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**THE CONTEMPORARY KAZAKH TERMINOLOGY:
EXAMINING INTERFERENCE PATTERNS**

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Abstract. Currently, the study of relationships between closely related and contacting languages is an important topic in the field of language contacts. This is particularly relevant in Kazakhstan, where mixed patterns involving Russian and English components in Kazakh speech has become widespread. The interaction with speakers of other languages, the development of writing systems, spelling reform, and the integration of terminology play a significant role in developing language and terminology. This issue is significant in the context of sociolinguistics as it helps to explain the factors contributing to linguistic interference and how to prevent, identify, and overcome this interaction at different language levels. This work aims to analyze the development of the modern Kazakh terminological system, specifically examining the role of interference and its significance within the linguistic system. The study follows a linguistic analysis framework, incorporating comparative and descriptive methods to identify borrowed terms, structural changes, and semantic shifts caused by language interference in terminology. Lexical, morphological, and syntactic levels of interference were examined to determine the extent and nature of external linguistic influences on Kazakh terminology. The study benefits linguistic research by identifying the theoretical and practical foundations underlying the occurrence and frequency of linguistic interference in the development of the current Kazakh terminological system and its potential impact on the Kazakh language.

Keywords: Kazakh, interference, terms, terminology, bilingualism, multilingualism, language contacts, communication

Introduction

Interference, as a linguistic phenomenon, results in the disruption of bilingualism and multilingualism by a person. It also leads to violations in the relationship between the contacting languages and cultures, which are evident in the individual's speech, particularly through deviations from norms and generally accepted rules. Initially proposed by Weinreich in 1953 and currently studied in

language-contact studies, the term ‘interference’ is defined as a transfer due to a habit of the linguistic structure of the first language onto the same of the target language. In other words, speakers transfer the speaking patterns of the L1 into L2 [1].

By considering this process from a modern linguistic point of view, interference is used when studying the issues of language contact to establish those changes that appear in the speech of bilingual/multilingual speakers as a phenomenon of cooperation of various language systems [2].

Thus, this research aims to examine the development of the contemporary Kazakh terminological system and emphasize the impact of interference on its formation, while also assessing its importance for this system.

The state of the issue

Terms constitute a different set of elements and specific means of language, due to their structural, semantic, derivational, and functional properties [3], so a researcher, studying the field of terminology in linguistics, aims to analyze and reveal their content and essence, as well as to determine their meaning. It might be difficult to form and consolidate terms because it is necessary to get their meaning from other languages, monitor their development, and rationally and effectively add them to a terminological system of a language [4]. The process of formation and development of Kazakh terminology corresponds to the process of formation of the Kazakh literary language as it forms names and concepts, the structure and elements of the terminological dictionary, by the stage of development of society, in direct proportion to the emergence of the method of setting the term and a specific historical period and conditions. Considerable funds are allocated annually from the state budget for the development of the Kazakh terminology, however, a lack of structural scientific research in this area is being observed. The same conclusion can be formed to describe the methods and directions in the process of teaching the Kazakh language to the adult population of the country [5]. Thus, the need for scientific research is high enough to apply the results in the development of the state’s language policy, in particular its development and the formation of a modern terminological system.

A reasonable step to analyze and highlight the advantages and disadvantages of terminological system development in Kazakhstan is to study the experience and practices of the development of world languages. Important in this process is the separation of written speech and the one that does not have a written form. It is also necessary to establish differences between “national language” and “national literary speech”. The literary language is distinguished primarily by the fact that it is the object of use by all its speakers, regardless of social, age, gender, or professional affiliation, the main properties inherent in it are popularity and normativity. Speaking about the current state of Kazakhstani terminological systems, it should be noted that an increasing number of words of foreign origin that have become entrenched in the Russian language, are gradually being interpreted into the Kazakh language and need qualitative analysis [6].

