

Zh.D. Rapisheva^{1*}, S.A. Rakhymberlina², Zh.S. Akisheva³, L.M. Akshabaeva⁴

^{1,2}Karaganda Buketov University, Kazakhstan;

³Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K. Satpaev, Kazakhstan;

⁴Karaganda University of Kazpotrebsoyuz, Kazakhstan

(E-mail: r_zhanat@mail.ru, sagila_a@mail.ru, z.akisheva@satbayev.university, leila.aks@mail.ru)

Features of application of single- and multi-component terms in the Kazakh official style

The article discusses the terms used at the present stage in the official sphere, among which are the terms and term combinations derived from the native Kazakh words. The authors of the article emphasize that today the process of transferring the names of new concepts and phenomena in the native language by reproducing the meaning of the word, using word-forming forms, as well as ways of combining, combining words in the native language, terminology in this area is not only one-two-component, but also three to four, five to six components. An analysis of the methods for the formation of legal terms showed that legal terms consist of own and borrowed words, in terms of grammatical structure they are often one-component, and multi-component terms are currently used more often than in previous periods in the development of this style.

Keywords: term, term combination, official style, complex terms, one-component term, multi-component term, office work terms, terminological system, codification of terms.

Introduction

The development and maturity of the national literary language can be traced in the spheres of its functioning. Although, some time has passed since the functional style was recognized as a single style. Recently it has become the subject of intensive research, which is considered an official business style, determined by the specifics of communication, a certain number of speech means related to the official business sphere of society. Undoubtedly, the functional style, which has received various names in the history of its formation and development and nowadays the style of official business has become the subject of active research in accordance with the requirements of the time.

It is related to the development of the official style of the Kazakh language that has begun due to the change and renewal of social and social structures in the country, as well as the acquisition of the state status of the Kazakh language.

The style of official documents belongs to one of the long-established stylistic branches of the Kazakh language. According to researchers of the history of the literary language such as R. Syzdyk, S. Isaev, B. Abilhasymov, the model of the style of official decrees belonging to official documents commenced to form in the history of the Kazakh literary language in the last century.

In the Kazakh samples published in the second half of the XIX century, specific features of formal and office style were formed and stabilized (some standard words and ordinary verbal packaging, correct personalities, narrative form and style). Within the framework of this style, the terms of law and administration embarked forming. However, "the normalization process here was weak both in the field of terminology and in the use of grammatically individualized approaches" (R. Syzdykova).

According to the researchers, "... the Kazakh style of official documents was influenced by two different channels. One of them is samples of khan decrees and other official documents that have been uninterrupted since ancient times. At the same time, in the XIX century, due to the entry of the Kazakh land under the control of the Russian state, the orders, decrees, laws and documents of the Russian administrative offices were translated into Kazakh and spread within the Kazakh language" [1-4].

It is known that description of the formation of a formal style, its current state and importance is attached to the process of term formation. In fact, in order to determine the specific features of any functional style, it is significant to identify and differentiate the linguistic and stylistic features that make up the characteristics of each style along with the main lexical layer.

* Corresponding author's e-mail: r_zhanat@mail.ru

Material and methods of research

As the research material, we used various legislative documents and legislative acts adopted in the country, materials published in the media. Kazakh-Russian, Russian-Kazakh legal dictionaries, encyclopedic dictionary of legal terms, civil law collection (codex), samples of court documents, “The Law” newspaper, “The Law and time” magazine were also exploited in the work. Component analysis, systematization, statistics, diachronic-synchronic descriptive methods were applied in the research.

Results and discussion

Deficiencies have occurred in the creation and use of official field terms in the modern Kazakh language such as the writing of legal texts, the use of one term concept in several meanings, the formation of synonyms of many terms, etc.

This is undoubtedly a proof that the terms of the official field are still not fully formed (not codified). It is often mentioned in the media.

For systematizing order and use the terms of any field of science in a certain way, first of all, the two main signs in understanding the term should be based on universality and normative criteria. The concept of common linguistic features of regulation of norms includes the following: study and assessment of the basis (source) of formation of national terminology; study and regulation of the lexical-semantic process in the term. The concept of normative signs in understanding and regulation of terms includes conditions that influenced the appearance of terms and their use, features of the use of terms in the language of science and professional relations of representatives of this science [5; 98]. That’s why it is important to combine the terms in the official sphere and form them.

It has been proved that the problem and system of terms and general terminology have been studied for a long time as a whole problem in the lexical composition of the language. Both linguists and representatives of other scientific fields participate in their study and compilation.

