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## **SEMANTIC DERIVATION OF APPLIED GEOMETRY TERMS IN KAZAKH LANGUAGE**

*This article considers the semantic derivation of applied geometry terms in Kazakh language. The actuality of the topic is conditioned by the fact that in spite of rather extensive research in the field of semantic derivation of both lexicon in general and terms of various sciences, the problem of semantic derivation in the sphere of terms of applied geometry in Kazakh language has not been*

*devoted to special works. The aim of our research is to study the terms-metaphors of applied geometry in terms of semantic derivation, to determine the change in the scope of meaning of applied geometry terms depending on their transition from the common language to the branch terminology, and vice versa the transition of terms into the common language.*

*The article defines the term «semantic derivation» and briefly describes the history of the development of this phenomenon in linguistics. Special attention is paid to the modern consideration of the issue of semantic derivation from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. The perspective of this study lies in the fact that these metaphorical terms are able to express the connection between the language of the nation and the language of science by means of certain images and associations that are inherent of metaphor. As a result of research in this area, it was concluded that semantic derivation is the volume of the most productive way of word formation in the field of applied geometry terms. Cognitive approach to semantic derivation of applied geometry terms, which is based on the idea that the human conceptual system is metaphorical in its essence and is reflected not only in language, but also in thinking processes.*

*Key words: semantic derivation, terms of applied geometry, terms-metaphors, modification of meanings.*

## MAIN PROVISIONS

As it is known, the language of science as a "living organism" is in continuous movement, constantly changing and improving, which leads to the emergence of new words and expressions, concepts and categories, terms and term combinations. Science is fundamentally a process of intellectual inquiry through research. «Each step of this research is fixed in terms, which are the product of human mental activity». The development of science, accompanied by the emergence of new concepts, requires the use of new linguistic resources for their terminological fixation. A term, being the most informative unit of natural language, fixes scientific and technical knowledge presented as a system of concepts. Thus, it makes it a key element in the functioning of language of science [1,154].

Due to scientific and technological progress, political processes, increased interest of society in technical sciences and other factors, at present the terminology of technical science is one of the areas where the process of term formation is most active. In this regard, the cognitive approach is effectively used in modern terminology to study the functional and semantic specificity of terms. This method allows us to comprehend and interpret the elements of human experience and knowledge that are reflected in the semantics of a terminological unit in the process of its creation. We believe that the study of the semantics of terms and the organization of term systems from the point of view of the cognitive approach will complement and deepen existing research in this area.

The main method of verbal actualization of the scientific picture of the world and world science in general is semantic derivation of terms.

Although the concept of «semantic derivation» is a relatively new concept, interest in how the meaning of words changes over time has been around for quite some time. Currently, a lot of research is devoted to semantic derivation from the point of view of various schools of linguistics. For instance, the functional aspects of semantic derivation processes in terminology have been explored by scholars such as I.N. Fomina [2], Y.G. Zakharova [4], A.G. Anisimova [7], D.I. Novoseletskaia [8] and others. The issues of semantic derivation from the perspective of cognitive linguistics have been investigated by, T.N. Parkhomenko [5], I.O. Krayevskaya [6], M. Black [9]. In domestic linguistics, the issues of semantic derivation, namely the process of metaphorization in scientific cognition, metaphorical modelling in scientific recognition were investigated by scientists such as G.B. Shoibekova [3], A. J. Zhaparova [11], S. Alisjan [12]. Most linguists are (M. Black, I.N. Fomina, A.G. Anisimova, I.O. Krayevskaya, S. Alisjan, G.B. Shoibekova and others) are of the opinion that semantic derivation is considered as a process of knowledge transfer, a tool of human cognitive activity.

## INTRODUCTION

This article considers the semantic derivation of applied geometry terms, namely metaphorization and the study of terms-metaphors, widely represented in its various spheres and firmly rooted in the terminology of the Kazakh language.

The relevance of the topic is determined by the cognitive approach to the semantic derivation of terms in applied geometry. This approach is based on the idea that the human conceptual system is inherently metaphorical and is manifested not only in language, but also in thought processes.

