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## The concept of period in the Kazakh syntax

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**Abstract.** The study of the syntactic phenomenon in Kazakh linguistics dates back to the works of A. Baitursynuly and N. Sauranbayev. However, despite its historical roots, the concept remains underexplored and has not been fully established within modern linguistic studies. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the period, identifying its structural and functional features in various linguistic contexts. The research examines the period's presence in different discourse styles, including artistic, journalistic, and official communication, demonstrating its critical role in structuring complex sentences. Specific examples illustrate how the period enhances textual coherence and rhetorical expressiveness. The syntactic composition of the period is explored, highlighting its stacked, counted, and contiguous elements, as well as the inclusion of a summarizing or generalizing segment. The study incorporates the contributions by Zh. Zhakupov, who expanded the classification of the period in Kazakh linguistics, refining its syntactic and stylistic roles. The research also compares similar structures in other linguistic traditions, drawing on the works of R. Jakobson, N.S. Valgina, M. Lomonosov, A.B. Shapiro, E. Sapir, and N. Chomsky to contextualize the period's relevance in broader linguistic theory. By providing a detailed structural and syntactic analysis, this study contributes to a more profound understanding of periodic structures in Kazakh and their role in linguistic organization.

**Keywords:** period, stylistic figure, parallelism, protasis, apodasis, syntactic structure.

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## Introduction

In Kazakh linguistics, there is one distinctive linguistic feature that has not been researched. This is what is called in general linguistics the 'period'. The nature of the period is governed by the laws of unity in syntactic construction, which is a category that has long been established in Russian linguistics (the history of its study in Russian linguistics begins with the period of M.V. Lomonosov). At the same time, researchers in the area of syntactic phenomena, such as single members, intersectionality, competitiveness, and stylistic phenomena such as parallelism, have continued to ignore the 'period'. To examine this language unit in this paper, its linguistic and structural features will be analysed. The period is created in a homogeneous relation between the words in a sentence. In this way, the sentences in it are interconnected - that is, the parts are stacked, counted and convenient, and it is summed up by the subject or final part.

The relevance and novelty of the problem raised by the article lie in the fact that the period was not recognized as an independent unit in Kazakh linguistics. In this regard, the purpose of the article was to determine the position of the period in related speech. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were performed:

- demonstration of syntactic and stylistic characteristics of the period in the Kazakh language;
- show the role of the period in linking syntactic units;
- analysis of the representations of the period at syntactic levels.

## Literary review

Two researchers studied the use of the period in the Kazakh language: A. Baitursynuly and N.T. Sauranbayev [1], [2]. When A. Baitursynuly classifies sentences 'by construction' in a 'language-tool', he refers to one of its types – 'expressive sentences'. "When you speak, there is a place to briefly express a thought. There will also be a place to express thoughts more lengthily. In short, the thought will be the kind that goes and returns. Such forms of speech are called expressive speech" [1, 173]. The examples given by him in coming to this conclusion correspond to the concept called in modern linguistics the 'period'.

A. Baitursynuly also notes that such unity is a stylistic phenomenon. It was considered in 'literary expressiveness' as a factor in the melodiousness of speech – a broader thing than syntactic construction. Such sentences are termed 'expressive sentences'. He warns that expressive sentences can be both poetic and non-poetic. In this regard, it is noteworthy that, according to the author, 'everything that ends the poem belongs to the group of melodic speech' [2, 179]. Therefore, we must distinguish 'expressive sentences' in the word profanity.

Zh.A. Zhakupov, for the first time in Kazakh linguistics, postulated the fundamental principles of constructing Kazakh periodic speech. He incorporated A. Baitursynuly's ideas on "compound" into scientific discourse [10-11].

Beyond Kazakh linguistics, various scholars have contributed to the understanding of periodic structures from syntactic, stylistic, and communicative perspectives. Roman Jakobson examined the period as part of linguistic parallelism and poetic function, emphasizing its role in structuring speech rhythmically [5].

