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ETHNOCULTURAL SPECIFICITY OF SUFFIXAL WORD FORMATION IN RUSSIAN, KAZAKH, AND ENGLISH: ON THE QUESTION OF THE LINGUISTIC WORLDVIEW

Annotation. The research relevance is determined by the need to identify the word-formation role, in particular the suffixation mechanism, in the cognition of the world and the formation of a national linguistic worldview. Word-formation means are used in categorization and classifying human activity in the world cognition. The suffixation belongs to one of the most frequent methods of forming derived lexical units, through which speakers ultimately expand their knowledge of the world and of themselves. A newly formed word represents the new knowledge, but its meaning and form follow from what is already known. The linguistic representation of a person is usually studied using phraseology and vocabulary; however it is the suffix-derived word formation that makes it possible to more describe how various aspects of individual and social life are classified. The purpose of the study is a comparative study of the process of suffixation in Kazakh, Russian and English languages on the basis of derivative nominations of a person and the recognition of their cultural and national originality on the basis of thematic classification. The research material included more than 1500 lexical units – nominations of persons, including 625 in Russian, 389 in Kazakh, and 511 in English, selected from the lexicographic sources. The materials were analyzed using general scientific methods and research techniques, the synchronic analysis in word formation approach and the method of comparative description. The research findings can be applied to teaching the morphology of Kazakh, Russian and English languages in schools and universities, to linguistic and cultural studies, to typological research in comparative linguistics, to lexicographic work, in particular, when creating multilingual dictionaries of the word formation.

Keywords: Suffixal word formation, linguistic worldview, personal noun, nomination of person, national and cultural specificity.

Introduction. The cultural and national particularity is a fairly broad concept. In the context of this study, special attention is paid to those areas of language that represent the greatest concentration of cultural information, reflecting the totality of knowledge, ideas and value orientations of the users of a certain cognitive-linguistic complex [1, 62]. The ethnic uniqueness of a language finds its most vivid expression in the lexical and phraseological system of the language. Although the word formation structure in various languages demonstrate a certain

degree of universality, nevertheless, ethnically specific features and culturally determined differences can be distinguished in the processes of word formation.

The scientific novelty of this study lies in examining the role of suffixal word formation in shaping the national linguistic worldview, based on materials from Russian, Kazakh, and English. The study offers a comparative structural-semantic and linguocultural analysis of derived personal nominations, identifying their thematic groups as well as similarities and differences in suffixal derivation across the languages under consideration. In addition, the novelty is strengthened by taking into account the Kazakh derivational tradition and established principles of word formation, which allows for a more precise identification of language-specific patterns in the formation of derived lexical units.

The study of the linguistic worldview is associated with the verbalization of human cognitive and evaluative activity and the reflection of the people's worldview in language. Language accumulates cultural and historical experience and mental characteristics of the nation. As R.A. Budagov emphasized, language is inseparable from human life in all its manifestations [2, 7]. All levels of the language contribute to the formation of a linguistic worldview, including word formation, which enriches the vocabulary and reflects the conceptual content.

However, its role in modeling the linguistic worldview remains poorly studied. T.V. Vendina noted that the word formation is similar to a speech assertion, records and conveys cognitive experience, revealing cause-and-effect relationships between phenomena [3, 41].

E.S. Kubryacova classifies considerable levels in the linguistic worldview structure: the conceptual basis, linguistic worldview-1 – the basic lexicon formed in the process of primary nomination, and linguistic worldview-2 – the derivative vocabulary that arises during secondary nomination. The latter reflects the processes of generalization and abstraction, facilitating the integration of derivative words into the conceptual system of the native speaker [4, 146].

Word formation constitutes a vital component of the linguistic system, enabling the designation of new objects, concepts, qualities, and actions as knowledge about the world expands. As is well known, the new word creation represents one of the most significant and productive means of enriching a language's lexical inventory.