The study of semantic derivation by linguists encompasses various aspects of research. For instance, the role of semantic derivation in semasiology, the connection with lexical-semantic variation and polysemy, the reasons for the emergence and types of semantic derivation, the possibility of its prediction, the regularity of semantic change, as well as its manifestation in different lexical semantic groups and terminologies were considered in the papers of scholars such as A. Potebnya (1862), G. Paul (1880) and others. Investigating semantic derivation in various terminological systems has become one of the key areas of research in the XX century [N.Y. Shabalina, 2007; T.N. Parkhomenko, 2012; M.V. Pimenova, 2012; S. Alisjan 2015; Y.G. Zakharova, 2022; and others]. The authors focus on such issues as peculiarities of semantic derivation in the sphere of terminology, their causes, types, terminologization of words from common language, semantic derivation of terminological system and the process of determinologization. It is necessary to note that the problem of semantic derivation in terms of applied geometry in the Kazakh language has not received a separate study, despite quite extensive studies of semantic derivation both in the lexicon as a whole and in terms of various sciences. At the same time, metaphorization as a way of formation of terminological units of applied geometry has not yet become the subject of a separate linguistic study in the Kazakh language, which prompted us to address this problem. Thus, the study of semantic derivation of applied geometry terms in the Kazakh language represents the richest material for research.

The main sources for this research paper were the following fundamental works, studies on the problems of categorisation and terminological derivation, which reveal definitions of derivation, cognitive mechanisms of terminological derivation and consider the role of different ways of derivation in the construction of terminological unit, which are considered in the papers of Pauline Rodet (2020), Krayevskaya I. Krayevskaya I. (2020), Fomina I. Fomina I. (2006), D. Novoseletskaia D. (2023), Temirova D. Temirova D. (2017), A. Anisimova A. (2019), Shoibekova G. Shoibekova G. (2019), Y. Zakharova Y. (2022), and others. Terms - metaphors of applied geometry were selected from books by scientists in this field such as J.M. Esmukhanov (2007), K.K. Konakbaev (2009), I.O. Moldekov (2018), J. Zhanabaev (2012), A.K. Baidabekov Baidabekov (2021), A.V. Pogorelov and others.

The aim of our research is to study the terms-metaphors of applied geometry in terms of semantic derivation, to determine the change in the scope of meaning of applied geometry terms depending on their transition from the common language to the branch terminology, as well as in the case of the reverse transition of terms into the common language.

The object of the study is the terms-metaphors of applied geometry in the Kazakh language.

The set goal implies the solution of the following tasks:

- to discuss modern approaches to the definition of «semantic derivation»;
- to identify terms and names of geometrical figures and concepts from thematic dictionaries, subjected to metaphorical transfer in the Kazakh language;
- to identify the main directions of semantic derivation in relation to the terms of applied geometry.
- to analyze the ways of formation of terms of applied geometry by metaphorization.
- to characterize the sphere-source of geometric metaphor;
- to define the functions of geometrical metaphor;
- to describe metaphorical models of applied geometry terms.

- to identify the productive way of formation of applied geometry terms;

The practical significance of this study is that it contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the terms of applied geometry, enabling us to consider not only the modern meanings of words, but also their origin and development. The results can be useful for specialists dealing with the issues of term formation, for the development of scientific and technical terminological dictionaries, teaching aids.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material of the study was metaphorical terms, selected by the method of continuous sampling, from the online dictionary of technical terms, technical terminological dictionary, mathematical encyclopedias, as well as from scientific works of famous scientists. Namely, books and glossaries on applied and descriptive geometry of famous scientists in this field such as J.M. Esmukhanov «Technikalyk syzba» («Technical drawing») 2007.136 p., K.K. Konakbaev «Syzba geometriya: okulyk» («Drawing geometry: textbook») 2009. 164p., I.O. Moldekov «Syzba geometriyasynyn teoriyalyk negizderi» (theoretical foundations of drawing geometry) 2020.104 p., J. Zhanabaev «Inzhenerlik graphika (syzba geometriya, mashina zhasau)» («Engineering graphics (drawing geometry, mechanical engineering)») 2012. 507 p.», A.K. Baidabekov «Syzba geometriya» («Drawing geometry») 2021. 540p., A.V. Pogorelov «Zhalpy bilim beretin mekteptin geometriya panin terendetip okytatyn 7-9 synyptaryna arnalgan okulyk» («A textbook for grades 7-9 of a general education school teaching geometry») 2007. 384 p.» and others.

The theoretical base is formed by the works of foreign and domestic linguists concerning the issues of semantic derivation (Black M., Pauline Rodet, Krayevskaya I., Novoseletskaya D., Fomina I., Anisimova A., Temirova D., Zhaparova A., Aliszhan S., Shoibekova G., and others).

