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LINGUISTIC INTERFERENCE IN KAZAKH TERMS

This paper offers a contrastive analysis of terminological units with special reference to the interaction between the contacting languages in the current Kazakh Terminology. The research interest lies on such a linguistic phenomenon as interference that is likely to appear in language contacts. The aim of the study is to approach the process of linguistic interference in the current Kazakh terms under the influence of English and Russian. Terminological units undergo contrastive and definition analyses to define the differential features of interference. We aim to find the errors at the semantical level, at the communication level, locking in the language and perception. The synopsis of Kazakh terminology is presented in this cross linguistic study.

Keywords: linguistic interference, terminology, terms, Kazakh, English, Russian.

1. Introduction

The daily interaction of contacting languages generates the cases of language changes in general and in terminology in particular. Until now, terminology has been generally reticent about using linguistic models to analyze the semantics of terminological units (Faber 2012: 6). However, due to a contemporary growing interest in language interaction, Terminology as a study of specialized language, attempts to analyze the terms from various perspectives. Currently terms reflect any influence on the language due to extra and intra linguistic factors. This interaction leads to the influence where the languages are likely to with interfere each other making changes to language representation.

Hence, we aim to analyze the specialized knowledge concepts for the description and organization of terminological information with a growing focus on changes in terms' perception, and usage due to the language interaction.

The article focuses on several problems. Unfolds as follows. Part 2 "Terminology work in focus of Kazakhstani Linguistics" provides a summary of the research in the field of domestic terminology. It unfolds, the current state of specialized language acquisition. Part 3 "Interference as a linguistic challenge in a multilingual environment" points out the role of the linguistic event and provides the terminological domains. Every subject field provides terminological units as examples. In this part the terms featuring linguistic interference undergo contrastive and definition analyses. Section "Conclusion" concludes.

2. Terminology work in focus of Kazakhstani Linguistics

The study of terminology in the Kazakh language began to form in the 19th c. and developed gradually, creating a terminological fund of Kazakh terms. The first attempts to introduce the use of specialized terms were carried out by Abai Kunanbayev and Shakarim Kudaiberdiyev who introduced philosophical terms in their works; later Shokan Ualikhanov introduces geographical terms. However, Akhmet Baitursynov is considered to be the Father of Kazakh terminology as linguistic and literary terms were first developed by him. He also specified the initial principles of terminology work in 1924. The first principle stated that fully corresponding Kazakh words should be used as terms. Secondly, in case there was no relevant word, the terms from a language related to Kazakh, had to be used. Thirdly, commonly used world terms could be adjusted but following the Kazakh language criteria. Finally, all non-Kazakh words were to undergo the phonetic rules according to Kazakh (Baitursynov 2017). In addition, Khalel Dosmukhamedov created terms in the field of medicine and biology, Zhumakhan Kuderin – for the field of botany, Eldes Omarov – for the sphere of physics and geometry, Magzhan Zhumabayev introduced terms for pedagogical studies, Zhusupbek Aimauytov – for the study of psychology, and Kanysh Satpayev for the study of algebra. These outstanding scientists have proved that Kazakh can offer original terms to denote various phenomena (Akhmetbekova 2014:14). Thus, the end of the 19th c. and the beginning of the 20th c. is marked as a period of linguistic enrichment and development in a variety of disciplines, the result of which is the emergence of new names, phrases in the Kazakh language.

Following this, a great increase in the volume of information load, a significant expansion of the social functions of the language in the post-revolutionary period brought to life an extraordinary activation and strengthening of the terminological potency of the language. The organization of a wide network of educational institutions, cultural and educational work, literacy, the opening of new public places, theatres, radio publishers, administrative and legal institutions that keep record in their native language, the preparation of textbooks and training manuals in all branches of science, culture, and knowledge – all this has enriched the Kazakh language with new terms and terminological word-combinations (Aitbaiuly 2014: 139). Therefore, all these activities contributed to the introduction of a significant terminological fund of the Kazakh language.

It should be noted that over 150 terminological dictionaries were published in the 40s-90s. The published dictionaries made positive contribution to the formation of national terminology. However, Kazakh terminology began to lose its national character during the Soviet era. Russian and foreign terms were used in Kazakh terminology without a critical approach, the main principles of introducing and using Kazakh terminology were ignored, so most terminological dictionaries published during this period were developed on the basis of borrowed terms. As a result, the share of Kazakh words in the terminology system turned out to be extremely low.