Among the word formation processes in modern English, suffixation stands out for its productivity, especially in the nouns formation. According to Anipina et al. suffixes not only modify the lexical connotation of the base, but also determine the grammatical category of the derived word, often participating in the formation of significant parts of speech. They emphasize that nominal suffixes are especially numerous and productive, often indicating such meanings as tools, locations, actions, or abstract concepts [5, 240]. This is supported by Esipenko and Yankovets, who emphasize that abstract nouns derived from verbs, adjectives, or other nouns through suffixation can denote actions, results, properties, or qualities. Such derivational processes reflect both semantic regularities and phonological regularities characteristic of English terminology [6, 15].

Studies on Kazakh word formation pay particular attention to defining its theoretical and methodological foundations, word-formation units, and the mechanisms of new word creation. In this regard, Zhakina emphasizes the need for a systematic study of word-formation processes and considers word formation an independent branch of Kazakh linguistics [7].

In contemporary studies of Kazakh word formation, affixation is regarded as one of the key and most productive derivational mechanisms responsible for the creation of new lexical units. It reflects the interaction of grammatical, semantic, and linguocultural features of the language system. This issue is thoroughly addressed in Toluspayeva et.al., where affixal word formation is examined from both comparative and functional perspectives [8, 328].

Word formation in Russian, Kazakh and English languages, despite all the specifics, demonstrates universal features reflecting common cognitive mechanisms. However, each system has its own characteristics determined by the grammatical structure and national-cultural experience. According to I. I. Abdulganeyeva, it is word formation that conveys the spiritual and cultural potential of the nation worldview [9, 114]. Suffixal forms reflect linguocultural

traditions and extralinguistic knowledge, which is manifested in semantic differences even within one grammatical class [10, 76]. Comparative analysis showed that if in Russian suffixes cover all thematic groups, then in a number of Kazakh and English groups the corresponding nominations are either poorly represented or are formed in other ways.

The aim of this study is a comparative study of the word-formation and semantic structure of derivative nominations of a person and the identification of their national and cultural specificity in Russian, Kazakh and English languages.

Methodology and research methods. The research material included more than 1500 lexical units – suffixally derived personal nouns in Russian (625 words), Kazakh (389 words) and English (511 words), selected from reverse, word-formation and explanatory dictionaries [11], as well as online sources [12]. The study used the following methods [13]: general scientific methods – collection, classification of linguistic material and basic statistical analysis of the frequency of suffixes; the method of synchronous word-formation analysis – to describe the mechanisms of suffixation; the comparative-contrastive method – to identify universal and national-specific features of derived personal nouns in three languages.

Discussion and observation. Suffixation is the most common form of affixal word formation in different languages. The reason is that the suffix performs the function as the primary word-formation formative through which new words are formed, differing semantically from their base forms.

While the prefixes and nuances to the semantics of a derived word, suffixes modify it according to its grammatical function. As E.A.Zemskaya notes that prefixes are more autonomous and free: they act independently of inflections and do not carry information about the grammatical properties of a word [14, 38].

In the Kazakh language, compared to English, suffixes are characterized by greater diversity, but less diversity compared to Russian. If in Russian, nominations of persons with different semantics are formed using a large number of suffixes (more than 100), then in Kazakh and English the choice of suffixes is limited to 7 - 10 suffixes with variants that have a broader semantics.