Historical background

Describing the process of formation and development of the Kazakh ethnic group in the 15th century, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the Kazakh language was used in everyday life during oral communication, in addition, to the field of oral and poetic creativity. The Turkic people played a significant role in the formation of written speech since they used Arabic script for writing. Since the second half of the 20th century, the history of the development of the Kazakh literary language has been formed and consolidated. Such a historical analysis of the Kazakh ethnos testifies to the state of the Kazakh language as quite young, considering it from the standpoint of the thousand-year history of developed world languages [7].

Exploring the problem of formation and development of modern scientific and technical Kazakh terminology, it is necessary to turn to the characteristic styles of the literary Kazakh language, which since the beginning of industrialization in the 20s-30s of the last century were not used at all in industrial relations, management of technical mechanisms, remaining at the level of the language of the agrarian sphere and everyday life. Moreover, even in agriculture, reports were kept in Russian [8].

Internal contradictions arise concerning the standard of living of Kazakh society, which is characterized by post-industrial elements, such as global networks and other information or computer technologies. It is worth agreeing that the Kazakh speech is characterized by a significant amount of agricultural vocabulary. To understand and analyze the factors of language development, it is necessary to pay attention to the absence of any “pure” national language that has expanded and improved solely based on its achievements, outside of contacts and interaction with other languages. If we analyze the history of the process of formation and establishment of world languages, then the Russian language is characterized by an abundance of words of English and French origin [9].

Languages are mostly considered to be formed due to the direct influence of Latin, Greek, German, and Arabic. The interethnic mutual continuity and cooperation of cultures are especially noticeable in scientific terminology. Studying the phenomenon of interference, it is impossible to determine whether it negatively or positively affects the formation of language, according to terminological systems. It is worth paying attention to the fact that there are such terms as ‘republic’ and ‘democracy’, the display of which in the Kazakh language does not make sense to select. However, there are quite a lot of foreign words that can be attributed to the Kazakh language as well [10].

When searching for and directly translating new terms and concepts from Russian into Kazakh, many difficulties arise. It is often challenging to find the necessary appropriate correspondence that can fully reveal its content. Therefore, it is worth turning to related Turkic languages such as Turkish, Azerbaijani and Tatar languages, which have high results in the process of setting and specifying

the features of the concepts of the industrial sphere and urbanization. International concepts require especially close attention and relations since they do not need to be translated. If the corresponding words are not found in the Kazakh language, it is rational to fix foreign words or expressions in their form as they tend to facilitate and simplify communication and mutual understanding between interlocutors.

Analyzing historical experience, it is necessary to focus on when two languages were used simultaneously permanently in society. Moreover, some areas of activity and spheres of life were conducted in one language, for example, science or law, while in everyday life people preferred communicating in another language. Thus, the Arabic language occupied this place in the Turkic population, Old Slavonic in the Eastern and Southern Slavs, and Latin was used in writing languages of German and Western Slavic communities. A similar connection can be established in the Kazakh-Russian language environment, which is characterized by Russian-Kazakh bilingualism, formed in time and conditions of centuries-old, continuous contacts of native speakers of these languages. Considering the above, the issues concerning the interaction of the three languages are actively spreading and influencing the development of the Kazakh, Russian and English languages in Kazakhstan since it is a process that has developed historically, and most importantly logically justified [11]. An important aspect is the understanding that languages do not interfere with each other and do not contradict each other since each is special and characterized by its terminological features.

Thus, the formation and development of terminology in any language is a long and complex process since it requires significant spiritual efforts of individual intellectuals, academies, and scientific organizations.

