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Телефон/факс: (7172) 561 933; e-mail: eagi.vestnik@gmail.com, сайт: ojs.egi.kz

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Адрес редакции: 010009, г. Астана., пр. Жумабаева, 4
Телефон/факс: (7172) 561 933; e-mail: eagi.vestnik@gmail.com, сайт: ojs.egi.kz

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*A. SHAHEEN¹ 
S. SAPINA² 
A. KAUDIROVA³ 

Astana IT University, Astana, Kazakhstan^{1,2},
Kazakh National University of Arts, Astana, Kazakhstan³,
(e-mail: akingan@mail.ru¹, s_sapina@mail.ru², akaudyrova@gmail.com³)

INDIVIDUALIZATION OF THE TERM FORMATION PROCESS

Annotation. The relevance of the article under review is due to the appeal to the latest research paradigms of modern linguistics to study the industry-specific terminology. The research was carried out within the framework of the integrative application of the research potential of terminology, cognitive science and linguistics, which ensured the transition to a new interpretation of the term as a means of obtaining, storing, processing and transmitting academic knowledge. The problems of term formation considered in the article in the author's dictionary proposed by L.N. Gumilyov attract the attention of experts not only by systematizing the structural principles of the study of terminological systems, but also by the problematic ambiguous presentation of the issues under consideration. The author's cognitive analysis of the ethnological terminological system made it possible to establish the semantics of terms and their place in scientific discourse. The authors managed to show the need to study the mechanisms of direct and metaphorical nomination of special terminological systems within the framework of the cognitive direction, taking into account the anthropocentric research paradigm. The conducted linguo-cognitive analysis of the ethnology for terminology system served as evidence of the prospects of the linguistic study of academic texts by L.N. Gumilyov and allows us to consider the ethnology terminology as a model of the cognitive space of one of the socially significant areas. The individual terms created by the famous scientist L.N. Gumilyov are grouped in the article. As a result of the study, the features of the functioning of these terms in specialized dictionaries and in the context of the author's works are determined.

Keywords: term creation process, term system, metaphor, individualization of the term, explication, semantics, lexical units.

Introduction. There is an opinion that compilers of dictionaries do not translate well enough «they read the authors, not in order to understand them, but

only to mark the words, shapes and designs, and therefore, paying particular attention to and losing sight of the general meaning of the works in their integrity, they have no way protected from the danger of mistakes in those cases where a proper understanding of space is possible only on the basis of that communication in which it occurs» [1, 36]. In our opinion, the explication of the meanings of lexical units in the works of Gumilyov L, is a wonderful «interpreter», providing information to clarify the text of a separate linguistic units through other, more famous one. Lexicographical definition, together with the material sources give a more complete picture of the semantic scope of language units and help to correctly interpret the content of the work, avoid errors when using scientific ideas of Gumilyov L.

Gumilyov L. the bright representative of the Russian language culture is the creator of a new scientific field of ethnology; he created lots of scientific papers that require new scientific understanding and opening up interesting linguistic perspective. This study provides a comprehensive and detailed study of the creative heritage of Gumilyov L. language features of his scientific works, depending on the terms and concepts of views and ideas of the scientist, the linguistic nature of lexicographical art - definitions and explanations used in the texts of different genres.

Methodology and research methods. Is determined by the growing interest in the works of Gumilyov L. With a large number of historical and philosophical, cultural surveys still remain poorly understood, also the language features of the scientist's works with the greatest attention is attracted by the terminological perspective study of his scientific works, i.e. the author's dictionary.

Gumilyov L. includes in his works the variety of specialized words and gives them his own definitions, which make his work especially important sources of studying the terminological apparatus of ethnology and history. He created a large number of terms and concepts that define the originality and uniqueness of the individual lexical and stylistic handwriting scientist. Language works of Gumilyov L. are shaped, passionate, polemically different with the variety of emotional and evaluative words convey the attitude of the scientist to the described events and phenomena. Gumilyov L. can rightly be called an artist of scientific words. The statement of P. Ricoeur can prove it: «The Creator of metaphors is the master with the gift of speech, expression of which is unsuitable for a literal interpretation, creates a statement, significant from the point of view of the new interpretation, which deserves the title metaphor as a metaphor gives rise not only as a something deviant, but as something acceptable. In other words, metaphorical meaning is not just semantic conflict, but also in the new predicative value, which arises from the ruins of the literal meaning, that is, the meaning that occurs when the support only for ordinary or common lexical meanings of our words. The metaphor is not a mystery, and the solution to the puzzle» [2, 18].