The methodological basis of the study was: review of theoretical sources on the research problem, the method of continuous sampling (to identify metaphorical terms from thematic dictionaries on applied geometry), the descriptive method, the method of modelling and definitional analysis (method of analysis of dictionary definitions), the comparative method (to compare the types of metaphorical relations in Kazakh and English languages), the statistical method (to calculate the number of metaphorical terms in the Kazakh and English languages), the statistical method (to calculate the number of metaphorical relations in the Kazakh and English languages), the statistical method (to calculate the number of metaphorical terms in the Kazakh and English languages).

## RESULTS

The interest in researching the modification and development of the meaning of terms in science has existed for quite a long time. Investigations in the field of semantic derivation of terms in the XIX-XX centuries were conducted by many prominent linguists (A. Potebnya, 1862; G. Paul, 1880; E. Kurilovich, 1936; T. N. Parkhomenko, 2012; O. Kraevskaya, 2020 and others). This period is notable for the fact that the modification of word meaning was one of the central problems not only within semantics, but also within linguistics in general [2,13]. They developed various classifications of types of semantic changes, where much attention was paid to their causes, the main of which was psychological factors, namely, associative thinking of a person. Voluminous dictionaries reflecting the historical development of word meanings were created.

The term «derivation» was first used by Polish scientist E. Kurilovich in 1936 at the linguistic congress «Lexical Derivation and Syntactic Derivation». The scientist presented to the linguistic community his report «Syntactic Derivation», where he reveals the relationship between the lexical meaning and syntactic meaning of the word. By lexical meaning the author means, probably, the full meaning of a word, capable of creating a derivative word, capable of creating a new semantic connotation [3,12].

The term semantic «derivation» is used to name the process of semantic changes in diachrony (aims at describing its evolution history) and their result in synchrony (aims at describing a language

taken in a certain (e.g., modern) period of time). Semantic derivation is understood as relations of semantic derivation of two types: between different meanings of one word in synchronic polysemy and between lexico-semantic variants of a word in diachrony at different moments of its history [4, 22]. O. Demenchuk (2023) emphasizes in his research work «Lexical semantic derivation models revisited» that semantic derivation is one of the aspects which reveals the dynamic nature of linguistic item. As a dynamic phenomenon, semantic derivation is considered in terms of semantic shift models. They represent the strategies of a linguistic item's semantic development in both diachronic and synchronic aspects. In the opinion of the scientist semantic modelling allows to reveal not only the conceptual essences underlying the content of linguistic item, but also those areas of language cognition that reflect the national worldview, peculiarities of ethnic mentality, characteristics of cognitive abilities of representatives in different language communities. [5, 16] Hence, semantic derivation refers to both the process and the result of semantic transitions, which indicates its applicability both in synchronicity and diachrony, pointing to the derivation of lexical units without specifying their nature. In addition, semantic derivation can be understood as the formation of new words from one initial word, following metaphorical and metonymic models with multiple phenomena of generalization and specialization. In the semantic development of a word and a uniform change in its semantic structure, a new meaning is formed according to a certain model.

The study of semantic derivation in term formation has established the process of terminology as one of the most organic ways of replenishing term systems with non-borrowed units. Semantic derivation creates new meanings by modifying the semantics of a word and includes a number of semantic transformations, such as expansion, narrowing, metaphorical and metonymic transfers. [6, 39-40]. Semantic derivation involves the transition of words of the common language into the category of terms, which also gives rise to metaphorical terms. In the process of semantic derivation, the original frame belonging to the sphere of the common language is attracted to the sphere of science, resulting in the narrowing of the frame structure [6, 132].

According to A.G. Anisimova, one of the most productive ways of creating new words is lexico-semantic. This method consists in the fact that the word closest in meaning is borrowed from a commonly used language, and in term formation it is important to know what exactly its characteristic becomes the basis of the term: similarity of external features or functions, contiguity or analogy of concepts. The meaning of the term is then refined and/or narrowed. Thus, a term enters the lexical system of a given language and at the same time is a unit of language for specific purposes, realizing the principle of unity of expression and content [7, 90].

The study of derivation phenomena is directly related to cognition and further interpretation through terminological clusters, which allow us to observe changes, development and enrichment of language. In this phenomenon, people's social experience and knowledge about the world are fixed, which is directly related to cognitive processes in language. Accordingly, special linguistic means are involved in the processes of lexical-semantic transformations in language. The result is linguistic units modified in a certain way into derivative terms, thus consolidating human experience, fixed in linguistic forms [8, 2760]. Consequently, being important tools of cognitive processes, metaphorical and metonymic transfers participate in encoding the worldview synthesis of various scientific theories, and the use of transfers in term-systems testifies to the wide coverage not only of the metaphorical sphere of language, but also of the processes of thinking and culture. The conceptual system modified by coding means is a system of categorization processes, recognition and understanding of linguistic units reflecting knowledge and life experience of each person.

