The borrowing process in any language is closely connected with the nation’s history, its development, cultural and social connections with other peoples. The Kazakhs are a Turkic people of the northern parts of Central Asia, they occupied the following territories such as: Uzbekistan, China, Russia, and Mongolia.

According to the well-known scientist Z.V.Torgan, Kazakhs are descendants of Turkic tribes (Argyns, Khazars, Kipchaks, Qarluqs, Kankalis, Wusun, Sarmatians, Saka, Scythians). [1] As it stated in the National Census of Statistical Committee of Kyrgyzstan published in 2009, the descendents of the kazakhs can also be found in Turko-Mongol groups (Kiyat, Dughlat, Naimans, Nogais, Kerait, Onggirat, Manghud, Jalayir, Alshyn) and ancient Huns which populated the territory between Siberia and the Black Sea and remained in Central Asia when the Turkic and Turko-Mongolic groups started to invade and conquer the area in the period between the 5th and 13th centuries AD [2].

Borrowing of foreign words is one of the methods of developing modern languages. Modern language is the product of long time historical development in which language reflects multicultural changes, in accordance with different reasons. Historical development on each level depends on concrete reasons and conditions defining improvement in language dictionary in its phonetical organization and its grammatical form. The language is always reacting to society needs. Borrowings become the result of communication of nations and states.

Studying Arabian and Persian borrowings in modern language L.Z. Rustemov states that: “The Kazakh language also has acquired many loan words in the process of its historical development. The loan words had been borrowed from different languages as the result of multilateral communications with different countries” [3].

Studying of borrowings in the Kazakh language provides for the better understanding of the history of the Kazakh language, the development of its dialects and literature.

In the VI-VII centuries the great invasion of the Arabs began. The aim of this conquest was the dissemination of Islam to Central Asia. A professor from Manchester University, Canford Bossword, underlines the importance of this invasion and says: “It was a merging of two civilizations and a revival of a new one” [4]. Truly Turks accepted the Arabic language and it became a language of learning and religion not only for Turkic people but also for the whole world. The following words of Arabic origin are proof of it: алгебра (algebra), сатин (satin), карта (map), номис
The borrowings from the Mongolian language also have different meanings. In the following expressions the word “bazaar” (not as market) has the meanings as “feast”; “holiday”.

“The house where there are many children looks like a feast”.

During the use the most part of the words which have come from the Arabic and Persian languages assimilated to structure of the Kazakh language. As we see from these examples many words were gradually assimilated and they entered the word-stock of the Kazakh language; and actually they are not understood as foreign ones. They are actually perceived as Kazakh words, though they were borrowed from other languages.

L.Z. Rustemov considers that: “Any people, carrier and creator of this or that language do not live perfectly foreign ones. They are actually perceived as Kazakh words, though they were borrowed from other languages. They assimilated and they entered the word-stock of the Kazakh language; and actually they are not understood as foreign ones. They are actually perceived as Kazakh words, though they were borrowed from other languages.

We can classify borrowings to several groups:

Borrowings from the Arabian and Persian languages

Borrowings in the Kazakh language from Arabian and Persian languages may be classified as follows according to the reason of borrowings:
- public relation way of life, household articles: mirror, a towel, a curtain
- science, culture: the handle, paper, school, holiday, examination, book, history, and mosque.
- religious faith: the God, sin, edification, profit, woman, eyebrow, oraza (fasting), edification.
- the words with expressive, emotional meaning, and these words give the special stylistic colour. For example: love, ray, bismillah, life, advantage, status, edification, noble, quality, amazing, astaphyralla (means fright, astonishment) inshalla (thank God) generous, God, appearance, the Sahara (desert) passion, dawn, good deed, sweep, strength, natural, calamity, teacher, fate, scientist, wonderful, destiny, yatagala (O, my God).
- literary words which from the use or less common. For example: shahar (city), shyragdan (candle), vizier, millat, gazal, sabat, darcer.
- some words from local dialects: manpagat (household articles), sada (will-bread), kaibart (gossip), kodek (a baby) mysh (fist) badiren (cucumber) danden (tooth pick) zhualdyz (needle, name) bipaya (shameless)

The Arabian word “shiny” (glass) has many different meanings in the Kazakh language. It may denote different objects of everyday life, such as: a window, a bottle, a cup. The Kazakh people can say only with one word “glass”.

The Persian word “bazaar” (market) which entered the Kazakh language also has different meanings. In the following expressions the word “bazaar” (not as market) has the meanings as “feast”; “holiday”.

Borrowings from Mongolian language

Borrowings from the Mongolian language also have played a significant role in enrichment of the Kazakh language especially in the sphere of war terminology. Kazakh lexicom at different stages of its development had included borrowings from Mongolian language.