Imagery terminological apparatus of Gumilyov L. corresponds to the author's aesthetic task, it is due to motivation, orientation of the whole work, the terms-

metaphors are not an optional element serving to popularize the idea of the text, and the element of scientific knowledge.

It is well known that the terms are a structural part of the language of any scientific presentation, resulting in the way of their formation and that the chain of associations, which is linked to their occurrence, represent the important interest for the study of language of scientific works. Cognitive and pragmatic description of the semantics of terminological units imposed by L.N. Gumilev is regarded as a way of interpreting the world speaking emotive subject. Description of language of scientific communication and terminology makes it possible to examine the actual functioning of terminological units in texts in particular and in general - the context of scientific communication. This feature requires the examination of the need for the implementation of the language explication of the diverse functions, the study of terminological system of Gumilyov L. in the context of his works and lexicographical sources.

The purpose of this study is to describe the explication of the values of lexical units and lexicographical definitions in the context of the works of L.N. Gumilyov, as a theorist of Eurasianism and the outstanding scientist of modernity.

To achieve the given purpose, the following tasks have been set:

To describe the terminological units in the semantic paradigm of context and lexicography;

To identify the ways and means of explication of the meanings of lexical units in the works of Gumilyov L.

The object of the study is the individual characteristics of scientific speeches by Gumilyov L. and language means of its implementation.

The subject of research is the explication of the meanings of lexical units in the works of Gumilyov L. The following research methods and techniques are used in the study: linguistic analysis of the text, lingual and cognitive analysis, descriptive method, comparative method, comparative analysis of the context and the lexicographical definitions. Method of continuous sampling is used in collecting the factual material.

Discussion and observation. As it is widely known, any dictionary definition exists by itself, in isolation and without any context. According Yu. N. Karaulov's opinion, sentences with definitions in the dictionary are characterized by a lack of temporary attachment: «present tense form of the link verb attaches to the sentences pan chronic character, and expresses the meaning always» [3, 54].

Modern linguists working in the field of cognitive science, revealed a pattern, which is that the person is able to describe the world just as he projected in his brain, but at the same time to create a subjective image always objectively limited experience of society as a whole, so as each person is not only his personal life experience. Gumilyov L., creating new knowledge and concepts, seeks to accommodate complex, unusual, unfamiliar to the contours of a simple, familiar, and usual.

Analysis has shown that the definitions given by Gumilyov L. are different in

structure and content. There are some works among them where we find a vivid manifestation of the «author's identity with a personal relationship and assessment to explanation» [4, 27]. There are also the works that do not contain any additional emotional moments. They are closely related to the context, which are reflected in the nature of the explanations.

The most important task of the modern study of terminology is the complex factors of formation of the language of science and study the formation of a term requirements of the science itself. Identification of the specifics of the terms in the works of Gumilyov L. becomes important theoretical and practical significance for the further study of the mechanisms of formation and functioning of new terms in different fields of knowledge, particularly of such a mechanism of term formation as metaphorization, one of the most important elements of cognition. «...The current understanding of the role of metaphor is to ensure that it is the cognitive mechanisms by which abstract concepts conceptualized in terms of more specific. In other words, the metaphor is one of the fundamental methods of cognition and conceptualization of reality» [5, 89]. The particular significance of metaphor is acquired by specific terminology. It allows you to compare different objects and phenomena from different areas of knowledge. Scientists are pushing a new idea in the process of knowledge creating new metaphors.

