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**ТІЛ ЖӘНЕ ӘДЕБИЕТТІ ОҚЫТУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ – МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ЯЗЫКА  
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## LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF BORROWED TERMS OF APPLIED GEOMETRY AND THEIR SEMANTIC MODIFICATION IN KAZAKH LANGUAGE

**Annotation.** This article deals with the problems of borrowed terms in the field of applied geometry. The choice of the research topic is due to the fact that the study of the process of borrowing terms, as well as their use in the field of applied geometry is one of the relevant topics in modern Kazakh terminology. It should be noted that borrowed terms of applied geometry belong to the least studied problems of modern linguistics. This fact determines the scientific novelty of this article.

The purpose of this research is to study the features of semantics and functioning of borrowed terms in the field of applied geometry. The object of the research is the semantics of borrowed terms of applied geometry. In the course of the study more than 150 borrowed geometric terms were selected and analyzed by solid sampling method. In order to achieve the set objectives such research methods as comparative and descriptive, methods of etymological, semantic and functional analysis were used.

In the framework of this study the semantic and structural features of borrowed terms in the field of applied geometry were revealed, the classification of borrowed terms in the Kazakh language was given. In this article theoretical researches on the given topic theme are analyzed and the concept of the term «borrowing» is defined, the main periods of introduction of borrowed terms into Kazakh language are highlighted, the reasons for penetration of borrowed terms of applied geometry are established, the particularities of their active use and functioning are revealed.

**Keywords:** borrowed terms, applied geometry, Kazakh language, modification of terms, donor language, recipient language.

**Introduction.** The problem of borrowed terms occupies a special place in the terminology of Kazakh language. The theme of our research is devoted to linguistic features of borrowed terms of applied geometry. The choice of the research theme is conditioned by the fact that the study of the process of borrowing terms, as well as their use in the field of applied geometry is one of the relevant topics in modern

Kazakhstan terminology. It should be noted that borrowed words of applied geometry are related to the least studied problems of modern linguistics.

According to Kazakh scientist Zhiembayeva, due to the increasing importance of bilingualism in society, the development of science and technology introduced not only new terms, but also contributed to the emergence of semantic fields. As a consequence, the process of accepting borrowed elements is becoming more and more intensive in modern society [1,5]. We are in agreement with this statement. The enrichment and constant replenishment of Kazakh vocabulary with borrowed terminology in the field of applied geometry is primarily connected with the global scientific and technological process, with the integration and unification of many branches of human knowledge.

After all, the technologies of civilized countries, along with scientific achievements, penetrate into our language with many terms and words from another language. Obviously, this explains the abundance of borrowed terms in the field of applied geometry.

A well-known Kazakh scientist terminologist B. Kaliuly claims that our terminology in various fields of science by 70-80 percent consists of terms borrowed from foreign languages and adopted in the Kazakh language without changes, in particular from European languages through Russian or mixed Russian – Kazakh terms [2, 5]. Until now, scientific works, textbooks in the field of applied geometry are characterized by the use of a large number of international, borrowed terms. Despite the attempts of subject specialists to use more terms in the national language in this area, we can confidently say that only 20-30 percent of purely Kazakh terms are used in applied geometry. In this regard, researcher Mazhitaeva notes, that according to scientists, terminologists, in order for the Kazakh language to become the state language, it is necessary to change our terminological structure in terms of quantitative relation, i.e. 70-80 percent of the terms in our language should be purely Kazakh words, and the remaining 20-30 percent should be borrowed words. These 20-30 percent of foreign words cannot spoil the lexis and structure, the unique features of our language [3,365]. As we noted earlier, the predominance of borrowed words in applied geometry is approximately 70-80 percent and has a significant impact on the development of Kazakh terminology. To actualize the problem of research, we will give several examples from scientific works in the field of descriptive geometry, where borrowed terms prevail in large numbers, and are proof of our statement.