After gaining independence, the national terminology began to develop rapidly in Kazakhstan. In connection with giving the Kazakh language the status of the state language, its social significance increased. New opportunities opened up for the revival of the national specifics of Kazakh terminology. Successful Kazakh equivalents were selected for dozens of former foreign language terms. The total number of dictionaries on various branches of science published over the years of independence has exceeded one hundred (Bisengali 2017: 97).

A valuable contribution to the development of Kazakh terminological science is the 31-volume of Kazakh terminology, which was awarded the state prize. Bilingual and multilingual explanatory dictionaries of industry terms were published. The ordering, systematization and development of national terminology are of particular importance in the development of social functions of the state language, expanding the scope of its application (Baitursynov 2017).

Currently, processes like globalization are regarded as challenges for the Kazakh terminology. Solutions for such problems are offered in the frame of the anthropocentric paradigm of the research of Abduali Kaidar, Ismet Kenesbayev, Omirzak Aitbayuly, Sherubai Kurmanbayuly and others. In comparison with the past outcomes, present term formation process in Kazakh is characterized with eleven principles proposed by Abduali Kaidar in 1993. Among them are the state language policy, terminology use, native language preference, borrowing words from languages related to Kazakh, international terms usage, Russian borrowings, shortenings, appropriateness, differentiation, linguistic balance, appropriate spelling (Aitbaiuly 2014: 145).

Sherubai Kurmanbayuly, the author of twenty books on the terminology of the Kazakh language, confirms that term-making is quite a complex process and considers it a truly jewelry work – to give an accurate verbal definition of any phenomenon, object, to achieve harmony of a sign and a concept, so that as a result a new lexeme comes into use and is accepted by native speakers. Otherwise, the word is doomed. The ongoing work in the field of terminology will further expand the horizons of the state language in the scientific field (Zhikeeva 2017: 38). Under Kurmanbayuly's initiative and guiding there is an online terminology database called Termincom.kz where discussions on term formation, linguistic and terminology events are regularly held.

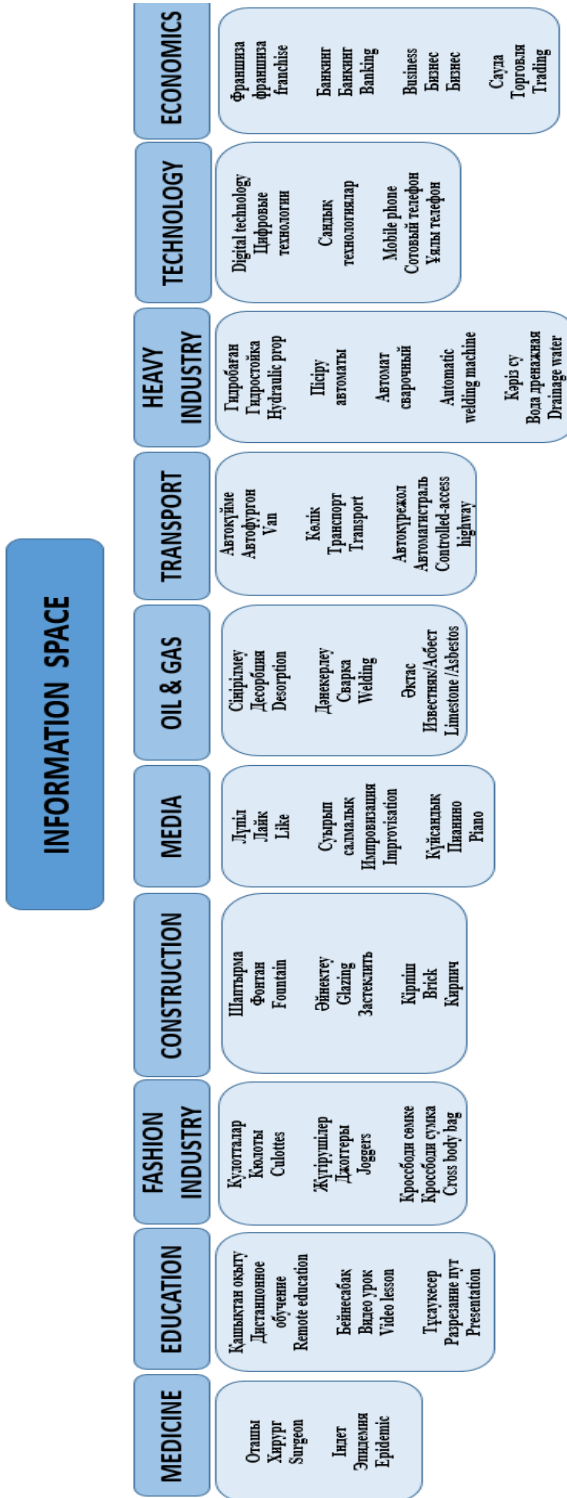
Overall, Kazakh terminology has emerged recently and developed gradually, being influenced by the extralinguistic factors. There was a period of creation of proper Kazakh equivalents to terms, so it contributes to the identification of names, concepts and interpretations of national concepts. The further stages brought international terms and names borrowed from the Russian language, period of introducing of Kazakh equivalents of many international or Russian terms. Currently, due to the process of globalization the Kazakh language tends to borrow a number of words from English. All these numerous loans may lead to the misinterpretation of the Kazakh terms, miscommunication and mistakes at all language levels.

