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Филология сериясы

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## STUDY ON THE MEANING CATEGORY OF TIME ADVERBS IN MODERN KAZAKH LANGUAGE IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN STUDIES

Time and space are fully embodied in all levels of language. Quantitative concepts closely related to human nature belong to adverbs from a lexical level. Adverbs closely connected with this concept written in the works of foreign scholars studying in Kazakh linguistics and Kazakh language are mentioned. Although the classification principle is the same in terms of semantics, it is proved that it also has particular characteristics.

In the works of most foreign scholars, we can clearly perceive that adverbs semantically regarded as a separate vocabulary-semantic group are classified in the grammatical category of "time" and tense. In Zhang Yisheng's "The Exploration of Adverbs in Modern Chinese" (2004), we learned that time adverbs are studied from the direction of functional grammar. In Kazakh linguistics, it is researched and systematized according to the categories of non-part-of-speech concepts. According to the experiment, there are certain differences in the selection and usage of language units among interviewees under cognitive conditions. The results concluded in this paper give further analysis. Firstly, time adverbs are divided into adverbs of time, frequency and sequence. Among them, adverbs of time can be further divided into adverbs of tense and adverbs of aspect; adverbs of frequency can be divided into high frequency, middle frequency, and low frequency adverbs; adverbs of sequence can be divided into adverbs of order and adverbs of repetition.

Generally speaking, the classification of time adverbs between Chinese and Kazakh scholars is similar, but there are differences in research directions.

**Key words:** Meaning Categories, adverbs of the time of the Kazakh language in foreign studies, aspectuality, frequency.

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### Қазіргі қазақ тіліндегі мезгіл үстеулерінің жіктелісі отандық және шетелдік ғалымдар зерттеулерінде

Уақыт пен кеңістіктің көрінісі тілдің әр түрлі деңгейінде орныққан. Адам болмысымен тығыз байланысты мөлшер ұғымы лексикалық деңгейде үстеулердің еншісінде. Мақалада осы ұғымдармен тығыз байланысты үстеу сөз табының қазақ тіл білімінде және шетелдік қазақ тілін зерттеуші ғалымдардың еңбектеріне шолу жасалды. Семантикалық аспектіде топтастырылу қағидалары ұқсас болғанымен, ерекшеліктері бар екендігі анықталды.

Шетелдік ғалымдар еңбегінің көпшілігінде семантикасына қарай жеке лексика семантикалық топ ретінде танылатын мезгіл үстеулері "шақ" және аспектуалдық грамматикалық категориясының аясында қарастырылғандығына көз жеткіздік. Жаңа Ишынның «Қазіргі қытай тіліндегі үстеуді тану» атты еңбегінде мезгіл үстеулері функционалды бағытта қарастырылғаны зерделенді. Ал қазақ тіл білімінде кейінгі зерттеулер сөз табы емес ұғымдық категориялар тұрғысынан зерттелініп, жүйеленгені сипатталды. Тәжірибе жүргізу арқылы танымдық тұрғыдан жағдаяттар барысында респонденттердің тілдік бірліктерді іріктеу, қолдануында ерекшеліктер бар екендігі анықталды. Ол нәтижелер талданды. Ең бірінші, мезгіл, жиілік, реттік шамалары бойынша топтастырылғандығы сараланды. Мезгілді білдіретін үстеулерді өз ішінен шақ-райды білдіретін үстеулер және аспектуалдылықты білдіретін үстеулер; жиілікті білдіретін үстеу өз ішінен жоғары жиілік, орташа жиілік және төмен жиілік деп үшке; реттікті білдіретін үстеуді реттік және қайталау үстеулері деп танылатындығы сараланды.

Жалпы алғанда екі жақтың зерттеушілерінің топтастырулары ұқсас, ерекшеліктер зерттеу бағытына қатысты айрықшалатындығы анықталды.