Modern trends of terminological development

Nowadays, in the Kazakh environment, contacting languages can develop individually and separately from each other and, if necessary, even have a positive impact through mutual enrichment and self-development. Considering such factors and conditions, it is expedient to ask about the formation of concepts and methods to ensure close effective language contacts of Kazakh, Russian, and English languages in modern conditions, for the constant and noticeable development of the Kazakh language and, accordingly, its modern terminological systems. Analyzing the historical development and formation of the Kazakh language, it is necessary to note that not only does the language affect its native speaker. However, the same personality has a significant influence on the formation of the language and its component, with which she speaks and writes. Or, on the contrary, it oppresses and destroys it with non-literary words and expressions, unjustified borrowings that correspond to the inherent content of a particular concept, violations of the norms of the rules of the literary language, or, conversely, supporting it with its correct, figurative language, enriching it with successful turns and comparisons.

Developing culture and language requires preventing them from being mixed with ideology. This process cannot occur in isolation from education,

economics, and culture. Thus, it is crucial to establish a clear boundary between internal ideology and these industries. The main concern is not about whether the population communicates in the Kazakh language (as a larger percentage of the population already speaks it), but about formalizing it through writing. The state of the language is determined by the level of development of its written form, including the amount of literature it has produced. One pressing issue in Kazakhstan is translating scientific and fictional literature from foreign languages into Kazakh. It also relates to the knowledge of grammar, syntax, punctuation, and common values and benefits. Based on these considerations, it is evident that improving and integrating education and science are necessary for the effective and dynamic development of the language.

In today's Kazakh context, languages can develop independently and even mutually enrich each other, contributing to self-improvement. Given these factors, it is important to explore how to foster close and effective language contacts between Kazakh, Russian, and English. This will promote the continuous and noticeable evolution of the Kazakh language and its terminological systems.

Materials and methods

This study employs a qualitative and quantitative approach to examine interference patterns in contemporary Kazakh terminology. The research is based on an analysis of media texts, which serve as a primary source for identifying linguistic interference in modern Kazakh usage. A corpus of media texts, including news articles, online publications, and broadcasts, was collected to ensure a representative sample of contemporary language use. The study follows a linguistic analysis framework, incorporating comparative and descriptive methods to identify borrowed terms, structural changes, and semantic shifts caused by language interference. Lexical, morphological, and syntactic levels of interference were examined to determine the extent and nature of external linguistic influences on Kazakh terminology. To ensure accuracy, data were cross-verified using dictionaries, and official terminological databases.

For transliterating the Kazakh and Russian terms from Cyrillic into Latin, the online platform <https://sozdik.kz/ru/converter/> was used. The tool is based on the "Rules of spelling of the Kazakh language based on the new alphabet" that have been prepared according to the new alphabet approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 569 "On the translation of the alphabet of the Kazakh language from Cyrillic to Latin script" dated October 26, 2017.

Results and discussion

Cross-language interaction often leads to the emergence of new terminological units and phrases, thereby changing the term pool of contacting languages. The mechanisms of term creation are considered universal and therefore can be applied in the Kazakh, Russian and English languages equally.

Derivation, the formation of a new term by adding one or more affixes to

the root or to the word, is highly used in the process of language interference. For example, adding the Kazakh suffix *-lau* to the Russian ‘*geimifikasia*’ leads to the formation of a new Kazakh term ‘*geimifikasialau*’. This term is currently not officially registered in the terminology fund of the Kazakh language, and dictionaries do not offer a definition, but it is found in the media sources. On the news platform of the newspaper *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda* in the publication «Qaşıqtan oqytudy onlain oqytumen qalai şatastyрмаuға bolady?» it is written «... Mündai format sabaqty geimifikasialauға (oıyn türinde ötkızuge), özın-özı şırau deñgeim arttyruға, eñ bastysy oqytudy derbestendiruge mümkındık beredi...» [<https://egemen.kz/article/226434-qashyqtan-oqytudy-onlayn-oqytumen-qalay-shatastyрмаuğa-bolady>]. Based on the English dictionary definition, we may propose a possible definition in Kazakh as “oiyndardy nemese oıyn elementterin bir näresege qosu prosesı”.