N.S. Valgina analyzed the influence of the period in modern Russian syntax, highlighting its significance in sentence organization and meaning construction [6].

Mikhail Lomonosov first introduced the term “period” in Russian linguistics, laying the groundwork for understanding its structured nature in Slavic languages [7].

A.B. Shapiro explored the periodic structure’s rhetorical effectiveness in Russian formal speech, while Edward Sapir linked periodic syntax to speech culture and style [8]. Additionally, Noam Chomsky examined periodic constructions within transformational-generative grammar, offering insights into their syntactic formation and logical coherence [9].

These works reinforce the period’s importance in structuring complex speech, providing a comparative foundation for analyzing its role in Kazakh discourse.

## Materials and methods

In the periodic study, the structural method was taken as a basis; in particular, the structure (parallelism) was used to distinguish the period. And in interpreting the period as a syntactic unit, we relied on the semantic method.

The study’s methods and techniques were determined by the grammatical and semantic features of the object of the article. Reasoning ‘from structure to meaning’ is not enough to analyze syntactic usability, and thus, following functional grammar, the method used for analysis was to argue ‘from meaning to structure’. As a result, the relationship of convenience in the period was clearly manifested. In it, the connection of the parts with each other and the function they perform are determined.

## Results and Discussion

Akhmet Baitursynuly gives the following description of ‘expressive sentences’ in the ‘literature guide’: ‘expressive sentences are those in which the beginning of compound sentences are connected and formed in embroidery. Such sentences are pronounced with a pattern. When you speak an expressive sentence, the voice rises and falls, and the speaker returns and sharpens. Therefore, an expository sentence is called a sequence (or a sequence). The cycle will be two-membered. One member has an opinion topic, and the other has an opinion report. Therefore, the first is said to be a subject member, and the second is said to be a narrator member. An Expressive sentence can be turned into a simple sentence by spinning and contracting. A simple sentence can be spread out and turned into an expression sentence. It is also possible to express the opinion in small (simple) sentences” [2, 179-180].

The researcher then divides them into nine groups: causal, purposeful, analogous, contradictory, conditional, continuous, spring, distinction, and alloy, depending on the function performed by the narrator member (semantic relations) in relation to the subject member [2, 180-186].

Academician N. T. Sauranbayev writes that V. V. Radlov was surprised by the eloquence of Kazakhs: ‘the use of rhythmic-melodic means is the main thing, devotion is the presentation, the conclusion in simple proposals in long periods.’, - [3, 204]. As evidence, Kazybek bi to a guest:

*Сен - темір де, мен - көмір  
Еріткелі келгенмін.  
Екі еліктің баласын  
Теліткелі келгенмін.  
Сөз бермейтін шешенді*

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*Кеміткелі келгенмін.  
Егесетін ер шықса,  
Иіліткелі келгенмін.  
Жаңа үйреткен жас тұлпар  
Шабысқалы келгенмін.  
Танымайтын жаттарға  
Танысқалы келгенмін,  
Қазақ, қалмақ баласы,  
Табысқалы келгенмін  
Табысуға келмесең,  
Тұрысатын жеріңді айт*

*You are iron and I am coal  
I wanted to dissolve.  
The children of two roe deer  
I wanted to talk to  
Eloquent who does not give a word  
I wanted to listen to.  
New taught young horse  
I was about to jump.  
To unrecognizable memories  
I was about to meet,  
Kazakh, Kalmyk child,  
I was going to earn  
If you didn't succeed  
Say where you stand.*

This term is translated in the 'dictionary of linguistics' as 'period'. It says: 'period' (Greek. periodos-rotation), Eng. period, Fr. Gr. Periode is a compositional-stylistic part of expressive syntax. It contains a rhythmic, systematic, uniform structure parallel to parts such as strict order of arrangement, the coincidence of the species-periodic parts of the narrators, and repetitive vocabulary. The stage is characterized by a gradual increase in tone and a slowdown in tone at first, with a consistent deep delay. In accordance with this, the period is divided into the introductory part, or protasis, and the final part or apodosis. ...The period is characterized by completeness of expression of thought, completion, and versatility of a complex sequence, which is the main reason for its widespread use in fiction and journalistic literature [4, 270].

