

ISSN 2224-5227

2016 • 2

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ
БАЯНДАМАЛАРЫ

ДОКЛАДЫ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

REPORTS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

ЖУРНАЛ 1944 ЖЫЛДАН ШЫҒА БАСТАҒАН
ЖУРНАЛ ИЗДАЕТСЯ С 1944 г.
PUBLISHED SINCE 1944



Бас редактор
ҚР ҰҒА академигі **М.Ж. Жұрынов**

Редакция алқасы:

хим.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Әдекенов С.М.** (бас редактордың орынбасары), эк.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Әділов Ж.М.**, мед. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Арзықұлов Ж.А.**, техн. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Бишімбаев У.К.**, а.-ш.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Есполов Т.И.**, техн. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Мұтанов Г.М.**, физ.-мат.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Өтелбаев М.О.**, пед. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Пралиев С.Ж.**, геогр.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Северский И.В.**; тарих.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Сыдықов Е.Б.**, физ.-мат.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Тәкібаев Н.Ж.**, физ.-мат.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі **Харин С.Н.**, тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Әбүсейітова М.Х.**, экон. ғ. докторы, проф., ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Бейсембетов И.К.**, биол. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Жамбакин К.Ж.**, тарих ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Кәрібаев Б.Б.**, мед. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Локшин В.Н.**, геол.-мин. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Өмірсеріков М.Ш.**, физ.-мат. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Рамазанов Т.С.**, физ.-мат. ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Садыбеков М.А.**, хим.ғ. докторы, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр. мүшесі **Сатаев М.И.**; ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, а.-ш.ғ. докторы, проф. **Омбаев А.М.**

Редакция кеңесі:

Украинаның ҰҒА академигі **Гончарук В.В.** (Украина), Украинаның ҰҒА академигі **Неклюдов И.М.** (Украина), Беларусь Республикасының ҰҒА академигі **Гордиенко А.И.** (Беларусь), Молдова Республикасының ҰҒА академигі **Дука Г.** (Молдова), Тәжікстан Республикасының ҰҒА академигі **Илолов М.И.** (Тәжікстан), Қырғыз Республикасының ҰҒА академигі **Эркебаев А.Э.** (Қырғызстан), Ресей ҒА корр. мүшесі **Величкин В.И.** (Ресей Федерациясы); хим.ғ. докторы, профессор **Марек Сикорски** (Польша), тех.ғ. докторы, профессор **Потапов В.А.** (Украина), биол.ғ. докторы, профессор **Харун Парлар** (Германия), профессор **Гао Энджун** (КХР), филос. ғ. докторы, профессор **Стефано Перни** (Ұлыбритания), ғ. докторы, профессор **Богуслава Леска** (Польша), философия ғ. докторы, профессор **Полина Прокопович** (Ұлыбритания), профессор **Вуйцик Вольдемар** (Польша), профессор **Нур Изура Уздир** (Малайзия), д.х.н., профессор **Нараев В.Н.** (Ресей Федерациясы)

Главный редактор
академик НАН РК **М.Ж. Журинов**

Редакционная коллегия:

доктор хим. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **С.М. Адекенов** (заместитель главного редактора), доктор экон. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **Ж.М. Адилов**, доктор мед. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **Ж.А. Арзыкулов**, доктор техн. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **В.К. Бишимбаев**, доктор сельскохоз. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **Т.И. Есполов**, доктор техн. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **Г.М. Мутанов**, доктор физ.-мат. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **М.О. Отелбаев**, доктор пед. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **С.Ж. Пралиев**, доктор геогр. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **И.В. Северский**, доктор ист. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **Е.Б. Сыдыков**, доктор физ.-мат. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **Н.Ж. Такибаев**, доктор физ.-мат. наук, проф., академик НАН РК **С.Н. Харин**, доктор ист. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **М.Х. Абусейтова**, доктор экон. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **И.К. Бейсембетов**, доктор биол. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **К.Ж. Жамбакин**, доктор ист. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **Б.Б. Карибаев**, доктор мед. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **В.Н. Локшин**, доктор геол.-мин. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **М.Ш. Омирсериков**, доктор физ.-мат. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **Т.С. Рамазанов**, доктор физ.-мат. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **М.А. Садыбеков**, доктор хим. наук, проф., чл.-корр. НАН РК **М.И. Сатаев**; почетный член НАН РК, доктор сельскохоз. наук, проф., **А.М. Омбаев**