One of the first researchers who directly connected metaphor with scientific cognition was the American logician and philosopher Max Black (1990), the author of the terms «focus» and «frame». In his book «Models and Metaphors» M. Black highlights in metaphor the words used in their direct meaning («frame») and those that are used figuratively («focus»). Thus, «focus» assumes the connecting function of the two meanings on the basis of the similarity of associations generated by them [9,153].

Lakoff and Johnson state that «our conceptual system is largely metaphorical, the way we think, what we experience, and what we do every day is very much a matter of metaphor». Following this

assertion, which has significantly changed the way researchers perceive metaphor, metaphor is now seen as a means to make sense of the unknown. This is the result from a mapping between two domains (or concepts): a source domain and a target domain. Usually, the source domain corresponds to something familiar or already experienced [10, 3]. The metaphorical cognitive mechanism of semantic derivation implies that a given situation which cannot be seen in the strict sense is interpreted as being seen by «inner» or «mental» vision. The metaphorical mechanism transfers the meaning from the perceptive source domain to the mental target domain. [11, 268]

Metaphor is not only a linguistic unit, but also an element of thinking and is studied in the aspects of cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, linguacultural studies. In this case, metaphor is comprehensively analyzed in connection with personal and cultural-linguistic experience of a person, lexical-phraseological linguistic units of language with emotional-cultural connotations, cognition, consciousness [12,19].

Regarding the process of metaphorization in scientific cognition there is the following point of view: metaphor is the basic mechanism that lays the foundation of scientific thinking, the basic principle of scientific activity. The field of science as a whole, as well as individual fields are metaphorically modelled as virtual fields in nature. «A metaphor is a model of formulation and recognition. It is an important factor that directly affects the formation of new concepts by creating new concepts... » [13,134]. Expanding on this idea, it should be noted that the formation of metaphorical terminology in the lexical system of various scientific fields and disciplines is explained by the formation of the language of science under the influence of the native language. The presence of metaphorical terminology in the terminosystems of scientific knowledge is explained by the fact that science develops together with the people and their language. The language of science and native language are closely interrelated and cannot be excluded from each other. The scientific picture of the world is a universal system storing the achievements, knowledge of nations. For instance, common words of the Kazakh language, such as *kabyrga* (rib), *taban* (foot), *bet* (face), *saule* (ray) acquired the status of terms after they moved into the technical, namely into the field of applied geometry and received constant use in the latter to denote specific concepts, for example *kabyrga* (wall of a building, side of a figure), *taban* (base of a figure), *bet* (side, surface of the figure), *saule* (set of points on a line). The idea of the multifaceted spatial characteristics of the objective world expressed in the geometric metaphor is confirmed by these examples. When we need to name new objects and phenomena, we usually use our own empirical experience to compare different spatial features. Many objects and events cause us to associate with the shape and main features of geometric shapes. For example, in Kazakh we operate with such metaphors as «*сату нүктесі*» (point of sale), «*қатынас шеңбері*» (social circle), «*қаржы пирамида*» (financial pyramid). There is another example when Kazakh speakers understand and use figurative meanings of geometrical terms such as *perspective*, *prism*, *radius*, *analysis*. It should be noted that in English they do not have metaphorical transfer. This difference indicates that lexical systems of different languages are not identical. The concepts of the same objects and phenomena of reality in different languages do not always coincide. It means that in English we will not always be able to find the equivalent of Kazakh geometric metaphor. Taking into account the above-mentioned, we can assert that projection of reality into the semantics of any language depends on the anthropocentric factor and the specificity of a particular culture. These examples demonstrate the fact that there are many lexemes in the language, used both in common usage and as terms. Therefore, it is often not enough to know only the basic common meaning of a term. In order to understand the true meaning of a term-metaphor, one must have a certain background knowledge of culture. Despite its conventionality, a metaphor contains such a volume of information that allows it to fulfil the functions of a term. The number and variety of works devoted to the study of semantic derivation in its different aspects is enormous. We have listed only the main aspects that we believe will be studied in our research.

Semantic derivation, along with morphological and lexico-syntactic methods, is one of the main sources of term formation. There are several stages in the development of the process of terminologization of common language words. When studying the process of terminologization, it is customary to consider, first of all, the process of transformation a word of common literary language

into a term. In fact, the process of word development is often not limited to its transition from the sphere of general literary language to the terminological system. And after a word becomes a term, its semantics does not remain unchanged. The meaning of the word continues to evolve, new, refined definitions of the term appear, the old form is filled with new content due to the action of both linguistic and extra-linguistic factors [2,86]. First of all, among the sources "feeding" the terminological arsenal of applied geometry is the common vocabulary .