Basics of cognitive approach to the study of metaphors were laid out in the book by J. Lakoff and M. Johnson «Metaphors We Live By». Scientists have postulated metaphor as the main cognitive operation, which ensures the transfer of imaginative schemes from one environment to another concept. The transferred on a content level the basic ideas of the cognitive approach are still relevant today, after almost twenty-five years since the book was published. Moreover, a metaphorical analysis suggested by J. Lakoff and M. Johnson, is, in fact, at the moment the only method of cognitive linguistics. This is noted in the works of such authoritative researchers in the field of cognitive linguistics as V.I. Karasik, E.S. Kubryakova, V.A. Maslov, and Yu.S. Stepanov. According to A.N. Baranov, editor and translator of the book, it encourages the study of metaphors, and informed attitude to the use of metaphors in everyday speech, creating for this is not only a purely scientific, but also socially significant motivation [6, 83].

J. Lakoff and M. Johnson believe that the metaphor can not be regarded as a collection of random and arbitrary use of contexts. Metaphorical concepts systematically organized, they structure not only the language but also our way of thinking, attitudes and actions. Metaphor is primarily «a way of understanding one thing in terms of another», and thus its main function is to provide understanding.

The process-based metaphor lie in the procedure of knowledge structures - frames and scripts. The knowledge is realized in the frame and scenarios, is a generalized experience of human interaction with the environment – both in the world of objects and with society [7,94].

E. McCormack in «Cognitive Theory of Metaphor» also considers metaphor as some cognitive process assumes the existence of deep structures of the human mind as a device for generating language. According to the author's opinion, metaphor has a suggestive character, i.e., it has the ability to create some new meaning. «By determining the hierarchically organized operations of the human mind associates semantic concepts, largely incompatible, and this is the cause of the metaphor. The metaphor suggests a certain similarity between the properties of its semantic referents, because it must be clear, on the other hand, the dissimilarity between them» [8, 59]. E. McCormack claims that metaphor is the result of a cognitive process, which supposes two (or more) of the referent, usually do not associate that leads to a semantic conceptual anomaly, which is usually a symptom of a certain emotional tension. Conceptual process of generating metaphor recognizes as similar properties referents on which the analogy, and dissimilar, on which the semantic anomaly. The degree of similarity and dissimilarity determines the truth value of metaphor.

Formation of metaphors is not just a linguistic phenomenon, which occurs at the surface level language; It originates in the deep cognitive process of creative character, opens up new opportunities for the development of the meanings. Creator of viable metaphors in some way incorporates the concept at first glance unrelated to bring to life a new mobile concept, reveals the similarity between some of its features, exposing the differences between them.

Analysis of the term system in the works of Gumilyov L. indicates its terminological apparatus. Metaphorical terms are: the band of freedom, starting torque, passionarity, event, complementarity, mosaic of ethnic groups, the genetic «drift», chimera, aging, death, xenia, nostalgia, futurism.

In term system of Gumilyov L. metaphor not only is the most suitable nomination specific concept, which at the metaphor in this type of discourse consistently linked fixed source or target area. Often it is the only nomination of a particular object or process. This metaphorical term allows the scientist to report on their understanding of the essence of the phenomenon or object that still do not have their names. Gumilyov L. takes a multi-faceted presentation of the original undifferentiated, divides it by hand, aspects, features, and then gives them a strict terminological definition. As a result, the concepts are born requiring such a name that reflects a new understanding and interpretation of events is conceptualized. As our research shows, metaphor can function as a term, because it contains a large amount of information. Metaphorical terms suggested by Gumilyov L. formed the basis of scientific paradigms, rebuilding terminological apparatus of history and geography. Targeted use of metaphor in creating the terms indicate the conscious and creative use of identified language means.

