

мужчин, обвиненных в измене Родине. Зачастую жены «врагов народа» даже не подозревали о противоправной деятельности своих мужей, то есть обвинялись в преступлениях против Родины голословно. Положение этой категории советских граждан признана исследователями самым бесправным, потому что в отношении женщин не проводились судебные заседания, и они не имели права подать апелляцию. Ситуация усугублялась тем, что у них насильно отнимали несовершеннолетних детей, помещая их в детские дома с ужасными условиями содержания. Сами женщины часто гибли в трудовых лагерях, например, таких как лагерь АЛЖИР в Казахстане, по причине непосильной трудовой нагрузки, скудного питания, эпидемий и антисанитарных условий содержания, которые к тому же не соответствовали суровому климату края. Автор приходит к выводу, что такое обращение со своими гражданами не отвечает правозащитным нормам, принятым в международном сообществе, и по сути, являло собой истребление советского населения под надуманным предлогом.

Ключевые слова: жены «врагов народа», ГУЛАГ, Сталинские репрессии, Большой террор.



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TO THE QUESTION OF THE WAYS OF TERM FORMATION IN ARCHITECTURE

^{*1}Zh.S.AKISHEVA , ²Z.K.SEIDAHMETOVA 

¹K.I.Satpaev Kazakh National Research Technical University
(Almaty, Kazakhstan)

²academician E.A.Buketov Karagandy University
(Karagandy, Kazakhstan)

^{*}z.akisheva@satbayev.university, szergul@bk.ru

Abstract

The article pays special attention to the ways of term formation in architecture. The authors emphasize that with the semantic method, terms are formed by changing the meaning of words that previously existed in the language and giving it a new meaning. The semantic way of term formation includes the expansion and narrowing of meaning. The article shows that such terms appear as a result of semantic shifts. These shifts cause a discrepancy between the old and new meanings and call new concepts. Borrowing is defined by the authors as another productive way to replenish the terminology of the subject field "Architecture". Latin, French, German and Italian are named as the most common languages for borrowing architectural terms. In the architectural terminology of Kazakhstan, there is an active borrowing from the Turkic languages. The significance of this method of term formation is associated with the globalization and integration of internal processes in the architecture itself.

Keywords: term, architecture, semantic method, borrowings, architectural terminology.

Introduction

The basis of the architectural text is the architectural term [Mackevich N.A., 2023; Deniko R.V., 2015]. It needs to be said that the interest in architectural terminology in modern science is undeniable. Above all, it proceeds from the actualization of the very direction of terminology. Also, of course, the fact that extralinguistic factors, such as intensive urban development at the present stage, have a great influence on language processes.

Methods

Attracts attention the functioning of Russian-language terminology along with Kazakh is noteworthy in the architecture of Kazakhstan. The Russian-language architectural terminology of Kazakhstan is

reflected in a number of dictionaries. It functions, forming and unfolding, in scientific research publications. Analysis in various publications allows us to classify this terminology primarily on the principle of historicism. Definitely we have to pay attention to the role of borrowings as the most frequent in general in Kazakhstan's industry terminology. The purpose of our work is to analyze architectural terminology from the point of view of semantics and linguoculturological component.

Results

The components of ancient architecture form a separate terminological corpus. This includes terms naming types of housing. "The most important category of space is reflected in the linguistic units of the word-formation nest house," writes Professor M.K.Pak [Pak M.K., 2011: P.244]. Let's consider different types of housing.