Table 1 below provides examples of metaphorization of commonly used vocabulary. This table clearly illustrates the process of changing the meaning of a commonly used word towards its (meaning) greater specialization and narrowing.

**Table 1 - Formation of terms of applied geometry based on metaphorization of commonly used terms**

The meaning of the word in Kazakh language system	The meaning of the word in English language system	The meaning of the term in the terminological system
<p><b>Nukte</b>                      1. <i>The punctuation mark</i> (.), separating sentences, as well as the sign used in abbreviated writing of words (for example: etc., i.e.); 2. <i>Graphic icon</i> (.) in algebra, musical notation, telegraph code, on geographical maps and plans, acting as a symbol for something;                      3. <i>Phys.</i> The temperature limit at which the transformation of a substance from one state of aggregation to another occurs. (<i>Boiling point. Melting point. Freezing point.</i>); [14]</p>	<p><b>Point</b>                      1. <i>a dot or tiny mark</i>; 2. <i>A specific place</i> in space, on the ground, or on the surface of the body, «a particular place or area» (<i>The highest point of a mountain range.</i>), (<i>point-of-delivery</i>); 3. <i>A moment</i> in the development, flow, course of something; 4. <i>Limit, level.</i> (<i>The hour of tide had arrived and the water had reached its highest point.</i>) 5. <i>an important or fundamental reason, aim, etc: the point of this exercise is to train new teachers.</i> etc. [15]</p>	<p>The term <b>point</b> is defined as the main figure on the plane  <b>a.</b> A dimensionless geometric object having no properties except location.  <b>b.</b> An element in a geometrically described set. [15]</p>
<p><b>Syzyk</b>                      1. <i>Demarcation line</i>;                      2. <i>dash; - line</i>;                      3. <i>wrinkles on the face</i> [14]</p>	<p><b>Line</b>                      1. <i>Narrow strip</i>, a line drawn on any surface from one point to another.                      2. <i>A line</i> (real or imaginary) <i>that defines the limit, boundary of something.</i> (Equator line. / Horizon line.)                      3. <i>Outline, contour of something.</i> (Observe the shoreline. / Clear lines of mountain peaks.)                      4. <i>The track, bed of a railroad or tramway.</i> (Streetcar line./The electric train is on the line as scheduled)  <i>A way of communication</i> (rail, water, air) linking two points. (The Astana - Almaty railroad line.) etc. [15]</p>	<p><b>Line</b> is the term used to describe the boundary of a surface that has only one dimension—length.  <b>a.</b> <i>Mathematics</i> A geometric figure formed by a point moving along a fixed direction and the reverse direction. [15]</p>
<p><b>Burysh</b>                      1. <i>Shape</i>; 2. <i>Part of the accommodation. Dwelling, shelter</i>; 3. <i>angle meter</i>(a tool,);4. <i>margin, side</i>;5. <i>Pepper</i>;[14]</p>	<p><b>Angle</b>                      1. <i>aspect, perspective, side</i> (of a problem, case);2. <i>angle meter</i>(a tool,);3. <i>viewpoints</i>;4. <i>degree</i>;5. <i>the figure</i>; [15]</p>	<p><b>Angle</b> is geometric plane at the intersection of two straight lines.                      «angle – the shape that is made where two straight lines join or cross each other» [14]</p>
<p><b>Shenber</b>                      1. <i>circle</i>; 2. <i>the circle of the barrel</i>;3. <i>circle of relationships</i>;4. <i>Area, sphere of some activity</i>;[14]</p>	<p><b>Circle</b>                      1. <i>group, circle</i> (of people);                      2. <i>sphere, area; a wide circle of interests</i>; 3. <i>circulation; cycle</i>;[15]</p>	<p><b>Circle</b> 1) a circle is a closed straight line, all points of which are located at the same distance from one internal point;                      2) a circle, which is a part of a plane limited by a circle. [14]</p>