Similarly, in the Kazakh term fund, the term ‘*deformasialau*’ is formed from the English ‘*deformation*’ and Russian ‘*deformasia*’. But unlike the previous term, this one is registered in the national term fund *Terminkom.kz*, which attributes it to the terms of Physics, Astronomy, Mechanics, and Mechanical Engineering domains. Moreover, terminological dictionaries of the Kazakh language offer definitions for this term. Large explanatory dictionary «Qazaq sözdegi» defines ‘*deformasialau*’ as «deformasialan etistiginiñ qımıyl atauy» [12]. The open encyclopedia *Wikipedia* gives the following definition «sırtqy küşter, temperatura, fazalyq túrlenuı jáne ylgaldylyqtyñ t.b. áserinen pışını men ölçemderiniñ özgerui barysynda dene bölşekteriniñ ornyn auystyruyna alyp keletin úderıs» [<https://kk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Деформация>]. It is used in mass media as well, for example, in the publication on the online platform *Znania* “Lofting adisimen kuralgan obektylerdi deformasialau” [<https://znania.ru/media/lofting-dsmen-ralan-obektlerd-deformatsiyalau-2634359>].

Linguistic interference occurs in the recently appeared terms of the sports and technology industry like ‘*fitness bracelet*’, ‘*smart bracelet*’, ‘*fitness tracker*’ that are formed by adding two components of the basics from the English ‘*fitness*’, ‘*smart*’, ‘*tracker*’ and Russian ‘*bracelet*’. In the Kazakh language now, the terms are not fixed in any of the sections on *Termincom.kz* nor the explanatory dictionaries of the Kazakh language, although the online sources offer translation as ‘*fitness bilezigi*’, ‘*akyldy bilezik*’.

Interlanguage borrowing can be considered one of the most productive processes of term formation. Terms that exist in one language can be translated into another language using direct borrowing. This applies to the complete borrowing of Russian and English terms in the process of secondary term formation. Some loans are successful and are fully incorporated into the Kazakh language. Borrowed terms may differ in the Kazakh language in pronunciation, spelling, and grammatical norms, as the Kazakh language adapts new terminological units by its norms, whereas the Russian language may sometimes act as a conductor of linguistic transfer.

Borrowed translation, also known as internal borrowing, involves literally translating morphological elements of a term or entire words from the source language to form a new term in another language, for example, computer linguistics (English) – kompüterlik lingvistika (Kazakh) - kompiuternaia lingvistika (Russian); artificial intelligence (English) – jasandy intellekt (Kazakh) - iskustvennyi intellekt (Russian), etc.

The term “ueb-qūjat” in Kazakh corresponds to the Russian-language “ueb-dokument” and English ‘web-document’. In Kazakh we can observe several spellings of this term-phrase: ‘ueb-qūjat’, ‘ueb qūjat’ or ‘Web-qūjat’. The latter variant with Web, along with lexical interference, shows an additional interlanguage influence at the morphological level. The term has the following definition “a hypertext document that contains links to other web documents and information resources: text, graphics, audio, and video files. It may also contain links to information resources of other services [<https://www.sekretariat.ru/question/212386-qqqa-16-m4-chto-takoe-veb-dokumenty-i-dlya-chego-oni-nujny>]. In Termincom.kz this term is not approved, but it is frequently used in media texts. For example, «Web-qūjattar qūru negızderı. Front Page editors” [<https://www.u-s.kz/publ/6926-web-zhattar-ru-negzder-front-page-redaktory.html>], «Jeke Web-qūjattar HTML tılın paidalanady» [<https://infust.kz/2013/01/9315/>]. The similar term ‘ueb-paraqsa’, approved by Terminkom.kz in 2025, represents linguistic interference as well. The term is formed by composing a foreign language element with the domestic one which corresponds to the interaction between contacting languages.