The following characteristics of the period are thus known in Kazakh linguistics:

1. It will be longer in size;
2. In terms of composition, it is divided into the subject part and the narrator part (the first of these is called protasis in general linguistics and the second is the apodosis);
3. The thought transmitted will be more complete;
4. When spoken, the tone of voice (tone) continues to rise and fall;
5. It has characteristic compositional and stylistic features.

In Russian linguistics, the description of the 'period' was given at this level. As an argument, there are two or three examples:

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“A period is a multicomponent complex sentence or a very common simple sentence, characterized by completeness and completeness of content.

According to the meaning and intonation features, the period is usually divided into two components: “increase” and “decrease”. Between these parts, when pronouncing the period, a significant pause is made, in place of which a dash is placed, and if a comma is required by the structure of the preposition, then a comma and a dash. According to the structure, the period can be a multicomponent compound, compound, non-union sentence, as well as a complex sentence with different types of communication. The period can also take the form of a simple sentence [8].

It may be noted that since the Russian language is called ‘period’, it was known that there are syntactic and stylistic units that ‘lie’ in the Kazakh language as early as the beginning of the last century. Do we call it as A. Baitursynuly called it ‘expressive’? Or should we give it a different name? In modern linguistics, there is a belief that the characteristics of expression and packaging are different from the ‘period’. Thus, this term does not correspond to the concept of today to designate the boundaries of the character of this unit. If so, you can make the following proposal. In the grammar of A. Baitursynuly, there is such a thing as a ‘compound-complex sentence’. If we look at the description and examples of the researcher himself, the “compound-complex sentence’ does not go beyond the scope of the period. In this regard, we propose to call such sentences ‘compound-complex sentences’.

Compound-complex sentences appear in all genres – artistic style, journalism, and official style. Examples from journalism:

Example #1: Қағидаттарда Қазақстан Республикасындағы кадрлық саясат пен мемлекеттік қызметкердің қарекеті міндеттілік сипатында болатыны; нормалар және ескертулер жүйесімен реттелетіні; қоғам, билік, жеке адам – үшеуінің арасында үйлесімді қатынастар тудыруға бағытталатыны; жоғары деңгейдегі құзыреттілік, кәсібилік, жауапкершілікті талап ететіні тұжырымдалған.

Translation: *the principles stipulate that the personnel policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the attitude of a civil servant are mandatory; regulated by a system of norms and comments; aimed at creating harmonious relations between society, Power, individual – three; requiring a high level of competence, professionalism, and responsibility.*

This sentence is an example of a compound-complex periodic structure, where the subject “principles” introduces a series of clauses that elaborate on various aspects of personnel policy. The periodic structure is characterized by:

- A hierarchical structure, where the main idea (principles) is supported by subordinate clauses.
- A rhythmic buildup, creating a cumulative effect through successive enumerations.
- Parallelism, reinforcing key concepts and making the information more structured.
- Summarization at the end, emphasizing the legal and ethical responsibilities of civil servants.

This structure exemplifies how periodic sentences function in official and legal discourse, ensuring clarity, coherence, and emphasis on essential elements.

Example #2: «Естіген нәрсені ұмытпастыққа төрт түрлі себеп бар (1):

әуелі – көкірегі байлаулы берік болмақ керек (2);

екінші – сол нәрсені естігенде я көргенде ғибратлану керек, көңілденіп, тұшынып, ынтамен ұғу керек (3);

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үшінші – сол нәрсені ішінен бірнеше уақыт қайтарып ойланып, көңілге бекіту керек (4);

төртінші – ой кеселді нәрселерден қашық болу керек» (5) (Абай, 31-сөз).

