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**Study of the spelling and origin of Chinese hieroglyphs**

Scientists and historians still proposal different versions of the origin of hieroglyphs and consider Chinese hieroglyphs - one of the longest inscriptions in the world.It is known history that it played a prominent role in the development of Chinese society and the development of the Chinese language. "The mainstay of the nation is their national values" – they declare that with the assistance of their writing, they convey these wealthy values to the present day.In particular, the Chinese script is considered one of the priceless treasures not only of the Chinese people, but also of the peoples of the world. In ancient times, Chinese iroglyphs were d not only by the Chinese, but also by their relatives in neighboring countries: Korea, Vietnam, and Japan. this point of view,the Chinese script served as a cultural bridge between the country and the Earth. Chinese is considered one of the oldest languages in existence. In addition, the Chinese script is the oldest of the systems d today. Let me tell you about the basics of Chinese writing.The main disagreement between Chinese writing is that it consists of hieroglyphs,not letters.Each hieroglyph is a separate syllable and a separate morpheme. The total no of hieroglyphs exceeds eighty thousand, but most of them can only be found in works of classical Chinese literature. Purpose of the article The article is aimed at studying hieroglyphic writing as an integral portion of the study of the Chinese speech and determining the history of the origin of Chinese hieroglyphs. An example of the analysis of hieroglyphs is given in the material,and phonetic and grammatical types are of grand interest. Article objectives Considering the task of the article, we propose an innovative method for studying hieroglyphic writing on the example of an educational text and analyze its components. Promote the development of skills such as writing,reading, and speaking Chinese iroglyphs.In general, it implies an expand in the effectiveness of speech learning. Introduction Chinese hieroglyphs are one of the most interesting, mysterious and incredible forms of writing in the world. The article is aimed at studying hieroglyphic writing as an integral portion of the study of the Chinese speech and determining the history of the origin of Chinese hieroglyphs. An example of the analysis of hieroglyphs is given in the material,and phonetic and grammatical types are of grand interest. Considering the task of the article, we propose an innovative method for studying hieroglyphic writing on the example of an educational text and analyze its components. Promote the development of skills such as writing,reading, and speaking Chinese iroglyphs.In general, I meant improving the effectiveness of speech learning.

**Keywords:** Chinese, hieroglyphic writing, foreign language, modern approach, teaching methods, hieroglyphs, types of hieroglyphs, Composite ideograms.

Definitely,it's well-known that each hieroglyph is a unique image with its own origin,meaning and history. Also, Chinese iroglyphs of the East the pattern of the Fountain, the lines of which are thin. In addition, thinly inscriptions and black inscriptions imitating this pattern are also frequently. The most common of the written type are the Kai-Shu and Shikshu specimens. This is particularly true of the Kaishu model, which is widely generalized among the two. In general, Chinese inscriptions, whether written or printed, are made by marking long and brief lines in a certain order, forming parts. Presently let's analyze the main factors that create up the shape of the Chinese script. They're an necessary portion of Asian culture, and the art of writing them is called calligraphy.Calligraphy is a word that means "pretty writing" in Greek. East Asian calligraphy was a form of high art and still enjoys a high status among the arts. But so far, in Western countries, calligraphy has always been considered a minor art. The Chinese script, which exists today, is primarily divided into two types: printed type and written type. And the mass of the inscription type is Square in shape, flat with vertical and horizontal liens.

 Firstly,lines are the most necessary and decisive factor in establishing The Shape of Chinese hieroglyphs. For example, when writing Chinese hieroglyphs, if you pay attention, you'll notice that you're drawing lines one by one with your pen. That is, all your lines are connected in order and turn out to be one character. And to write another character, the order and no of your lines will start to change. Therefore, the mother of the form of Chinese writing is Lines.

 Secondly,the order in which lines are written in Chinese hieroglyphs is called the order of lines. In Chinese inscriptions, the order of lines is mainly,first horizontal line, then vertical line, first right slope, then left slope, first top, then bottom, first left, then right, first outside, then inside, First center, then two edges.

 Chinese hieroglyphs in most cases consist of two or more main parts. One of these key parts, which plays a crucial role, is called the hieroglyph key. Although Chinese hieroglyphs are particularly numerous, the no of hieroglyphic Keys is limited. Therefore, it's not challenging to master it completely. "I do not know," he said. It becomes easier to memorize and write hieroglyphs, to discover unrecognized hieroglyphs in the dictionary. The keys to Chinese hieroglyphs were independent hieroglyphs in early times. Some are the same now. And some have destroyed their own letter property.