The Kazakh term ‘verbaldandyru’ is formed by adding the noun-forming suffix -dyru to the Russian-language term ‘verbalizasia’ originally taken from ‘verbalization’. according to the word-forming rules, when Russian-language terms with the suffix-izasia are transferred to the Kazakh language using the suffixes -dyru/ - diru/ - tyru/ - tiru/ - tanu/ - tenu; - lanu/ - lenu/ - danu/ - denu; - lau/ - leu/ - tau/ - teu. In English, this suffix corresponds to the English –tion. As seen, the interference of this term is also manifested at the morphological level.

Language connections are not only formed in mass media communication but are distributed in the form of language cooperation in fiction, for example, in Russian-language works of Kazakh writers [13]. An important process is the identification and classification of errors in the Russian language of Kazakh bilinguals arising from certain individual features of the expression of plurality forms and number categories in the Kazakh language. As in other Turkic languages, there are categories of verb predicatively, categories of person, features of sentence formation in the Kazakh language, and studies of phonetic interference, that is, accent, in the narrow sense of the word. Often there are borrowings in the Russian language and through it of other foreign words and terms. For example, the general terminological system of various languages includes components from the following industries: sociopolitical and international life (*declaration, convention, missionary, diplomacy*); natural, technical, and social sciences

(*chemistry, physics, economics, technology*); industries and agriculture (*land reclamation, veterinary medicine, agronomy*); household goods, clothing, shoes (*suit, sneakers*); folk art (*balalaika, accordion, guitar, musician*) and many others.

The Kazakh language's interaction with other languages in various spheres of public life and levels of society organization, the infusion of a significant percentage of representatives of Russian nationality and other ethnic categories into the Kazakh language indicates that there is still a noticeable influence on the state language, which affects the development and filling of vocabulary materials, terminology systems. This is well seen at the stage of direct interaction and contact, that is, during everyday communication of Kazakhs with representatives of Russian and other national groups. Because of this process, Kazakhisms that have been formed and consolidated due to the process of long-term communication, and also relate to such semantic groups, are becoming more common:

- proper place names (*Ekibastuz, Aksu, Karaoba, Kurgul*);
- natural realities, wildlife (*jailau, jute, takyr, kaskyr, kushkar*);
- social and administrative terminology (*aksakal, akim, bastyk, aimak, aul, dzhigit*);
- customs, traditions (*sabantuy, nauryz, kazaksha-kures, baiga*);
- cult terminology (*Eid al-Adha, Ramazan, Sharia*);
- everyday realities (*dastarkhan, beshbarmak, koumiss, kuyrdak, kazy, chapan, ayran*);
- emotional and expressive vocabulary (*kalymshchik, barymtach, rakhmat, salam*).

The lexical fund of the Kazakh language is extremely filled with native, historical words, terms, and expressions [14]. Analyzing the former influence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) concerns the functional nature and basic terminological systems of the Kazakh language, as well as the system of alphabetic structure. Accordingly, the language contacts of the former member countries of the USSR can serve as an appropriate example of a language union. Undoubtedly, a rather long mutual existence of these languages in the context of one integral multinational state, as well as the constant, dynamic influence on them due to the Russian language, provoked the emergence and development of related similar features in them on all the bases of their language policy. Probably, the influence of the Russian language on the lexical level was significant and most noticeable. The dynamic integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the outside world and the international community provides prerequisites for the development and expansion of the terminological composition of the Kazakh language thanks to foreign words. If we talk about the historical stage from the moment of independence to the present day, then the main part of the borrowed words is still from English.

The next type of vocabulary is common in specific territories and is used in the Kazakh language to carry out activities in various spheres of its functioning. For example, such vocabulary is used on television, in the mass media, fiction

by local authors, in the social and professional fields of activity of the ordinary population and directly in the process of implementing the Kazakh language by representatives of the indigenous population, it includes *balyk, keseshka, baipaki, karagach, kempir, ata, kazaksha-kures, Nauryz*, i.e., those terms and expressions that are the main means for transmitting information in mass media [15].