*Translation: 'There are four different reasons why you should not forget what you hear (1):*

*first - the chest must be strong with a tie (2);*

*the second is that when you hear or see the same thing, you must be taught, satisfied, satisfied, and enthusiastic (3);*

*third-it is necessary to think about the same thing from the inside for a while and fix it in the mood (4);*

*the fourth is that thought should be kept away from evil things' (5) (Abay, word 31).*

In this example, the 1st is the subject part (... Cause), 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-parts - a narrative part that stands in a single line explaining the topic. The verb is at the compound level.

This sentence demonstrates how periodic structures function in a literary context. It is characterized by:

- Parallel syntactic structures create a rhythmic and logical flow.
- Incremental elaboration, where each subsequent clause expands upon the preceding one.
- Climactic ordering, where the final clause provides a summarizing conclusion.

This example illustrates the stylistic and rhetorical effectiveness of the period in Kazakh literature, ensuring that the ideas are systematically presented and reinforced.

*Example #3:* Осы, біздің қазақтың өлген кісінде жаманы жоқ, тірі кісінің жамандаудан аманы жоқ болатұғыны қалай?

Қайраты қайтқан шал мен жастың бәрі бітім қылады, шалдар өзді-өзі құрбыдан айрылып азайып отырса да, бірі мен бірінің бітім қылмайтұғыны қалай?

Бір елдің ішінде жамағайынды кісі бірге туғандай көріп, іші елжіреп жақсы көріп тұрып, елге келсе, әрі-беріден соң қайта қашқандай қылатұғыны қалай?

Жаттың бір тәуір кісін көрсе, «жарықтық» деп жалбырап қалып, мақтай қалып, өз елінде сонан артық адам болса да, танымайтұғыны қалай?

Бір жолаушы алыс жерге барған еліне өз елін мақтаймын деп өтірікті сыбап-сыбап, қайтып келген соң, сол барған, көрген елін, жерін мақтап өтірікті сыбайтұғыны қалай?

Қай қазақты көрсем де, қай баласы жасырақ болса, оның басынан пәрмене болып жүріп, ержеткен соң суық тартағұны қалай?

Біреудің ағайыны торқалы той, топырақты өлімде, адалдық берекеде алысуға табылмай барымта алалық, ұрлалық десе, табыла қоятұғыны қалай?

Бәйгеге атқоссаң, атыңды тартыспайтұғынағайын, атың келсе, бәйгесіне өкпелейтұғыны қалай?

Баяғыда біреу біреуді пәлен жасымда жарықтық атым арып келе жатқанда пәлен жерге жеткізіп салып еді деп, өлгенше айта жүруші еді. Осы күнде бұл жылғы берген ендігі жылға жарамайтұғыны қалай?

Байдың баласы кедей болса, ұрлық қылуға арланбайды, байға кірісуге арланатұғыны қалай?

Екі жақсы бір елде сүйіскен достығында тұра алыспайды. Кейбір антұрғандардың тым-ақ тату бола қалатыны қалай?

Біреуді досым деп ат беріп жүрсең, оған сенің бір дұшпаның келіп бір тай берсе, бұзыла қалатыны қалай?

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Күнде тілін алатұғын достан кейде бір тіл ала қойған дұшпанға кісінің өле жаздайтуғыны қалай?

Көп кісі досым жетілсе екен демейді, егер де бір жетілсе, бағанағы досына бітімі жоқ дұшпан сол болатұғыны қалай?

Кей жұрт ақыл айтарлық кісіні іздеп таба алмайды. Қылығының қылшығын танитұғын кісіден қашық жүретұғыны қалай?

Біреу біреудікіне келгенде, үйіндегі малының бәрін де айдап келіп, өз үйіне кісі барғанда бар малын далаға айдап жіберетұғыны қалай?

Тыныштық іздеп таба алмай жүрген жұрт тыныштық көрсе, сәтке тұрмай, тыныштықтан жалыға қалатұғыны қалай?

