

Stages of Development of Kazakh Terminology and Problems of Formation of International Terms

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Abstract- Terms formation of Kazakh language is formed along with laws of Kazakh language. It is connected with a period of active implementation of international terms into Kazakh language. If to watch these words from the point of view of modern linguistics, they can not be related to the terms. But it should be noted that they are foreign words, entered in Kazakh language. At present, aforesaid terms have a translation, but some of them are in use in Russian variant. As review of scientific literature shows, research of formation problems of terms of Kazakh language were conducted at the beginning of the 20th century by the scientists of "Alash" party.

Keywords- culture, formation, history, terminology.

I. INTRODUCTION

Formation of international terminology in Kazakh language in modern conditions is one of the most conflicting problems. Analysis of works of E.Omarov, M.Zhumabayev, A.Baitursynov and other scientists who made a contribution to the development of Kazakh terminology, points to necessity of study of history of formation and stages of implementation of international terms into Kazakh language. As review of special literature shows, works of scientists, representatives of party "Alash" made a valuable contribution to formation and development of Kazakh terminology at the beginning of the 20th century. Principles which were offered by them did not lose its meaningfulness to this day. Reasons of this fact are defined by following way:

- 1) Time when they worked is a transitional period for language. In this connection decisions made by them were actual and effective. Historical materials affirm it. Research of modern scientists also affirms it.
- 2) This period is characterized with the complications in the development of Kazakh history and culture. Onslaught of political ideology is a peculiarity of this period. In spite these existing problems, this period was a period of problems decision for the benefit of Kazakh people, period of formation of scientific ideas and decisions.

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3) Oppositions in the development of language took place for the first time in this period. Main reason of which are aspiration for preservation of national language per (national style),

call to right insonification of specific sounds of Kazakh language, formation of terms and words, corresponding to nature of Kazakh language.

This way, owing to scientific attitudes of representatives of "Alash" party, international terms were accepted and effectively used in the language. It is also should be noted that existed information in the language affirm about necessity to the rules which were accepted by the representatives of "Alash" party.

II. THE HISTORY OF TERMS FORMATION

One of the direction in the history of formation of terms in Kazakh language is a formation of international terms in correspondence with the laws of Kazakh language. It is connected with a period of active implementation of international terms into Kazakh language. As review of scientific literature shows, research of formation problems of terms in Kazakh language were conducted at the beginning of the 20th century by the scientists of "Alash" party. By the opinion of scientists, representatives of "Alash" party A.Baitursynov, K.Dosmukhanbetov and others: «When translating international terms it is necessary to find an equivalent. If there is no such word in the language, it should be searched in related Turkic languages. When translation is absence in related languages in accordance with laws of Kazakh language a new word forms. Terms must be understandable to people», scientists note. Also this opinion is added to explanation of the reason of search of words in Turkic languages: some roots of origin in consequence of they are easily pronouncing, easily apprehended. Scientists also underline that formation of terms, which translation is absence in Kazakh language must be conducted in accordance with audio system of Kazakh language. Akhmet Baitursynov, being a founder of common principles of a system of translation, supposed that "people who just began anticipate culture yield, haven't found a translation of words in their language would use ready words, they would lose their native language as a result, would become a reason of disappearance of native language. In this connection it is necessary to seek a translation in Kazakh language, but do not in use appropriate words of other languages. Only at that time language of our literature will be pure". Except this, A.Baitursynov offered a system of principles of translation of foreign words and international terms on all-USSR national assembly of specialists in Turkic philology which took place in Baku.

He thought that international terms must be changed in accordance with the nature of national language. Society itself must conduct its substitution. «In comparison with Arabic words, which Kazakh language has, - he points, - preference is given to European culture, as we head for European culture. All the achievements of European culture have a common name in European languages. But in our language they must sound in accordance with the norms of Kazakh language and if it is necessary to join affixes of Kazakh language. For example: Orenburg – Orynbor, Samara-Samar, downy- bokebai, Cover – bokyrau».

Scientist also points: « If foreign words will be accepted into language in accordance with foregoing principles then national language will be alien to foreign words».

Proceeding from aforesaid, it should be noted that if we followed principles of A.Baitursynov up to this time, there would not be problems connecting with the terms at the present stage.