Considering the ways of creation of official industry terms, we found out that they are mainly created from native Kazakh words. Because there is no doubt that the vocabulary of the Kazakh language has unlimited possibilities for creating terms, especially indigenous words in our language. Let's give just one example. The word **document** used in Narynkol and Kegen districts of Almaty region has been terminized and now it is used among the terms officially approved by the Termcom, which is used in the meaning of the term document. How many paperwork terms are created using only one word **document**: *documentation, documentologist, name of the document, document name, document action, document versions, type of document, document language, sample document, document flow, copy of the document, duplicate, personal document, incoming document, outgoing document, standardized document, handwritten document, valuable document, antique document, secret document, exculpatory document, written document, false document, methodological document, normative document, administrative document, package of documents, list of documents, inventory of documents, document execution, registration of documents, selection of documents, working with documents, state storage of documents, document retention period, state accounting of documents, systematization of documents in the archive fund, transfer of documents by will, organization of work with documents etc.* Terms created by the termination of words: letter, decree, charter, order, signature, representative, complaint. In other words, words meaning of which is clear in the language are transferred to the terminological field and used in a terminological sense. The concept has moved from the common language to express the concept within the terminological system and is used as the name of a scientific concept.

The meaning of the word changes depending on changes in society, development of society. Terminology of indigenous native words of Kazakh, including linguistic units expressing national identity and harmony, is expanding in accordance with the direction of identification with the national concept. For example: *collegium, elder*, etc. The word “*elder*” used to mean a village elder and denote an older person in the village, now the meaning of the word “*elder*” has expanded and developed and it is used in the sense of an *adviser*. This is a change in the meaning of words according to the law of functional semantics. This is when one object or phenomenon is replaced by another object or phenomenon and it is called by the same name depending on its function. For example, the word *collegium* used to mean people, groups, but due to changes in society, a new meaning of member of the *collegium of the Ministry or the collegium of the Supreme Court* is colloquially used as *collegium*. The scientist R. Syzdykova added a new concept to the new words created by adding a new concept to old social relations, the names of former social groups, economy, daily life, etc. [6; 134].

The official and paperwork terms used in the modern Kazakh language are created by a **synthetic method**, e.g., by adding additional words to the words already used in the Kazakh language: *visa, report, statement, decree, defendant, guarantee, indication, instruction, authority, agreement, surety, duplicate, certificate, characteristic, briefing, list, inventory, resume, application, citizenship, statement, reference, secretary, protocol, ad*; *To those created by an analytical approach, including combining words: voucher, telegram, surety bond, explanatory note, solicitation, telegram, confirmation letter, contract, negotiation, autobiography, certificate, manuscript, registry, original document*; by an **analytical method** including combining the words: *offer letter, reply letter, letter of complaint, arrival sheet, claim letter, cover letter, execution sheet, corner stamp, official letterhead, official seal, impeachment, corruption, court verdict, civil law, articles of law, legal entity, addressee, advertising letter, executive agency, written statement, labor individual contract, cancel the contract, departure sheet, agenda, address reference, administrative documents, certification signature, official document, official power of attorney, business certificate, announcement, guidance documents*; by reduplication of words: *correspondence, business trip, etc.*

There are also such verbal terms and phrases as *қабылдансын (қабылдау)* — accept, *мақұлдансын* — одобрить — approve, *міндеттелсін* — обязать — oblige, *тағайындалсын* — назначить — appoint, *қаулы етемін* — постановляю — decree, *бұйырамын* — приказываю — order.

Such words and phrases as prosecution *жауапқа тарту*, justified crime *ақталған қылмыс*, accusation *айыптаушы*, legal relations *құқықтық қатынастар*, corruption *сыбайлас жемқорлық*, legislation *заңнама*, motives of crime *қылмыс уәждері*, giving evidence explanations *күәгерлік түсініктеме беру*, court verdict *сот үкімі*, lawyer *заңгер*, statement *мәлімдеме*, civil law *азаматтық заң*, articles of law *заң баптары*, legal entity *заңды тұлға* are used in modern Kazakh language. In addition, these are terms created by registration. In the process of creating a term, applications perform a great function. This property occupies a large place in the development of the vocabulary of the language, including the terminal vocabulary. It also enriches the vocabulary of the literary language and develops grammatical structure.

Undoubtedly, there are many peculiarities in the use of legal terms compared to other genres of formal style. A productive approach of creating a term includes a phrase. Therefore, depending on the structure, legal terms can be one-component, two-components, three or four-components. Occasionally there can be found five-component terms in the language of law. Therefore, legal terms are often used, consisting of one-component and multicomponent, which can be called as a combination of words. This is one of the features of legislative and legal terms [7; 15]. However, it is well known that the words contained in the phrase somehow do not coincide with each other. They must be semantically and syntactically related to each other.