Редакционный совет:

академик НАН Украины **Гончарук В.В.** (Украина), академик НАН Украины **И.М. Неклюдов** (Украина), академик НАН Республики Беларусь **А.И.Гордиенко** (Беларусь), академик НАН Республики Молдова **Г. Дука** (Молдова), академик НАН Республики Таджикистан **М.И. Илолов** (Таджикистан), член-корреспондент РАН **Величкин В.И.** (Россия); академик НАН Кыргызской Республики **А.Э. Эркебаев** (Кыргызстан), д.х.н., профессор **Марек Сикорски** (Польша), д.т.н., профессор **В.А. Потапов** (Украина), д.б.н., профессор **Харун Парлар** (Германия), профессор **Гао Энджун** (КНР), доктор философии, профессор **Стефано Перни** (Великобритания), доктор наук, профессор **Богуслава Леска** (Польша), доктор философии, профессор **Полина Прокопович** (Великобритания), профессор **Вуйцик Вольдемар** (Польша), профессор **Нур Изура Удзир** (Малайзия), д.х.н., профессор **В.Н. Нараев** (Россия)

«Доклады Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан» ISSN 2224-5227

Собственник: Республиканское общественное объединение «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан №5540-Ж, выданное 01.06.2006 г.

Периодичность: 6 раз в год. Тираж: 2000 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком.218-220, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://nauka-nanrk.kz> reports-science.kz

Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75

©Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан, 2016 г.

E d i t o r - i n - c h i e f

M.Zh. Zhurinov, academician of NAS RK

Editorial board:

S.M. Adekenov (deputy editor in chief), Doctor of Chemistry, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Zh.M. Adilov**, Doctor of Economics, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Zh.A. Arzykulov**, Doctor of Medicine, prof., academician of NAS RK; **V.K. Bishimbayev**, Doctor of Engineering, prof., academician of NAS RK; **T.I. Yespolov**, Doctor of Agriculture, prof., academician of NAS RK; **G.M. Mutanov**, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, prof., academician of NAS RK; **M.O. Otelbayev**, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, prof., academician of NAS RK; **S.Zh. Praliyev**, Doctor of Education, prof., academician of NAS RK; **I.V. Seversky**, Doctor of Geography, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Ye.B. Sydykov**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **N.Zh. Takibayev**, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, prof., academician of NAS RK; **S.N. Kharin**, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, prof., academician of NAS RK; **M.Kh. Abuseitova**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **I.K. Beisembetov**, Doctor of Economics, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **K.Zh. Zhambakin**, Doctor of Biological Sciences, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **B.B. Karibayev**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **V.N. Lokshin**, Doctor of Medicine, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **M.Sh. Omirserikov**, Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **T.S. Ramazanov**, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **M.A. Sadybekov**, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **M.I. Satayev**, Doctor of Chemistry, prof., corr. member of NAS RK; **A.M. Ombayev**, Honorary Member of NAS RK, Doctor of Agriculture, prof.

Editorial staff:

V.V. Goncharuk, NAS Ukraine academician (Ukraine); **I.M. Neklyudov**, NAS Ukraine academician (Ukraine); **A.I. Gordienko**, NAS RB academician (Belarus); **G. Duca**, NAS Moldova academician (Moldova); **M.I. Iolov**, NAS Tajikistan academician (Tajikistan); **A.E. Erkebayev**, NAS Kyrgyzstan academician (Kyrgyzstan); **V.I. Velichkin**, RAS corr.member (Russia); **Marek Sikorski**, Doctor of Chemistry, prof. (Poland); **V.A. Potapov**, Doctor of Engineering, prof. (Ukraine); **Harun Parlar**, Doctor of Biological Sciences, prof. (Germany); **Gao Endzhun**, prof. (PRC); **Stefano Perni**, Doctor of Philosophy, prof. (UK); **Boguslava Leska**, dr, prof. (Poland); **Pauline Prokopovich**, Doctor of Philosophy, prof. (UK); **Wójcik Waldemar**, prof. (Poland), **Nur Izura Udzir**, prof. (Malaysia), **V.N. Narayev**, Doctor of Chemistry, prof. (Russia)

Reports of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

ISSN 2224-5227

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of Information and Archives of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 5540-Ж, issued 01.06.2006

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 2000 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of.219-220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://nauka-nanrk.kz/> reports-science.kz

Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty

© National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2016

**REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

ISSN 2224-5227

Volume 2, Number 306 (2016), 27 – 31

UDC 373 048:811.111

L. M. Aliyarova, L. M. MakhazhanovaAl-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan.
E-mail.ru: aliyarova.laura@mail.ru, makhazhanova.leila@mail.ru**CATEGORIES OF PLURALITY AND QUANTITY**

Abstract. The article deals with the field of functional - semantic indefinite plurality, its semantic structure, which is grouped into three categories: substantive, qualitative and active quantity.