3. Interference as a linguistic challenge in a multilingual environment

Currently, due to the policy of trilingualism in Kazakhstan, where the Kazakh, Russian, and English languages interact and influence each other, such a language phenomenon as linguistic interference has become a topic of debate and research interest in the country. The issue finds its reflection in the theoretical framework called the School of Language Contacts. Avram Karlinsky developed the dialing analysis method aimed to model the speech of a bilingual by predicting and experimentally checking the speech interference (Karlinsky 2011: 55). His follower Nelli Pak has investigated the processes of speech interference, integration, and the convergent development of languages (Narozhnaya 2018: 108). According to Marita Abazova (2019: 127), interference reveals in cases of deviation from the norm in a bilingual speech of L2 under the influence of L1 on the phonological, grammatical, and lexical levels of the language due to language contact.

Interference occurs in terminology as well as terms reflect any influence on the language due to extra and intra linguistic factors. Following the national principles for term formation, the domestic terminologists take also the guidelines by The Terminology Coordination Unit into account. Among them are transparency implying that term's meaning is visible in its morphology, and preference for native language stating that native language expressions should be given preference over direct loans. Considering two opposite directions – transparency and preference for native language – we argue that these terminology principles are likely to lead to linguistic interference; for example, in Eng. *internet* and its Kazakh equivalent *ғаламтор* (*galamtor*). According to the principle of transparency, the meaning of *internet* is visible in its morphology, while *ғаламтор* is likely to be given the preference over the loan. Following a Large one-volume Explanatory Dictionary (<https://tilmedia.kz/>) *ғаламтор* has the following definition as *бір-бірімен ақпарат алмасатын көптеген компьютерлік желілер мен компьютерлерді біріктіретін жалпы әлемдік ақпараттық желі; интернет* (Eng. *a global information network that combines many computer networks and computers that exchange information with each other; the internet*). Thus, the interaction of the two language systems produces interference that leads to possible errors in term usage.

Therefore, searching for the terms in current Kazakh information space we have pointed out some domains to provide us with the terms that feature linguistic interference. Pic.1 presents the domains such as construction, industry, technology, education, medicine, media and others with the specialized terms in three languages: Kazakh, Russian, and English. Terms like *Автоұшығыш - Автопилот – Autopilot*, *Күйсандық – Пианино – Piano*, *Лүпіл – Лайк – Like*, *Қылтима – Балкон – Balcony* have been debated not only in the Kazakh scientific community, but among journalists, constructors, politicians for the reason of the misinterpretation and as a result – an error in communication. The terms show linguistic interference at different language level.