1. Жазық алгебралық параболаның горизонталь проекция жазықтығында проекциясын проекциялау. (in a sentence of 8 words, only 2 words in Kazakh).

2. Параллель проекциялау жазықтығына перпендикуляр орналасқан эллипсоидтың проекциясын салыңыз. (in a sentence of 8 words, only 3 words in Kazakh).



3. Призманың горизонталь прокциялаушы жазықтықпен және горизонталь түзүмен қиылысу( in a sentence of 8 words, only 4 words in Kazakh).

Consequently, based on the problematics, the main purpose of the article is to study the features of semantics and functioning of borrowed terms in scientific works and textbooks on applied geometry.

The object of the study is the semantics of the borrowed terms of applied geometry. The subject of the reserach is the peculiarities of the semantics of borrowed terms of applied geometry in the modern Kazakh language (based on the material of modern scientific works in this field).

Within the framework of this research, the following objectives were set to achieve the aim:

1. to define the concept of the term «borrowing»;
2. to analyze theoretical research on this topic;
3. to establish the reasons for the penetration of borrowed terms of applied geometry;
4. to determine the signs of recognition of borrowed terms of applied geometry;
5. to classify borrowed terms of applied geometry;
6. to identify the features of the semantics and functioning of the borrowed terms of applied geometry.

**Methodology and research methods.** The research material is technical, etymological dictionaries, scientific works of famous scholars. Namely, books and glossaries on applied and descriptive geometry by well-known scientists in this field such as J.M. Esmukhanov, K.K. Konakbayev, I.O. Moldekov, J.Zh. Zhanabayev, A.K. Baidabekov etc. Also, «Educational Russian-Arabic mathematical dictionary» by E.N. Lapuzina, «Dictionary of terms on graphic geometry and engeneering graphics» by T.V. Semenova, «Kazakh-Russian explanatory dictionary of Arab-Iranian words» by L.Z. Rusemova, «Explanatory dictionary of Arabic and Persian words in the Kazakh language» by G. Mamyrbekova, «Kazakh-Russian, Russian-Kazakh echnical dictionary», «Mathemaical dicionary» by N.V. Alexandrov, «Dictionary of borrowed words in the Kazakh language» by Sh.Kurmanbayuly et al.

The following research methods were used in the work:

1. comparative method;
2. method of linguistic description;
3. methods of etymological, semantic and functional analysis;
4. statistical method;
5. method of solid sampling of material and the method of quantiative counting.

In the course of the study , more than 150 borrowed geometric terms were selected and analyzed. The main methods are discriptive and comparative. The first of them

used in the selection and classification of linguistic material, the second served as the basis for establishing lexical- semantic interlingual relations between lexical units.

**Discussion and observation.** At different time the problems of general terminology, branch terminology, international , borrowed terms and other questions of terminology were in the sphere of interests of such researchers as A. Baitursynuly, K. Zhubanov, E. Omarov, H. Dosmukhamedov, T. Shonanov, K. Kemengerov, A. Kaidar, Sh.Kurmanbaiuly and many others. A great contribution to the study of foreign borrowings was made by such scholars as H. Paul, M. Teresa Cabre, L.P. Krysin, D.S. Lotte and others.

It is well known that a noticeable contribution to the history of creation and formation of basic principles and norms of Kazakh terminology ordering was left in the works by the representatives of the «Alash» party. The intellectual elite of Kazakhstan of the early twentieth century for the first time scientifically substantiated the principles of terminology, norms and rules of borrowing, compiled many valuable instructions, recommendations and opinions on this issue. It was in this period that national ideologists were able to make the necessary decisions to preserve the vitality and purity of the native language under the new conditions. One of the proofs of these assertions is that they created a system of ordering foreign language vocabulary and Kazakh terminology, subordinating them to the original pronunciation and ortographic norms of the Kazakh language. In the Kazakh language, A. Baitursynov and K. Zhubanov first paid close attention to the issues of international terminology and made the first scientific recommendations. The main ideas in the works of scientists were the primary concern to preserve the purity and the nature of the Kazakh language, compliance with the norms of Kazakh grammar and orthography, the need to use more European terms than Arabic, because they were reoriented from Arabic culture to European. Moreover, all foreign language terms should be subordinated first of all to the laws of the Kazakh language. It should be noted that the «Norms and rules of Kazakh terminology» have not yet lost their scientific value. Still on the agenda of not only philologist, terminologists, but also the whole public are all the same issues of ordering, using and writing international, borrowed terms, which were first raised by Alash activists and have not lost their relevans to this day. The following ordering of foreign lexical borrowings and terms was reflected in the works of Alash figures:

