



M. NARIKBAYEV

KAZGUU
UNIVERSITY

KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

VOLUME 04
DECEMBER 2022



INFORMATION ABOUT THE JOURNAL

“KLAD” is a student journal first published at M. Narikbayev Kazguu University School of liberal arts. This journal is aimed at enhancing students’ involvement into science and research.

«KLAD” journal admits for publication various types of articles: original research, review articles, short reports or essays, reflections, case studies, methodologies and cases in english; containing the results of fundamental and applied research in the field of philosophy and identity, history of kazakhstan, pedagogy, linguistics and methods of teaching languages, translation, and tourism.

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Проблемы с социализацией подростка в школе и как это влияет на его индивидуализацию | 7 |
| Ашкенова К., Жумагазина М., Насанова Ж. | |
| Жас дағдарысы кезіндегі бастауыш сынып оқушысының жеке басының дамуының жағымсыз факторларының психологиялық диагностикасы | 17 |
| Бағайқызы А., Шаку Ұ., Асаналі М., Жабенова Т., Максұтова Ж. | |
| Психология личности и гендерная специфика. Как гендер влияет на становление личности? | 27 |
| Бахромова А., Изтелеуова К., Ким И | |
| Влияние типа родительского воспитания на адаптацию ребенка в социуме | 34 |
| Бекенова А., Берғалиева А., Жанкина Д., Жумадилова А., Константи́ниди А. | |
| Sociolects used in M. S. Narikbayev KAZGUU University | 49 |
| Akizhanova M. | |
| Phraseological Units of the English Language Containing Proper Names | 54 |
| Gulnaz E. Baltabolat | |
| Peculiarities of Political Discourse in the English Language | 61 |
| Lunara Barysheva | |
| Use of Compounds in Scientific Texts | 69 |
| Yelizaveta Frolova | |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Word Order in English and Chinese: A Case Study of the Chinese Folk Tale | 76 |
| Assemgul Khamidullova | |
| Representation of the Trilingual policy by Kazakhstani Media and Information Portals | 86 |
| Russalina Akhmerova | |
| Competitive Environment | 98 |
| Barysheva Lunara, Frolova Yelizaveta, Serikbay Dilyara | |
| Bilingualism from early childhood | 104 |
| Baigazy Zhamilya | |
| What Are the Challenges of International Students in the Adaptation in Another Country? | 116 |
| Indira Kabdrasheva | |
| Experiences of the NIS Graduates with the CLIL Approach | 128 |
| Kalymzhanova Azhar | |
| Experiences of the Individuals with Multilingual Upbringing in Kazakhstan | 140 |
| Tokzhan Yessengali | |
| Language Learning Motivation | 148 |
| Tomiris A. Zhilkibayeva | |
| Experiences of students with disabilities at KAZGUU University | 167 |
| Abylgazina Aidana, Askhatova Meerim, Erik Aigerim | |
| Young women should get married according to civil law but not to traditions | 175 |
| Akkuzinova Leila | |
| Young women should get married according to civil law but not to traditions | 178 |
| Leila Akkuzhanova | |
| Young women should get married according to civil law but not to traditions | 181 |
| Anelya Ayapbergenova | |
| Young women should get married according to civil law but not to traditions | 184 |
| Anuarbek Shugyla | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Young women should get married according to civil law but not to traditions | 187 |
| Kazi Venera | |
| Each president should be elected only once | 191 |
| Koltsov Konstantin | |
| Young women should get married according to civil law but not to traditions | 194 |
| Kuandykova Aibibi | |
| Ladies in Eastern countries must cover their bodies | 197 |
| Orazbayeva Aruzhan | |
| The Day of the Dead | 201 |
| Kydikenova K. | |
| PARIS FASHION WEEK | 203 |
| Sagadiyeva Yerkezhan | |
| Saint Patrick's Day in Ireland. | 205 |
| Danish Aisulu | |
| Members of Editorial Board | 207 |



PART 02

KAZGUU LIBERAL ARTS DIGEST

RESEARCH
PAPERS



SOCIOLECTS USED IN M. S. NARIKBAEV KAZGUU UNIVERSITY

AKIZHANOVA M.

INTRODUCTION

Sociolects are deciphered as social dialects. These are words specific to a certain group of people. They can be used as a broad term words for secrecy as special words for professions. Such veiled words may indicate belonging to one particular group. The researchers noted the use of certain words when exposed to a certain group of people (Dvorak, 2019; Shnell, 2014). Moreover, a person can use words under the influence of that environment. Thus, the research revealed the difference in the choice of words among people subject to professions in different fields (Lewandowski, 2010). There are four schools at KAZGUU University, three of which are to be discussed in this paper. They are High School of Law (HSL), International School of Economics (ISE), School of Liberal Arts (SLA). In this study, the sociolects related to the students of each of the three schools to be considered. The observation in this study considers the vocabulary of the representatives of professions within the walls of the university, which can shed light on the interaction of their participants.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Social dialects differ depending on the group of people. Interaction with a particular group of people may require comprehension of

certain words in order to be understood. Within the walls of the university, students may not have sufficient knowledge in deciphering the meanings of specific words due to their veil.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The present study is performed to identify the sociolects used by three schools of the University of KAZGUU. It is aimed to observe the differences of usage of words in the walls of one academic place. The investigation may provide the insight of the students' communication, as well as the link between the school representatives with their future occupational field.