Table 1 – Features of word-formation meanings of suffixes

Language	Suffixes	Word-formation meanings
Russian	-тель, -ец, -чик, -щик, -льщик -ак/як, -ач, -ил(а), -ыш, -ан, -ик, -дядя, -ень, -ютк(а), -лк(а), -л(о), -ун, -ц(а), -ох(а), -с(а), -к(а), ир, -ец, -як, -енец/ енка, -ин(а), аг(а)/-яг(а), -ух(а), -ушк(а), ыг(а)/иг(а), -уш(а), -их(а), -ш(а), -ист, -ант / -янт, -есс(а), -исс(а), -ор/-ер, -ех(а), -ищ(а), -уал.	- actor, performer of an action, - person by occupation, profession, - person by characteristic feature, - person related to characteristic activity, institution, action, object, group, - person characterized by the feature denoted by the motivating word, with additional connotations of immaturity and a diminutive or affectionate nuance. - person identified by residence place, nationality.
Kazakh	- гер, -кер -гіш, -кеш -ші, -шы -ік, -шіл, -шыл -дік, -дық, -лік, -лық, -тік, -тық -дес, -дас, -лес, -лас, -тес, -тас -қой, -паз, -қор	- actor, performer of an action, -person identified by profession, occupation, -person related to characteristic activity, institution, action, object, group, -person with common interests, origins, interests, - person exposed to or affected by an action circumstance, - person identified by residence place, nationality.

English	e-, -ee, -y, -er /-or, -ist. -ian, -ese. -ish	- actor, performer of the action, - person by occupation, profession, - person towards whom the action is directed, - nominations of a person or female animal, - nominations of a person as an object of the action against his will, - nominations of persons who are connected or have a relation to something, to some area, sphere, - nominations of a person connected with some political, religious, philosophical movement, - person by nationality, place of residence.
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As can be seen from the table, despite the different quantitative composition of suffixes in the languages of comparison, their word-formation meanings are generally identical, although it is possible to single out separate word-formation meanings inherent only to one language. For example, in English the suffix -ee forms the nominations of a person "as an object of action against his will".

In Russian, the suffixes for forming a personal nouns with the most general semantics are the suffixes -тель, -ец, -чик, -щик, -ак, -льщик, in Kazakh – the suffixes -шы / -ші, in English -er / -or, -ist. Derivatives with these suffixes often act as equivalents of Russian derivatives of personal nouns with different suffixes.

In the Russian language, 625 suffix-formed personal nouns have been recorded, covering a wide range of semantic features - from physical and mental qualities to social and socio-cultural characteristics. The formation of these lexemes is carried out mainly with the help of productive suffixes. For example: воспитатель, сварщик, добряк, жилец, хохотун. In total, we have identified 127 suffixes (including non-productive ones and variants) from 229 suffixes of nouns that form nominations of people: - тель, -щик, -льщик, -ник, -ок, -ец, -ак/як, -уля/юля, -арь, -ыш, -ик, -алей, -ень, ун, -унья, -ант, ер, -ич, -анин/янин, -ух, -аша/яша, -ага/яга, -ай/яй, -ист, онок/енок, -оныш/еныш etc. The choice of the suffix variant is determined by the phonetic structure of the motivating base. Variants with an initial iotated vowel are used after the final soft consonant of the motivating base: красотуля – чистюля.

In Russian, suffixes that form personal nouns are distributed according to the degree of semantic breadth: some cover several thematic groups (-тель, -щик, -ец, -ник), others - only individual ones (ак/як, -льщик), and still others - strictly one ((-анин/янин, -ич). The most saturated groups turned out to be those related to work activity, territory of residence and social relations, which reflects the importance of these spheres in the Russian linguistic worldview. Personal nouns can be motivated by the following parts of speech: nouns (баня - банщик), adjectives (вредный – вредина), verbs (играть – игрок, свистеть – свистун).

In the Kazakh language, personal nouns also form a large lexical group - 389 words. Person names are formed using suffixes (including variants): -шіл/шыл, -паз, -кеш, -дақ, -ық, -қы, -пан, -сақ, -қой, -ай, -қор, -кі, -ғыш/-қыш, -шы/-ші, -кер/-гер, -лас/-лес, -ақ, -тас, -гөй, -сек, -шақ, -іш, -ғыш/-геш /-гіш, -ман/- мен, -бай, -кес, -ық, -қақ (36 suffixes in total). The choice of suffix options is determined by the peculiarities of the grammar of the Kazakh language - the law of syllabic synharmonism: zher (earth) – zherles (countryman), sapar (path) – saparlas (satellite). жер – жерлес, сапар – сапарлас.