One of the early types of housing are "hunting and fishing camps", "dune settlements of hunters" in desert oases and "temporary parking". The terms camp, settlement, parking characterize the temporary nature of the dwelling, corresponding to the nomadic lifestyle. Later, "long-term settlements" with capital semi-earth houses appear (the depth into the ground is 0.6 m, the area is up to 150 sq. m. m) with a frame-pillar construction of walls. "A dugout is a dwelling deepened into the ground, rectangular or rounded in plan, with an overlap of poles or logs covered with earth" [Ushakov D. N., 2015: P.84]. A component appears in the term-the constituent of the basis. In the characteristics of the structure, the material from which it is built begins to become decisive. Researchers in Sarai-Berke put forward a hypothesis about the evolution of dwellings in the ordinary part of the city. A number of scientists, such as G.A.Fedorov-Davydov, believe that "residents of this part of the city are gradually moving from the construction of dugouts to the construction of ground-based wooden houses. In their opinion, the dugouts in this city show the low social status of their owners, especially when they were built next to ground houses" [Goroda Srednej Azii, 1989]. But at the same time, it is impossible not to take into account the fact that the cities of the Golden Horde on the territory of our republic, as a rule, arose in a new place and the first nomads who settled, except for dugouts, it was impossible to build capital housing at once, i.e. dugouts should be considered as priority, temporary housing. The dugouts with which the first residents filled the city did not affect the layout of the streets in any way, since they were just temporary housing.

The terminological designation of later types of housing incorporates the components of the structure into the semantics. There is a ground frame dwelling with a rounded shape of the plan – a hut. So, the dwelling begins to acquire a name, which becomes a term-designation. The term "hut" comes from the Turkic word. In Turkish: salaş, in Azerbaijani: şalaş. The term denotes the type of dwelling, the name of which is based on the construction technology. "A hut is a structure made using weaving techniques from poles and sticks covered with branches, turf, grass, etc. P., protecting from wind, heat, cold and precipitation" [Ushakov D.N., 2015: P.172].

The hut became the prototype of the traditional dwelling of nomads – a yurt. The yurt is originally a kind of huts. The peculiarity of the tent – the prototype of the yurt is that it was hemispherical in shape from poles bent into an arc, and with a cylindrical skeleton formed from stakes to which the poles of the covering were tied, forming a conical top. In Kazakh-language terminology, a yurt is a kigiz uy. Kigiz uy literally means "a house made of felt". The basis of the term definition of a dwelling is a component of the structure.

The early yurt as a developed type of dwelling of nomads (Scythians) is a pyramidal-truncated type of hut. The direct analogy of the hut, only with a rounded shape of the plan, is the Kazakh camping hut "kosh", consisting of wooden circles from 1-2 fathoms in diameter, connected by poles around the circumference. "Kosh" defines a nomadic lifestyle. The term is based on semanticization (the Kazakh word koshu means resettlement).

The terminological designation of housing types on the territory of our country is based primarily on

semantics. Let's pay attention to the structure of housing. Components are descriptive designations expressed by composite constructions. This character of term formation corresponds to the assemblage and reconstructibility of the housing itself.

A new type of dwelling, called the "Turkic yurt", displaces the previously existing dwellings of nomadic tribes of the steppes. The yurt becomes a structural unit of a nomadic settlement, a symbol of nomadism. It is characterized by mobility, lightness of construction. The yurt has the perfection of the device of wooden parts, which are easily disassembled and transported by a pack, is the movable property of a nomad. The etymology of the term goes back to the semantics of the word and means "people" (jurt, yurt). The functionality of the yurt is not only in its external (forming the basis of the design) features, but also in its internal organization.

Architectural terms of external construction refer to borrowings.

The yurt consists of several main parts, which provide convenience, mobility and functionality:

Rope (kerege) - folding lattice walls made of thin boards.

Uyk (uuk) - long poles, which, when assembled, form the dome of the yurt.

Shanyrak (tundyuk) is a circle installed on the top of the dome. The main task of shanyrak is to fasten and hold the poles of the dome.

Koshma, kigiz - felt material serves as the upper coating, which is attached to the frame.

In summer, the Kazakh yurt can be ventilated. To do this, lift the side cat, fixed on the lattice walls of the kerege. This allows you to achieve shading of the house and its ventilation.