One of the representative of «Alash» party K.Dosmukhanbetov has studied European terms which Kazakh language has and divided them into three groups:

- 1) Romanic languages
- 2) Germanic languages
- 3) Islabianic languages

Scientist put into first group French, Italian, Portugal, Spanish and other languages. Germanic language is close to German and formed in the result of mixing Germanic and German languages. In this connection, scientist affirms that base for translation of foreign words primordial Kazakh words must serve.

Then scientist notes that all the terms in European science are Latin: «European people change Latin terms in accordance with principles of native language. Latin word *portio* (portion), in Russian *portsia* (portion) is example of this fact. We use European terms like they used in Russian language». Continuing a thought, scientist affirms: «In order to foreign words entered the language and got accustomed there it is necessary to change them in accordance with laws of native language, otherwise words will not be understood and will bring only harm the second language». With a glance of importance and actuality of this problem, scientists offer ways of translation of European terms:

1. to change in accordance with laws of Kazakh language for their best perception;
- 2.To investigate history of origin of European words and approximate them by the pronunciation to original;
- 3.In French stress as in Kazakh falls on the last syllable. In this connection when translating European words it is necessary to take words of French origin as a base. For example, latin word *mechanicus* in Russian pronounces as *mechanicheski*, in French *mechanic*, in Kazakh it can be taken as *mechanic*.
4. Foreign words subordinate to law of synharmonism and to form from them new words by the method of addition to them affixes of Kazakh language. For example: *turke*, *conferencia*, *pathologiya*.

Scientist also notes that completion of vocabulary of any language with foreign words is a logical phenomenon, but it is necessary to enrich vocabulary in accordance with the phonetic laws of the language.

It should be noted, in 1924 at the I Congress of scientists – Kazakhs, dedicated to problems of terminology, took part Kazakh-kirgiz intellectuals under the direction of

A.Baitursynov. Principles of terms formation were approved at conference during report of E.Omarov:

«Terms which are common for all European people in accordance with laws of Kazakh language will be also accepted with us. If there is a similar word in Kazakh language it should be used equally with that term. Terms must be subjected to changes in accordance with laws of Kazakh language».

Scientist in the capacity of regularities for active entry into Kazakh language also offers observance of following rules:

- 1 Compliance with law of sinharmonism.
Use of sounds Θ, O, Y in initial syllables.
Statement of stresses to last syllable.
Exclusion of reduplicate sounds.

It should be noted that principles of translation of foreign words, represented by A.Baitursynov were found a continuation in the work of E.Omarov. It indicates about common interests of scientists of that time, representatives of «Alash» party. So, on the base of accepted regularities in 1927 and in 1930 terminological dictionaries: «Object words» and «Dictionary of names» were published. The author N.Karatyshkanov include terms created by representatives of «Alash» party into these collections. For example, *abans* (*avans*), *kemesie* (*komissiya*), *ysport* (*sport*). It should be noted that terms were given in comparative form, i.e. models, which were subjected to law of sinharmonism and translation were given. For example, *binom* (*binom*), *buiru* (*Alka*) (*buro*). If to watch these words from the point of view of modern linguistics, they can not be related to terms. But it should be noted that they are foreign words, entered in Kazakh language. At present, aforesaid terms have a translation, but some of them are in use in Russian variant. Scientist M.Saparkhan, following principles of representatives of «Alash» party notes: «The word *stanciya* is not Kazakh word. If to subordinate it to laws of Kazakh language, it transforms to word *stansya*, and in Kazakh language at the beginning of syllable two consonants, standing near do not meet. In the result we should translate it this way in order to people could understand it». In this connection, scientist considers that it is time for using international terms in Kazakh language.

III. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

It should be noted that many terms of aforesaid dictionaries completed terminological fond of Kazakh language and up to this time they are still in use. Indeed, part of terms, approved in 1910-1930, by the representatives of «Alash» party are out of use long ago. At present the most important is explanation of the meaning of word. For example, description of life (*omirbayan*), musician (*sazger*). It is also should be noted that not very good translations of words meet such as *garage* (*aptamabel albari*). There are also words in the vocabulary which do not relate to terms: weakness (*kunsizdik*), chalk (*bor*), needle (*ine*). This way, it should be noted that principles accepted by scientists of the 20th century up to this time did not lose its actuality. Words of scientist S.Kurmanbaiuly: «Principles which were formed by scientists of the 20th century, by the representatives of «Alash» party in spite of the fact that they were added, they undoubtedly remain a base for formation of new principles of translation.

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