Елді пысық билегені несі? Пысықтың бәрі кедей келетұғын несі?

Тоқал қатын өр келетұғыны несі? Кеселді кісі ер келетұғыны несі? Кедей кісінің кер келетұғыны несі?

Нәпсісін тыйып, бойын тқтатқан кісінің жаман атанып, нәпсісі билеп, мақтанға еріп пәле шығарған кісі мықты атанатұғыны несі?

Қазақтың шын сөзге нанбай, құлақ та қоймай, тыңдауға қолы да тимей, пәлелі сөзге, өтірікке сүттей ұйып, бар шаруасы судай ақса да, соны әбден естіп ұқпай кетпейтұғыны қалай?

*Translation: Zinhar, I have something to ask you.*

*How is it that there is no evil in the dead of our Kazakh, and there is no harm in the living?*

*It is important to remember that the most important thing is not to be afraid of the consequences of your actions, but to be aware of the consequences of your actions.*

*How can a person in one country see a community as if they were born together, love it, come to the country, and then run away again?*

*How can you not find out if someone sees that he is 'shining', and someone in his country is what he is?*

*No matter which Kazakh I saw, no matter how young he was, no matter how cold he felt after walking on his head?*

*In a long time, someone would say that when I was in trouble, the Light Horse would drive me to the ground, until I died.*

*If the son of a rich man is poor, he will not be able to steal, how can he be able to start a rich man?*

*Two good can't live in a kissing friendship in the same country. How can some anthracians be too friendly?*

*How can a person almost die from a friend who gets his tongue every day to an enemy who sometimes gets his tongue?*

*Many people do not want my friend to mature, if one matures, how can the enemy who has no peace with his friend in the column be the same?*

*Some people are not able to find a person who can tell the truth. How can you stay away from a person who recognizes the brush of his sword?*

*How can someone come to someone's house, drive all the cattle in their house, and when a person goes to their house, drive all the cattle out into the field?*

*If people who cannot find peace see peace, How can they not get up for a moment and not get up from the silence?*

*What makes the country so crazy? What is the poor thing?*

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*What is the meaning of tokal Katyn? What's wrong with a bad man? What's wrong with the poor man?*

This passage, deeply rooted in rhetorical questioning, demonstrates the stylistic and argumentative effectiveness of the period. The periodic structure is marked by:

- Repeated interrogative constructions, compelling the audience to reflect critically on societal contradictions.
- Cumulative elaboration, where each subsequent clause builds on the previous, intensifying the rhetorical effect.
- Parallelism, reinforcing key ideas through structurally similar sentence constructions.
- A climactic effect, leaving the reader with unresolved yet thought-provoking dilemmas.

This example exemplifies how the period functions in oral rhetoric and discourse, particularly in traditional Kazakh oratory, ensuring a strong persuasive and didactic impact. The rhetorical technique used here is also reflective of traditional Kazakh wisdom and poetic expressions, creating a heightened emotional and philosophical resonance. The structure of the sentences builds up tension and expectation, guiding the listener or reader towards deep reflection on the issues being presented

The peculiarity of this example is that the ambiguity is expressed at a higher level than the sentence, at the level of complex syntactic integrity, and text.

The compound-complex sentence is often found in the official style, in particular, in documents. Such a point is especially characteristic of texts that are translated from Russian. If we put the pragmatic and practical needs of the language at the forefront, it would be useful to put such processes on the agenda of teaching and research at the present stage.

For example, I did not stop at how the following returns will be formatted, and everyone decides in their own way:

Example #4: - адамның білімі, қабілеті, еп-дағдылары, денсаулығы мен мәдениеті экономика дамуының басты қозғаушы күші ретінде анықталады;

- жас бала және жасөспірім кезден бастап адами капиталды қалыптастыру қарастырылады;

- еңбек нарығының тез өсіп отыратын сұранысын жоғары білікті кадрлармен қанағаттандыру проблемасын шешу, олардың ұтқырлығын қамтамасыз ету жолдары көрсетілген;

- қызметкерлерді тұрақты түрде қайта даярлау қажеттігі, оларды өндіріс үстінде кәсіби даярлау ескерілген;

- қазіргі мамандық аясында озық жаңа бағыттар бойынша білім алу қарастырылған.