Functional-semantic field consists of inner content and transmitting them to the unity of language means. Internal contents - is one of the semantic categories.

A unit of language means - a lexical and grammatical means for transmitting these categories. Functional-semantic field of indefinite multiplicity covers not only the value of the quantitative and the value of indefinite plurality, but it is also a large-scale linguistic categories expressing the objective, high-quality value and uncertainty.

In the expression of functional semantic microfield of subject indefinite plurality apart numerals are involved and other parts of speech, the various linguistic units.

Among them multiple morphological form is actively involved in the expression of the uncertainty of the plurality.

Also, it is investigated linguistic characteristics in the form of comparative, non-comparative sub-categories of action indefinite plurality. However, this work is determined by the special place of phraseological units, which expresses combining the degree of comparison of uncertain plurality with objective, subjective modus, expressive, emotional intension of the speaker in the meaning of motivation and by origin. Methods of expressing the concept of indefinite plurality by lexical receptions or internal semantics of words, in spite of some of the features are a common property of the three comparative languages. This property is formed after performing the function categories of indefinite plurality. Consequently, the qualitative and quantitative determinants of indefinite plurality are grammar-semantic categories of nouns.

Keywords: indefinite plurality, collective numerals, quantitative, functional-semantic field, word formation, category.

In one of the basic concepts of knowledge of languages, an image of the world includes content of indefinite multiplicity. The basis of the relationship of indefinite plurality may include homogeneous parts to be compared or their combination. Functional-semantic field is reversible integrity formed by lexical, lexical-grammatical and word-building elements and grammatical means belonging to the same semantic group of a particular language.

The modern theory of the language nomination does not consider the content of language units in terms of their internal system communication.

For this onomology as a part of meaning generates interest in relation to the objective facts of particular languages. For an accurate picture of the functional semantic field requires different types of nomination.

The onomasiological point of view in the language: theory of V.Gumboldt requires a comprehensive study revealing the need to address in the language of the creativity of the speaker, his relationship with the collective and personal activities in the real and potential, common usage, occasional sentence. It is known that the characteristic of an intensive language in its original form is not transmitted component analysis and semes [6.139].

The specificity of the field of an indefinite multiplicity in the centre of the field in the first place, is not grammatical category, and vocabulary. In the centre of the field, there are two components of the discharge; determines their functional-semantic field, concentrating special degree-quality and large functional load.

An indefinite multiplicity, is primarily a structural core of the center **kop- viel (e) many or much** hyperonyms and for a plurality constituents and the general field center. Many basic words **viel** is versatile: it is in grammatical literature, different definitions of indefinite pronouns, numerals in indefinite; some values are passed as an adverb. In conjunction with the noun it is used in the short or inflected form. Here, first of all, there is the distinction between semantic concepts of weight. "Viel" have a common collective meaning that expresses plurality of common objects, and "viele" with some of an indefinite multiplicity of forms detailed quantitative importance in determining the degree of quality [7.,89], [8.,394]. "Viel Apfel essen, Herr Lohkamp! "Eat a lot of apples, Mr. Lohkamp" (E.M.Remarque). In the substantive use "viel" exists in the short or inflected form. This is related to the concept of weight and discrete multiplicity."Viel" is combined with the verb expresses many results or actions in long and short aspects. (For example: viel lachen- laugh much, viel arbeiten- work much, viel wissen- know much). Thus, the general pattern is determined by: a combination of the words **viel** with specific semantic noun, a verb has a quantitative value, and when combined with abstract semantic words portable quantitative and qualitative meaning. Periphery of the field encompasses elements of different levels: word formation, syntax, lexical and phraseological. They can all be considered as equivalent to [9,12].

Methods of analysis of the expression of uncertainty with the concept of multiplicity from the concept of structural field of linguistic phenomena cited in the German language by E.V.Gulyga and E.I.Shendels and the materials of the Russian language A.V.Bondarko. This is due to the possibilities of research interaction effects of different levels.