Specifically-subject vocabulary, used by Gumilyov L., expresses the abstract concepts, intangible processes and phenomena. For example, the chimera (the coexistence of two or more alien superethnic ethnic groups in the same ecological niche, leading to the

destruction of both ethnic groups: the loss of ethnic identity, the destruction of a single mentality of the people) with a living scientist identifies the developing organism. She is born (birth), develops (swelling), fights (throw) and dies (agony). This metaphor allows you to see historical events as a kind of being substance is the key to understanding the nature of this phenomenon. The source for the creation of this concept has served as a general idea about a fantastic beast that arose by mutation. Presentation of the birth of the monster was the result of rethinking metaphorical biological terms with the following meaning: chimera is an organism, resulting the natural or artificial tissue adhesions, belonging to different organisms. That is, different organisms - ethnic groups have grown together in the same geographical area, i.e. ecological niche. Tissue rejection did not happen, but in merging of the two ethnic groups their identities are lost and eventually disappear. Thus, the scientists created an associative field that helps to reveal the essence of this concept.

Also passionarity can do things like a living person – to succumb to various emotions of gambling. For example, we meet in the works of Gumilyov L.: «However, it should be noted that the intensity of the development is not always to the benefit of the ethnic group. The overheating is possible when passionarity is out of control and reasonable expediency of the creative force turns to destructive. Then harmonious individuals are the saviors of their ethnic groups. People of this kind is a very important element in the body of the ethnic group» [4, 251].

Each new metaphorical term proposed by Gumilyov L. is the unexpected combination of words and meanings: «Genetic drift is a phenomenon characteristic of passionate dissipation by casual relationships, usually during the wars». Metaphorical term changes previously existing meaning of «drift» as slow moving anything under the influence of external influences. In comparing the use of the term, the scientist identified specific targets, drawing in particular on the idea of their typological types. Abstract entity, that is, the spread of the genetic trait is attributed to a specific meaning, i.e. there is an image in the minds of the drifting ship, etc., i.e. there is some abstract notion of cognitive motivated physical image. In the context of the work there comprehended the meaning of the term «Adding feature of drive on the part of the consequences is different from occurrence by mutation. The difference manifests itself only in the fact that the genetic «drift» as a sign of spreading more rapidly and, therefore, the process is more intense» [4, 437].

To understand the new entity of the known concepts it is necessary to know the meaning of an object or phenomenon, which nominated a metaphor. Based on the special meaning of the word «aging» - changing the structure and properties of metals and alloys under the influence of time or heating [9, 211], a scientist named one of the phases of the process of entropy in the study with the term aging, that is the process of losing inertia passionate push to ethnic system on a personal level and ethnicity. The new term emphasizes the knowledge of the scientists of the original phenomenon, the name of which is used for the comparison: «It, along with smooth

entropic processes of recovery, prosperity and the gradual aging found moments of radical restructuring, breaking old traditions, suddenly there is something new and unexpected, like a powerful impetus to shake the usual set of relations and to mix things up, like a deck of cards» [4, 514]. As you can see, a good metaphorical term is able to dramatically increase the amount of information. New information is transmitted in a form that is remembered for a long time.

The word mosaic, which has a meaning in the explanatory dictionary as: «consisting of separate small interlocking parts, elements» [9, 372], owes its new ethnological meaning from Gumilyov L. The term ethnic mosaic, in the scientist's dictionary refers to the heterogeneity of the internal structure necessary to maintain ethnic unit [4, 538]. When referring to this term in the mind there is the image of a beautiful pattern bonded with each other pieces of tesserae, colored stones, enamel and wood. As each element of the mosaic is to create a gorgeous picture, and, according to Gumilyov L.'s opinion, the internal heterogeneity of the members of the ethnic group is necessary for its unity. This is the essence of the word metaphorical transfer when creating this term.

Developing the cognitive theory of metaphor, J. Lakoff and M. Johnson argued that «the so-called purely intellectual concepts, such as the notion of a scientific theory is often (and perhaps always) based on the metaphors of physical and/or cultural grounds. The intuitive appeal of a scientific theory depends on how well its metaphors correspond to human experience» [7, 101]. The essence of this statement is that none of the metaphor can not comprehend or adequately portray in isolation, without taking into account its empirical grounds. The following examples highlight the inseparability of metaphors.