Translation: *within the framework of the draft concept:*

- *knowledge, abilities, skills, health and culture of a person are defined as the main driving force for the development of the economy;*

- *the formation of human capital from a young child and adolescence is considered;*

- *solving the problem of meeting the rapidly growing demand of the labor market with highly qualified personnel, ways to ensure their mobility are outlined;*

- *taking into account the need for regular retraining of employees, their professional training in production;*

- *within the framework of the current profession, it is planned to study in advanced new areas.*

This example represents a structured periodic sentence in official discourse, with the following characteristics:



- Enumeration-based structure, where each point contributes to a larger thematic whole.
- Sequential and logical arrangement, reflecting an administrative and policy-oriented tone.
- Parallel syntactic construction, ensuring coherence and formal clarity.
- Gradual buildup, culminating in a broad vision of human capital development.

Such periodic structures are commonly found in policy documents and administrative discourse, where clarity and structural organization are critical

Example #5: Ал тікелей басшы не мемлекеттік органның басшылығы мемлекеттік қызметкердің өтінішінен соң немесе басқа көздерден ақпарат алған болса, мүдделер қақтығысын болдырмау және реттеу жөнінде дер кезінде шаралар қабылдауға тиіс, атап айтқанда:

- 1) мемлекеттік қызметкердің мүдделер қақтығысы пайда болған я пайда болуы мүмкін мәселелерге қатысты лауазымдық міндеттерін басқаға тапсыруға;
- 2) мемлекеттік қызметкердің лауазымдық міндеттерін өзгертуге;
- 3) Қазақстан Республикасы заңнамасында белгіленген ретпен мемлекеттік қызметкерді оның өз келісімімен басқа лауазымдық қызметке ауыстыруға – тиіс.

Translation: *and the immediate supervisor or the management of a state body should take timely measures to prevent and resolve conflicts of interest if they have received information after the application of a civil servant or from other sources, namely:*

- 1) *delegate official duties of a civil servant in relation to issues in which there is a conflict of interest or may arise;*
- 2) *change of official duties of a civil servant;*
- 3) *transfer of a civil servant to another official position with his consent in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.*

This example illustrates a legal periodic sentence, characterized by:

- Regulatory precision, ensuring compliance with legal norms.
- Hierarchical structuring, where general principles are followed by specific provisions.
- Formalized syntax, typical of legal language to avoid ambiguity.
- Emphasis on obligation, using modal verbs and imperative constructions.

Legal periodic structures like this ensure clarity in legislative and regulatory documents, reinforcing a logical and structured approach to legal interpretation.

In Example #4, the subject is placed at the beginning of the opening part and the listed actions (narrator) are presented in the form of convenient sentences. The peculiarity of example # 5 is that the subheading (period) after the subject member is presented in an irregular form, and they are supported by one word (should).

These have different shapes and structural features. The presence of a part that is common to all, that is combined, that is convenient, the presence of a part that has a common relationship with them, or parts (subject or summary, or both)

Experts can agree on the question of the punctuation of expressive sentences. We would suggest the following rule: put a colon after the subject member, put a semicolon between the consonants that make up the main part; put a dash in front of the part that fixes the paragraph, if possible, write the summarizing part (if the period is formed at the paragraph level) on a new line without citing a paragraph.

The structural and syntactic characteristics of the period in the Kazakh language reveal its hierarchical and cumulative nature, making it a key feature in constructing complex sentences. The period is defined by its ability to organize clauses systematically, ensuring logical flow and

rhythmic balance. It consists of an initial segment that introduces the main idea, followed by a series of subordinate clauses that elaborate on the concept, leading to a concluding statement that encapsulates the entire thought. This sequential organization enables the period to function effectively in different discourse types, including legal, literary, and journalistic texts.