A. Abdrahmanov in his book “Toponomica and Etymology” (ТОПОНОМИКА ЖОМС ЭТИМОЛОГИЯ) mentions that “The borrowed words from the Mongolian language penetrated into the Kazakh language since ancient times as the Kazakh khanate was the close neighbor with Mongolian tribes” [6].

Due to early trade and cultural communications, military unions and armed conflicts, a lot of borrowed words penetrated into the Kazakh language. The following borrowings from the Mongolian languages in the Kazakh language appeared in XII-XV centuries:
- Ulus (people, social), noyan (legendary hero), kuryltai (constituent assembly), krav (administrative division) and others.
- Some geographical names were also borrowed from Mongolian language: Tarbagatai, Tolagai, Katongarai, Bayan auul, Dolankara, Zaissan, Nura, Karagazhyn, Altai and Narynkol.
As Kazakhs are descendants of Turkic people as Mongol nation some words from the word-stock of these nations are alike, as their origin is from Turkic language. According to this there are words in the Kazakh vocabulary with the same meanings in the Mongolian language. For example: catch (aulau) [avlah], animal (an) [an], needle (teben) [teben].

There is enormous amount of words in the Kazakh language borrowed from other languages. N.M. Shainski mentioned that at first all these words appeared in Russian and then via Russian were adopted in the Kazakh language [7].

There are some examples taken from:
- the ancient Greek: republic, grammar, bulletin, symphony, balcony, opera, cash-desk, and cashier.
- from Latin: Geometry, physics, economics, thermometer, telegraph, telephone, television. Some words consist of two parts: one from Greek, another from Latin e.g. television – “tele” (Greek) vision – visualis – (Latin)
- from the English language: cowboy, club, station, rail, railway, wheel rail.
- from French: bureau, depot, partisan, vanguard and meter.
- from German: uniform, officer, staff, mattress and others.

We have to differ borrowed words from foreign words. Borrowings (the words more syntactical and phraseological units) are usually assimilated in the Kazakh language, they undergo the necessary semantic and phonetic changes. Foreign words keep their trace of the foreign origin. Such traces can be phonetical, orthographical, grammatical and semantical. Kazakh language reality adaptation is the main indication of the borrowing.

Many foreign words borrowed into the Kazakh language in ancient times were completely assimilated their origin may be revealed only with the help of etymological analyses.

The etymological structure of the Kazakh language is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The native element</th>
<th>The borrowed element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Turkish element</td>
<td>1. Arabic-Persian element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Russian element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. International element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. English element</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this respect we can illustrate the origin and assimilation of the word which gave the name to the title nation of Kazakhs “Qazaq”. Barthold in his studies states that, the Kazakhs began using this name during either the 15th or 16th centuries [8].

There are many theories on the origin of the word Kazakh or Qazaq as follows:
- Qazaq was included in the 13th century Turkic-Arabic dictionary, where its meaning was given as "independent" or "freeman".
- Some speculate that it comes from the Turkish verb qaz (to wander), because the Kazakhs were wandering steppemen;
- Another point of view is: it is derived from the Mongol word khasaq (a wheeled cart used by the Kazakhs to transport their yurts (Kazakhs' house) and belongings) [9].
- According to Olcott, Martha Brill and Grodekov, another etymological explanation appeared according to the name which came from the popular Kazakh legend of the white goose (qaz means "goose", aq means "white") [9,10].
- According to the myth, a white steppe goose turned into a princess, who in turn gave birth to the first Kazakh. This etymological derivation is regarded as flawed because, in Turkic languages, the adjective is put before the noun, and therefore "white goose" would be Aqqaz, not Qazaq.
- As an orientalist Veniamin Yudin states, the origin of the word Kazakh (originally Qazaq) is that it comes from the ancient Turkic word qazqaq, first mentioned on the 8th century Turkic monument of Uyuk-Turan [11].
- According to the notable Turkic linguist Vasily Radlov and Veniamin Yudin, the noun qazqaq derives from the same root as the verb qaçgan (“to obtain”, "to gain”). Therefore, qazqaq defines a type of person who seeks profit and gain [11].
The word Kazakh stems largely from a Russian convention seeking to distinguish the Qazaqs of the steppes from the Cossacks of the Russian Imperial military.

- Kazakh - Казақ
- Cossack - Козақ

The Cossacks take their ethnonym from the same Turkic etymological root, that is wanderer, brigand, independent free-booter.

In conclusion, we have shown that Kazakh language as many other languages has borrowed words from different languages, during its historical development which enriched it being the most productive source of enlarging vocabulary.

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