## DISCUSSION

The examples provided in Table 1 will be examined to further clarify the concept. Commonly used word «**point**» (nukte) with the meanings «*Punctuation mark*», «*A certain place in space*», «*Graphic icon*», «*Limit, level*» as a result of metaphORIZATION has acquired in the terminological system of applied geometry specialized terminological meanings **1.** «*The basic figure in the plane*», **2.** «*dimensionless geometric object having no properties except location*». The empirical material has shown that the noun «**point**» in English has more than 20 meanings, and in Kazakh language 3. Among them the geometric meaning of the word «point» stands third: «**point** **3** (*geometry*) – thing that has position but no size, the place where two lines cross: *AB and CD intersect at (the point) P*. It follows from the definition that in geometry the word point is used both in the sense of «place in space» (from point A draw a line) and in the sense of «boundary, limit» (point of intersection). Many meanings served as the basis for the formation of metaphors. Their large number indicates that the concept of a *point* in Kazakh and English language is extremely clear and familiar in people's minds. Thus, using in a figurative sense, for example, «*point of view*», endowing this concept with different emotions «*boiling point*» (*reach boiling*) «*melting point*». The basis of metaphorical transfer in the phraseological unit «*point of view*» is the comparison of a certain opinion about something with the position of a geometric figure, a point in space (in geometry, a *point* is a place in space). The phraseological unit «*point of view*» (көз қарасы) (attitude, opinion), «*to make a point*» (нүкте қойу) (to finish some business) is interpreted not just as a special view of things, but, rather, a view from a new, different side. Depending on their location in space, a person sees a certain picture, one of the sides of the object.

In geometry, there is the concept of «*point of tangency*», which means the point at which two geometric figures touch. We assume that the reinterpretation of this geometric concept formed the basis of the phrase «*point of contact*». The metaphorical transfer in this phrase is based on the similarity of interests, line of conduct or opinion with the point of contact, the main feature of which "contact" is reinterpreted as the presence of interconnection, mutual understanding.

The noun *point* in English in one of its meanings is synonymous with the word *moment* (a moment: *at that point he left the room*), that is, it acquires a temporary meaning. From a geometric point of view, this is easy to explain, because time can be represented as a time axis or a segment consisting of many points.

Studying the examples with the «**Point**» source sphere, we have identified the main metaphorical models: *Point - End of Something*, *Point - Partial moment*, *Point - Core of the Subject*, *Point - Particular place*, *Point - Particular aspect of a problem*, *Point - Limit*.

The noun *line* has more than 20, and in the Kazakh language more than 10 meanings. The word «**line**» (syzyk), which has the main meaning of «a narrow strip», «a line defining the limit», the «boundary of something», as a result of metaphORIZATION in applied geometry acquired the geometric meaning of «a straight or curved continuous extent of length without breadth», a surface boundary that has only one dimension - length. According to the expression from Euclid's "Beginnings" – «length without width», that is an object having one spatial dimension. The empirical material collected by us has shown that in English and Kazakh languages there are quite a lot of geometrical metaphors that have appeared as a result of reinterpretation of the geometrical meaning of the lexeme *line*. We assume that this is explained primarily by the fact that in reality there are a large number of concepts and phenomena that are associated with this figure. Such household items as a rope, a fishing rod, lines of writing form a visual line and cause Kazakh language speakers to associate with a segment that is part of the line, for instance, *arcan boyi*, *nayza boyi*, *syryk boyi*. In the description of appearance, the similarity of wrinkles with the shape of a line is obvious: for example, *mandaidagy syzyktar*.

A *line*, which in geometry has such a feature as length, in the speaker's mind is associated with the continuity of some activity, the arrangement of something in a row: for example, *Observe the*



*coastline, Follow the line of least resistance.* This geometric figure also evokes the idea of similarity to activity that defines the limit, the boundary of something: *The equator line/ Horizon line.*

Railroads, tramways, and communication lines also evoke an association with this figure.

In the minds of native English speakers, a «line» is associated with lining up people in a row, that is, in a line. The location of people standing behind each other correlates with the set of points belonging to the line. Thus, the figurative meaning a «row of people or things» actualizes the features «spatial extent», «sequence», «row of objects» .

The boundaries of the state territory, as well as the geometric shape of the line, represent the boundary of the surface.

The metaphorical range of models with the «**Line**» source sphere is diverse: *Line - Thin long object, Line - Row of objects, Line - Direction, Line - Connection, Line - Course of actions, Line - boundary/Limit.*

In the encyclopedic, linguistic and explanatory dictionaries studied by us showed that the initial meaning of the noun «**angle**» (burysh) is a geometric meaning. An angle is a flat geometric figure that is made up of two divergent rays with a common origin. Each of the rays is called a side of the angle, and the common beginning of the sides is its vertex.