Methods of expressing an indefinite multiplicity, can be regarded as a portion of the plurality of the field, described in the writings by E.V.Gulyga and E.I.Shendels "grammar-lexical field." [7,45]. According to the authors, "Quantitative plural forms of nouns are the superiority of the field. Lexical components of the field function in order to clarify: quantitative and indefinite pronouns with the nouns clarify multiplicity as a pure collectivity as definite and indefinite multiplicity. Adverb expresses spatial multiplicity in conjunction with numerals.

Names with collective numerals as collective plurality specify the qualitative indefinite plural forms. An indefinite multiplicity is transmitted in implicit form; its implicit transfer is located in the periphery of the field. In content-based micro field is lying a relevant concept: a collective term for the collective plural field, estimated to approximate the notion of multiple fields, and others. The expression of each microfield different methods: morphological (plural quantitative form of a noun acting as a general and quantities of microscopic field), lexical (numerals, indefinite pronouns, adverbs, and other methods), word formation, such as suffixes with a collective meaning -schaft, -heit (Bauernschaft - peasantry, Menschheit-mankind), by a syntactic predicate expresses separately combines of collectiveness. For example: **Es war eine Menge Bucher,-There were a lot of books**. The Meaning of numerals can be transferred by content numerals and quantitative nouns. (**compare: drei -three, der dritte- the third, drei Viertel- three quarters, zwolf- twelve, ein Dutzend - a dozen**). Other numerals semes transferred to adjectives, adverbs, verbs, derivatives numerals and noun. Specific quantitative field in the literal sense are the names of numbers, quantitative nouns and their derivatives. Some of them have an indefinite amount expressed in figurative meaning.

The possibility of a specific definition of the parameters of the objects and phenomena is carried out by means of a specific quantitative field (numeralives) at the intersection of its parameter field value. Such definitions are expressed in the use of units of measurement, defined as the names of measurement and weight, numerals and quantitative nouns .A system of measuring instruments (mezuratives) - result of the combination of physics, engineering, economics and other metal languages with a natural language. For the measurement of non-discrete values they express conditional standards [10,22], [11,174] and others. These measurements of weights are length, volume, speed, temperature, time, and other names. They also include the name of monetary units. **For example: drei kilo wiegen - weigh 3 kilos; funf Meter breit- five meters wide; mit 80 Kilometren je Stunde fahren- drive 80 miles per hour; 30 Grad Warme- 30 degrees of heat**. Older mezuratives show national characteristics, while new International has characteristic. In a figurative sense, some mezuratives can express an indefinite number. The means of the unit (singular) option is particularly the microscopic of the second degree, which refer to specific quantitative field. The singularity meaning is a number (one) and quantitative seme [12.,70]. A separate form of nouns in this sense is the center of the field. They just joined the meanings of the unit of

the article. The singularity of personal pronouns are also expressed, names of numerals, of particles, demonstrative and possessive pronouns, verbs. The numeral with the meaning of numbers is a field that is moving closer to number field. The single seme is introduced in some phraseological content in derivative morphemes **ein-, mono-, uni- difficult words**.

In the above mentioned microfields of the second degree there is a functional, accurate, semantic characteristic. Along with morphological means vocabulary and morphemes are transmitted. Thus, specific numerical meaning and large amounts of tenths of full numbers are transmitted along with morphemes. As in the Kazakh language, as well as in German and in English **ein-one, zwei-two, doppel-double, drei-three**, and other typical morpheme and their international Greco-Latin equivalents **uni-, mono-, bi-, di-, tri-**, and other forms of parallel use of national-specific morpheme, the latter are used only in terminology. The next **einfarbig-one- coloured = monochromatisch-monochromatic, zweifarbig- double -coloured = dichromatisch - dichromatic, doppelhornig- doublehorned**.

In general, the estimated number of special phenomenon associated with a specific number of the field of digital scale; according to the logic connection with presumably to the uncertainty is less.

In English, the structure of the field in indefinite number is much more complicated. In general, it is a quantitative field of micro field of the first degree. It turns out that the number of microscopic field is of low degree. Initially it is divided into a wide field of multiplicity and indefinite field of the number estimates (the microfield of the second degree). Centre of the field of plurality (pluralism) make multiple forms of a noun expressing the basic meaning. Meaningfully of pluralism include unlimited indefinite semes. According to Katznelson, here is based on not natural series of numbers, and discrete, and combined statements of potential plurality [5,28].