1. In order for a term to be understood by the native speaker, one should first of all look for its replacement – its Kazakh equivalent analog or its substitute in the Kazakh language itself.

2. In the absence of such lexical parallels, one should turn to the common Turkic lexical fund, possibly even in the passive , or to the active fund of closely related languages.

3. It is necessary to subordinate the borrowed term to the phonetic and grammatical laws of the Kazakh language, only in this case it serve as a means of enriching the lexicon of the Kazakh language [4, 350-351].

Scholars of the twenties of last century called terms borrowed from another languages as «alien words», «loan words», «foreign words», «strange words», «unfamiliar words» and treated penetration of these words into our language as obstruction. Accepting foreign foreign terms not as our own and referring to them with adjectives foreign, loan, borrowing reflect attitude of language users and intellectualsto these words at that period. According to the famous Kazakh terminologist Sh.Kurmanbaiuly since the 1930s, these terms have been called «international terms», emphasizing the fact that such terms are common to the languages of many peoples and facilitate communication in the field of science and education [5,564]. Although they are called international at the level of general linguistics, it is known that these terms are formed from languages with strong linguistic influence, such as Latin, Greek, English, German, French etc. Thus the problem of international and borrowed terms in the terminology of Kazakh language is not new. It began at the end of XIX- XXI centure and refers to a problem that has not yet lost its relevance.

The study of borrowings implies, first of all, the definition of what is a borrowing, which includes not only a description of its essence, but also would indicate the most common characteristics. Researches define the term «borrowing» in different aspects. Different definitions can be found in different scientific sources, because borrowing is a polysemantic term.

Examining various sources, we came to conclusion that this term has two main meanings (process and a foreign word). Let us give some definitions. The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary defines the concept «borrowing» as an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction etc.) transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, as well as the process of transition of elements of one language into another [6,158]. There is another opinion that borrowed words adapt to the system of the borrowing language and are often so assimilated by them that the foreign origin of such words is not felt by native speakers of this language and is detected only with the help of eymological analysis. Moreover, foreign terms retain traces of their foreign origin in the form of sound, spelling, grammatical and semantic features that are alien to native words [7,87]. Borrowing is an interesting phenomenon of language contact which leads to language change and has been extensively studied in the recent literature. It sometimes reveals the type of relations between people speaking the donor and the recipient language, reflects the stereotypes established in a given culture about the other civilization and symbolizes the foreign and the strange. The term borrowing is used to the incorporation of foreign elements into the speakers' native language. Additionally, we will refer to the language from which a loanwords has been

borrowed as donor language and the language into which it has been borrowed as the recipient language [8, 298]. Researchers M. Zhambylkyzy and D. Yesaly in their paper «Current and future state of loan words in Kazakh language» note that borrowings are linguistic units that have passed from one language to another as a result of interlingual communication. If some of the new words in our language are completely have been assimilated in sound and form, we can see that some of them have been entered our language without destroying the features of the original language [9,25]. From this point of view, borrowings can be defined as the process of moving various elements from one language to another as a result of inerlanguage communication. Various elements are understood as units of different levels of language stucture – phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, semantics. Borrowed terms are the result of active communication between language levels. We conclude that this is a group of words that entered into certain historical periods in different ways in connection with political and social events or innovations in science and technology.