**Түйін сөздер:** мезгіл үстеулері, қазақ тіліндегі үстеулер шетелдік ғалымдар зерттеулерінде, аспектуалдылық, жиілік.

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### **Классификация наречия времени в современном казахском языке в отечественных и зарубежных исследованиях**

Проявление времени и пространства укоренилось на разных уровнях языка. Понятие меры, тесно связанное с человеческой природой, на лексическом уровне относится к наречиям. В статье был представлен обзор места наречия в казахском языкознании и трудов зарубежных ученых – исследователей казахского языка. Выяснилось, что в семантическом аспекте принципы классификации совпадают, но есть и некоторые особенности.

В ходе анализа было выявлено, что в большинстве трудов зарубежных ученых наречия времени, признанные как отдельная лексико-семантическая группа, соответственно своей семантике, рассматриваются в рамках категории времени и аспектуальной грамматической категории. В работе Жан Ишын «Распознавание наречий в современном китайском языке» наречия времени рассматриваются в функциональном направлении. А в казахском языкознании они изучались и систематизировались с точки зрения понятийной категории. В ходе эксперимента было доказано, что с познавательной точки зрения у респондентов есть различия в подборе и использовании языковых единиц. Эти результаты были сопоставлены. В первую очередь, была проанализирована классификация по временным, частотным и порядковым величинам. Выяснено, что наречия времени делятся на две группы, обозначающие категорию времени и аспектуальности; наречия частотности подразделяются на высокочастотные, средней частоты и низкочастотные; наречия, обозначающие последовательность, делятся на порядковые наречия и наречия повторения.

В целом, было установлено, что исследователи двух сторон имеют аналогичную классификацию, которая различается только по направлению исследования.

**Ключевые слова:** наречия времени, наречия времени казахского языка в зарубежных исследованиях, аспектуальность, частотность.

## **Introduction**

Adverbs refer to the different nature, the figurative, spatial, temporal, conditional, and quantitative states, and the signs of criticism of different movements/actions of an object.<sup>1</sup> They occupy an important position in the domain of lexical words. There are 1258 adverbs in the “Frequency Dictionary of Adverbs” of Kazakhstan, and approximately 740 adverbs in the “Kazakh-Chinese dictionary” compiled in China. There are a small number of Chinese articles that study Kazakh adverbs, mainly relating to grammatical features and covering the following discussion points:

### **1. Categorical features of adverbs**

Adverbs generally do not have morphological changes.

### **2. Structural types of adverbs**

Primarily basic adverbs, derived adverbs, and compound adverbs.

## **3. Semantic types of adverbs**

Differences arise in related grammar books. For example, Shimin Geng (1999) divides adverbs into five categories: time, place, manner, degree and quantity. Dingjing Zhang (2015), however, divides adverbs into six types: time, frequency, place, range, degree and manner. Finally, D. Abdilashim and A. Awuhli (2014) divide adverbs into seven types: time, place, measurement, nature-state, degree, purpose and cause. The latter two classification methods are closest to the Kazakhstan form of adverb division. F. Orazbaeva and G. Sahydolda (2005) believe that adverbs are divided into eight types: time, place, measurement, nature-state, degree, purpose, cause and batch. *The Kazakh grammar* (2002) edited by the A. Baytursinov Language Institute has the same classification.

**4. The problem of distinguishing adverbs from other lexical words**

Furthermore, Dingjing Zhang (2015) views *ерте, тез, төмен* to be adjectives, because they can be used directly as an attribute or predicate, and adverbs cannot; *биыл, былтыр, бүгін, ертең*,

<sup>1</sup> A. Ishahov, Modern Kazakh language: Morphology. Almaty: Mother Tongue, 1991, 333.

*кеше, тәңертең* are seen as time nouns, because they can be used as a subject, and adverbs cannot; while *соңында, оңшама, осылай* are viewed as pronouns, because they have the function of indicating and replacing, which adverbs do not. But S. Ysaev (2007) thinks these words should be classified as adverbs.

The study of time adverbs is mainly explored with regard to the group of all adverbs. In addition, time adverbs are mentioned in the grammatical categories of tense and aspect, but are not studied systematically in these categories.