As I.I.Revzin said: "The importance of shape in the Slavonic language types of plurality is indefinite for a single species - definitions formed on the basis of the opposition" [4,155]. Consequently, in German and in English linguistics *individueler Plural - Individual plural and Einheitsplural - unity plural: die Apfel- an apple, die Schritte- the steps) and die Zahne - the teeth*.

Category of number and quantity in the German and English languages is inherent in the noun. The difference of a single and plural meaning- properties inherent but not all nouns, but only nouns that can only be called by one or more similar items. The Nouns and the singular form in the English language, as in the other languages have plural, collective, group meaning. In this regard, some nouns are used in a plural or singular form. A noun used in the singular form is called **singular tantum- singular cardinal**. This group includes proper names, nouns with integrity-subject, collective, group of meaning: **das Gold, der Regen, das Schone, das Uben, der Sportler and others**.

In German, there are also nouns used in the plural form. Some names of holidays, seasons, etc.: *die Karpaten, die Eltern, die Ferien*. Due to the similar meaning for collective nouns with plural form of the type they are inherent semes of plural form. These words are in a single form, express indefinite plurality [13,322]. O.Esperson explains their weight names. Typical specific substance **Wasser- water, Gold -gold and Musik-music, Bewegung - movement, Gerechtigkeit- justice** are phenomena that can not be counted. [2.,229].

Collective meaning in the semantics of words on the properties and nature of objects associated with a logical and fully mature category in our abstract thought. In this regard, the semantics of words expressing the one object is different. If some items have a specific collective meaning - **halyk- people, kys- bird, mal- animals**, some are recognized by properties: **su -water, kan- blood, syt-milk...**, some of these words is absolutely impossible to consider one. They include words like **biday - corn, shash-hair, kirpik- eyelashes, zhun - wool...** From this we can conclude that the value of the indefinite plural in the language is associated with the different properties of the object and is recognized by the collective meaning in the semantics of many words and indefinite plural meaning in the semantics of some words. 1 Such words according to semantics can be grouped as follows: the word-treatment generalizing meaning in many cases by collective meanings in the semantics gives an indefinite plural meaning. Their singular and plural meanings differ meaningfully in context. For example: 1. *Budan bylai Inzhudyn tomengi zhagyndagy kalyn zhurt-kypshak pen konyrat ruyna sen yesyn (D.Doszhan)*. In the first sentence of the words **zhurt- people, kypshak-Kypshaks and kongyrat- Konyrats** and expressed not only through their collective values, but also through the determinant «public - duyim, people - halyk." And in the last sentence, we see that the word *konyrat, kypshak* refer to the semantics of the word "ru", that is, by the

proper use of stylistic method of substitution in all these examples is expressed specifically denotative meaning of the seme. Specific names of objects that are considered part of a word with a generalized meaning, in turn, expresses the notion of indefinite of plurality, by expressing the collective concept. a) forms the concept of indefinite multiplicity by semantic meaning. For example: 1. Tytini budaktap, **koy-kozysyn shubyrtyp-stock** of mixed animals, bykyp zhatyr. (M.Auezov) In this case, the word *siyr, tuye, koy, kozy* does not mean that we are talking about only one tyye and koy indicates plurality of this group of animals.

In these words, the meaning of indefinite plurality is transmitted not by one specific form also the inner meaning of the word.

T.Kovalsky spoke about it as follows: "In Turkic languages, between the singular and the collective there is no formal distinction" [15,35].

According to I.A.Andreeva, "The way in which possessed the ancient Turkic language to express a lot of individual objects, was not grammatical by lexical way only" [16,5].

As mentioned above, in Kazakh and in German and in English, the transfer of expression category of indefinite plurality of lexical method is recognized only through a collective meaning. When looking at the separate semantics of any word in these languages can be seen that many of them have generalized meaning. In general, it is known that the word in the language nominative have a generalized meaning. This is typical for all. However, nominative subjects in its meaning, it gives a collective meaning to semantics .1.Shapkan tay lezde **nu ormandy- thick forest** aynalyp, kozden gayyp boldy. (S.Mukanov). The word **orman -forest** shows not only one tree, but also covers all the animals, trees and plants. Here denotative meaning seme is transmitted as an explicit.