The terms of the interior architecture of the yurt show the differentiation of the dwelling by functional characteristics and the zoning of the interior space of the yurt. In the yurt, according to tradition, functional zones were allocated, determined by the location of the place of honor:

the tor (opposite the door) for the head of the family and guests,

for the female half to the right of the entrance,

for the male half to the left of the entrance.

Also in nomadic architecture, the following groups of dwellings are distinguished by their functional purpose:

1st - yurt of administrative and public character of the rate (guesthouse – konak uy);

2nd - the main, residential yurt (the head of the family is ulken uy, ak-uy, boz uy) the usual yurt of a separate family, newlyweds - otau and kuime;

3rd - hiking (zholyum uy, kos, kurke, ablaisha);

4th - household yurts (for cooking and storing food - as uy).

Terminological designations of the functional purpose of housing types are based on semantics and are one-component or two-component terms.

Subsequently, the yurt is functionally differentiated and achieves high artistic expressiveness, clarity in the planning structure of the nomadic settlement.

In this group of architectural terms, special attention is paid to the shape of the structure. The term carries a direct designation of the form. Associativity will become a characterological element of the architectural form only in the 20th and 21st centuries.

The description of the architecture of ancient dwellings is based on formal elements. Therefore, compound terms prevail in this category. For example, the stationary dwellings of the Saks are not designated terminologically in the studies. Only they are characterized as round-shaped dwellings in terms of a diameter from 4 m to 7 m, they were 20-40 cm deep into the ground and had a conical roof shape supported by supports in the center and around the perimeter.

The settlements of the Huns had a "fortified" and "not fortified" character. And the nomadic dwelling, most adapted to steppe conditions and transportation by carts, is an unassembled domed hut, the

cylindrical skeleton of which was woven from flexible willow twigs. The domed top of the dwelling, covered with felt, turned into a low neck – chimney. The settlements belonged to the type of "tortkul" or beztsitel, and represented a rectangular, trapezoidal or rounded plot in plan.

The ideological worldview of the population was based on ancient Turkic religious beliefs, which attached special importance to the form. This category is emphasized in architectural structures and becomes a term-forming principle when they are comprehended.

Later, stationary yurt-like dwellings, dugouts and semi-dugouts appeared, which was due to the settling of the nomadic population. Interest in the form becomes a significant component of the terms denoting architectural structures on the territory of our country.

Medieval Turkic states played a huge role in the formation of the historical map of the modern world, contributing to the formation of urban planning in the region. This process was facilitated by the development of architectural forms that formed the basis of the monumental architecture of the Turks. Thus, one of the most ancient and widespread forms is the dome, the first sample of which was discovered on the territory of the Kyzylorda region of our republic – this is an architectural monument of the IV century BC. the mausoleum of Balanda-2 [Glaudinov B.A., 1999: P.36]. In the same region, the foundations of urban planning laid in ancient times are being formed. Thus, the Saka cities adopt a rectangular and square configuration of the plan and are oriented by walls to the cardinal directions [Bajpakov K.M., 2002: P.28].

The settlements of the Saka times had a diverse planning scheme in the form of a circle, oval, polyhedron, rectangle and square. The gate was facing south or southeast. Examples are the Kazakh settlements located on the hills in the valleys of the rivers of Central Kazakhstan: Zhar-tube, Kara-tube in the valley of the Keles river; Zhauyntyube, Maybalyk, Koskonur on the Arys river. In the valley and delta of the Syr Darya River there were large settlements of the Saka period Shirik-Rabat, Babishmulla. The Zhetyasar culture with cities that have been functioning for a millennium is unique [Bajpakov K.M., 2002: P.48]. In the Hun settlements, oriented by angles to the cardinal directions, there is a free internal layout around the citadel.

Discussion

Architectural traditions were largely determined by the ideological outlook of society, the semiotics of architectural forms and elements. The deep identity of the established architectural traditions of the peoples in the local territories and continuity in development are revealed. People's dwelling of Kazakhstan XIX – beginning. The twentieth century is the result of cultural contact expressed by the mutual influence of architectural traditions of ethnic groups of representatives of Russia and Central Asian countries. The architecture of the dwelling on the territory of our republic in the middle and second half of the twentieth century as a whole has pronounced international features.