A. Zhanabekova (2012) indicates that morphological words are the core defining features of tense, such as *-ды / -ді, -ған / -ген* and other suffixes, but it also has a close relationship with the vocabulary of a clause itself, that additionally determines varying time characteristics.

M. Zholshaeva (2010) believes that tense can be expressed by verb and non-verb lexical units. Non-verb vocabulary units include adverbs, imitative words, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, and function words. Among them, the proportion of adverbs is large. According to the type of repetition, Zholshaeva divided adverbs into four categories:

1. Non-systemic repetition, such as *оқта-текте, анда-санда*
2. Frequent movement repetition, such as *үсті-үстіне, жиі-жиі*
3. General repetition, such as *қайта-қайта, қайтадан, кезек-кезек*
4. Overall repetition, such as *арлы-берлі, ерсілі-қарсылы, олай-бұлай*

A number of Chinese scholars have echoed this ideology. R. Bayanad (2013) also believes that forms that express the meaning of time can be grammatical forms, such as additional components, function words and zero form. These forms can also be lexical constituents, for example *кешке, баяғыда*.

Dingjing Zhang (2015) suggests that the state of the action does not have to be grammatically defined; instead it may be expressed with lexical-syntactic devices, such as by using vocabulary that is adverbial or complementary.

In conclusion, it is of great significance to explore the different meaning categories of time adverbs. This paper will explore the classification by meaning of time adverbs according to their functions and semantic features.

## Experiment

The questionnaire was made on the degree of recognition of time adverbs between Kazakh and

Han scholars. From the grammatical perspective of language, the difference of time adverbs as parts of speech between the literal meaning and the actual meaning in use has aroused our deep discussion. The following questions were asked to 50 interviewees:

1. Many Chinese scholars regard *бүгін* and *ертең* as time nouns because they have the grammatical attributes of nouns, which can be used as subjects, and can also be affixed to the possessive pronouns suffixes and case suffixes, for instance “*ертең*” in *еріншектің ертеңі бітпес* and *ертеңнен баста*. The main function of adverbs is to modify restricted verbs and adjectives, as a consequence they are not adverbs. What do you think of this opinion?

2. In addition to grammatical means, vocabulary can also express the concept of time. What lexical means and parts of speech do you often use when expressing the conduct, manner and method of action?

3. Among following words, which one is time-directional (pointing to the past, present, and future): *күндіз-түні, бірталайдан, өмірінше, or жаздай?*

4. What do you think *кейін, әлден, and ендігәрі* have in common?

A. Starting from the present and pointing towards the past

B. Taking the present as a boundary and pointing towards the present

C. Starting from the present and pointing towards the future

5. Among following words, which one has the highest frequency: *уақ-уақ, қашан да, зәуде, or әр кез?*

6. What do you think “*жылма-жыл*” mean, time period or frequency?

7. Apart from expressing the perfect aspect, what else tense can *әлдеқашан* express?

8. Which word indicates the moment: *жаздай, ертеде, өмірі, or дереу?*

By analyzing the answers given by the interviewees, we found that when they understand the world and the things that exist, they regard time and tense as one single concept, rather than dividing them into two concepts. On the basis of this questionnaire, the time adverbs are divided into adverbs of time, frequency and sequence from perspective of its meaning. The adverbs of time can be displayed on a one-dimensional time axis, showing the length and type of process; according to whether an adverb involves the past, present, or future of the event, or indicates the change of the process or character of the event in a specific time, we can further separate adverbs of time into tense and aspect. This article clarified that according to

the vector principle the moment of speaking is taken as the boundary, and based on the characteristic of time adverbs: some of tense adverbs represent the instant, which is called as the moment in the article; some of tense adverbs represent the continuation of action, which is called as the interval in the article, besides, it can be further divided into representing a long duration and a short duration. Time adverbs can also be divided into static and dynamic. Adverbs of frequency are dynamic, and show alternation and frequency characteristics within one unit of time, and according to the rate, they are divided into high, medium and low frequency. Adverbs of sequence express interrelation between events and the method of presentation. Moreover, according to whether the events in sequence are the same event or not, they are divided into order and repetition adverbs.