The universal classification allowed us to determine the frequency and content of thematic groups of person names. In the Kazakh language, a number of groups turned out to be small or unfilled, which is associated with the active use of alternative methods of word formation - compounding and conversion along with suffixation. As the study showed, the Kazakh language has special affixes for the formation of personal nouns. However, compared to the Russian language, they have a more general semantics and can serve to form personal nouns of different thematic groups.

The most frequent productive suffix is the suffix -шы / -ші (қоқыс /garbage, қоқысшы – garbage man, көмек/help, көмекші – assistant). In addition to these suffixes, personal nouns in Kazakh are regularly formed using suffixes such as -ғыш/-қыш and -дақ, which carry the derivational meaning “one who tends to V” or “one who is inclined toward V,” where V is the motivating verb denoting an action (e.g., айқайлау – to shout, айқайлағыш – a shouter; алда – to deceive, алдағыш – a deceiver, trickster; дарылдау – to yell, дарылдақ – a yeller). Other suffixes such as -кез, -кер/-қор, -шыл, and -шан are used to form nouns with the meaning “one who is characterized by A,” where A is the motivating adjective (e.g., қыңыр – capricious, шәлкез – moody; зиян – harmful, зиянкер – a nuisance; қызғаншақ – greedy, қызғаншақ – a miser; ашулы – angry, ашушан – grumpy; рақымды – kind, рақымшыл – kind-hearted person; аңқау – naïve, аңқылдақ – simpleton; есепшіл – stingy, есепқор – penny-pincher; момын – quiet, момақай – a quiet person). The thematic group “nominations of a person by nationality and territory of residence” has been assigned individual suffixes – **лық/-лік, -дық/-дік, -тық/-тік, -гер** (Ақтөбе - ақтөбелік, Арқалық - арқалықтық, Өскемен - Өскемендік, Жезқазған - жезқазғандық, Астана - астаналық, Кавказ - кавказдық). In the Kazakh language, the choice of suffixes depends on the phonetic appearance of the base due to syllabic synharmonism. Nominations of persons are formed from nouns (мұра-мұрагер), adjectives (ашулы – ашушан) and verbs (жазу - жазушы); motivation from other parts of speech is rare.

In general, the thematic group of words- nominations of an individual in the Kazakh language forms an open lexical group of words, it denotes a person from the point of view of the characteristics of various spheres of life and personal qualities of a person, has its own characteristics regarding the word-formation structure.

Germanists divide the suffixes of the English language into two groups. P.M. Karashchuk distinguishes agentive and abstract suffixes [15, 37]. Agentive suffixes include morphemes that design the names of persons from the bases verbs or nouns.

In English, we selected and analyzed 511 words- personal nouns. Personal nouns are formed using the following suffixes (including variants): -y, -ny, -en, -ty, -ing, -er/-or, -man, -ist, -ee, -ly, -eer, -ess, -ian, -ant, -ard/-art, -te, etc.

The personal nouns form an open lexical group, replenished by scientific and technical progress. In English, as in Kazakh, there are few such suffixes - 18, but they have broad word-formation semantics and cover various thematic groups. The most productive suffixes are -er and -or. The study showed that in Russian all thematic groups of personal nouns are quite voluminous and are formed with the help of various productive suffixes. In Kazakh and English, some groups remained unfilled, since personal nouns are often formed in other ways (word composition, conversion) or are conveyed by non-derivative lexemes. For example, the Russian *глупыш* in English corresponds to the words *fulmar*, *silly*, *gosling*, *noddy*, which form nouns through conversion.