RESEARCH QUESTION

The overarching question of this paper is "Which sociolects do the students of M. S. Narikbaev KAZGUU University HSL (High School of Law), ISE (International School of Economics), and SLA (School of Liberal Arts) use?"

LITERATURE REVIEW

The dialectal words belonging to certain social group is considered to be called as sociolects. According to Lewandowski (2010), a sociolect act as a bridge in the communication between an individual and

a particular social group. Such specific words differentiate population of non-identical groups. Likewise, sociolinguists Budin and Vincy YB (2022) investigated the usage of the words belonging to a certain school in the observational setting to see the differences of wording.

In order for a word to become characteristic of indicators of a certain group of people, it is necessary that the word or phrase is to be used by a large number of individuals in the group at a common event. For example, a researcher defined words as indicators of high status after they were used by people at an official event (Holmes, 2013). On the contrary, to this opinion, Shnell (2014) illuminate on the concept of linguistic behavior.

From the perspective of belonging to certain profession, researcher found the varieties of occupational and non-occupational concepts (Lewandowski, 2010). The use of sociolects by the representatives of each school demonstrated a word choice appropriate for the group involving the meaning differences. Similarly to this opinion, Dvorak (2019) elaborates on the speech of profession wording. Some naming can deal with every day belongings, which can be identified by people of the profession. It was identified that people being in the profession of law field use completely different words compared to the field of service. Their social status is demonstrated by the words of high level and terminology.

Therefore, the use of the sociolects is connected with social and linguistic patterns. This includes occupation and focus on word meaning. The present study concerns particular choice of sociolects by the students of three direction different directions (economics, law, and language) to determine the words used.

METHODOLOGY

The present section assists as a tool to

answer the question of the research. The methodology for the present study was chosen from the works of sociolinguistic analysis made by the researchers Budin and Vincy YB (2022). They investigated three school in their university and identified particular words used. In order to do that the researchers used observation method (Budin & Vincy YB, 2022). It allowed the investigators to be in the focus of the phenomenon, in their case it was the use of specific words by the representatives of each group. The present study uses qualitative method of analysis with the observation type (Creswell, 2016). Observation is able to provide more expanded details compared to written or spoken interviews (Creswell, 2016, chapter 14).

RESEARCH SITE

In order to investigate the social phenomenon within the walls of educational organization, the research site included places in M. S. Narikbaev KAZGUU University. The locations studied were chosen depending on the communication environment of the students. Thus, the present study did not include settings, where students tend to remain silent as library in the ground floor. Moreover, students tried to stay quiet when spending their time in the fourth floor at the resting zone. When choosing a place for this observation, it was also noted that the time of a day is to be taken into consideration. That is, even when a place chosen has the environment of communication, students restrained their interaction in the early morning times between nine a.m. until midday. The observation examined relatively equal period in each of the places. As such, the setting of the conversation three locations where chosen, which are

- the library hall
- the second floor: co-working space
- the third floor: N. A. Shaikenov Atrium

(Appendix A.)

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Information for the investigation is to be collected qualitatively. The researcher observes targets in the set of phenomenon and note the sociolects used (Appendix B.). Students at the University are investigated and their speech between each other acts as the main source for data required. The observer listens to their conversations and in the case of any words, which can be considered as the sociolects. It is worth to make sure the school where the student belong to in order to notice other deviations from standard speech.

OBSERVER ROLE

For this investigation, the observer is to collect information without attention; that is the complete observer type (Creswell, 2016, chapter 14, p. 4). It is worth noting that the researcher observes from the position when not to be noticed.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants for the present study are the students of KAZGUU University. Each of the three schools representatives (HSL, ISE, SLA) will be taken separately. The students are from the first year of study and higher.

LIMITATIONS

Bias of the researcher

Subjective opinion of the researcher due to the lack of experience. The researcher may decide how the dialogues look and how the speakers position themselves, while in reality it can be different. Thus, this research tent to possess biased features.