## Results and discussion

### *Meaning categories of time adverbs*

In the Kazakh language dictionary compiled in China, there are more than 200 adverbs with a meaning related to time, which account for about 27% of the total number of adverbs. Observing these time adverbs from the perspective of their lexical meaning and function, it can be seen that some words are time-oriented and can only be used at a specific time, such as *соңада* which indicates the past tense. Additionally, some time adverbs are not time-oriented, such as *жаздай*, which can be used in any tense, unless there is a specified context. Some time adverbs are static and some are dynamic. If you further subdivide the dynamic time adverbs, some words imply a meaning of frequency, some words suggest a slow or instant action, and some words imply an action taking place over a long time period. The “speaking time” of a clause is used as a reference point, and the distance of time adverbs with certain prolongation along the time axis varies; some have internal endpoints, while others do not.

Raihan Muhamedowa (2016) divides Kazakh time adverbs into four types: expressions referring to point of time, frequency, duration and temporal relations expressed by possessive-marked postpositions. This is similar to Randolph Quirk's classification of English adverbial of time. Quirk (1985) divides adverbial of time into four types according to its function: position, duration, frequency and relationship. In addition, Yisheng Zhang (2004) divides Mandarin time adverbs into adverbs of time, frequency and sequence. Adverbs of time can be displayed on a one-dimensional time

axis, showing the length and process type. The adverbs of frequency communicate alternation and frequency characteristics within one unit of time, and the adverbs of sequence show the relationship between events and their method of presentation. Those classification of meaning of time adverbs can act as a reference to the semantic classification of Kazakh time adverbs.

### *Adverbs of time*

Tense and aspect are two important grammatical categories related to verbs established by Western linguistic theory. According to whether a time adverb refers to the past, present, or future of an event, or indicates the change of process/character of an event in a specific time, we can divide adverbs of time into tense and aspect. The adverbs of tense are an example of the occurrence time and reference time being positioned in the same time axis. The adverbs of aspect emphasise the state or stage of an event. If we combine the above definitions, then overall the adverbs of time refer to adverbs which dictate the length and state of process of an event, within the time dimension. Many time adverbs have meanings that specify both tense and aspect, but the emphasis varies; some adverbs of time focus more on the tense, while also expressing the meanings of aspect, and are still known as an adverb of tense. On the other hand, some time adverbs focus on aspect, while simultaneously displaying meanings of tense; these are still adverbs of aspect.

#### *1.1 Adverbs of tense*

The system for the adverbs of time occupies a certain position on the time axis. According to the time length occupied, we can divide the adverbs of time into adverbs of interval and moment.

##### *1.1.1 Interval*

Interval refers to the distance between the beginning and the end of the position occupied by the event – which is defined by the adverb of time – on the time axis. Interval adverbs can be categorised into “long duration” and “short duration” adverbs, according to the distance between the beginning and the end of an event.

##### *Long duration*

Time adverbs will occupy a certain position on the time axis; similar to a vector in mathematics, they have both magnitude and direction. We place time adverbs on the axis according to their specific time meaning, and set the central point of the axis as the speaking time – or present tense – extending to the left for past tense, and to the right for future tense. The adverbs of time that express a longer period of time can be divided into five categories:

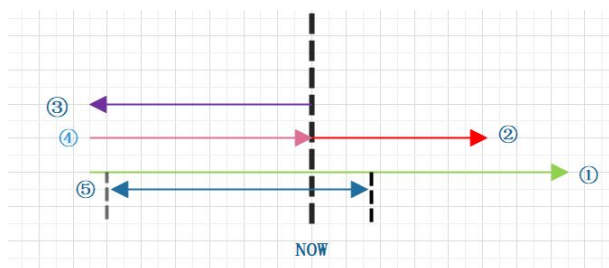


Figure 1

Words that imply “forever” (as shown by ① in Figure 1), can also be split into two sub-categories. One group of words includes the starting point of time but has an unknown end point, such as *қашаннан, бірталайдан, тұғалы*. The other only emphasises permanence with no direction of time, such as *тұғаннан бақи, өмір бойы*; these words highlight the total time, and time orientation is secondary.

