

On The Problem Of Loan Terms In Kazakh Terminology

Shara Mazhitaeva, Zhanat Rapisheva, Nadejda Khan, Bahit Ayazbaeva, Sagila Rahymberlina, Mukhammadgali Abduyov

Karaganda State University named after academician E.A. Buketov, 100026, Mukanov street 14-84, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

Abstract. Terminology is the means of information exchange, a tool in mastering specialty, important factor of communication between people as a way accelerating technical progress. The given article analyzes experiences of accepting international terms common to several languages by other languages. Authors of the article clearly show on the material of examples certain degree of modern international term formation, usage of Kazakh words in their translation, peculiarities of the usage of Arabic, Persian and Russian terms. The aim of the present article is to point on the principles, ways and methods through which loan terms and international terms are given in Kazakh language, define capability of Kazakh language in translating international terms.

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Introduction.

According to the aim the following objectives are set:

- to prove that the level of functioning of state language according to its prestige and usage frequency is directly related with the development of national terminology;
- to describe the process of penetration of international terms into Kazakh language by means of different translation ways and methods, point on the their course of stabilization in our language;
- to point the usage pattern of terms borrowed from Russian, through Russian and from other languages;
- to make a review of the history of accepting untranslatable international terms in our language, to prove the necessity of unifying their writing.

Materials and Discussion

Requirements imposed to terms and terminology, were formulated since the 30th years of the XX century in numerous works on terminology of scientists to D.S. Lotte [1], G.O.Vinokur [2], V.P.Petushkov [3], A.A. Reformatsky [4], [5], O.I. Blinova [6], V.P. Danilenko [7], L. Blumfild [8], V.P. Petushkov, F.P. Sorokoletov, V.I. Sergeyev [9], B.N. Golovin, etc. [10], [11].

System approach in studying of terminology proceeds in the XX century when the term is considered not as a set of elements and as complete system education. These are works L.A.Kapanadze [12], S.V.Grinev [13], [14], V.M.Leychik [15], S.D.Shelov and V.M.Leychik [16], etc.

In a rapid developing reality of life in the XXI century each individual is known through his efficiency, as a professional in the field of special language (branch of science). In this connection the problem of explaining the essence and nature of terms in the educational sphere becomes urgent. Therefore the current state of terminology finds the lighting in S.L. Mishlanova [17], V.A. Tatarinov [18], [19], M.N. Volodina's researches [20], etc.

Terminology is the source of information, and also it's the part of lexis closely connected to it and liable to external changes. Through terminology one can get acquainted with periods, reasons of some historical changes, the origin of civilizations and cultural, scientific, technical potential of language [21; 22; 23; 24; 25].

As a reflection of a special field of human activity and science terminological system shows the extent to which that knowledge and science have been mastered. Nowadays at a time of rapidly changing concepts and constantly evolving terms loan terms play a significant role in developing national terminology.

On a subject of research the detailed analysis of materials of some dictionaries was done [26; 27; 28;29; 30;31; 32].

According to scholars, terminologist specialists in order Kazakh language to become state language our terminological structure from the point of view of quantitative proportion, i.e. 70-80 percent of terms in our language have to be purely Kazakh words, and the rest 20-30 percent have to be loan words. This 20-30 percent of foreign words cannot spoil lexis and structure, unique features of our language [33, 6].

According to some scholars our terminology mostly consist of foreign words for not using national language in the scientific sphere and due to subject specialists getting used to accepting ready-made terms from foreign languages instead of being engaged in term creation. Therefore the role of subject specialists in using state language in different spheres of science and technology, and realizing it in term creation are of great importance. To be more precise it depends on them. But not all subject specialists know requirements applicable to terms, peculiarities of the terminological system, systemizing terms from the linguistic point of view. Therefore due to terminology as a science directly connected with linguistics or formed based on linguistics and in spite of the number of subject specialists who contributed greatly to making terms of certain domains and internally systemizing them in a world experience, those terminologists who conducted terminological works (including the theory of terminology science) and studied different issues of terminology science are mainly linguists.

The period of penetration of international terms into Kazakh language comes together with the time of Alash intelligentsia's existence. This period is characterized by the valuable thoughts on terminology. A group of scholars led by a leader of Alash intelligentsia A. Baitursinuly shared their opinions on the penetration, acceptance and use of international terms in Kazakh language. One of the important directions of this period for our society and national language is that intelligentsia accepted foreign words in accordance with the rules of Kazakh language. The dissertation of Sherubai Kurmanbaiuly is devoted to a complex investigation of words used as terms and related to different lexical layers of the Kazakh Language [34].

Terms conveying scientific concepts can be national, interethnic or international. Term words etymologically are international or common to several languages.