Picture 1. Terms featuring the linguistic interference in various domains

3.1. Terminology combinations in Kazakh, Russian and English

A terms trilingual combination Kaz. қылтима (*kyltima*) – Ru. Балкон (*bal-kon*) – *balcony* serves to show that an inappropriate term usage is likely to lead to communication errors. More specifically, a term of construction domain might cause the error in interpretation and communication is Kaz. қылтима. The reason for this is following, En. *balcony* and Ru. *балкон* were translated into Kazakh as *kyltima* by Russian-Kazakh Dictionary. However, some other dictionaries define the term differently. For example, a large one-volume explanatory dictionary “Kazakh dictionary” provides the following definition of Kaz. қылтима as *қылт ету қалғыш* (En. *bristly shank*). However, a Large Russian-Kazakh and Kazakh-Russian dictionary states қылтима as *to draw, to sneak a peek*. Thus, given definitions show that the term’s translations differ from its meaning that is likely to lead to misinterpretation. The situation has been changed due to debates in the Kazakh scientific community and currently the Kazakh translation of En. *balcony* is a Kazakh calque *балкон*.

Following the definition by Merriam-Webster, *balcony is a platform that projects from the wall of a building and is enclosed by a parapet or railing* Cambridge English Dictionary proposes *balcony as an area with a wall or bars around it that is joined to the outside wall of a building on an upper level*. Otherwise, a Large one-volume Explanatory Dictionary «Kazakh dictionary» defines balcony as Kaz. үйлердің қабырғасынан сыртқа шығарылған, бетоннан немесе басқа қатты заттан жасалған, қоршаулы, шағын орынжай (En. *enclosed, small room made of concrete or other solid material, removed from the walls of houses*). In this respect, it is clearly seen that the meanings of Kazakh and English terms coincide making the Kazakh *балкон* (*balcon*) a better translation rather than Kaz. қылтима. In this case we would find intralingual interference at the level of semantics when incorrect interpretation can lead to errors and inadequate perception of the term in communication in Kazakh society.

The image shows three screenshots of Wikipedia pages: Russian (https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Балкон), English (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balcony), and Kazakh (http://szd.kz/yVamxk). Below the screenshots is a diagram: «balcony» = «балкон» ≠ «қылтима». The Kazakh page includes a definition of 'балкон' as a platform projecting from a wall, supported by columns or brackets, and enclosed with a balustrade. It also lists two types: I. обидчивый (jealous) and II. неупотр. балкон (unusable balcony).

Picture 2. The meanings of the terms: Eng. *balcony*, Ru. *балкон*, Kaz. *қылтима*

The given picture gives a comparative view on the terms Eng. balcony, Ru. Балкон and Kaz. қылтима intending to present a concept of the construction domain. Therefore, Russian uses a calque of this term, however Kazakh firstly tried to use the translation that appeared not to be appropriate then the Russian calque has become in use.

Additional example of misinterpretation is another construction term in Kazakh – *шантырма* (*shaptyрма*). It is a calque of the English term *fountain* that means *a stream of water that is forced up into the air through a small hole, especially for decorative effect, or the structure in a lake or pool from which this flows* according to Cambridge English Dictionary. The calque has created much discussion about appropriateness of the usage of this term due to irrelevant translation. Following a Large one-volume Explanatory Dictionary «Kazakh Dictionary» *шантырма* is defined as *жылым аудың екі жағына тағылған ұзын кендір арқан* (En. *a long rope tied to the back of the wagon*). So, it does not reveal the meaning of the concept appropriately. That is why Kaz. *субұрқақ* (*suburkak*) is used instead of *шантырма*. So, Kazakh Dictionary defines *субұрқақ* as *қысым күшімен құбырдан, түтіктен не басқа бір көзден жоғары атқы-лайтын сұйықтық шапшымасы* (En. *fluid flow from a pipe, tube, or other source by pressure*), that conveys the relevance in the recipient language. This term is likely to be a considerable example of intralingual interference, where the inner rules and the order within the language bring the changes into interpretation and term usage.

Here are some other arguments to prove language interaction in a multilingual environment where the terms even possessing official translations in Kazakh, are used inappropriately in the context.

For example, English *hippo* has the official Kazakh translation *сусиыр* (*susiыр*). It should be mentioned that in Kazakh it is a two-part word consisting of Kaz. *су* that means Eng. *water* and Kaz. *сиыр* that means Eng. *cow*. Consequently, the direct meaning is *water cow* that differs from the meaning of hippopotamus. According to Kaliev Baiynkol. Defining dictionary of the Kazakh language *сусиыр* is defined as Kaz. *тропикалық жерлерде, Африкада кездесетін хайуан, бегемот* (Eng. *an animal found in tropical areas, in Africa, hippopotamus*). Cambridge Dictionary specifies it as *a very large animal with a thick skin that lives near water in parts of Africa*.