They are especially evident in the types of housing of the 20th century. In the 1920s and 1930s, there were changes not only in the political, but also in the economic and cultural appearance of our country. The main transformation in the economy of the republic was the industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, the settling of the nomadic population and urbanization. The following types of settlements are being formed:

- scattered on the basis of the former wintering grounds of the Kazakhs;
- cumulus buildings;
- linear and street layout, which were formed during the resettlement of the Slavic population.

During this period, the term "mazanki" appears. The terminological designation of the type of dwelling comes from the stage of its formation. The construction of this type of housing involves a stage designated by the verb "smear". The significance of this stage, which has become characterological, has given a terminological designation. All these types of dwellings were used in the steppe and forest-steppe, where clay is abundant, and there is almost no scaffolding. At the same

time, the types of mud huts are being clarified: adobe-block, adobe-cast and the actual mud hut in Kazakhstan, adobe-cast mud huts were built more. The clay was soaked and kneaded next to the future house. One or several pits were dug, in which the clay-sand mixture was mixed. Kneading could be carried out with the help of animals (horses, oxen) and special devices (cart wheels). The technology was divided into clay and clay granite. Glinolite is a technology of laying plastic clay in a formwork, in which straw already lies. Clay granite is a mixture of clay and straw with less water, also laid in the formwork. In both cases, the mixture is thoroughly compacted.

Semantics is characteristic of architectural terms, for example: a Christmas tree is a tile laying pattern, straw is a pipe of small diameter, cheek is the front and back planes of the arch. This method of term formation is a frequency in architectural terminology, along with borrowing. The most common languages for borrowing are Latin, French, German and Italian. For example, from the French: lobby – a large room in public buildings between the entrance and the public space, lawn – a plot of land with a specially created grassy cover, smoothly and short-cropped; from Latin: rostral columns - Lat. rostrum – beak, muzzle, dome – lat. cupula – barrel, tub, pavilion - lat. papilio – butterfly, moth, tent; from German: ramp – a gentle ascent connecting two levels of different heights without the use of steps. In the architectural Russian-language terminology of Kazakhstan, there is an active borrowing from the Turkic languages: Kosh - a nomadic military camp, a temporary camping yurt, a military detachment. Perhaps it is connected with the Mongolian word "hoshun" – detachment; adobe – straw (adobe buildings); yurt, yort - territory for nomadism, parking place, house; shatyr - tent or tent; barn - palace, house, dwelling, inn; tower - observation signal tower in the fortress, from the Turkic root "bash" is the head. Borrowing is a very productive way to replenish the terminology of the subject field "architecture". This is due to the globalization and integration of internal processes in the architecture itself.

Architectural terms are closely related to construction technology. The latter can define architectural designations [Entoni Uajt, 2007]. In this case, we are talking about architectural terms based on construction technologies: clay – from "pouring clay" into the frame, clay – from "beating clay": a stronger structure created by greater pressure on the material [Yarceva V.N., 1990]. The construction of a mud-brick house is carried out from a specially prepared adobe mixture. The solution is prepared from clay, sand, straw and water. But first of all it is necessary to find out the percentage of fat content of clay. To do this, you can give the clay for examination, or you can experimentally find out the fat content of the building material. Such housing was built on the principle of lifting and shifting formwork. This process was quite difficult and lengthy. It was necessary to prepare the mixture, install the formwork, lay the mixture with a layer-by-layer seal, wait for a set of structural strength, after which the formwork was removed, the scaffolding was placed, and everything was repeated from the beginning. The filling height at a time is 300-400 mm. Up to 20 people, or even more, could work on one house at the same time. Let's pay attention to the fact that the architectural terms of the early stages of construction are derived from common vocabulary, there is not a large percentage of borrowings in them, since these processes prevail in construction terminology: adobe mixture, lifting and shifting formwork, layer-by-layer compaction, podmost, pouring. Later, the constructive component of the semantics of the original construction terminology is generally metaphorized: construction scaffolding – construction trestles, for example.