The meaning of «angle» as «the shape that is formed where two straight lines join or intersect» undergoes a metaphorical transference. As a result, it acquires the meaning of «a particular way of thinking about something». This «angle of view» suggests one possible opinion about something, implying a certain limitation. It also refers to the inner area of the angle.

Comparison with the shape of an angle underlies the metaphorical transfer in the expression of a part of a room (dwelling, shelter), as well as a tool used in construction and carpentry to check the quality of a task by processing/forming a right angle in a product. The metaphorical transfer of the meaning of the expression (*kara burysh-black pepper*) is noteworthy. As a result of this transfer, the spice has acquired a new meaning.

The analysis allowed us to identify the main metaphorical models: *Angle - Point of view, Angle - Particular aspect of something, Angle-Part of premises, Angle - Spice.*

Commonly used word «**circle**» (shenber) with the meanings «a piece of land forming a circle figure», «an object shaped like a circle» (kubinin shenberi), «sphere of some activities» (karym-katynas shenberi, Ultyk shenber) acquired specialized terminological meanings in the terminological system of applied geometry. From the definition in the explanatory dictionary and in textbooks on geometry follows that the word circle has two geometric meanings: 1) circle - a closed straight line, all points of which are located at the same distance from one internal point, and 2) circle, which is a part of the plane, bounded by a circle.

The noun «circle» is interesting because it is widely used in the language in figurative meaning, while retaining to a large extent the features of the geometric figure of the circle.

In the consciousness of native speakers of English and Kazakh languages many objects and phenomena of reality are associated with the circle on the basis of such signs as «closedness», «cyclicity, unity» . The similarity to a circle in terms of «a limited aggregate/area» has led to the emergence of the noun circle with the figurative meanings «a group of people who are interested in the same things or who have the same profession» and «a group of people who know one another or are related to one another», «an area of a surface approximating in shape to a circle». In English and Kazakh languages quite often used phraseologism round table 'all the people present meet in an equal way and have equal importance'. We believe that in this case the metaphorical transfer can be explained by the association of similarity between the status of each participant of the meeting and the symmetry of the circle, in which each point of the circle is equal. Equality is associated with the equidistance of all points of the circle from the center point. In one of the figurative meanings the adverb *round* indicates the spreading of something over the whole area, circular movement, associated by native speakers of English and Kazakh languages with girdling and correlated with the sphere of influence «circle of relationships» («karym - qatynas shenberi»).

The rich palette of metaphorical models with «**Circle**» source spheres indicates that these metaphorically reinterpreted names form a significant fragment of the conceptual picture of the world

of speakers of English and Kazakh languages: *Circle - Object of a round shape, Circle - Particular place, Circle - Professional society, Circle - Community, Circle - Closed space.*

It is apparent from the presented examples that the majority of geometric terms in the Kazakh language were borrowed from the common literary language. Several stages of terminological development of Kazakh terms in applied geometry can be distinguished. At the first stage, a word of general literary language is taken to denote the concept of applied geometry and acquires the characteristics of a term (its meaning becomes narrower, more specific, precisely defined, included in the system of concepts of applied geometry), but remains understandable for most non-specialists. Summarizing the results of the study, it can be pointed out that semantic derivation is one of the earliest and most important channels for replenishing terminological vocabulary in the field of applied geometry. Semantic derivation is the process of semantically derived meanings, metaphors, semantic connotations appearing in a term, i.e. the processes of expanding the semantic scope of a word. As a result of the conducted research, these processes have received a fairly complete description in this paper. In the framework of the present work, it was possible to investigate universal metaphorical models of the term system «Applied geometry». In the terminology of applied geometry, the appearance of the term metaphors is associated with the desire of a professional figure to compactly and holistically express the available knowledge. Metaphors are embedded in the very conceptual system of human thinking and represent a special kind of scheme by which a person thinks and acts. A metaphorical nomination combines knowledge about the new with the already known. This determines the heuristic nature of the metaphorical model of applied geometry terms. Thus, it seems possible to talk about the informative capacity of metaphor in the language of science. We believe that the results of the conducted research have certain significance for the study of semantic derivation as a way of word formation of modern dictionary of applied geometry.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, as a result of the study it was found that semantic derivation is a productive way of formation of applied geometry terms. One of the ways of semantic derivation of applied geometry terms is the transition of words of common language into the category of terms, which also generates metaphorical terms.