- (1) **Сусиырлар** – африкалық жұп тұяқты сүтқоректі жануарлар. **Сусиырлардың** екі түрі белгілі, олар – ергежейлі **сусиыр** және өзен **сусиыры** немесе кәдімгі **сусиыр**. <https://tilalemi.kz/books/7371.pdf>

In some sources, the Russian calque *бегемот* is used that represents language interference on the Kazakh language. However, all three variants are likely to present the corresponding term to this animal in Kazakh.

- (2) Кенияда **бегемот** азиялық саяхатшыны талап өлтірді. Бұл туралы Би-би-си хабарлайды. 66 жастағы саяхатшы досымен бірге Найробиден 90

шақырым жердегі табиғи қорыққа барып, Найваша көлін тамашаламақ болған. <https://www.ktk.kz/kz/newsfeed/article/2018/08/13/101007/>

- (3) *Гипнода жыныстық диморфизм бар. Еркектердің салмағы, әдетте, әйелдердің салмағынан асады (шамамен 200 кг), бірақ бірнеше мың килограмға дейін өседі* <https://massaget.kz/layfstayl/bilim/zharatylystanu/11699/>

Thus, in the presented Kazakh context three terms are used frequently to express one concept.

Let us take into consideration another trilingual combination of terms that is Kaz. *асқарпаз* (*askarpaz*) – Ru. *альпинист* (*alpinist*) – Eng. *mountain climber*. Instead of Kazakh *асқарпаз*, its Russian translation *альпинист* is possible to be used in communication. According to Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh language *асқарпаз* is Kaz. *альпинизммен айналысатын спортшы* (Eng. *Mountaineering athlete*). Although, Kazakh dictionaries and Termincom.kz offer its official translation, the term is interfered with the Russian variant – *альпинист*. The Ozhegov's Explanatory Dictionary gives the same definition that is Rus. *an athlete engaged in mountaineering, a mountain climber*. So, the meaning in two languages agree with each other.

- (4) *Асқарпаз – жаңа. поэт. Альпинизммен айналысатын спортшы [Mountaineering athlete]*

(the definition from <http://kaz.slovopedia.com/146/53392/1499059.html>)

- (5) *Альпинистерді құтқару шарасы жалғасуда*

<https://khabar.kz/kk/news/item/114845-alpinisterdi-t-arusharasy-zhal-asuda>

In addition, the Kazakh term *сандық* (*sandyk*) is an English equivalent of *digital*. In accordance with Merriam-Webster Dictionary *digital* means 1. *relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the methods or principles of electronics*, 2. *composed of data in the form of especially binary digits*, 3. *providing a readout in numerical digits*. In Kazakh in order to correspond this meaning two terms can be used – *сандық* and *цифрлық*. *Сандық* is a calque of the English *digital*, while *цифрлық* (*tsyfrlyk*) is a transliteration of the Russian *цифровой* (*tsifrovoy*). These two variants are met in the information space and can coexist. Meanwhile a Large one-volume Explanatory Dictionary supplies the term *сандық* with the four meanings as a noun, like 1. *Киім-кешек, үй тұрмысына қажет заттар салуға арналған, сырты әртүрлі бояумен сырланып, айшықты қаңыл-тырмен өрнектеліп, өрнекті сүйекпен қапталға, ағаштан я темірден жасалған, екі бүйірінде тұтқасы, құлыпты қақпағы бар топсалы текше түріндегі үй жиһазы*. 2. *Жыр қазынасы, өнер қазынасы*. 3. *Дүние, мүлік, жиган-терген*. 4. *Ақыл, ой қазынасы (1. home furniture in the form of a hinged cube with a handle on both sides, a lid with a lock, the outside is painted with various colors, embossed with stylized tinsel, lined with patterned bone, made of wood or iron. 2. A piece of poetry or art. 3. property, possessions. 4. Mind, treasure of thought)*. In addi-

tion, the Dictionary defines it as an adjective proposing its meaning as Eng. *санға қатысты, санмен байланысты* (Eng. relative to a number, related to a number). Thus, there might likely appear communication challenges with this term at the semantical level.