Within the framework of studying the thnocultural specificity of suffixal word formation in Russian, Kazakh, and English, it has been observed that certain thematic groups (for example, personal nominations based on character traits or evaluate-emotional meanings) are less productively represented through suffixation in Kazakh and English. This tendency can be explained by the active role of alternative word-formation mechanisms, primarily conversion and compounding. For instance, while Russian extensively employs suffixal patterns such as *глупыш* (silly person), *умница* (clever person), and *хитрец* (cunning person), English often expresses similar meanings without affixation, for example, through conversion, a *silly* (substantivization of the adjective *silly*) or the lexeme *a fool*, which lacks a derivational suffix. In Kazakh, comparable meanings are frequently realized through analytical or descriptive constructions or compounding, for example, *ақылды адам* (a smart person) instead of a suffix-based derivation. Thus, the relatively underfilled suffixal zones in Kazakh and English are compensated by other word-formation strategies, reflecting cross-linguistic differences in the structural organization of the linguistic worldview.

The activity of suffix word formation in thematic groups depends on both extralinguistic (sociocultural priorities, traditions) and linguistic factors (development of the derivational system, diversity of models). For example, in the block of names by age, there are equivalents in all languages, but in the Kazakh language, the age characteristic is closely related to the terms of kinship: *аға* (older brother), *іні* (younger brother), *әпке, қарындас* (older/younger sisters). The different degree of productivity of personal nouns by external features is connected with the priorities of peoples: more attention is paid to social qualities. In all three languages, the most relevant thematic groups are “profession and occupation” and “place of residence, nationality”, which reflects socio-cultural reference points in the linguistic worldview. The features of the word-formation system determine the general and specific processes of forming personal nouns. In all three languages, lexemes related to profession, actions or harmful activity are mainly motivated by verbs, while character traits are motivated by adjectives. Word-formation models, according to which the personal nouns are formed, create the semantic space of the thematic block “Man” in the linguistic worldview of each nation. The use of typical semantic schemes (for example, “the one who is intensively V”, “the one who has an excessively large N”) allows us to reveal the meaning of derivative words through the morphemic composition [16, 78].

All three languages contain suffixes that create personal nouns belonging to various thematic groups, since the lexical connotation of the derivative is completed by the semantics of its base, while the suffix carries only most general meaning of the person.

Table 2 – Productive word-formation suffixes for personal nouns in Russian, Kazakh and English languages

Languages	Suffixes	Examples of words and their meanings
Russian	-тель	Учитель, спасатель, вредитель
	-ник	Защитник, пленник, обманщик, льготник, наставник
	-льщик	Вязальщик, курильщик, болельщик
	-ец	Торговец, знакомец, певец, питерец
Kazakh	-шы/-ші	Тілші, малшы, сақшы
	-кер/-гер	Қызметкер, табыскер, тәлімгер
English	-er/-or	Killer, actor, sailor

In each of the studies languages, certain suffixes are specifically used to form personal nouns belonging to certain thematic categories. For example, only for the formation of personal nouns by place of residence, territory, nationality in the Russian language are the suffixes **-анин / анка, -янин / янка, -ин / к** (англичанин/англичанка, армянин/ армянка, татарин) used; in the Kazakh language these are the suffixes **-анин / анка, -янин / янка, -ин / к** (англичанин/англичанка, армянин/ армянка, татарин) in English the suffixes are **-ian, -ese** (Chinese – китаец, Japanese – японец, Austrian – австриец). In all three languages, suffixes of Indo-European origin are used to form personal nouns: **-ист, -ер /ор** (Russian), **-ist, -er, -or** (English), **-ист, -ер /ор** (Kazakh). The choice of suffix depends on the morphophonological features of the stem. In Russian, for example, the choice of **-ул(я) /-юл(я), -аг(а) / -яг(а), -анин /-янин** depends on the hardness/softness of the final consonant. In Kazakh, the suffixes **- ғыш/гіш, кеш /- кіш, - лық/-лік, -тық/-тік, -дық/-дік** agree with the sounds of the stem by syllabic synharmonism: сөйлеті^ш, айқайлағ^{ыш}. In English, suffixes can be combined with postpositive prepositions: **comer by, diner out**.

Thus, we can conclude that in the compared languages, along with broad aspect, in the derivational domain of “personal nouns” also exhibits language-specific characteristics formed by culture and cognitive factors, the grammatical complex of each languages, and in particular their word-formation rule.