Metaphorical terms of applied geometry are capable of performing the function of a term. This is due to the fact that they can contain a significant amount of information. They also convey, as accurately and in detail as possible, the essential features of subjects and objects of the real world. At the same time metaphor terms undergo modification of meanings. In the process of such changes of meanings, words acquire additional meanings, undergo reinterpretation and form a new associative series, supplementing the internal meanings of terms and concepts. As a result of semantic derivation, namely metaphorization, new terms are formed on the basis of cognitive transfer of lexemes to a specialized domain due to external or functional similarity between the objects of the source and target domains.

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### **Қазақ тіліндегі қолданбалы геометрия терминдерінің семантикалық деривациясы**

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*Мақалада қазақ тіліндегі қолданбалы геометрия терминдерінің семантикалық деривациясы қарастырылады. Тақырыптың өзектілігі жалпы лексиканың да, түрлі ғылым терминдерінің семантикалық деривациясы саласындағы ауқымды зерттеулерге қарамастан, қазақ тіліндегі қолданбалы геометрия терминдері саласындағы семантикалық деривация мәселесіне арнайы еңбектер арналмағандығымен байланысты. Біздің зерттеуіміздің мақсаты семантикалық деривация тұрғысынан қолданбалы геометрияның метафора терминдерін зерттеу, қолданбалы геометрия терминдерінің мағынасының олардың жалпы әдеби тілден салалық терминологияға ауысуына байланысты өзгеруін, сондай-ақ терминдердің жалпы тілге кері ауысуы жағдайында анықтау.*

*Мақалада «семантикалық деривация» терминіне анықтама беріліп, бұл құбылыстың тіл біліміндегі даму тарихына қысқаша сипаттама берілген. Семантикалық деривация мәселесін когнитивтік лингвистика тұрғысынан қарастыруға заманауи тәсіліне ерекше назар аударылады. Метафоралық терминдер ұлт тілі мен ғылым тілі арасындағы байланысты метафораға тән белгілі бір образдар мен ассоциациялар арқылы білдіре алады деген ойдамыз. Осы бағыттағы зерттеулердің нәтижесінде келесі қорытынды жасалынды: қолданбалы геометрия терминдері саласында семантикалық деривация сөзжасамның ең өнімді тәсілі болып табылады. Қолданбалы геометрия терминдерінің семантикалық деривацияда когнитивті көзқарас, ол адамның концептуалды жүйесі өзінің мәні бойынша метафоралық болып табылады және тек тілде ғана емес, ойлау процестерінде де көрініс табады деген идеяға негізделген.*

*Кілт сөздер: семантикалық деривация, қолданбалы геометрия терминдері, метафоралық терминдер, мағыналардың модификациясы.*

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### **Семантическая деривация терминов прикладной геометрии в казахском языке**

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*В данной статье рассматривается семантическая деривация терминов прикладной геометрии в казахском языке. Актуальность темы обусловлена тем, что несмотря на довольно обширные исследования в области семантической деривации как лексики в целом, так и терминов различных наук, проблеме семантической деривации в сфере терминов прикладной геометрии в казахском языке не было посвящено специальных работ. Целью нашего исследования является изучение терминов-метафор прикладной геометрии в плане семантической деривации, определение изменения объема значения терминов прикладной геометрии в зависимости от перехода их из общелитературного языка в отраслевую терминологию, а также в случае обратного перехода терминов в общий язык. В статье дается определение термина “семантическая деривация” и краткое описание истории развития данного явления в языкознании. Особое внимание уделяется современному подходу рассмотрения вопроса о семантической деривации с точки зрения когнитивной лингвистики. Перспективность данного исследования заключается в том, что данные метафорические термины способны выразить связь языка нации с языком науки при помощи определённых образов и ассоциаций, которые характерны метафоре.*

*В результате исследования в данной области был сделан вывод, что семантическая деривация является наиболее продуктивным способом словообразования в области терминов прикладной геометрии. В основе когнитивного подхода к семантической деривации терминов прикладной геометрии лежит идея о том, что понятийная система человека метафорична по своей сути и находит отражение не только в языке, но и в процессах мышления.*

*Ключевые слова: семантическая деривация, термины прикладной геометрии, термины-метафоры, модификация значений.*

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### **ЖАРНАМАЛЫҚ МӘТІНДЕРДІҢ ЛИНГВИСТИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ**

*Мақаланың мақсаты – жарнама тілінің коммуникативті және тілдік технологиясын анықтау. Ғылыми жұмыстың негізгі идеясы – жарнаманың коммуникативті және семантикалық ерекшеліктерін талдау.*

*Жұмыстың ғылыми және практикалық маңыздылығы – жарнаманың лингвистикалық ерекшеліктерін барынша анықтау үшін, сауалнама жүргізіліп, оның қорытындысы жасалды,*