At the beginning of the 20th century, in our country, in terms of architecture and planning, unified two- and three-room types of residential buildings were formed, the characteristic features of which are the linear arrangement of residential and utility rooms. Their spatial composition varied depending on the shape of the covering (flat, semi-gable or rafter roof), the presence of a porch or terrace. They were illuminated by glazed windows, which were often not limited to one-sided placement and were heated by new heating devices. Architectural terminology, starting from this period, acquires volume and broader spatial characteristics.

The above-mentioned principle of historicism is decisive in the characterization of architectural terminology denoting the concepts of home decoration.

One of the first concepts of the design of dwellings on the territory of our country is a petroglyph. Petroglyphs (scribbles or rock carvings) - embossed or painted images on a stone base (from others. Greek. πέτρος - stone and γλυφή - carving). The technique of petroglyphs can be sanding, embossing, as well as thin lines. Also, when characterizing petroglyphs, zigzags are noted: vertically arranged zigzags. Zigzag is the oldest ornamental motif, it was also characteristic of the Andronovo cultural and historical community, where it was reproduced both in its pure form and as part of a geometric ornament (shaded triangles, rhombuses, teeth, etc.). The term is due to the designation of the technique of execution. The most frequent basis is the shape, for example, the shape of the line. Petroglyphs become the basis of future ornaments in architecture. Ornamentation (from Lat. ornamentum - decoration) is a multi-valued term. Ornamentation in a broad sense is an art or a method of ornamentation (decoration). Ornamentation in fine art is the nature of an ornament and a set of ornamental elements in a style or work of fine art. The most common theme of petroglyphs is the theme of the mountain goat (argali).

The architectural design concept can also be based on tamga. Tamga in the studies of architects is terminologized and acts as a borrowed term. The two-syllable term Kazakh tamga is used in this generic designation. The masculine gender is fixed in this case through the concept of "sign". Tamga is a generic family sign, seal. As a rule, a descendant of a certain kind borrowed the tamga of his ancestor and added an additional element or modified it. Tamga often becomes the basis of the Kazakh ornament, which is actively used later in the design of buildings.

The Kazakh ornament in the form that has come down to us is the embodiment of real images, and the ornament in its forms captures the peculiarities and traditions of the way of life of its people, the level of technology and other living conditions. This, in fact, is already enough for the Kazakh ornament, as a means of architectural and artistic expression, to be widely used in modern construction. In some periods of historical development, folk ornament was widely used in everyday life and in monumental art, and in the second half of the XX century it received its highest flourishing in various areas of life, including architecture. It should be noted that many well-known Kazakhstani designers, architects carry out painstaking work on the study, collection, restoration and preservation of samples of ornaments from all regions of the country, each of which has its own characteristic feature and deserves separate study in relation to architecture. In the 1940s, interest in classical techniques and architectural forms revived: symmetry and the order system again triumphed in the layout of public buildings

The study of the symmetry of the ornament gave rise to individual researchers for new ways of studying - structural analysis of individual forms using mathematical methods. The fundamental feature in the study of the structure by individual researchers is the compositional structure of the ornament, for example, from the technical techniques of execution or materials. For example, architectural fragments, weapons, various signs and emblems can be used as ornamental motifs. A special kind of ornament (for example, girih) is represented by stylized inscriptions on architectural structures or in books. Of particular importance from the point of view of architectural terminology is the concept of an architectural fragment. An architectural fragment (Latin – excerpt) is a part of an architectural object (a remnant of a deceased or separately considered part of an existing one). Thus, the objects of study and images often become attics, portals of buildings, decorative design of window openings, balconies, stairs, etc. The terms architectural fragment and architectural detail are correlated. Architectural detail (French-detail) is an element of architectural plasticity of facades and interiors of buildings. Architectural details traditionally include rather small plastic elements – brackets, cornices, balusters, capitals of pilasters and columns, etc. Over time, the subject of studying and depicting objects in this direction has expanded somewhat and often includes elements of buildings that can be more attributed to architectural fragments.