Words that are time-oriented, starting from the present and pointing towards the future, for example, *кейін, әлден, ендігәрі, болашақта*, as represented by ② in Figure 1.

Words that are time-oriented starting from the present and pointing towards the past, for example, *баяғыда, бұрында, ілгеріде, әріректе*, as shown by ③ in Figure 1.

Words that are time-oriented taking the present as a boundary and pointing towards the present, for example, *ежелден, бұрыннан, ылғи, үнемі*, as portrayed by ④ in Figure 1.

ол бұрыннан атқа мінуді жақсы көреді.

He always liked to ride a horse.

жұмыс үстінде қабағы түйілген емес, **ылғи** күліп жүреді.

He never frowned at work, but smiled all the time.

Words that express a time period with no specific starting point. This may be a period in the past, present or future, for example, *күндіз түні, күні түні, жаздай*, as shown by ⑤ in Figure 1.

Біжікен қайтыс болғалы, Ұлпанның күні түні, әрине, жылаумен өтіп келеді.

After Biekeken’s death, Wulipan washed her face with tears all day.

Ұлттық құрамаға ілігуге бар күш жігерімді сарқып, күндіз түні тер төгіп жүрмін.

In order to enter the national team, I fought hard day and night and put in a lot of effort.

– Short duration

*Emphasis on the recent.* Time Adverbs which emphasise the recent are usually located near the

“speaking time”, in either the past, or the future. Similar to the words with a “period of time with no specific starting point” identified above, but with the additional meaning that an event has “recently” or “just” occurred, since/before the “speaking time”, as shown in Figure 2.

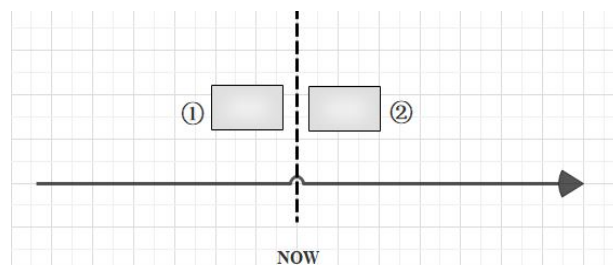


Figure 2

Words such as *жаңа, мана, бағана, әлгінде* could be represented by ① in the figure above; words such as *ұзамай, соңыр* could be represented by ②; and words including *жақында, жуықта, жуырда, беріреке*, could be represented by ①②.

*Emphasis on the temporary, such as, әзірге, әзірше, қазірше, уақытша, бүгінше.*

бұл жұмысты **әзірше** қоя тұру керек.

This work will be released for the time being.

*Emphasis on the instant, such as ән сәтте, демде, лезде, қатияда, әудемде, қанелемде.* These words usually express that an event occurs “in an instant” or “in a very short time”.

жалғыз көзді дәу **демде** көзден ғайып болды.

The unicorn disappeared instantly.

*Emphasis on the intermission, such as алтаман, әрі бері, әуір сәуір.* These words usually refer to an event that happens “for a while”.

ол **алтаман** келсін.

Let him come after a while.

*Emphasis on the moment, such as кезінде, күнбе күн, жылма жыл, айма ай.*

Ол еңбекақысын **күнбе күн** алып тұрды.

He was getting paid day by day.

*Emphasis on specific time, such as түсте, кешке, азанда, ертеңгілікте.* These words often indicate the exact time period that the action took place.

ол **азанда** үйден шыққалы бері әлі қайтып оралмапты.

He has not been back since he left home this morning.

*Emphasis on the state, such as алаң елең, алатаң, алагөбең, қызыл іңір, құланиектенген*

*шақта, таң сәріде.* These words have some meaning related to mimicry, expressing a meaning of time concept and state.

### 1.1.2 Moment

The moment refers to a time point where the start and end points of the position occupied by the adverb on the time axis are very close, with only a short/no interval in between. The difference between a short time and a sudden time is that the former emphasises the shortness of the time period, and the latter focuses on the close connection between the beginning and end of an action. A moment can be therefore categorised into “immediately following” and “suddenly happening”.