In this regard, Madi Ayymbetov, the leading researcher of the Institute of Legislation, in his article “Linguistics of Law and Terms” stated that the nature of the use of legal idioms in legal texts is another relevant issue in the linguistics of legislation. Special attention should be paid to the fact that it should not be confused with the semantics of general phraseology [8; 32]. For example, is it possible to apply the expressive-emotional tone of the phraseological phrase «қалың бұқара» “thick masses”, «қара бұқара» “black masses” to the word “people” «халық» used in the law — “black” people, “thick” majority («қара» халық, «қалың»)?! Although, the phrases “initiating a criminal case”, “being prosecuted” («қылмыстық іс қозғалу», «жауапқа тартылу») used in the criminal legislation have a semantic compatibility with the generally used phraseological phrase “a case was committed”, “to be a case” and there is no sign of common thoroughness. Therefore, it is said that we should take into account that the translation of the commonly used phraseological phrase into the official language of the law usually does not give the legal certainty.

Depending on the appearance in the legal system and their functional specifics, the author divides the stable phrases used into two groups: for example, phrases related to documentary record keeping: “documentary data”, “analysis”, “implementation”, “summing up”, “requirements”, “staffing”, “work experience”, “take control”, “submit for approval”, “submit for consideration”, “internship”, “written notice”, “written submission”, “general” and so on. And the category of expressions bearing a legal burden includes “operational investigative”, “corruption”, “compulsory procedure”, “legal obligation”, “conclusion of a transaction”, “conclusion of an agreement”, “conclusion of an agreement”, “statute of limitations”, “writ of execution”, “common property”, “authorized capital”, “public contract”, “expiration of the statute of limitations”, “scope of the law”, “legal entity”, “individual” and other stable expressions fixed today in the texts of the law [8; 44].

Crime in the official sphere: law, article, witness, provocateur, expert, suspect, justice, crime, prison, punishment, slander, collegium, statement, investigation, etc.; terms borrowed from the Russian language: *alibi, prosecutor, fingerprinting, detective, sabotage, jail, colony, criminalist, bank, banditry, advance, au-*

tonomy, agent, code, collegium, contraband, warrant, fact, liability, patent, policy, ratification, requestment, repatriation, etc. along with one-component terms, two or more component terms are created.

Two-component terms: bill, articles of law, civil code, administrative law, acquittal, perjury, term of execution, justified crime, unfinished conspiracy, fair trial, administrative law, negative assumption, hooliganism, false accusation, personal evidence, personal secret, personal complaint, private law, pledger, criminal intent, presumption innocence, hooligan intent, criminal intent, friendly court, civil law, bar association, judicial board, etc.

Three-component terms: chairman of the Supreme Court, illegal action, legislative body, discrediting of the authorities, mediation in bribery, crime scene, violation of trade rules, legal proceedings, civil lawsuits in court, belonging to the trial (jurisdiction), grouping of forensic components, legal competence of the state, protocol of witness and victim, violent robberies, law necessary protection, violent robberies, donation agreement, right to wages, extortion of young children, voluntary national squads, acts of civil status, direct restriction, etc.

There are also multicomponent terms in the texts written in the official style: the obligation to compensate for the damage caused, parole from punishment, the use of narcotic drugs without the permission of a doctor, illegal disposal of land, severe bodily injuries that caused the death of the victim, criminal neglect of the storage of property, Illegal production of works promoting cruelty and ill-treatment liquidation, acts of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legal actions in financial law, abuse with the use of guardianship, the emergence of financial legal relations, the theft of means of communication, the prohibition of forced labor, participants in relations regulated by civil law, etc.

We consider this phenomenon in scientific vocabulary to be one of the ways to use the capabilities of our native language, i.e. the result of personal (structural), semantically literal translation of words from Russian or foreign languages. Complex terms are formed by the presence of adjectives, nouns, pronouns. They are the most convenient for creating a complex term, you will have to figure out as much as possible and use literacy. Such differentiation and sorting is probably especially necessary when there are many words worthy to be the term. It is especially necessary to be able to select variants in the unity of nominal words. This phenomenon is present throughout the developing language. At the stage of creation, formation of the language of science and technology, there are plenty of rows of competitive words. In addition, as for the requirement of brevity of the term, the characteristic feature of this style is the fact that multicomponent terms among formal industry terms do not answer it [9].