Results. The word-formation system actively participates in the formation of the national linguistic worldview. The analysis of derivative personal nouns in Russian, Kazakh and English languages revealed both universal and national-specific means of depicting the person's image a through suffixation.

The thematic group of personal nouns in different languages reflects the human factor in language, as the human being serves as the measure of all that exists. The vocabulary of this group is organized according to ontological criteria, covering aspects of health, appearance, character, actions, work and social relations. In the study, all personal nouns are grouped into four thematic blocks.

I. Nominations of a person as designations of a living, intelligent being (age, bodily features, health, personality traits, habits, etc.).

II. Nominations of a person as a carries of intellectual traits and emotional features (inner world, intelligence, skills, abilities, disposition, and intellectual function).

III. Designations of a person as a carrier of intellectual qualities and emotional traits (intelligence, abilities, skills, temperament, inner world, types of intellectual activity).

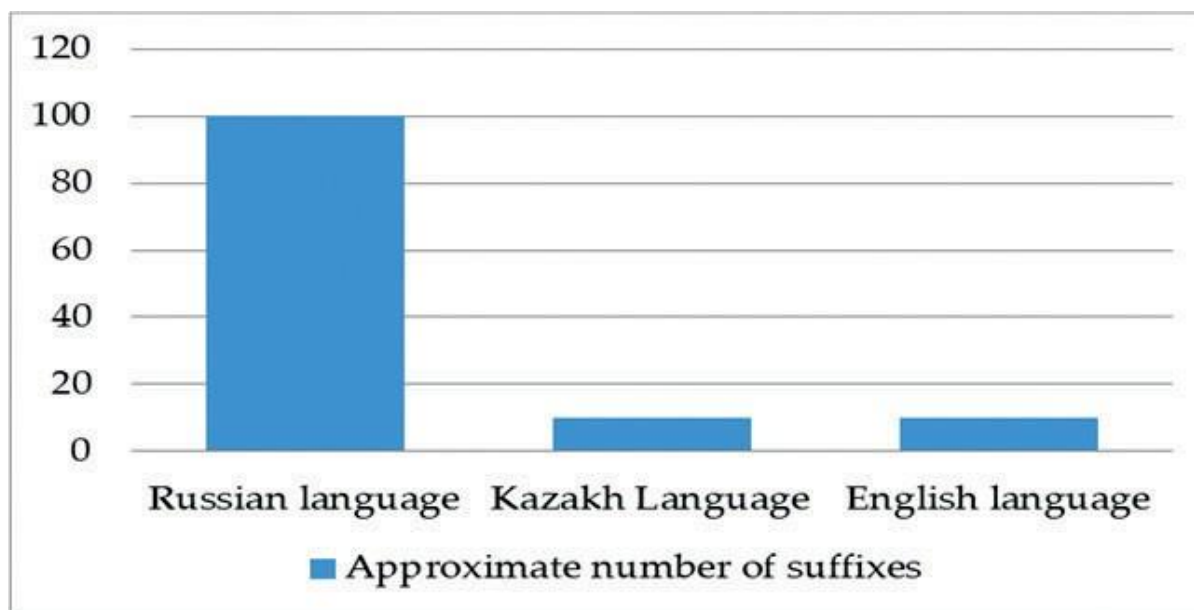
IV. Nominations of a person as a member of society and a representative of sociocultural characteristics (place of residence, nationality, profession, occupation, affiliation based on interests, etc.).