*Immediately following, such as жалма жан, шартпа шұрт, қолма қол, дәлме дәл, іле шала, дереу*

Нәзілаш қолма-қол тізім жасауға кірісті.

Najylash immediately began to make the form.

*Suddenly happening, such as бірден, кенет, оқыс, тосыннан, төмеден, тұтқиылдан.*

күн кенет бұзылды.

The weather changed suddenly.

### 1.2 Adverbs of aspect

In contrast to adverbs of tense, adverbs of aspect can be used to modify past events or to describe an ongoing situation. These adverbs are not concerned with the relationship between the time of occurrence and reference time of the event, but rather emphasise the state or process of the event. The adverbs of aspect can be separated into definite and indefinite according to the connection between the objective circumstance and the subjective cognition.

#### 1.2.1 Definite adverbs of aspect

The definite adverbs of aspect indicate a definitive tense as well as expressing the aspect. There are primarily two situations:

*Past Tense, such as әлдеқашан, бағана, бұрынырақта.*

ұйқысы әлдеқашан шайдай ашылған.

His sleepiness has long since vanished.

Here, “әлдеқашан” indicates the perfective aspect, and at the same time represents the past tense.

*Future Tense, such as таң атпастан, кетер кепестен, келер келместен.*

Келсең, қолма-қол: «Не шаруаң бар, айт!» деді де, аузынды ашар-аппастан жоныңа бір салып қоя береді.

If you come, he will say, “Tell me, what’s up!” He’ll send you away before you can speak.

Here, “ашар-аппастан” indicates an imperative aspect, while also representing the future

tense. This expresses the meaning “I’d like to open my mouth, but I haven’t opened my mouth yet”.

#### 1.2.2 Indefinite adverbs of aspect

The indefinite adverbs of aspect refer to adverbs that can express aspect and tense at the same time, but the tense is uncertain. In general, when there is no clear identification of time in the sentence, they express the present tense. But if there are words in the sentence indicating past or future, the adverbs can also indicate the imperfective aspect, the perfective aspect and the continuous aspect. For example, *нақ, нақпа нақ, дәл, дәлме дәл, дөп* and other vocabulary units can represent the continuous aspect, and they also can be used in the past and present tenses.

Ол тура қазір есік алдында тұр.

He is standing outside the door now.

*тура* мен барған кезде жайын айтып жатыр екен.

I was just passing by when he was talking about his situation.

сен *дәл* сол уақытта ұйықтап жатасың, кешірек барсам бола ма?

You were sleeping. Can I come over later?

“тура”, “дәл” in the example above can be regarded as a continuation of the action and its ongoing status. This demonstrates how the ongoing action can be related to the past or present.

### 2. Adverbs of frequency

As the name implies, an adverb of frequency refers to the frequency of an event. *Frequency* is defined as “① the rate at which something occurs over a particular period of time or in a given sample; ② the rate per second of a vibration constituting a wave, either in a material, or in an electromagnetic field” (Oxford Dictionary of English, 2019). Obviously, the “frequency” in linguistics is based on definition ①. According to the number of occurrences per unit of time of the event, the adverbs of frequency are divided into high, middle and low frequency.

#### 2.1 High Frequency

This includes *зәуде, әркез, қашан да, уақ -уақ, әрқашан*. Adverbs expressing high frequency and adverbs expressing a long time period can be extremely similar. In fact, they are expressions of time from a different angle after an event has been observed. However, even if the words describe the same objective event, their internal nature is not the same. Moreover, adverbs of time express a static or homogeneous process, which focuses on the length of time and

sequence; adverbs of frequency have a dynamic or heterogeneous process, which focuses on frequency and change. For example:

*бұрыннан* атқа мінуді жақсы көреді.

He loves to ride horses for a long time.

“*бұрыннан*” is static, and focuses on the length of time and succession.

ол *әрқашан* атпен жүреді.

He always rides a horse.

“*әрқашан*” is dynamic, and focuses on frequency and change.