Thus, we see that architectural ornamentation in terms of content carries national specifics. In characterological terms, it is a detail or fragment of the architectural design of the facade, interior,

exterior, balcony, attic. Terms related to the class of architectural solutions are borrowed. One of the founders of Kazakh architecture was M.P.Pavlov [Pavlov M.P., 1983]. M.P.Pavlov created a large number of works. These buildings are constantly analyzed in scientific and methodological research. His idea of reviving the active use of classical forms is interestingly interpreted in the modern architecture of Kazakhstan.

Architect M.P.Pavlov was the author, for example, of the House of Scientists in Almaty. Its architectural characteristics are interesting from the point of view of terminology. The architect sought to preserve and consolidate the national color, actively included ornamentation. The House of Scientists on Kurmangazy Street in Almaty was designed as a symmetrical extension to the building of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, partially reproducing the second stage of construction conceived in the late 1940s. The joint of the buildings is carried out through a pavilion with a rectangular through passage. Above this opening is placed a large ornamented medallion (fr. médaillon), and the frame is a complex-profile ornamented archivolt (from the Latin "arcus volutus" - "framing arc"; the outer frame of an arched opening, usually protruding from the wall plane or decorated with sculptural decor. This architectural element enhances the arched arch).

With the details of the building of the late 1950s, the capitals and the decoration of the pilasters, the cornice, the arched wall arcades (from the French arcade - a series of arches of the same shape and size, resting on columns or on rectangular or square pillars - abutments) coincide. Simplified portal framing (lat. porta - door, gate - an architecturally designed main entrance of a large structure, usually having a large-scale frame with detailed ornamentation) of doors in side risalites (from Italian. risalita - "ledge" - a part of the building that protrudes beyond the main line of the facade and goes to the entire height of the building), there is no figured portal gable and cartouche (fr. Cartouche (bundle, bag) - in architecture and decorative art: a motif in the form of a half-open, often with torn or incised edges of a roll of paper, scroll) above him. In the middle risalite, the windows are combined into vertical stained glass windows ((French vitrage). A large stained glass window is placed in a pointed arched niche, in the simplified archivolt of which round wall columns with tulip - like capitals are added (from it. capitello (head) - the crowning part of the column or pilasters). There are also no cartouches on the pylons (from the Greek. πυλών "gate, entrance"), and three-stage niches are made on the frieze (from it. nicchio - shell).

Borrowing foreign-language terms is a special way of replenishing vocabulary, markedly different from using the means of the native language [Ahmanova O.S., 1989: P.157]. Borrowing should be understood as "referring to the lexical fund of other languages to express new concepts, further differentiate existing ones and designate previously unknown objects" [Ahmanova O.S., 1989: P.64].

The study of architectural design terms revealed borrowings of terms from the French language. According to the proposed classification of S.V.Grinev by external signs, French borrowings of this terminology can be divided into the following categories: 1) phonetic, 2) graphic, morphological, 3) word-formation.

Under the phonetic signs of borrowings, it is customary to understand such features of the sound appearance of words that are unusual for the receiving language: for example, the pronunciation of ch in terms of mouchette is a mouchette (a developed frame Gothic ornament, with a circular construction of all elements); chevron molding is a zigzag pattern molding; cartouche is an ornament in the form of a scroll [Grinev S.V., 1993: P.159].

Word-forming signs can be understood as the presence and formation of complex words: fleur-de-lis - lily (ornament); bas-relief – bas-relief; abat-jour - visor (buildings); the presence of the suffix - ette in terms of baguette - baguette, astragalus; lunette - round window in the roof, tympanum; palmette - palmette, an ornament in the form of stylized palm leaves.