According to recent studies on term formation, most scholars note that truly international terms with the same meaning, especially in the fields of industry, science and technology, are becoming more and more numerous due to the international cooperation of specialists and scientists who develop coordinated international terminology at congress and conferences [10,174]. We believe that one of the reasons why Kazakh terminology is rich in international and borrowed terms is that their use gives rigorous scientific text a solidity and greater scientific weight. To confirm our point of view, we refer to the data of our research. We conducted a survey to determine the extent to which borrowed words have been introduced into Kazakh terminology and how the Kazakh audience perceives their presence in the language. Where the results showed that the process of entering and introducing so-called borrowed terms into the Kazakh language continues to this day, having a noticeable impact on the quality and current state of Kazakh language. Common international and borrowed terms can be called common and used in most modern European languages. As the reasons for using borrowed terms, respondents indicated the following: glabalization, language policy, unprofessional implementation of fixed terms in the Kazakh language, unsuccessful creation of terms in the Kazakh language, import economics, technology, industry, global economic revolutions, lack of vocabulary, borders, science, consequences of inability to translate correctly, intercultural communication, historical invasions and geocultural relationships, many people use borrowed terms to speak according to the time.

78.8% of respondents want the borrowed terms to remain in the general vocabulary. Only 13.1% of respondents want to have a Kazakh equivalent. Consequently, our above – mentioned reasons were confirmed by this survey and clarified our point of view. The fact that our people, who speak three languages,

oppose the Kazakh terms is connected with the change of their linguistic consciousness. Formation of such linguistic situation explains the connection of scientists with the language policy, other extra linguistic factors. It should be noted that many scholars do not mind the use of borrowed terms, noting that they should be in moderation.

**Results.** It was noted that the terms in the field of applied geometry entered the Kazakh language through Arabic, Persian, Russian from English, Greek, Latin and other languages, and the etymology of the terms from the Arabic language was analyzed. In addition to Arabic, Latin, Greek, German, French, English, Italian the contribution and origin of the terms in the field of applied geometry can be traced in the given language data. (table 1)

Table-1. General analysis of borrowing terms of applied geometry in the Kazakh language

terms	quantity	%
Latin	36	23
Greek	32	21
English	22	15
Italian	9	6
German	17	11
French	19	13
Arabic and Persian	17	11
Total	152	100

**Latin:** applicata (аппликата), abscissa (абсцисса), degree (градус), vector (вектор), cathet (катет), projection (проекция), median (медиана), ordinate (ордината), radius (радиус), figure (фигура), cylinder (цилиндр), coordinate (координата) etc.

**Greek:** axonometry (аксонометрия), asymptote (асимптота), asymmetry (асимметрия), geometry (геометрия), diameter (диаметр), diagonal (диагональ), orthogonal (ортогональ), perimeter (периметр), prism (призма), trapezium (трапеция), etc.

**German:** valve (вентиль), scale (масштаб), placard (плакат), rail (рейсшина), type (шрифт), railfeder (рейсфедер), caliper (штангенциркуль), washer (шайба), stroke (штрих), etc.

**French:** dimension (габарит), tracing (калька), model (модель), layout (макет), meter (метр), oval (овал), perspective (перспектива), chamfer (фаска), plot (эпюр), sketch (эскиз), ink (тушь), etc.

**English:** standard (стандарт), design (дизайн), etc.

**Italian:** stencil (трафарет), stamp (штамп) etc.

Arabic and Persian: algebra (алгебра), algorithm (алгоритм), numbers (цифра), atlas (атлас), map (карта), etc.

From these data, we notice that most of the borrowed terms related to applied geometry that entered the Kazakh language have been taken without changes. Also, the geometric borrowed terms were adopted through the Russian language and adopted to the pronunciation norms of the Russian language. Because they represent original names of concepts. At the same time, due to the process of integration and globalization, a large number of foreign words have entered the Kazakh language from European languages, or rather, they are based on Latin, Greek, French, English words, recognized as standard terms, and formed to be used as such.