An indispensable component of the phenomenon of integration in the process of formation of modern terminological systems is local borrowings that arise and become entrenched in the territorial dialects of Kazakh and other languages in contact with it as directly caused by the peculiarities of the cultural development of a particular region. Thus, it is logical that this category of vocabulary characterizes the area of everyday communication to a greater extent while combining some signs of professional, official spheres: *buzyn (buzau), kunazhina, kunanshigar, murunduk, tuntushka, kotur, sutnitsa, karzhin, kashik, karmak, dambaly, shalpeki, balapanchik, balashka, kyzymka, tamyr, baigazy, karmak. tekimet, bypaks, koltermen, sokyr, bishara.*

Anglicisms deserve special attention because they flow into the Kazakh language quite dynamically, so linguists even formed such a phenomenon as English-Kazakh bilingualism. The main reason for such interference is the level of openness and transparency of modern public groups and organizations to enter international contacts or even interaction, as well as the international status of the priority of English among other generally recognized and established languages. Thus, it can be noted that language policy is being formed, improved, and interpreted simultaneously with social changes. Analyzing the main spheres of society and its relationship with the process of infusion of English into the state, it can be established that, after all, the overwhelming number of words is represented in the following areas: science, technology, politics, government, history, literature, art, religion, sports like *statistika, standarttau, ziatkerlik menşik, beımdelu, paidalanuşy, kibersport, bank franşızasy, grafikalyq interfeısi*, etc.

Consequently, English terms are used more often in the daily communication of Kazakhstani citizens. The aspect that concerns the current alphabet of the Kazakh language deserves special attention, since now it acts as a barrier in the process of mastering and fixing foreign words, relying on the law of vowel harmony in the Kazakh language. Because of this, many foreign loanwords are both written and pronounced under the norms of the Russian language. An example is the general terms of economics, which have become entrenched in the Kazakh language thanks to the Russian: *budget - budget, national bank - ulıtyk banki, financial analysis - karzhylyk taldau, balance sheet - karzhylyk yesepteu, boss - bastyk, bank audit - banktik audit, media planning - media josparlau, online lesson - onlain sabaq*, etc.

From the above, it should be concluded that the Kazakh term pool is constantly changing due to language interaction in the context of multilingualism. Language contact stimulates the processes of term formation, which leads to

the emergence of new terminological units and phrases. By studying language contacts and connections in today's sociolinguistic landscape of Kazakhstan, potential approaches to effectively and swiftly address language interference can be identified. Interference may manifest across various linguistic levels, including lexico-semantic, phonetic-phonological, grammatical, word-formation, syntactic, and even graphical aspects. Regardless of the specific area of interference, the focus of researchers remains on examining language resources and the violation of language norms, rules, and laws that occur due to the influence of one language on another.

Conclusion

This study on interference in the formation of modern terminology in Kazakhstan has proved that the Russian and English languages have the greatest influence on the Kazakh language. The Russian language holds a prominent position as it exerted significant pressure on Kazakh during the post-Soviet era, and many Russian words and expressions have become firmly rooted in the Kazakh language. On the other hand, English gained influence in Kazakhstan after the country gained independence and became involved in international relations, where English is the dominant language. However, it is challenging to accurately interpret English words in Kazakh, so Russian is often used to simplify and improve this process. This demonstrates the significant effects of interference, where each language has its unique characteristics that are unknown to the other language. Additionally, interference expands societal perception through interethnic communication, professional activities, education and culture. By systematically analyzing the contacting languages and identifying common and distinctive features, it is possible to identify and benefit from language interference.

Future research on contemporary Kazakh terminology might focus on a deeper analysis of interference patterns across various domains, including science, technology, and media. Comparative studies with other Turkic languages and global linguistic influences could provide valuable insights into the dynamics of language contact and borrowing. Additionally, exploring the role of digital communication and social media in shaping modern Kazakh terminology would be beneficial. Further investigation into standardization efforts and their impact on language purity and development can also enhance our understanding of linguistic policies in Kazakhstan.