The definitions given in the author's dictionary are individual, extraordinary that can be attributed to the scientist's dictionary a particular type, different from the known types of explanatory dictionaries. On this basis, the revision of the approach to this type of dictionary definitions seems to us not only appropriate, but necessary. Existing differences between copyright and lexicographical definitions only emphasize the brightness of individual style of the scientist, the originality of his theories, the ability to capture the essence of the described object or phenomenon. Lexicographical study of the definitions in the context of the works of Gumilyov L. is the basis for a better understanding of his works, for more accurate and complete disclosure of his ideas, as well as the subsequent detailed study of the linguistic identity of the great scientist.

Author's dictionary of Gumilyov L. reflects the uniqueness of linguistic expression of the scientist, which manifests itself in the use of different means and methods of creating new terms. For example, the term obscuration phase is defined by the author as a reduction of passionarity intensity lower than the level of homeostasis, accompanied by the disappearance of an ethnos as a system, or its transformation into a relic [10, 343].

Let us consider the new historical term aging. According to Gumilyov L., aging is a process of loss of inertia of passionary push in the ethnic system on a personal and ethnical levels [11, 316]. In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language by D.N. Ushakov, this lexical unit is interpreted as follows: 1. The state of the verb to grow old. 2. Changing the shapes and properties of the material under the influence of various physical conditions [12, 186]. Gumilyov L. gives a definition of the term aging in accordance with his passionarity theory and allows you to better understand the meaning of the term in a professional context.

In his works, Gumilyov L. provides a variety of comments, explanations as a scientist; he understands that researches in the field of semantics require reasoning and references. Academic commentary apparatus can present an independent object of study, because it covers a huge range of space and time [13, 186].

Author's dictionary of Gumilyov L. is a special type that is different from the well-known types of explanatory dictionaries. Therefore, it seems appropriate to revise the approach to this type of dictionary definitions. Existing differences between copyright and lexicographical definitions emphasize only the brightness of the linguistic identity of the scientist, the originality of his theories, the ability to capture the essence of the described object or phenomenon.

Analysis of author's dictionary by Gumilyov L. allows us to select a number of ways of terms explication. After N.Zh. Shaimerdenova, the term explication is understood as the most successful to describe the general generic concept, the scope of which includes: definition, description, and etymological information [14, 26].

Among the definitions observed in the works of Gumilyov L., there defined the following types: genus-mood, enumerative and descriptive types.

The gender-mood definitions through the nearest genus and specific difference, have a fairly strict structural and semantic organization. Explanation of this type consist of the following parts:

a) the greater meanings of words, indicating the generic attribution of the explained words;

b) words or phrases indicating the specific characteristics of the matter.

Description is a way of semantics explication of the terms in the works of Gumilyov L., characterized by the presence of the author's definition of a set of attributes in any amount. However, this feature set has its limits, as defined by the definitive function. Description helps to more accurately reveal the content of the concept, for example, in the case of describing the passionarity concept «The feature generated by this genetic trait has been seen for a long time; moreover, this effect is even known as a passion, but in everyday discourse it was used to be called as any strong desire, and ironically - just anyone, even a weak attraction. Therefore, for the purpose of scientific analysis, we propose a new term - passionarity by deleting the contents as animal instincts that encourage egoistic ethics and moods, which are symptoms of loosening of the psyche, as well as mental illness, because although passionarity is, of course the evasion of the

species norm, but not pathological» [15, 87].

Results. The etymological reference is a special explanations of foreign words used by Gumilyov L., the essence of which is to ensure that the scientist gives morphological translation, indicating the origin of words of explanation: «Apparently, the informant of Julian spoke Persian, that was why replaced the name of the Mongolian ancestor Burte-Chin into Persian «Gurgen» (wolf) with the Mongolian plural suffix – «ut». Consequently, Gurgut is the ethnonym (meaning «wolf», i.e., the Mongols), rather than the proper name of Khan Temudzhin» [4, 172].

So, explanations given by Gumilyov L. differ with bright communicative orientation, author's definitions are served as disclosing the meanings of words, terms and concepts, which are detailed and specified for a particular situation. Gumilyov L., except for the use of existing natural language words, seeks nominations for something that has no name yet, constructs new words, which help him to avoid the transmission of informing unnecessary associations. For example, Gumilyov L. introduced the terms as passionarity, acmatic phase, futurism, passeism, attractiveness, annihilation and others. He as a strong linguistic personality by introducing new concepts, selects from all possible language means only those that are best suited to refer to these concepts.