Borrowed terms of applied geometry are divided into the following thematic groups:

**Names of figures (projection of geometric bodies):** prism (призма), sphere (сфера), trapezoid (трапеция), hexagon (гексаэдр), tetrahedron (тетраэдр), cone (конус), cylinder (цилиндр), parallelogram (параллелограмм), rhombus (ромб), pyramid (пирамида), etc.

**Drawing tools and devices:** protractor (транспортир), compass (циркуль), caliper (штангенциркуль), pencil (карандаш), whatman (ватман), ruler (линейка), ink (тушь), etc.

**Drawing dimensions:** diameter (диаметр), radius (радиус), bisector (биссектриса), center (центр), perimeter (периметр), median (медиана), etc.

**Dimension:** degree (градус), scale (шкала), parameter (параметр), etc.

**Positioning of geometric elements:** parallel (параллель), vertical (вертикаль), horizontal (горизонталь), projection (проекция), coordinate (координата), perpendicular (перпендикуляр), frontal (фронталь), etc.

**Term expressing the concept of process:** projection (проекция), transposition (транспозиция), configuration (конфигурация), approximation (аппроксимация), modeling (модельдеу), etc.

The borrowed complex terms were divided into two groups depending on their structure:

1. The two component terms received from other languages: orthogonal projection, hyperbolic paraboloid, geometry, dodecahedron, logarithm, parallelogram, planimetry, stereometry, topology, etc.

Terms consisting of one component of the borrowed word and another of the original word: hypersurface (гипербет), vertical cylinder (тік цилиндр), axial cross-section (өстік қима), conical surface (конустық бет), etc.

Another important point: the simultaneous use of the Kazakh-language and foreign-language version of the borrowed terms (doublet terms). For instance, analysis (анализ-саралау), disc (диск-делегей), contour (контур – нұсқа, пішін), sketch (эскиз – нобай), dimension (габарит – шегі), dash (штрих – сызықша), etc.

Polynomials exist in geometric terms. For example, when we hear the word meter, we are talking about a basic unit of length measurement or a length meter. The name of the cube indicates both the geometric representation and the third degree of the number. Finally, the function of the terms to fulfill its duty is destabilized without being defined. The phenomenon of antonyms is also found in the system of terms of applied geometry. For example, symmetry–asymmetry.

Borrowed terms of applied geometry can be divided into two parts depending on the addition of word formation suffixes of the Kazakh language.

1. Geometric terms that do not accept the word formation suffixes of the Kazakh language. For example, ватман, транспортир, параллель, etc.

2. Geometric terms that accept word formative suffixes of the Kazakh language. For example, проекциялау, фронталды, функционалды, проективтік, геометриялық, параметрлі, стандарттық, пропорционалдық, стандарттау. That is, they can include such suffixes as –лану, –лену, –тану; –тену, –дану, –дену; –дық, –тық, –тік; –ландыру, –лендіру, –дандыру, –дендіру, –тандыру, –тендіру; –лау, –леу, –дау, –деу, –тау, –теу; –лы, –лі, –ды, –ді, –ты, –ті.

3. At the same time, in the Kazakh language there are terms formed from borrowed affixes such as –к (а), –ация, –изация, –ение, –ание, that corresponds to the noun form of the English endings –ing, –tion. For example, approximation (аппроксимация), projection (проекция), configuration (конфигурация), modeling (модельдеу) etc.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, as we see in the analysis, the vast majority of terms in applied geometry are borrowed from Greek, Latin, English, German, French through Russian. Due to the development of science and technology, there is a need to borrow terms from other languages, but to adopt these terms to the laws of the native language, to find and maximize the use of alternatives is the main problem of today.

The opinions of the authors for the purity of the Kazakh language in the term – making agree that in the effort to update and revise the register of international terminology one cannot go the way of Russian language, but at the same time it is necessary always to keep in view the internal resources of the Kazakh language in view, using the rich potential in the acquisition of the original Kazakh terminology, which has a rich lexical and theoretical heritage.