Terminological system of Kazakh language had been formed and systemized during 50-70th of the XX century. The conclusion was drawn that this article was somewhat systemized and the fact that loan, i.e. international terms make up 70-80 percent of Kazakh terminology can be proof to this. Though not all the terms formed by Kazakh intelligentsia during 1910-1930, but most of them were dismissed for nothing. One group of such terms again came into use and take place in terminological fund recently after 70-80 years interval. For example nowadays nominations like *salym (deposit)*, *adis (method)*, *adisteme (methodology)*, *kenes (council)*, *zhasaq (troop)*, *zhanartau (volcano)* given in the dictionary of N.Karatishkanuly are taken without any change and

widely used as officially confirmed terms. Also some terms occurring there *бақекеуілік (competition)* nowadays given as *basekelestik, akim (administration)* nowadays serves as an equivalent of the word *administrator, qattama (bulletin)* equivalent of *protokol, zharnama (advertisement)* as the equivalent of *reklama* penetrate into our terminological fund with either semantic changes or changes in form [35, 12-15].

Educated Kazakhs of the 20th of the last century called words borrowed from another languages "alien words", "loan words", "foreign words", "strange words", "unfamiliar words" and treated penetration of these words into our language as obstruction. Nazir Torekululy wrote a book "Foreign words" and Koshke Kemengeruly wrote an article on "Alien words".

Accepting foreign words not as our own and referring to them with adjectives *foreign, loan, borrowing* reflect attitude of language users and intelligentsia to these words at that period. According to Sh. Kurmanbaiuly from the 30s these namings were called as "international terms" and their commonness for languages of many nations and facilitating communication in the scientific-educational field was emphasized [36,18]; [37, 96].

Though they are called "international" on the level of general linguistics, it is known that these terms are made from languages possessing strong linguistic impact as Latin, Greek, English, German, French and etc. The problem of "international" terms in Kazakh terminology is not a recent issue. It has begun from the end of the XIX century, XX century and refers to a problem that has not been solved yet.

Intentionally working on term formation, replacing it with linguistic units in the national language and longing consciously to accept it are the important issues not only within framework of modern terminology, but also on the level of language. The fact that Russian language which underwent the formation process during centuries and now being an office management language is a donor language, i.e. "nourishing" and Kazakh language is a "recipient", borrowing language impacts on a process of translating and using international terms. To be precise, office management terminology of Kazakh language found own equivalents to Russian traditional office management terminology such as *rezolutsia (resolution)*, *pechat (stamp)*, *komandirovka (business trip)*, *zasedanje (session)*, *soveschtanje (meeting)*, *udostoverenje (certificate)*, *oformlenje (documentation)*, *vypiska (extract)*, *rassyilka (distribution)*, *otpravka (mailing)* in Kazakh as *buryshnama (resolution)*, *moer (stamp)*, *moertaban (notehead)*, *issapar (business trip)*, *otyrys (session)*, *kenges (meeting)*, *kualik (certificate)*, *rasimdeu (documentation)*, *uzindi (extract)*, *zhiberilem*

(distribution), *zhoneltim* (mailing) and also there are hundreds of terms penetrated from foreign languages recently, for example *impichment* (impeachment), *inaguratsia* (inauguration), *imidzh* (image), *presentatsia* (presentation), *rejting* (rating), *marketing* (marketing), *monitoring* (monitoring), *broker* (broker). The main duty of ours is to direct, systemize this terminological stream properly selecting it and using for our own need. At the moment our language is undergoing a terminological boom the issue of finding Kazakh equivalents to loan terms still has lots of problems.

According to scholars there are generally two sources of the deficiency of the terminological row of Russian language [38, 23; 89]. Nowadays terms that are called Russian and the three fourths of the words actively used in its scientific and social life are originally foreign and it's known that they were introduced into Russian not according to a certain system but repeating each-other and inaccurately. This fact generated artificial, inappropriate types of homonymous, polysemic and semantic phenomena, increased terminological row and influenced on the incorrect opinion about its scope in the mentioned terminological system. For example, there are many homonyms derived from loan words in Russian *лук* – 1. *weapon*; 2. *plant*; *brak* – 1. *marriage*; 2. *faulty*; *бар* 1. *small restaurant*; 2. *unit of air pressure*; 3. *part of the car*; 4. *sliding sand on the riverside*. The word *бар* here came into Kazakh and together with meanings *idti/ to go (idi/go)* and *imeetsja/ there are*, number of homonymous meanings reaches six.

There are many several meanings of foreign words and root syllables in Russian that were borrowed without any selection. For example the following syllable *-nam* coming at the end of the word denotes 1. A kind of disease (*nevropat, psihopat*), 2. doctor's specialization (*gomeopat, allopat*); and the syllable *-um* denotes 1. A person (*odessit*), 2. A type of illness (*bronhit*), 3. A mineral (*malahit*), 4. A lower hyperoxide (*sulfit*). Similar to these syllables *зооc, биоc* coming from Greek both mean life. Also it is known that the direct meaning of foreign words usually is far from its terminological meaning.