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ЗАМАНАУИ ҚАЗАҚ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ: ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯ ҮЛГІЛЕРІН ТАЛДАУ

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Аңдатпа. Қазіргі уақытта бір-бірімен тығыз байланысты және байланысатын тілдер арасындағы байланысты зерттеу тілдік байланыстар саласындағы маңызды тақырып болып табылады. Бұл, әсіресе, қазақ тілінде орыс және ағылшын тілдерінің құрамдас бөліктерін қамтитын аралас сөйлеуді қолдану кең тараған Қазақстанда өзекті болып отыр. Тіл мен терминологияның дамуында басқа тілдердің спикерлерімен өзара әрекеттесу, жазу жүйелерінің дамуы, орфографиялық реформа, терминологияның интеграциясы маңызды рөл атқарады. Бұл мәселе әлеуметтік лингвистика контекстінде маңызды, өйткені ол лингвистикалық араласуға ықпал ететін факторларды және әртүрлі тілдік деңгейлерде осы өзара әрекеттесудің алдын алу, анықтау және жеңу жолдарын түсіндіруге көмектеседі. Бұл жұмыс қазіргі қазақ терминологиялық жүйесінің дамуын талдауға, интерференцияның рөлін және оның лингвистикалық жүйедегі маңызын нақты зерттеуге бағытталған. Зерттеу тілдің терминологияға араласуынан туындаған алынған терминдерді, құрылымдық өзгерістерді және семантикалық өзгерістерді анықтаудың салыстырмалы және сипаттамалық әдістерін қамтитын лингвистикалық талдау шеңберіне сәйкес жүргізіледі. Қазақ терминологиясына сыртқы лингвистикалық әсердің дәрежесі мен сипатын анықтау үшін интерференцияның лексикалық, морфологиялық, синтаксистік деңгейлері зерттелді. Зерттеу қазіргі қазақ терминологиялық жүйесінің дамуына лингвистикалық араласудың пайда болуы мен жиілігінің және оның қазақ тіліне ықтимал әсерінің негізінде жатқан теориялық және практикалық негіздерді анықтау арқылы лингвистикалық зерттеулерге пайда әкеледі.

Тірек сөздер: қазақ тілі, интерференция, термин, терминология, көптілділік, көптілділік, тілдік байланыстар, коммуникация

СОВРЕМЕННАЯ КАЗАХСКАЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ: ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ШАБЛОНОВ ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИИ

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Аннотация. В настоящее время изучение взаимосвязей между близкородственными и контактирующими языками является важной темой

в области языковых контактов. Это особенно актуально в Казахстане, где широкое распространение получило использование смешанной речи с участием русского и английского компонентов в казахской речи. Взаимодействие носителями других языков, развитие систем письменности, реформа орфографии и интеграция терминологии играют определенную роль в развитии языка и терминологического аппарата. Этот вопрос важен в контексте социолингвистики, поскольку он помогает объяснить факторы, способствующие языковой интерференции, и способы предотвращения, выявления и преодоления этого взаимодействия на разных языковых уровнях. Данная работа направлена на анализ развития современной казахской терминологической системы, в частности, на изучение роли интерференции и ее значения в лингвистической системе. Исследование проводилось в рамках лингвистического анализа, включающего сравнительные и описательные методы для выявления заимствованных терминов, структурных изменений и семантических сдвигов, вызванных языковой интерференцией в терминологии. Были изучены лексический, морфологический и синтаксический уровни интерференции, чтобы определить степень и характер внешнего лингвистического влияния на казахскую терминологию. Исследование приносит пользу лингвистическим исследованиям, выявляя теоретические и практические основы, лежащие в основе возникновения и частоты языковой интерференции в развитии современной казахской терминологической системы и ее потенциального влияния на казахский язык.

Ключевые слова: казахский, интерференция, термин, терминология, двуязычие, многоязычие, языковые контакты, коммуникация

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