### 2.2 Middle Frequency

For example, *әдетте, көбіне, күнде, дембіл дембіл, ыңғай, үнемі, ұдайы*.

*Көбіне* осы жолмен жүреді.

He usually goes this way.

*Ұдайы* соғып тұрады.

He often comes to sit at my house.

### 2.3 Low Frequency

This includes *айында, жылында, анда-санда, ара-тұра, ауық-ауық, оқта-текте, арагідік, оқтын-оқтын*.

Ол мектепке *жүі-жүі* кешігіп барады.

He is often late for school.

Ол мектепке *көбінесе* кешігіп барады.

He is usually late for school.

Ол мектепке *әдетте* кешігіп барады.

He is always late for school.

Ол мектепке *анда-санда* кешігіп барады.

He is occasionally late for school.

The scale of frequency in time adverbs is: *жүі-жүі, көбіне, әдетте, анда-санда*.

### 3. Adverbs of sequence

The sequence refers to the order and association expressed in the occurrence of two or more events within a unit of time. Adverbs of sequence are time adverbs that contain order semantics. The word *sequence* has two meanings; the first is order, where different events or sub-events occur in a sequence over time, such as firstly, secondly, or finally. The second meaning is repetition; if the events that occur in succession are the same, then the later events are said to repeat the previous events. This outlines the main difference between *sequence* and *repetition*: whether the events that occur in sequence are the same event. According to these definitions, sequential time adverbs can be further divided into two types: adverbs that express the meaning of order, and adverbs that express the meaning of repetition.

### 3.1 Order

Words that express the meaning “*at the beginning*”, for example, *басынан, алдымен, әуелі, алғашында, әдепкіде, басында, біріншіден*.

Words that express the meaning “*then*”, for example, *артында, бертін келе, екіншіден, енді*.

Words that express the meaning “*at the end*”, for example, *аяғында, ақырында, соңында*.

*Бастабында* күн нұры шұғыласын шашып, аспанда теңгедей бұлт жол еді, *кейітіннен* ауа райы кенеттен өзгеріп жаңбыр жауа бастады, *ақырында* қарға айналды.

At first, the sun was shining, there was no white cloud in the sky, then suddenly it began to rain, and finally it became snow.

The words “*бастабында*”, “*кейітіннен*”, “*ақырында*” reflect the sequence of events.

### 3.2 Repetition

For example, *екіншілей, екінші әрі, қайта, қайтадан, қайтара, қайта-қайта*.

*Екінші әрі* келуші болма.

Don't come again.

*неше қайтара* істей

Repeat several times

Here, “*екінші әрі*” and “*екінші қайтара*” express the meaning of repetition.

### Conclusion

This paper firstly discusses the feasibility of research into time adverbs, before dividing the adverbs into three categories according to their meaning and function: adverbs of time, frequency and sequence. The adverbs of time can be displayed on a one-dimensional time axis, showing the length and type of process; according to whether an adverb involves the past, present, or future of the event, or indicates the change of the process or character of the event in a specific time, we can further separate adverbs of time into tense and aspect. Adverbs of frequency show alternation and frequency characteristics within one unit of time, and according to the rate, they are divided into high, medium and low frequency. Adverbs of sequence express interrelation between events and the method of presentation. Moreover, according to whether the events in sequence are the same event or not, they are divided into order and repetition adverbs. To summarise, the following table represents the classification hierarchy of time adverbs in the modern Kazakh language.



Time adverbs	Adverbs of time	Tense adverbs	Interval	Long duration	Implying “forever”; Starting from the present and pointing towards the future; Starting from the present and pointing towards the past; Taking the present as a boundary and pointing towards the present; A period with no specific starting point	
				Short duration	Recent; Temporary; Instant; Intermission; At the moment; Specific time; The state	
			Moment	Immediately following		
				Suddenly happening		
			Aspect adverbs	The definite adverbs of aspect		
		The indefinite adverbs of aspect				
		Adverbs of frequency	High frequency			
			Medium frequency			
	Low frequency					
	Adverbs of sequence	Order				
		Repetition				

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