In general we can conclude that the terms in works of Gumilyov L. serve not only to refer to the new objects and phenomena, but also participate in the increment of knowledge.

Conclusion. The cognitive approach is one of the promising areas of research metaphors. From the standpoint of cognitive linguistics one of the most important functions of the metaphor is a function of new knowledge. From our point of view from research, Gumilyov L. describes the metaphor as a cognitive process that formulates and develops new concepts. Used by Gumilyov L. the traditional techniques of term formation analyzed by using the methods of cognitive linguistics, provide additional information necessary to deepen and broaden the currently existing ideas about the possibilities of cognitive linguistics and their representation in the work of the scientist.

In the current situation in many fields of linguistics, the approach to linguistic phenomena is carried out from the standpoint of cognitive semantics, which determines the behavior of lexical units and their combinations, as many designs, suggestions, etc. The material for analysis and modeling of mental processes are various linguistic data upon which investigates the mechanisms of speech production and perception, interaction communicators, memory organization and its role in the communication process. The attention of linguists working in the field of cognitive science is focused the general principle of the abstract language how to separate the media thinks, creates a voice strategy, manages the information known when one speaks or writes. The cognitive approach is used in the analysis of the different language units. At the heart of the cognitive method is an attempt to

combine information from different spheres, comparing the data and search for the meaning of semantic continuity.

Meanings explication of the lexical units are closely linked to the phenomenon of perception and understanding of the text, i.e. the fundamental problem of modern linguistics, where there is a specific role for the study of various texts. Meanings explication of lexical units having enhanced the communicative and pragmatic orientation, as well as a number of intralinguistic factors is a valuable source of cultural and historical knowledge. The comprehensive analysis of the works of Gumilyov L. allowed us to establish the explicative processes of lexical semantics, characterized by a variety of linguistic tools.

As a result of the analysis of the terminological vocabulary in scientific works of Gumilyov L., as an object of lexicographical description of the dictionary of the author, there set the specifics of determining the meanings of the terms that most accurately reflect the essence of an object or phenomenon. The terminological system of Gumilyov L. is characterized by a wide range of nominative means, the author's work of the scientist contributes not only to the emergence of the new terms, but also their refinement and rethinking. Existing differences between copyright and lexicographical definitions only emphasize the brightness of individual style of the scientist, the originality of his theories, the ability to capture the essence of the described object or phenomenon. The lexicographical definition, together with the factual material, identified for the first time and introduced into scientific circulation, gives a more complete picture of the semantic scope of linguistic units.

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А. ШАХИН, С. САПИНА

Астана IT университеті, Астана қаласы, Қазақстан

А. КАУДЫРОВА

Қазақ ұлттық өнер университеті, Астана қаласы, Қазақстан

ТЕРМИНЖАСАМ ҮРДСІН ЕРЕКШЕЛЕНДІРУ

Аңдатпа. Мақала тақырыбының өзектілігі салалық терминологияны зерттеу үшін қазіргі заманғы тіл білімінің жаңа ғылыми парадигмаларын басшылыққа алумен байланысты болып отыр. Зерттеу терминология, когнитивистика және тіл білімінің ғылыми әлеуетін интегративті қолдану шеңберінде жүргізілді, бұл өз кезегінде терминді ғылыми білімді алу, сақтау, өңдеу және беру құралы ретінде жаңа түсіндіруге бағытталды. Мақалада қарастырылған Л.Н. Гумилевтің авторлық сөздігіндегі терминжасам беру мәселелері мамандар назарына терминологиялық жүйелерді зерттеудің тек құрылымдық принциптерін жүйелеу арқылы ғана емес, сонымен бірге қарастырылып отырған мәселелерге басқа қырынан қарауды ұсынады.