One of the primary characteristics of the period is parallelism, where syntactic elements are repeated to create a structured rhythm within a passage. This feature is particularly evident in rhetorical and literary styles, where repetition strengthens emphasis and enhances textual cohesion. Additionally, the period frequently employs enumeration, a technique widely used in legal and administrative discourse to present multiple interrelated points in a logical order. This method ensures clarity and coherence, making complex ideas more accessible to readers.

The period also exhibits cumulative progression, wherein the initial clause sets the stage for subsequent expansions. Each additional clause provides further details, creating a layered and comprehensive explanation. This characteristic is prevalent in journalistic and literary writing, where a gradual buildup of information heightens the impact of the message. Furthermore, in rhetorical contexts, the period often incorporates interrogative and rhetorical forms, engaging the audience by prompting critical reflection and reinforcing key arguments.

Another defining feature of the period is summarization at the end, where the concluding part serves as a generalizing statement that synthesizes the preceding clauses. This structure is frequently employed in policy and legal documents, ensuring logical progression and precise articulation of ideas. The use of formalized syntax in official discourse further highlights the period's role in structuring directives and obligations, enhancing readability and reducing ambiguity in legislative texts.

Overall, the period in the Kazakh language is characterized by its hierarchical arrangement, rhythmic balance, and cumulative structure. These features make it a powerful syntactic tool that enhances clarity, coherence, and stylistic impact across various textual forms. Understanding the structural and syntactic properties of the period provides valuable insights into its functional significance in Kazakh discourse, emphasizing its role in shaping both formal and artistic expressions of language.

The analysis of periodic structures in different discourse types highlights several significant findings. First, the hierarchical and structured nature of the period ensures logical progression and coherence across various styles, including legal, literary, journalistic, and rhetorical discourse. The extensive use of parallelism and repetition serves to reinforce key ideas and enhance textual clarity, particularly in persuasive writing and formal communication.

Second, periodic structures contribute to an increased expressiveness in literary and rhetorical contexts. The rhythmic buildup and interrogative forms engage the audience, making the message more impactful. This characteristic is evident in classical Kazakh oratory, where periodic syntax is used to evoke strong emotional and intellectual responses.

Third, in legal and policy documents, periodic structures serve as an organizational tool, ensuring that multiple points are systematically presented. The logical arrangement of clauses within a period allows for precise articulation of policies, regulations, and directives, making the text more comprehensible to its intended audience.

Lastly, periodic structures in Kazakh discourse illustrate a rich linguistic tradition, reflecting deep cultural and historical influences. The period's function in structuring thought and delivering arguments aligns with traditional Kazakh oral literature, which emphasizes clarity, coherence, and stylistic elegance. These findings confirm that the period remains a fundamental syntactic and stylistic device in the Kazakh language.

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## Conclusion

In the syntax of the Kazakh language, the concept of period has not yet been clearly established. There is a view of it within the framework of different language units. Thus, the analysis of, for example, the stylistic, syntactic, and textual features of the semantic sequence/sentence (period) requires special study.

The period will be longer in size; it will be divided into the thematic part and the narrative part in composition; the transmitted thought will be more complete; the tone of voice will continue to rise and fall when spoken; and it will have its own compositional and stylistic features. The article has demonstrated that the period is also found in the artistic style, in journalism, and bureaucratic language, and has demonstrated its characteristics in the Kazakh language. Using specific examples, the form and structural features of the language unit have been analyzed. It has been shown that in this period, there is a part that is counted, stacked, and convenient, and there is a subheading or generalizing part that lives in a common relationship with them. It has thus been found that period linguistics is one of the levels of expression of a convenient relationship, and the importance of its study is made clear.

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The author declare that the article contains no conflict of interest.

**Contribution of the authors.** O.M. Amandykov contributed in terms of the work design; Zh.A.Zhakupov wrote the text and/or critically reviewed its content, approved the final version of the article for publication, Zh.Zh. Ibrayeva dealt with collection, analysis or interpretation of the results of the work.