Frequent borrowings in the field of architecture from the French language include the terms attic - attic, balustrade - balustrade, dome - dome, facade - facade, festoon - festoon, fronton - pediment,

niche - niche, bas-relief – bas-relief, Baroque - Baroque, Romanesque - Romanesque style, a la gothic - in Gothic style, a la modern - in the Art Nouveau style.

The most important classification is based on the nature of the borrowed material and looks like this: material borrowing, costing, mixed borrowing. The first type is material borrowing, which involves borrowing the material form of a foreign-language term and is divided into three varieties [Grinev S.V., 1993; Seidakeimetova Z., 2021].

Conclusion

Thus, in the semantic method, terms are formed by changing the meaning of words that previously existed in the language and giving it a new meaning. Terms denoting types of housing are introduced by narrowing the semantics. The construction process does not include only one component. The commonly used meaning, which became the basis of the term, is only characterological.

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Архитектурадағы терминдердің қалыптастыру мәселесі туралы

*¹Ж.С.Акишева, ²З.К.Сейдахметова

¹Қ.И.Сатпаев атындағы Қазақ ұлттық зерттеу техникалық университеті (Алматы, Қазақстан)

²академик Е.А.Бөкетов атындағы Қарағанды университеті (Қарағанды, Қазақстан)

Аңдатпа

Мақалада сәулет өнеріндегі терминжасам тәсілдеріне ерекше көңіл бөлінген. Авторлар семантикалық әдіспен терминдердің тілде бұрын болған сөздердің мағынасын өзгерту, оған жаңа мағына беру арқылы жасалатынын атап көрсетеді. Терминжасамның семантикалық әдісі мағынаның кеңеюі мен тарылуын қамтиды. Мақалада мұндай терминдердің мағыналық ауысулар нәтижесінде пайда болатыны көрсетілген. Бұл ығысулар ескі және жаңа мағыналардың сәйкессіздігін тудырады және жаңа ұғымдарды атайды. Басқа тілден келген сөздерді авторлар «Сәулет» пәндік саласының терминологиясын толықтырудың тағы бір өнімді тәсілі ретінде анықтайды. Сәулет терминдерін алудың ең көп таралған тілдері - латын, француз, неміс және итальян тілдері. Қазақстанның архитектуралық орыстілді терминологиясында түркі тілдерінен белсенді түрде алу көрсетілген. Терминжасамның бұл әдісінің маңызы жаһанданумен және сәулеттің өзінде ішкі процестерді біріктірумен байланысты.

Түйін сөздер: термин, сәулет, семантикалық жол, алымдар, архитектуралық терминология.

К вопросу о терминологическом образовании в архитектуре

**¹Ж.С.Акишева, ²З.К.Сейдахметова*

*¹Казахский национальный исследовательский технический университет имени К.И.Сатпаева
(Алматы, Қазақстан)*

²Карагандинский университет имени академика Е.А.Букетова (Караганда, Казахстан)

Аннотация

В статье обращается особое внимание на способы терминологического образования в архитектуре. Авторы подчеркивают, что при семантическом способе термины образуются путем изменения значения ранее существовавших в языке слов с приданием ему нового значения. Семантический способ терминологического образования включает в себя расширение и сужение значения. Статья показывает, что такие термины появляются в результате семантических сдвигов. Данные сдвиги вызывают несоответствие между старыми и новыми значениями и называют новые понятия.

Займствование определяется авторами как еще один продуктивный способ пополнения терминологии предметного поля «Архитектура». В качестве наиболее распространенных для заимствования архитектурных терминов языков названы латинский, французский, немецкий и итальянский языки. В архитектурной русскоязычной терминологии Казахстана представлено активное заимствование из тюркских языков. Значение этого способа терминологического образования связано это с глобализацией и интеграцией внутренних процессов в самой архитектуре.

Ключевые слова: термин, архитектура, семантический способ, заимствования, архитектурная терминология.

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