V. Nominations of a person with evaluative semantics.

Table 3 – Various properties of word-formation affixes

Differences in word-formation	Russian	Kazakh	English
1. The existence of affixes' various types	Prefixes, suffixes, interfixes, postfixes, inflections	There are no prefixes; instead, there are specific affixes-postpositions – that are synonymous with Russian prepositions in the formation of prepositional-case constructions.	Although the language lacks of interfixes or postfixes, it uses postpositive prepositions that they are involved in word production
2. List and number of prefixes	Prefixes have a broad modification and semantic function: they express negation, completion, repetition of an action, as well as temporal, spatial and other meanings.	There are no prefixes. Their role is performed by auxiliary words.	There are two types of prefixes: negative and semantic, and their total number is relatively small (about 10 variants).
3. List and number of suffixes	There are a big amount of suffixes	Suffixes are more abstract in terms of semantics, there are a low amount of them.	A low amount of suffixes.
4. Features of adding suffixes	Word production the formation process is step-by-step – only one suffix can be added to the producing base.	In the productive base, two suffixes can be added simultaneously - word-forming and form-generating.	Word formation is carried out step by step with the addition of one suffix, but it is possible to form new words from a prepositional-case stem.

Figure 1 –Number of suffixes in personal name formation



The figure 1 clearly illustrates the ethnocultural specificity of the compared languages, which is manifested in the varying degree of development of suffixal word-formation means in the formation of personal names. As the data show, the Russian language employs more than 100 suffixes (including both productive and non-productive models), which indicates a high of derivational variability and a rich set of word-formation resources. In contrast, Kazakh and English each exhibit a significantly smaller number of suffixes, approximately 10 in each language, pointing to a more limited set of suffixal patterns within this word-formation domain. The results obtained confirm structural differences in the word-formation systems of the languages and reflect their language-specific characteristics in the formation of personal nominations.

Thus, it can be said that the system of word-formation of each language reveals both universal and distinctive principles of classification of derivative units that encode a culturally significant aspects of the peoples' worldview [17, 162].

In each thematic group and subgroup, the nominations of persons are formed using various suffixes, differing in frequency and semantic breadth. The analysis showed the presence of both common and specific features of suffixation in Russian, Kazakh and English.

Conclusion. Common features of suffixation in Russian, Kazakh and English contain the allocation of three thematic units of nominations of person, the use of suffixes with broad semantics, different frequencies of suffixes, their assignment to specific thematic groups, as well as the participation of allomorphs.

National and cultural uniqueness is manifested in different suffix activity: in Russian, more than 100 suffixes are used, while in Kazakh and English – about 10. This provides a more detailed description of a person in Russian. In Kazakh and English, individual subgroups remained unfilled due to the use of other methods of word formation or borrowed lexemes.

In Russian, nominations of persons with connotative evaluativeness are formed, firstly, with the help of a special class of suffixes (diminutive-affectionate, with a disparaging coloring), and secondly, such connotation is formed in derivative nominations of persons due to the lexical meaning of the producing base. In the Kazakh and English languages, such suffixes are limited in number.

The study has shown that, within the thematic group of personal nominations, speakers of the compared languages attach particular importance to, and consequently linguistically encode more actively, names of persons based on their actions, social activity, and sociocultural

characteristics. The following thematic subgroups are among the most frequently represented in terms of lexical composition:

1. Names of persons according to profession or occupation.
2. Names of persons according to place of residence, territory, and affiliation with a country, continent, or nationality.
3. Names of persons according to actions that a person habitually or frequently performs.
4. Names of persons according to characteristic or typical actions.
5. Names of persons denoting individuals who perform harmful or socially negative actions toward others.

Thus, personal nouns formed by suffixation in Russian, Kazakh and English comprehensively demonstrate the features of the word-formation systems of the compared languages.

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ОРЫС, ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ ЖҰРНАҚТЫҚ СӨЗЖАСАМНЫҢ ЭТНОМӘДЕНИ ЕРЕКШЕЛІГІ: ТІЛДІК ӘЛЕМ БЕЙНЕСІ МӘСЕЛЕСІ БОЙЫНША