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### Қазақ синтаксисіндегі период ұғымы

**Аңдатпа.** Қазақ тіл білімінде зерттеушілер ескермей жүрген синтаксистік бірліктер бар. Осындай синтаксистік бірлік – период. Бұл синтаксистік бірліктің қазақ тіл білімінде зерттелуі А.Байтұрсынов пен Н.Сауранбаев еңбектерінен бастау алса да, бүгінде лингвистикада әлі де толық орныққан жоқ. Осы мақалада период категориясы жан-жақты қарастырылып, оның тілдік ерекшеліктері анықталады. Мақалада осы периодтың әртүрлі дискурс стильдерінде, соның ішінде көркем, журналистік және ресми коммуникацияда болуын қарастырады, бұл оның күрделі сөйлемдерді құрылымдаудағы маңызды рөлін көрсетеді. Нақты мысалдар осы периодтың мәтіннің үйлесімділігі мен риторикалық экспрессивтілігін қалай арттыратынын көрсетеді. Периодта санамаланып, қатарласа, ыңғайласа келетін бөліктің болуы, оларға ортақ қатынаста тұратын тақырыпша я қорытушы бөліктің болатыны көрсетіледі. Сонымен қатар зерттеу барысында қазақ тіл біліміндегі период классификациясын кеңейтіп, синтаксистік және стилистикалық функцияларды жетілдірген Ж.Жақыповтың материалдары пайдаланылды. Сондай-ақ, басқа да тілдердегі зерттеулер, атап айтқанда Якобсон, Н.С. Валгина, Михаил Ломоносов, А.Б. Шапиро, Эдвард Сапир және Ноам Хомскийдің еңбектеріне сүйене отырып, осы периодтың жалпы тіл білімі теориясындағы маңыздылығы көрсетілді. Егжей-тегжейлі құрылымдық және синтаксистік талдау жасай отырып, бұл зерттеу қазақ тіліндегі периодты және олардың тілдік рөлін тереңірек түсінуге ықпал етеді.

**Түйін сөздер:** период, стилистикалық фигура, параллелизм, протазис, аподазис, синтаксистік құрылым.

### Период в казахском синтаксисе

**Аннотация.** В казахском языкознании есть синтаксическая единица, которая в значительной степени игнорируется исследователями: период. Изучение этого синтаксического явления в казахском языкознании восходит к работам А. Байтұрсынулы и Н. Сауранбаева. Однако, несмотря на свои исторические корни, это понятие остается недостаточно изученным и не было полностью закреплено в современных лингвистических исследованиях. В данной статье представлен всесторонний анализ периода, выявлены его структурные и функциональные особенности в различных лингвистических контекстах. В исследовании рассматривается присутствие периода в различных стилях дискурса, включая художественную, журналистскую и официальную коммуникацию, демонстрируя его важную роль в структурировании сложных предложений. Конкретные примеры иллюстрируют, как период повышает связность текста и риторическую выразительность.

Исследуется синтаксическая структура периода, выделяются его составные, счетные и смежные элементы, а также включение обобщающего сегмента. Кроме того, в исследовании использованы материалы Ж. Жакупова, который расширил классификацию периода в казахской лингвистики, изучил синтаксические и стилистические функции. В исследовании также сравниваются аналогичные структуры в других лингвистических традициях, опираясь на работы Романа Jakobson, Н.С. Валгиной, Михаила Ломоносова, А.Б. Шапиро, Эдварда Сепира и Ноама Хомского, чтобы контекстуализировать значимость периода в более широкой лингвистической теории. Предоставляя подробный структурный и синтаксический анализ, это исследование способствует более глубокому пониманию периодических структур в казахском языке и их роли в языковой организации.

**Ключевые слова:** период, стилистическая фигура, параллелизм, протазис, аподазис, синтаксическая структура.

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