 At the beginning of our era,the Chinese philologist Xu Shen compiled the first Chinese dictionary ("Chauvin jiezzi", 文文解字), in which he analyzed the structure of hieroglyphs and gave them justification.He was also the first to the principle of organization in sections with common components called radicals or hieroglyphic keys (部首, bùshuu). He divided the hieroglyphs into ordinary Wen (文) and composite Tzu (字). Xu Sheng divided Chinese iroglyphs into six categories.That is liùshū,what does mean"Six notes". This division is still the subject of academic disputes, since these categories are not clearly separated each other.

Visual hieroglyphs or pictograms.The method of expression of meaning is ordinary hieroglyphs and simplified images. For example, the hieroglyph (rì, Sun) originally resembled a circle with a dot, and the temple hieroglyph (yuè, Moon) originally resembled a crescent moon. The earlier forms of the pictograms were very complex and precise, but over time they were simplified as the purpose of the pictograms.

Ordinary ideograms. In fact, the  number of pictograms in Chinese writing is very small. Ideograms are much more numerous, that is, hieroglyphs that express a specific idea. For example, the hieroglyph 大 (thirty-seven Keys) looks love a person, but in reality this sign doesn't represent a person, it makes it clear such concepts as "large", "thick", "coarse", "wealthy", etc.

Composite ideograms are a combination of two or more characters to represent a third meaning. For example,it is the fusion of the two brightest objects in the sky, the Sun and the moon, which together imply "bright,clear". If you add white names here, you'll have a "understanding" of names.Other examples: 人 "rest" (consisting of the pictograms 人 "man" and 人 "tree") and 人"excellent" (consisting of the pictograms 女 "woman" and "baby"). Often, understanding the meaning of ideograms and their division into components complicates the course of work.

Indicative ideograms are conceptual pictograms and symbols that represent an abstract concept that cannot be expressed literally. For example, - "one", - "two", - "three", - "upper", -"Lower", - "flat", - "convex".

Semantic and phonetic complex hieroglyphs. Semantic-phonetic or phonoidaleograms are complex hieroglyphs that create up more than ninety percent of all hieroglyphs and consist of two parts: the main component or semantic — determinative, indicating the purpose of the hieroglyph, and the phonetic component - phonetic, which gives the key to the pronunciation of the hieroglyph. For example, the word Ana 妈妈 consists of two characters, and the hieroglyph 妈ma consists of two graphemes: 女nyu — female (key, meaning approximate) and ма Ma — horse, which means approximate sound.

Derived hieroglyphs (jiatze).The type is modified, appears according to the method of occurrence.Currently, their no is limited. Modified hieroglyphs are formed in the writing of a specific original hieroglyph, in a way that changes in one way or another and has a different meaning. New and elderly hieroglyphs can be related in sound and meaning. Learning a foreign speech involves the same consideration of basic skills and includes four aspects.They are; listening, speaking, reading and writing.

In conclusion,many people passionate about Chinese for as a result of their interest in Chinese cultivation and history. As a community of the East, Kazakhs perceive near to the culture of China and the civilization of the Silk Road. Kazakhstan has been celebrating the Chinese New Year in Qatar for the fourth year. Today, ten thousand students Kazakhstan contemplate in China. For a nation with a pop of eighteen thousand, this isn't a tiny no of people. Even many Kazakhs oftentimes go to the represantative asking what applications to fill out for admission to educational institutions in China come. At the same time, the teaching of the Chinese speech is decorous a mass necessity in Kazakhstan.

 In 2006-2012, four Confucius Institutes were opened in Kazakhstan. The Chinese speech has become a subject in higher educational institutions, primary and secondary schools, and its teaching is increasing every year. In conclusion, in recent years, the growth of the Chinese economy, the growth of the country's national authority, as well as the wonderful culture and powerful history of China have contributed to the growing popularity of the Chinese expression in Kazakhstan. And for students studying the Chinese language Kazakhstan, Kitai is the door to a polishing future and a tantalise to the Chinese culture. With a generation, man south a thousand", as it's said, with the continuation of generations, the human race does not a thousand, but millions of years. "The day of the ignorant is dark, the future is foggy," M. Dulatov said, noting that the mainstay of our sovereign country is an enlightened generation. We're pleased of the growing generation that can enter the macrocosm community without any clothes, without obstacles, emblematize their homeland and country in large-scale organizations [5].

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