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#### **ҚОЛДАНБАЛЫ ГЕОМЕТРИЯ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ КІРМЕ ТЕРМИНДЕРІНІҢ ТІЛДІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ МОДИФИКАЦИЯСЫ**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада қолданбалы геометрия саласындағы кірме терминдерінің мәселелері қарастырылады. Зерттеу тақырыбына қатысты кірме терминдерді зерделеу, оның қолданбалы геометрия саласындағы қолданысын көрсету, қазіргі қазақ терминологиясының өзекті тақырыптарының бірі болып табылады. Қолданбалы геометрия саласына қатысты кірме терминдер қазіргі тіл білімінде ең аз зерттелген мәселелер қатарында екенін де айта кеткен жөн.



Қолданбалы геометрия саласындағы кірме терминдердің семантикалық ерекшеліктері мен қызметін саралау зерттеу жұмысының басты мақсаты етіп алынды. Зерттеу жұмысының нысаны қолданбалы геометриядағы кірме терминдердің семантикасы болып табылады.

Зерттеу аясында мақала тақырыбы бойынша теориялық еңбектер назарға алынып, кірме термині түсінігі анықталып, оған қатысты кірме терминдердің қазақ тіліне енгізудің негізгі кезеңдері жүйеленіп, қолданбалы геометрияға енгізілу себептері дәлелденеді. Олардың жасалу жолдары мен принциптері, қолданылу белсенділігі мен қызмет ету ерекшелігі айқындалады. Сонымен қатар, бұл үдеріске қатысты бірқатар ғалымдардың ой-пікірлері, қазақ терминологиясына қосқан үлестері сөз етілді. Зерттеу барысында 150-ден астам геометриялық кірме терминдер іріктеліп, талданды. Бұл лексемалар сипаттамалық, жүйелеу, статистикалық және корпустық талдау әдістері арқылы жүзеге асырылды. Зерттеу негізінде қазақ тілінің қолданбалы геометриясы саласындағы кірме терминдердің жіктелу барысына, шығу тегіне, мағыналық және құрылымдық ерекшеліктеріне талдау жасалынды.

**Түйін сөздер:** кірме терминдер, қолданбалы геометрия, қазақ тілі, терминдердің модификациясы, донор тілі, реципиент тілі.

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### **ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ ПРИКЛАДНОЙ ГЕОМЕТРИИ И ИХ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ МОДИФИКАЦИЯ В КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассмотрены проблемы заимствованных терминов в области прикладной геометрии. Выбор темы исследования обусловлен тем, что изучение процесса заимствования терминов, а также их использование в области прикладной геометрии является одной из актуальных тем в современной казахской терминологии. Необходимо отметить, что заимствованные термины прикладной геометрии относятся к наименее изученным проблемам современной лингвистики. Это обуславливает новизну данной работы.

Целью данного исследования является изучение особенностей семантики и функционирования заимствованной лексики в области прикладной геометрии. Объектом исследования является семантика заимствованных терминов прикладной геометрии.

В ходе исследования методом сплошной выборки было отобрано и проанализировано более 150 заимствованных геометрических терминов. Для

достижения поставленных целей были использованы такие методы исследования, как сравнительный и описательный, методы этимологического, семантического и функционального анализа.

В рамках данного исследования были выявлены семантические и структурные особенности заимствованных терминов в области прикладной геометрии, дана классификация заимствованных терминов в казахском языке. В данной статье анализируются теоретические исследования по данной теме и определяется понятие термина «заимствование», выделяются основные периоды внедрения заимствованных терминов в казахский язык, устанавливаются причины проникновения заимствованных терминов прикладной геометрии. Выявляются особенности их активного использования и функционирования.

**Ключевые слова:** заимствованные термины, прикладная геометрия, казахский язык, модификация терминов, язык-донор, язык-реципиент.

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