

JUXTAPOSITION OF THE KAZAKH AND ENGLISH TERMINOLOGY

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This circumstance – national multilingualism – cannot be ignored in the context of terminology development.

If Abai Kunanbaev laid the foundation for modern Kazakh literary language, Akhmet Baitursynuly is considered to be the father of Kazakh terminology. He became one of the first Kazakh intellectuals to create new terms which we utilize this day. In the early 20th century all the Kazakh elite were occupied with the expounding of new terms in their fields, since it was necessary to compete with other languages. The creation and development of Kazakh terms really began in the 1920s, however, with the creation of the Kyrgyz/Kazakh Republic. M. Dulatov, M. Zhumabaev, S. Aspendiyarov, K. Kemengeruly, A. Margulan, M. Auezov, G. Musrepov – all contributed their two mites to the development of Kazakh terminology. In 1924 in Orenburg commenced the I Conference of Cultural Workers and Scientists, at which the questions of Kazakh-language terminology were examined for the first time. In 1934 in Kazakhstan a Terminology Commission was established, chaired by Kh. K. Zhubanov.

Kh. K. Zhubanov played the most important part in the development of industrial terms. In his works such as —On Terminological Word Specifications|| , —On the Terminology of Kazakh Literary Language Accepted by the State Terminological Commission|| , —Towards a Revision of Kazakh Orthography|| , he published the principles of constructing orthography, alphabet, and terminology.

Nonetheless, many terms appeared at the time that immediately took root. For example, balmūzdaq – icecream; ajaldama – bus (subway, tramway) stop; toñazytqyş – refridgerator;

mūzdatkyš – freezer; šańsorǵyš – vacuum cleaner; etc.

We would like to dwell upon new terms, the same terms would be used concurrently in the media and in academic literature, leading to confusion.

For example, the word mikroraion (neighborhood) was translated as —šaǵyn audan, mikroaudan, yqšam audan, and mältek audan|| . Sometimes, however, the concurrent use of several equivalents for a single term eventually leads sooner or later to a single remaining term. For instance, for a long time the word —family|| in Kazakh was translated as otbasy and žanūja. Later, however, otbasy was confirmed by the State Terminology Commission.

Some translated terms didn't take root in the language. For example, the words princip (principle) and procent (percent) were translated as qaǵıdat and paiyz. Many terms have become so deeply rooted that it seems they have existed in Kazakh for a long time. Some examples are ũšaq (airplane), äuežai (airport), sapařai (bus station), žarǵy (corporate charter), resimdeu (formatting),

tıkūšaq (helicopter), and baǵdarlama (program).

Certain terms were simply reestablished. These were those that had originally been used in Kazakh, such as klass-synyp.

Translating from Russian to Kazakh, it is hard to find equivalents for certain terms, such as the words —part|| – bälím, —department|| – bälím, and —division|| – bälím; or —department|| – bälímše and —subdivision|| – bälímše; or —rule|| – ereže and —regulation|| – ereže, —settlement|| – bekítu and —confirmation|| – bekítu, and —agreement|| – šart and —condition|| – šart.

Focusing on the English terminology, it is known that —Terminology|| is the study of terms and their use. Terms are words and compound words that in specific contexts are given specific meanings, meanings that may deviate from the meaning, the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. The discipline —Terminology|| studies among other things how such terms of art come to be and their interrelationships within a culture. Terminology differs from lexicography in studying concepts, conceptual systems, and their labels (terms), whereas lexicography study words and their meanings.

In the 18th and 19th century, scholars were alarmed by the proliferation of terms and were most worried about the diversity of forms and the relationship between forms and concept. They were neither concerned with the nature of concepts nor the foundation for creating new terms.

Theoretical concerns about the nature of terms arose later when terminological work began to be organized in some special fields as a result of practice. Wuster's work is a good example. He was initially interested in methods of compilation and standardization of terms and once they had been applied in *The Machine Tool* (1968), he concentrated on the aspects of the theory of terms. Almost thirty years separate his doctoral thesis (1930), which was the practice – oriented, from his publications on theory.

The direct users of terminology are the specialists in each subject field. For them terminology is a necessary tool for communication and an important element for conceptualizing their own subject matter. This two fold function that terminology has for them accounts for their interest in standardization as a process for determining the definition of concepts and fixing corresponding names. Specialists use terminology regardless of whether a term appropriate within a particular linguistic system or not. Their communicative needs start from the knowledge of the concept and from the need to communicate it; their interest in terminology focuses on concepts and how they can named clearly and unambiguously.

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