V.I.Degtyarov gives the following definition of collective meaning "collectiveness- is a cumulative set of homogeneous objects it is a qualitative plurality regardless of the plurality of its quantitative content" [17,.22].

In German and in English the indefinite plurality of the the microfield operate not only all categories of collective nouns, but also quantitative determinants with nouns of plural types. One of the main features of collective nouns of plural indefinite meaning s associated with the absence of independent nominative meanings. They express no substance, and its signs, and the sign, due to the dependence of the substance is used in conjunction with a collective noun, quantifiable sign and usually a noun. Therefore, it is the substantive and structural point of view is not independent, and sinsemantic words [1,.63].

In conclusion, we can say that the functional-semantic field indeterminate plurality refers to polycentric functional-semantic field, as this field is, on the one hand, based on quantitative morphological category, on the other hand, the numerals, adjectival and adverbial indicators of quantitative relationships together are expressed by predicates. Consequently, there is a set of linguistic resources.

REFERENCES

- [1] Lomtev T.P. Quantative of modern Russian language. WCS: Memory of Academician Viktor Vladimirovich VinogradovaSbornik articles. M., 1971. P. 106-116.
- [2] Esperson O. Philosophy of grammar. Trans. from English. -M .: Publishing House of the foreign. Lit., 1958. P. 404.
- [3] Vinogradov V.V. Russian language. Grammatical doctrine of the word. M.; A.: Uchpedgiz, 1986. Social-639.
- [4] Revzin II. Modern structural linguistika. Problems and methods. M.: Nauka, 1977. P. 120
- [5] Guzeev V.G., Violence D.M. By Interpretation category of nouns in Turkic languages. VJa M.: Nauka, 1975.
- [6] Stepanova M.D. Methods for simultaneous analysis of vocabulary (on the material of modern German language). M.: Higher School, 1968. P. 200.
- [7] Shendels E.I. The grammar of the German language. M.: Publishing House of the literary. Foreign language, 1964. P. 368.
- [8] Moskalskaya O.I. The grammar of the German language. Theoretical course. M.: Publishing House of the literary. Foreign. lang., 1956. P. 394.
- [9] Arnold I.V. Equivalence as a linguistic concept // Inostr. languages at school. 1976. N 1. P. 189.
- [10] Shvachko S.A. Evolution and function words-meters in the English language (based on the weight of the words and actions): Avtoref. dis. ... kand. philologist. sciences. Kiev, 1971. 122 p.
- [11] Romanov G.Y. Naimenovanie measures of length in the Russian language. M.: Nauka, 1975. P. 175.
- [12] Yarnatovskaya V.E. Noun. Gorky: Gorky State. Ped. Foreign institution. Lang, 1981.76 p.
- [13] Paul G. Principles of the history of language. Trans. with it. M.: Publishing House of the foreign. lit., 1966. P. 500.
- [14] Eselevich I.E. From the history of the category of collectivity in Russian language. Kazan, 1979. P.207; Kowalski T. Zur semantischen Function Plural Suffixes – lar/-ler in den Turkischen Sprachen. Krakow, 1936. P. 234.

[15] Andreev I.A. Origin of plural form of names in the light of dialectal data // Materials on the Chuvash diaktologii. Vol. 3. Cheboksary, 1969. P. 207.

[16] Degtyarov V.I. The development of lexical and grammatical classes of collective and real names of noun's in Russ. Language of 11-17 centuries. Author's abstract dis. ... candidate. philology. sciences. Rostov-on-Donu, 1964. P. 122.

[17] Chirkinyan N.S. The Field of quantitatives / Based on Russian and Armenian languages: Abstract of dis. ... candidate. philology. sciences. Yerevan, 1980. P. 135.

Л. М. Алиярова, Л. М. Махажанова

Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

ЖИЫНТЫҚ ЖӘНЕ САНДЫҚ КАТЕГОРИЯЛАРЫ

Аннотация. Мақалада белгісіз жиынтықтың функционалды-семантикалық өрісі, оның 3 топқа бөліне-
тін семантикалық құрылысы: заттық, сапалық және белсенділік құны қарастырылады.

Белгісіз жиынтықтың функционалды-семантикалық өрісі тек қана сандық мағынаны ғана емес, белгісіз жиынтық заттық, сапалық және белгісіз мағынадағы ауқымды тілдік категорияны қамтиды. Сондай-ақ салыстырмалы, салыстырмалы емес түрдегі субкатегориялары, белгісіз жиынтықтың іс-қимыл категория дәрежесіндегі лингвистикалық сипаттамалары зерттеледі.