Findings and Discussion

Sociolinguistic studies done by the researchers review in the previous sections shed the light to the specific usage of sociolects depending on the occupational

field. Some professions tend to use those word choices on a daily basis matter. As Lewandowski (2010) illuminated, people that deal with the profession of law had specific features. They, as was identified, used higher-leveled vocabulary, demonstrating the education in the field. Moreover, the researcher noted the present of terminology related to the occupation. As it was noted, the students dealing with law procedures

From the students of High School of Law or HSL, the sociolects included 'Diduction' in the meaning of 'a thing that is to be developed'. The students of the school utilize the word 'Spravidlovo' in Russian in the general context as saying 'fair enough or true'. Other sociolect phrases observed included 'Rastorzhenie braka', 'na kakom osnovanii', 'iziskanie', 'postanovlenie', 'ustav'. While some of them can be used as the word for a general use as 'Rastorzhenie braka' or a divorce procedure, and 'na kakom osnovanii' in the meaning of 'on what purpose', the rest three are the terminological. To analyse the word choice of HSL, it is essential to understand the meaning of each. For instance, the word 'iziskanie' in Russian, which is translated as 'survey or research'. In the field of law, it is mostly used in the meaning of 'identifying'. Then comes the 'postanovlenie', which is the word related to some governmental procedures and regulated documentation. They can be used as governmental resolution or presidential decree. In the present study, the meaning of the word was connected to university rule. Next is 'ustav' that is regulation. Students used the phrase 'ne po ustavu', which may mean the process of making something out of the general rule.

From the students of International School of Economic or ISE, the following words and phrases belonging to dialectal words of social group. The findings were case, indicator, deficit, thesis, target, front, and 'razvod'. The word 'keis' was used in the meaning of happened event, whereas 'indikator' was

used to demonstrate something. 'Deficit' to show the lack of something, which is used as the term of a general basis as well as the term for accountancy field. 'Front' was used in the meaning of 'the front side, the side with it seen'. An interesting finding noted was the presence of 'grazhdanskiy' in the meaning of group of people belonging to non-military field. This may somehow intentionally differentiate the group of one group from another, as the representative of the school use this sociolect as the way to call other people who are not in their group. The students also used mostly 'need to consider' in the regular 'need to discuss', which can be linked to a professional terminology.

From the saying of students from the School of Liberal Arts or SLA used mostly the words from English language as 'funeral style' referring to the style in clothes. Another sociolectal phrase was 'so strange' in English despite the fact that students were communication in Russian. Similarly to this, was the use of the word 'randomno' or random in the meaning of 'selective'. The finding, which can give some insights about the social background of the student, was the word 'salary', although the researcher do not differentiate the social status differences in the context of university.

Interestingly, the action of getting divorce after a legal mirage was expressed differently by the schools. That is, the School of Liberal Arts used 'Razvod' in such a context, whereas the representatives of the Higher School of Law used more levelled expression 'Rastorzhenie braka'. This can be similar to the findings of Lewandowski (2010) about the differences between the occupations. The students connected with the field of law, tend to use more upper variation of the standard phrase as in the finding explained above. The speech of the students of the School of Liberal Arts has more word English origin taking into account the fact that the students were communication with each other in Russian. Another similar example demonstrating

the deference of word choice was the examination taken during the middle part of the semester. This word can be considered as the student sociolect and it can be related to the students in general. Nevertheless, the students of the SLA used the shortened version of the word 'Midka', while students of HSL were identified to use 'midterm' version. In this context, the International School of Economics keep neutrality by using both versions of the word in their conversations. In addition, the speech of ISE students contain words from English origin as in SLA, as well as some professional terminology as in HSL.

CONCLUSION

To summarize the information above, the purpose of the present study was to answer a research question "Which sociolects do the students of M. S. Narikbaev KAZGUU University HSL (High School of Law), ISE (International School of Economics), and SLA (School of Liberal Arts) use?".

In order to collect the information, the qualitative approach was used. The observation method provided a room for the data for analysis the use of sociolects. Sociolinguists identified the link between occupation and the use of a particular wording.

The findings included that SLA students use language that is more colloquial with the higher use of English words, compared to the rest two schools. The HSL students has higher leveled vocabulary, which is similar to the findings of the researcher. Interestingly, the sociolects used by ISE students are kind of a mix of two. The student of this school can use colloquial phrases as well as some high-leveled administrative terminology. Therefore, the present study tried to investigate the sociolects used in the walls of the university.

REFERENCES

Budin, W. & Vincy YB, D. (2022). Sociolinguistic analysis of jargon used in extracurricular organization of universitas Islam Mandura. Universitas Islam Madura. Joepallt Journal. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35194/jj.v10i1.1842>

Dvorak, E. (2019). On study of professional sociolect as language universalia. National Research Technical University. CILDIAH. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20196900033>

Creswell, J. W. (2016). 30 Essential skill for the Qualitative Researcher. Thousands Oaks, CA: Sage. <https://www.sfu.ca/~palys/Cresswell-2016-30EssentialSkills-Observation.pdf>

Holmes, J. (2013). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 4th edition. Harlow: Pearson Education.

Lewandowski, M. (2010). Sociolects and Registers—a Contrastive Analysis of Two Kinds of Linguistic Variation. Adam Mickiewicz University. *Investigationes Linguisticae*. DOI: 10.14746/il.2010.20.6

Shnell, J. (2014). Social Class and Language. *Handbook of Pragmatics*. University of Leeds.