Аңдатпа. Зерттеудің өзектілігі әлемді тану мен ұлттық тілдік дүниетанымды қалыптастыруда сөзжасам жүйесінің, әсіресе жұрнақтар арқылы сөз тудыру механизмінің рөлін айқындау қажеттілігімен түсіндіріледі. Сөзжасамдық құралдар адам баласының әлемді тану үдерісінде оны категориялау мен жүйелеу қызметінде қолданылады. Жұрнақ арқылы сөз тудыру – туынды лексиканы жасаудың ең жиі қолданылатын тәсілдерінің бірі болып табылады. Ол, сайып келгенде, тіл иелерінің әлем мен өздері туралы білімін кеңейтуге мүмкіндік береді. Жаңа сөз – бұл семантикалық және формалық жағынан бұрынғы білімге негізделген жаңа таным. Адам бейнесі тілде негізінен лексика мен фразеология материалдары арқылы зерттеледі, алайда жеке және әлеуметтік өмірдің түрлі қырларын категоризациялау ерекшеліктерін сипаттауға мүмкіндік беретін – дәл осы жұрнақ арқылы жасалған туынды лексика. Зерттеудің мақсаты – орыс, қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі тұлға атаулары негізінде суффиксация үдерісін салыстырмалы түрде зерттеп, тақырыптық жіктеу негізінде олардың ұлттық-мәдени ерекшеліктерін айқындау. Зерттеу материалы ретінде лексикографиялық дереккөздерден іріктеліп алынған тұлғаны білдіретін 1500-ден астам лексикалық бірлік алынды, олардың ішінде орыс тілінде – 625, қазақ тілінде – 389, ағылшын тілінде – 511 бірлік. Материалдарды талдау үшін жалпығылыми зерттеу әдістері мен тәсілдері, синхронды сөзжасамдық талдау әдісі, салыстырмалы-салғастырмалы сипаттау әдісі қолданылды. Зерттеу нәтижелері орыс, қазақ және ағылшын тілдерін (сөзжасам бөлімі) мектепте және жоғары оқу орындарында оқытуда, лингвомәдениеттануды зерделеуде, салыстырмалы тіл білімі бойынша типологиялық зерттеулерде, сондай-ақ көптілді сөзжасамдық сөздіктерді құрастырудағы лексикографиялық практикада пайдалануға болады.

Түйін сөздер: Суффикстік сөзжасам, тілдік дүниетаным, тұлға атауы, адамды атау, ұлттық және мәдени ерекшелік.

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ЭТНОКУЛЬТУРНАЯ СПЕЦИФИКА СУФФИКСАЛЬНОГО СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РУССКОМ, КАЗАХСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ: К ВОПРОСУ О ЯЗЫКОВОЙ КАРТИНЕ МИРА

Аннотация. Актуальность исследования обусловлена необходимостью выявления роли словообразовательной системы, в частности механизма суффиксации, в познании мира и формировании национальной языковой картины мира. Словообразовательные средства используются в категоризации и классифицирующей деятельности человека в процессе познания мира. Суффиксация является одним из наиболее частотных способов образования производной лексики, благодаря которой, в конечном счете, расширяются знания о мире и

о себе самих у носителей языка. Новое слово – это новое знание, семантически и формально основанное уже на имеющемся знании. Образ человека в языке исследуется на материале лексики и фразеологии, но именно производная лексика суффиксального образования дает возможность описать особенности категоризации разных сторон личной и социальной жизни людей. Цель работы – сопоставительное исследование процесса суффиксации в русском, казахском и английском языках на материале производных наименований лица и выявление их национально-культурного своеобразия на основе тематической классификации. Материалом исследования послужили более 1500 лексических единиц – наименований лица, в том числе в русском языке – 625, в казахском языке – 389, в английском языке – 511, отобранных из лексикографических источников. Материалы были проанализированы методом синхронного словообразовательного анализа, методом сравнительно-сопоставительного описания. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы в преподавании русского, казахского и английского языков (раздел словообразования) в школе и вузе, при изучении лингвокультурологии, в типологических исследованиях по сопоставительной лингвистике, а также в лексикографической практике при составлении многоязычных словообразовательных словарей.

Ключевые слова: суффиксальное словообразование, языковая картина мира, личное имя, наименование лица, национальная и культурная специфика.

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