For instance, D.S. Lotte saying that *idiom* denotes *language (Spanish)* and *peculiarity of language (Russian)*, and *vianda* denotes *meal (Spanish)* and *meat (Russian)*, he calls such words “translator's false friends”. There are many cases when words we accept conditionally and use in one meaning can denote another thing in the source language. For example, the words *smena*(shift), *miting*(rally), *salujt*(salute), *kuluar*(couloirs), *raelisatsja*(realization), *compliment*(compliment), *linia*(line), *distansja*(distance), *adres*(address),

intelligent(intellectual) are said to have another primary meanings in some research works. Due to particular and universal circulation of foreign words in Russian even a single word can denote various notions belonging to different spheres distant from one another and this made some terms possess as many meanings as there are spheres they are used in.

For instance, universal terms such as *zona-zone, figura-figure, kran-crane, faza-phase, fon-background, agregat-aggregate, dispersia-dispersion* shouldn't be translated word-for-word but rather be classified according to their meanings and be given by a single word. Although meanings are based on different notional signs terms named by one word according to the system of Russian language should be given Kazakh equivalents due to their meaning and not be given with a single word as in Russian. For example, *зона/ zone* should be given with different words as 1. *beldem/ lentil (geol.)*, 2. *ajmaq/ region (metal)*; and *bukhta bay* as – 1. *oram/ coil (metal.)*, 2. *qojnau/ bay (geogr.)* [39, 25].

One term was translated differently and used in a different way in various textbooks and scientific works for some time: *consensus – batua, mamle, kelisim., zhalpy pikir*”; *balance – daregej, tenggerim – shegerim/subtraction, shegerme, kemitu, zhengildik*; *sponsor – demeushi, miatker, qoldaushy*; *vkld/deposit – salym, amanat aqsha; dokhod/income – kirirs, tabys; tsennaja bumaga/ security – qundy qagaz; bagaly qagaz; prioritet/ priority – artyqshylyk, basymdyq, basym bagyt; semja/family – otbasy, zhanuja and etc.*

We can see such parity in any specialized field. Also there are some terms used inconsistently in spite of the official confirmation by terminological committee. Even though most of the terms have Kazakh equivalents confirmed by terminological committee, they are not used stably or used with their foreign variants parallelly: *aleuet/potential, martebe/status, kolik/transport, matin/text synyp/grade*.

A lot of important changes, events, news take place in the history of Kazakh language since the time we gained independence. One of the peculiarities inherent to this period is that words borrowed from Arabic revived and gained their terminological feature. Oriental elements used till the October revolution giving way to Russian words came back and began to be used again. As an example we can refer to such renewed terms in the system of modern Kazakh terms: *grade – synyp, percent – pajyz, classroom – dariskhana, lecturer – darisker, ext – matin, archive – muragat, visa – uqsatnama, autobiography – omirbajan, customs – keden, information – aqparat, alphabet – alipbji, collective – uzhyym, competence – quziret, confiscation – tarkileu,*

scale – shkala, space –garysh, problem – masele, justice – adilet and etc.

The reason of this linguistic phenomenon is that such changes within a language being a spirit of nation are connected with the changes in a consciousness. It became a strict norm to use Kazakh equivalents to the units coming originally from Arabic, Persian which were used in a parallel way.

Conclusion

Transparency of the meaning of term and knowledge of its form contributes not only to mastering science and knowledge, but also to better memorizing it for a long time. It would be a big mistake to ignore this side of an issue [40, 99].

In order to understand informative nature of term we have to bear in mind that it's a naming of special concepts and means of transferring that special information. Resisting a flow of modern information and analyzing them in time, realizing systematically linguistic reflection of the news of science and technology are not easy things to be done.

Using potential of Kazakh language to the maximum is the main element of making a linguistic system that will provide Kazakh society with the information flow coming from all parts of the world. Therefore it's obvious that introducing Latin namings which are considered to be international terms unscrupulously would damage worldview role of terms corresponding to national conception.

Generally there are two sources of forming terminological lexis of any language. One of them is national language and the second one is languages of other nations. According to scholars the former is an internal source of term formation and the latter is an external source. Using these sources is directly connected with the level of development of science and education and the role of national language in social life. However, if we peer into the history of the development of Kazakh terminology dominant impact of extralinguistic factors on its formation is quite obvious.

In order to be among languages with developed scientific terminology (there are 60 languages around the world in this list) we have to fulfill much work in systemizing, standardizing terms [40].

Nowadays in the process of globalization Kazakh people are trying hard to strengthen its economic, political and cultural connections with English-speaking countries. As a result there is increasing number of loan words in Kazakh language. Mastering and studying English words and word combinations penetrating into our language in huge numbers go behind the process of word exchange. Therefore in our opinion we should research the function, ways and methods of conjoining loan words in the accepting

language.

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