In the formal sphere (laws, rules, orders, protocols, charters, statements, etc.), along with the above multicomponent phrases, there is a large number of complex types of sentences, faceless sentences and one-part sentences, as well as phrases in a definitive, additional, modified relation. Stylistically specific techniques and syntactic structures may occur in any types of document genres.

The meeting of syntactic structures that are completely diverse in content and structure is the main feature of this style. It should not be understood that the concept of syntactic construction of the clerical language is a separate phenomenon from the syntactic construction of the Kazakh literary language. It is known that in other areas of the linguistic structure, the syntactic structure of our written language, including the language of office work, is constantly evolving and changing as a continuation of the language of official documents and official correspondence. Also, the genre differentiation of a formal language worthy of the position it occupies is reflected in the development of its syntactic construction [10].

Conclusion

In general, one of the main tasks of our research is the enrichment of the National Term-containing Fund, the use of an alternative concept of names, stable phrasal terms and turns of words in accordance with the requirements of the Russian Academy of Sciences in the industry.

The system of terms and its construction has always been one of the grounds for the national language, become the official and national language of the state and entered the world stage as a language of widespread use. In accordance with the adoption as the official language of the country, today there is a possibility of a radical systematization of the Kazakh language and comprehensive improvement of the social activities of the language.

In the world of linguistics and Kazakh linguistics the literary language becomes the official language of a developed society. It is used in all spheres of life and serves as the language of official record keeping, fiction, the press, educational work, science. With the emergence of various genre spheres of literature, peculiar

linguistic expressions of each of them begin to form. After all, it is known that both language and style are a historical category. Therefore, language tools are constantly changing and improving.

In our research work, the problem of using the state language in legal and judicial cases and the problem of the formation and normalization (codification) of legal terms, features and positions in the formation of legal terms are identified. The article also attempted to show the existing features of two, three or more component terms in the official Kazakh language — one of the areas of the Kazakh literary language.

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Қазақ ресми стиліндегі бір және көпкомпонентті терминдердің қолданылу ерекшеліктері

Мақалада қазіргі кезеңдегі ресми сала терминдерінің қалыптасу ерекшеліктері, терминдік сөздер мен сөз тіркестерінің жасалу жолдары, қазақтың төл сөздерінің ресми сала терминологиясындағы қолданысы қарастырылған. Авторлар қазіргі қазақ тілінде жаңа ұғым, түсінік, құбылыс атауларын сөз мағынасын жаңғырту, сөз тудырушы формаларды қолдану, сондай-ақ сөздерді біріктіру, тіркестіру тәсілдері арқылы беру үрдісі басым екенін айта келе, бұл саладағы терминдік қолданыстардың бір-екі ғана емес, үш-төрт, бес-алты компонентті болып келетіндігін мысалдармен дәлелдейді. Заң терминдерінің жасалу жолдары мен тәсілдерін талдау нәтижесі заң атаулары төл сөздермен қатар кірме сөздерден тұратындығы, грамматикалық құрылымы жағынан олар көбіне бір компонентті болып келетіндігі, ал көпкомпонентті терминдер аталған стильде бұрынғы кезеңдермен салыстырғанда қазіргі кезде жиі қолданыс табатындығы көрсетілген.

Кілт сөздер: термин, терминдік тіркес, ресми стиль, дара терминдер, күрделі терминдер, бір компонентті термин, көп компонентті термин, іс қағаздары терминдері, терминологиялық жүйе, қалыптандыру (кодификациялау).

Ж.Д. Рапишева, С.А. Рахымберлина, Ж.С. Акишева, Л.М. Акшабаева

Особенности употребления одно- и многокомпонентных терминов в казахском официальном стиле

В статье рассмотрены термины официальной сферы, употребляемые на современном этапе, среди которых термины и терминосочетания, образованные от исконно-казахских слов. Авторы статьи подчеркивают, что в настоящее время преобладает процесс передачи названий новых понятий и явлений на казахском языке посредством воспроизведения смысла слова, применения словообразующих форм, а также способов сложения, сочетания слов на родном языке, терминопотребления в этой области являются не только одно-, двухкомпонентными, но и трех-, четырех-, пяти- и шестикомпонентными. Анализ способов образования юридических терминов показал, что юридические термины состоят из

собственных и заимствованных слов, по грамматической структуре они часто являются однокомпонентными, а многокомпонентные термины употребляются сейчас чаще по сравнению с предыдущими периодами развития данного стиля.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминосочетание, официальный стиль, сложные термины, однокомпонентный термин, многокомпонентный термин, термины делопроизводства, терминологическая система, кодификация терминов.

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