( <i>čezī</i> )   | баялды ( <i>bayaldī</i> )   | eggplant or<br>aubergine        | баклажан ( <i>baklažan</i> )  |

According to the assessment system EGIDS (Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale) and its applications to language, as shown by Dwyer (2012, by using ten criteria), there are thirteen labels referring to a language’s status and its vitality: international, national, regional, trade, educational, written, vigorous, threatened, shifting, moribund, nearly extinct, dormant and extinct. Applying the UNESCO criteria, Arienne M. Dwyer has studied major Turkic languages of China. Her studies show the status of the Kazakh language - ‘trade and vigorous’. According to the EGIDS rating, the label ‘trade’ is applied to languages used for local and regional work by both insiders and outsiders and ‘vigorous’ to those used orally by all generations and being learned by children as their first language (Dwyer, 2016: 3-5) which can be illustrated in Table 4.

Table 4. Kazakh Language in China:  
Endangerment Overview by Arienne M. Dwyer (Estimated size)

| Lang   | spkrs.  | pop.    | EGIDS | Status             | Orthography  | Schools | Media                       | attitudes |
|--------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Kazakh | 1.4 m.1 | 1.46 m. | 3     | trade;<br>vigorous | yes – Arabic | limited | some TV,<br>radio,<br>print | positive  |

Although the study of A. Dwyer states that the Kazakh language in China is vigorous and not endangered, according to the Chinese researcher Aynur Abish, the functions of the language of ethnic Kazakhs are narrowing and weakening. Kazakh from the dominant language turns into a household language (Abish, Csato, 2011). Ultimately, the policy of Kazakhstan’s transition to the Latin alphabet will help to bring the Kazakh language varieties in both countries closer together.

## Results

By reviewing the works of Chinese and Kazakh scholars and on the basis of the considered examples, we have revealed some linguistic features of the language of the Kazakhs in China and the Kazakhs in Kazakhstan. We have identified some correspondences between lexical items used by Kazakhs in China and in Kazakhstan. Although it is considered that there are no dialects in the Kazakh language, we have encountered a few exceptions. One of the main reasons of divergence of the Kazakh varieties is their geographical position. Another reason is the influence of mass media and globalization. Contacts with other languages and cultures are a further factor in language divergences.

## Conclusion

In this study, some lexical peculiarities of the Kazakh language variants in China and Kazakhstan have been identified. The Kazakhs in China have been influenced by the Chinese language and culture. A perspective research should be devoted to the study of peculiarities

of the Kazakh language in different regions with respect to their sociolinguistic situation and language documentation.

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**Қытайдағы қазақ тілінің лексикалық ерекшеліктері**

**Аннотация.** Кеңес Одағы ыдырағаннан кейін Қазақстан мен Қытай арасындағы экономикалық, саяси және мәдени салалардағы қарым-қатынас нығая түсті. Бұл жағдай Қытайдағы қазақ тілінің жағдайына қатысты мәселелерге ғалымдардың назарын аудартты. Қытайдағы қазақ тілі Қазақстандағы қазақ тіліне қарағанда өзгеше жағдайда дамыды. Кеңес дәуірі кезеңінде, әсіресе 1930-1991 жылдар аралығында, Қазақстандағы және шетелдегі қазақ тілінің жағдайы мүлде басқаша болды. Тәуелсіздік алғаннан кейін қазақ тілі Қазақстан Республикасының мемлекеттік тілі мәртебесіне ие болды. Дүние жүзіндегі қазақтар тарихи отанына қоныс аудара бастады. Олар әлеуметтік-мәдени мәселелерге кезіге бастады, ең бастысы, аталған мәселелер әртүрлі мәдени ортамен байланысты еді. Қазақстандағы қазақтарға коммунистік идеология мен орыс мәдениеті өз әсерін тигізген. Қытайдан келген қазақтарға келсек, олардың тілінен коммунистік

идеологияның, қытай тілі мен мәдениетінің әсерін көреміз. Бұл мақалада қазақ тілінің лексикалық ерекшеліктерін, тарихын зерттеп жүрген Қытай, қазақ және шетелдік ғалымдардың еңбектеріне шолу жасалып, жазбаша және ауызекі тілдік қолданыстағы қазақ тіліндегі сөздерге талдау жасалды. Қытайдағы қазақ тілінің қазіргі кездегі хал-ахуалы сараланып, кейбір тілдік ерекшеліктері анықталды. Осы мақаланың мақсатына сәйкес қарастырылған мысалдар негізінен қазақ тілінің нұсқаларын стандартты қазақ тіліндегі нұсқалармен салыстыру арқылы талдау жасалды. Сонымен қатар, Қытайдағы қазақ тіліне әсер еткен факторларға талдау жасалып, олардың басты себептері анықталды. Қытайда қазақтар көп шоғырланған аймақтардағы қолданыстағы қазақ тілі доминантты тілден тұрмыста қолданылатын тілге айналып бара жатқандығы анықталды.

**Кілт сөздер:** қазақ тілі, қазақ этникалық топтары, қытай тілінің әсері, тілдік құбылмалылық, лексика, ерекшеліктер, социолінгвистикалық жағдай.

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### **Лексические особенности казахского языка в Китае**

**Аннотация.** Политические, экономические, социокультурные отношения между Республикой Казахстан и Китайской Народной Республикой получили новый импульс развития после распада Советского Союза. Происходящие изменения в КНР стали привлекать внимание ученых. Особый научный интерес представляли вопросы функционирования казахского языка в Китае. Необходимо отметить, что казахский язык в Китае развивался иначе, чем казахский язык в Казахстане. Социолінгвистическая ситуация казахского языка в Казахстане и за ее пределами в период с 1930-1991 годы отличалась от современной ситуации. В социалистический период

лексический фонд литературного казахского языка пополнился заимствованиями из русского языка, а также лексикой, отражающей идеологию того периода. Статус казахского языка изменился после обретения Казахстаном независимости. Казахский язык стал государственным языком Республики Казахстан. Благодаря новому статусу расширились и функции казахского языка. Этнические казахи из разных уголков мира начали возвращаться на свою историческую Родину. Репатрианты столкнулись с социокультурными проблемами, связанными с разным культурным наследием, идеологией, межъязыковыми и межкультурными отношениями. Что касается особенностей языка этнических казахов из Китая, то влияние коммунистической идеологии, китайского языка и китайской культуры отразилось и на лексике казахского языка. В данной статье рассматриваются особенности лексики казахского языка в Китае, имеющего статус официального языка одного из малочисленных этносов, проводится анализ особенностей лексики, используемой в письменной и разговорной речи.

**Ключевые слова:** казахский язык, казахский этнос, влияние китайского языка, языковое разнообразие, лексикон, особенности, социолингвистическая ситуация.

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