3.2 Loans

The English borrowings deserve special attention in the revealing of linguistic interference. The terms mentioned above demonstrate language interaction at the level of their semantics. However, intralingual influence can be observed at other language levels such as phonetic, morphological, lexical (Weinreich 1979: 39, 60, 83). In our study, we would like to present terminological entries featuring lexical interference such as *franchise* – *франшиза* – *франшиза*, *banking* – *банкинг* – *банкинг*, *business* – *бизнес* – *бизнес*, *holding* – *холдинг* – *холдинг*. The Kazakh terminological entries are transliterated from both the English and Russian languages. The corresponding meanings coincide. For example, Merriam-Webster defines *business* as a *commercial or sometimes an industrial enterprise, while the Ozhegov's Explanatory Dictionary states самостоятельная предпринимательская деятельность; занятие, приносящее постоянный доход, прибыль* (Eng. *independent entrepreneurial activity; occupation that brings constant income, profit*). As well as above, according to a Large one-volume Explanatory Dictionary *Kaz. бизнес* means *пайда табуға арналған әрекеттің, экономикалық қызметтің түрі; жеке кәсіпкердің не фирманың іскерлік қызметі* (Kaz. *type of activity, economic activity intended for profit; business activity of an individual entrepreneur or firm*). Based on these definitions we claim that the three terms give an accurate verbal definition of the relevant notion, showing the coincidence of the sign and the concept.

Hence, mentioned above are instances of usage of the terms due to interfering influence on Kazakh. The daily interaction of contacting languages generates the cases of language changes in general and at the level of Terminology in particular. All interacting terms are taken from the current information space in Kazakhstan. Relying on these entries we consider that the source of linguistic interference can be the two spoken languages – the Russian language as we had been a member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for almost seventy years – and the English language being the international language of globalization. Graphically the linguistic interference among English, Russian, and Kazakh in the current information space may be presented as following, where there is a double impact on Kazakh.



Picture 3. *The authors' visualization of linguistic interference*

Thus, the proposed terminological entries in Kazakh, Russian, and English show the interlingual interaction that happen to bring the possible misuse, misinter-

pretation of the terms. The analyzed terms feature the linguistic interference in their semantics and at the lexical level.

4. Conclusion

Terminology in the Kazakh language has been formed recently and due to extra linguistic factors and the rapid speed of globalization the Kazakh term fund currently is being in process of constant formation. Domestic terminologists follow the national guidelines in term formation putting the principles of native language preference, international terms usage, appropriateness, and linguistic balance at the forefront. As performing in a multinational environment, the Kazakh language cannot but interact with the contacting languages – Russian and English. As a result, there appears the linguistic phenomenon called interference that in most cases can lead to miscommunication creating error at all language levels.

To fulfill our study on Kazakh terms we searched the current information space. Various subject fields can be distinguished such as construction, industry, technology, education, medicine, media and others. The domains supplied us with the terminological entries that show the influence of one language on another.

For example, the perception of some construction terms have led the changes into their usage. So, Kaz. қылтима (*kyltima*) meaning balcony at first, after much scientific debates appeared to stop being in use to mean balcony in Kazakh, instead the Russian calque term балкон (*balkon*) is in current use to define an enclosed, small room made of concrete or other solid material, removed from the walls of houses. The linguistic situation with this term demonstrates the intralingual interaction, where inadequate translation might lead to misinterpretation and challenges in communication, where the concept was separate from its linguistic designation.

Linguistic interference is seen in the terms that are borrowed from English through Russian such as *business, holding*. The one of the sources of linguistic interference is the Russian language as a result of cultural interaction. Many Kazakh terms have been formed under the influence of the Russian language by historical background. Added to this, the great linguistic impact comes from English as it is the international language of globalization, scientific, cultural, political, economic interaction. Loans have become an essential part of Kazakh terminology unit. So, specialized knowledge transition starts from English, then goes through Russian and finally emerges in a Kazakh term.

Thus, the aim of the paper has been to analyse the language interaction in Kazakh terms of different domains taken from the current information space. More specifically, we presented: 1. historical background of Kazakh terminology work and its current state; 2. Kazakh terminological domains with the entries influenced by other languages; 3. Contrastive analyses of terms with presenting the differential features of linguistic interference in them.

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