Сонымен қатар, мақалада, белгісіз жиынтықтың салыстырмалы түрін объективті, субъективті модуспен байланыстыра отырып, шығу тегіне және мотивациялық мағынадағы сөйлеушінің экспрессивті, эмоци-
налды ниетін білдіретін, фразеологиялық бірліктің ерекшелігі анықталады.

Түйін сөздер: белгісіз жиынтық, ұжымдық сандар, функционалды-семантикалық өріс, сөзжасам, категория.

Л. М. Алиярова, Л. М. Махажанова

КазНУ им. аль-Фараби, Алматы, Қазақстан

КАТЕГОРИИ МНОЖЕСТВА И КОЛИЧЕСТВА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается функционально-семантическое поле неопределенной множест-
венности, его семантическая структура которая группируется на три группы: предметная, качественная и
действительная величина.

Функционально-семантическое поле неопределенной множественности охватывает не только значение
количественности, значение неопределенной множественности, но и является масштабной языковой катего-
рией, выражающей предметное, качественное значение и значение неопределенности.. Также исследуется
языковая характеристика в форме сопоставительной, несопоставительной субкатегории, степени действия
категории неопределенной множественности.

Вместе с тем в данной работе определяется особое место фразеологических единиц, которое выражает,
сочетая степень сравнения неопределенной множественности с объективным, субъективным модусам, экс-
прессивной, эмоциональной интенцией говорящего. значению, мотивированности и по происхождению.

Ключевые слова: неопределенное множество, собирательные числительные, количественные, функ-
ционально-семантическое поле, словообразование, категория.

CONTENTS

<i>Suragan D.</i> On an inequality for Schatten p -norms.....	5
<i>Zhunosova L., Zhunosov K.</i> Iterative methods for solving difference equations.....	10
<i>Omarov B.T., Moldabekov Sh.M., Zhantasov K.T., Oralbai E.N., Altybayev Zh.M., Shapalov Sh., Kadirbayeva A.A., Serikbaev S.M.</i> Influence of coal humic fertilizers on development of agriculture.....	15
<i>Adizbayeva D.Zh., Shoybekova A.Zh.</i> To the question of culturological model of communication of M.M. Bakhtin.....	19
<i>Akshalova B., Zhanadilova Z., Almabayeva G.</i> Nonverbal method of teaching English.....	23
<i>Aliyarova L. M., Makhazhanova L.M.</i> Categories of plurality and quantity.....	27
<i>Anarbayev N.S., Yerzhan K.S., Patteev M.I.</i> Hanafi Scholars Treatise Abul Kasim Al-Faryabi.....	32

**PUBLICATION ETHICS AND PUBLICATION MALPRACTICE
IN THE JOURNALS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics>.

Submission of an article to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see <http://www.elsevier.com/postingpolicy>), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. In particular, translations into English of papers already published in another language are not accepted.

No other forms of scientific misconduct are allowed, such as plagiarism, falsification, fraudulent data, incorrect interpretation of other works, incorrect citations, etc. The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan follows the Code of Conduct of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and follows the COPE Flowcharts for Resolving Cases of Suspected Misconduct (http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New_Code.pdf). To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Cross Check <http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect>.

The authors are obliged to participate in peer review process and be ready to provide corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. All authors of a paper should have significantly contributed to the research.

The reviewers should provide objective judgments and should point out relevant published works which are not yet cited. Reviewed articles should be treated confidentially. The reviewers will be chosen in such a way that there is no conflict of interests with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders.

The editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject or accept a paper, and they will only accept a paper when reasonably certain. They will preserve anonymity of reviewers and promote publication of corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. The acceptance of a paper automatically implies the copyright transfer to the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Editorial Board of the National Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan will monitor and safeguard publishing ethics.

Правила оформления статьи для публикации в журнале смотреть на сайте:

[www:nauka-nanrk.kz](http://www.nauka-nanrk.kz)

<http://www.reports-science.kz/index.php/ru/>

Редакторы *М. С. Ахметова, Д. С. Аленов, Т.А. Апендиев*
Верстка на компьютере *С.К. Досаевой*

Подписано в печать 05.04.2016.
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
2,55 п.л. Тираж 2000. Заказ 2.