Авторлардың этнологиялық терминожүйені когнитивті тұрғдан талдауы терминдердің семантикасын және олардың ғылыми дискурстағы орнын анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Авторлар антропоөзектік ғылыми парадигманы басшылыққа ала отырып, когнитивті бағыт шеңберінде арнайы терминологиялық жүйелердің тікелей және метафоралық номинациясының механизмдерін зерттеу қажеттілігін көрсетеді. Этнологиялық терминдік жүйелерге жүргізілген лингвистикалық-когнитивтік талдау Л.Н. Гумилевтің ғылыми мәтіндерін лингвистикалық зерттеудің перспективасын дәлелдейді және этнология терминологиясын әлеуметтік маңызды салалардың бірінің когнитивтік кеңістігінің үлгісі ретінде қарастыруға көшуге мүмкіндік береді. Мақалада белгілі ғалым Л.Н. Гумилев жасаған жеке терминдер топтастырылды. Зерттеу нәтижесінде осы терминдердің мамандандырылған сөздіктерде және автордың шығармалары аясында жұмыс істеу ерекшеліктері анықталды.

Түйін сөздер: терминжасам процесі, термин жүйесі, метафора, термин даралану, экспликация, семантика, лексикалық бірліктер.

А.ШАХИН, С.САПИНА

Astana IT University, Астана, Казахстан

КАУДЫРОВА А.

Казахский национальный университет искусств, Астана, Казахстан

ИНДИВИДУАЛИЗАЦИЯ ПРОЦЕССА СОЗДАНИЯ ТЕРМИНОВ

Аннотация. Актуальность темы статьи обусловлена обращением к новейшим научным парадигмам современной лингвистики для исследования отраслевой терминологии. Исследование проведено в рамках интегративного применения научного потенциала терминоведения, когнитивистики и языкознания, что обеспечило переход к новой интерпретации термина как средства получения, хранения, переработки и передачи научного познания. Рассмотренные в статье проблемы терминообразования в авторском словаре Л.Н. Гумилева привлекают внимание специалиста не только систематизацией структурных принципов исследования терминосистем, но и проблемной неоднозначной подачей рассматриваемых вопросов. Проведенный автором когнитивный анализ этнологической терминосистемы позволил установить семантику терминов и их место в научном дискурсе. Авторам удалось показать необходимость изучения механизмов прямой и метафорической номинации специальных терминологических систем в рамках когнитивного направления с учетом антропоцентрической научной парадигмы. Проведенный лингво-когнитивный анализ терминосистемы этнологии послужили доказательством перспективности лингвистического изучения научных текстов Л.Н. Гумилева и позволяет перейти к рассмотрению терминологию этнологии в качестве модели когнитивного пространства одной из социально значимых областей. В статье сгруппированы отдельные термины, созданные известным ученым Л.Н. Гумилевым. В результате исследования определены особенности функционирования этих терминов в специализированных словарях и в контексте произведений автора.

Ключевые слова: процесс терминообразования, терминосистема, метафора, индивидуализация термина, экспликация, семантика, лексические единицы.

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Авторлар туралы мәлімет:

Шахин Айгүл Ақынжанқызы – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Астана IT университетінің қауымдастырылған профессоры, Астана, Қазақстан.

Шахин Айгүл Ақинжановна – кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор Astana IT University, Астана, Казахстан.

Shaheen Aigul Akinzhanovna – Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of Astana IT University, Astana, Kazakhstan.

Сапина Сабира Минатаевна – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Астана IT университетінің қауымдастырылған профессоры, Астана, Қазақстан.

Сапина Сабира Минатаевна – кандидат филологических наук, ассоциированный профессор Astana IT University, Астана, Казахстан.

Sapina Sabira Minataevna – Candidate of Philology, Associate Professor of Astana IT University, Astana, Kazakhstan.

Каудырова Айман Оразғалиқызы – филология ғылымдарының кандидаты, Қазақ ұлттық өнер университетінің профессоры, Астана, Қазақстан.

Каудырова Айман Оразғалиевна – кандидат филологических наук, профессор Казахского национального университета искусств, Астана, Казахстан.

Kaudyrova Aiman Orazgalievna – Candidate of Philology, Professor of the Kazakh National University of Arts, Astana, Kazakhstan.