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K. Jolchibekova (orcid- 0000-0002-4687-2088)*PhD**Dulaty University, Taraz, Kazakhstan**E-mail: kulandam@mail.ru***DERIVATIVE PROPERTIES OF TERMS OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BASED ON RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES)**

Abstract. This study contains a theoretical basis on the types and features of word formation in the Kazakh language, and a practical analysis based on the terminology of various sectors of the food industry. The research is carried out based on three different languages: Kazakh, Russian and English in order to compare the methods of word formation in languages of different structures and to develop recommendations for formation and translation of terminology in general. The object of the research is the terms of the food industry in English, Russian and Kazakh languages, while the subject is the structural and semantic analysis of the terms of the food industry.

When studying the derivational properties of terms in the food industry in three languages, not only the content plan is taken into account, but also the expression plan, i.e. we analyze lexical units equally from semantic and grammatical points of view. The need for such an analysis of terms in the form of a preliminary stage in the lexicography is the main problem of the study.

In the conclusion of the article, the main conclusions and recommendations for the translation and formation of terms in the Kazakh language are given. The main conclusion is the need for preliminary typological research and taking into account the methods of terminology in other world languages in which this terminology already exists.

The materials and conclusions presented in the article can be useful for students, undergraduates and doctoral students in the specialties "Philology (Kazakh, Russian, English)", "Translation" and "Food industry", linguists and university teachers.

Keywords: word formation in the Kazakh language, structural and semantic analysis, terms of the food industry, term formation, comparative analysis of word formation.

Introduction. In this article, word formation is regarded as an independent language process, which significantly expands the vocabulary of the language, by creating new terms that give the names of international concepts, products and technologies to various industrial enterprises. In our study, we analyze simple and compound terms based on the terminology of the food industry, as the most developed and priority in the Zhambyl region of Kazakhstan. Taraz Regional University also has Faculty of food industry and needs highly qualified specialists who are able to use the terminology in three languages (Kazakh, Russian, and English).

The results of the study were used to compile terminological dictionaries, as well as to compile thematic glossary of the sugar industry terminology, dictionaries to the different specialties of the Department of Food Industry. This preliminary role of "term-formation stage" plays an important role and is the subject of discussion when combining terminological dictionaries [1,2].

Conditions and methods of research. The material of the study is presented as various terminological, educational and thematic dictionaries, as well as reference books, industrial journals on the food industry, including a trilingual

dictionary on the food industry, compiled by the author of this article [3].

The methods of linguistic analysis used in this study are determined by the specifics of the tasks set. The main methods used are the comparative method and the method of component analysis, as well as methods of comparison and generalization. The proposed study is of a synchronous-comparative nature.

Many works of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of philology were devoted to the topic of word formation in the Kazakh language. New terms arise based on words already existing in the language with the help of various means characteristic of one or another method of word formation. S. Isaev and G. Nurkina understand by this method a generalized-differentiated definition of how new words or terms are formed [4; 69]. A.I. Iskakov: "What we mean by word formation is the formation of new words and the set of rules" [5; 78].

Research results. In the modern Kazakh language, three main ways of word formation are usually distinguished: lexical and semantic, morphological (synthetic) and syntactic (analytical). In addition, there are some other like, mixed, lexical-morphological, lexical-syntactic, and morphological-syntactic. The leading methods of word formation in Russian and English generally correspond to the types of word formation in the Kazakh language, although the means, word-formation affixes in the compared languages may not coincide. However, the allocation of specific ways of word formation remains conditional.

Word building means have varying degrees of productivity. One of the ways of word formation characteristic of the Kazakh language is affixation, when a suffix and ending act as a formant. New terms in the Kazakh language, as in any other languages, may be created from the proper resources of the language with the help of formants or by borrowings from other languages. Following the main ways of word formation in the Kazakh language, we will consider the following types of word formation.

In the process of the structural and semantic analysis of the terms of the food industry, it was found that the Kazakh language borrows terms that name chemicals (which have international names all over the world), medicinal substances and vitamins and almost all enzymes and dyes (which can also be classified as chemicals). Modern Kazakh terminographers avoid using the full borrowing method and prefer either translating the term in a descriptive way, or using the own language tools along with borrowed ones.

The formation of solid words by merging root morphemes is rather productive in the formation of food terms in the Kazakh language. Due to the shortness of root morphemes, often the Kazakh equivalents of Russian and English term-phrases form one solid word with a new terminological meaning. Kazakh merged terms are mainly created by a descriptive method.

The method of formation of compound paired nouns in the food terminology of the Kazakh language is quite unproductive. There are compound paired terms that are rendered by transliteration from other languages, but there are terms formed by the Kazakh language's own means, even if the ways of forming their equivalents in the studied languages are much simpler. In the Kazakh language, there is a tendency to transfer common colloquial words into terminology with their repetition, which complicates their use.

Discussion of scientific results.

Morphological way of word formation (synthetic).

In the Kazakh language, this method is the most productive in the formation of new terms, which is associated with agglutination. "The property of agglutination of the Turkic languages," says N.A. Baskakov, "allows not only to

formally decompose the word into its constituent morphemic elements, but, thanks to the meaning of each morpheme, to decompose each complex concept into its simplest schemes, since a certain conceptual content is assigned to each morpheme" [6; 48]. For the phenomenon of unambiguity of affixes, the term "transparency" is also used, the attachment of each formative affix to only one grammatical unit. Hence "the stringing of affixes to express a combination of heterogeneous ones" [7; 269].

At the same time, agglutinative affixation is the leading, but not the only principle of affixation in agglutinative languages. E.D. Suleimenova, based on the data of typical speech and dialects, describes the fusion of stem and affix, affixes and auxiliary words, significant word and affix [8; 140]. A.N. Kononov conducted an analysis of fusion in the Turkic languages, which was aimed at refuting F. Bopp's thesis about the origin of all affixes of these languages from once full-meaning words and has a clear diachronic orientation [9; 116]. However, studies devoted to the study of fusion affixation in the Turkic languages are few, due to the random and episodic nature of fusion affixation for Turkic languages. For this reason, we do not consider fusion as a way of word formation.

With the affixation method of word formation, various combinations of word-formation morphemes create new words. With agglutinative affixing, affixes follow each other in a certain, rather rigid sequence. For the Kazakh language, this sequence is as follows: first, the plural affix is attached to the stem (root), then the possessive and the case one. New words are formed by attaching derivational affixes to derivative and non-derivative stems [10, p.51]. Let us look at some examples.

Араластырғыш.

From the non-derivative stem "Аралас" with the help of the verbal suffix "тыр" the imperative mood verb "Араластыр" is formed, which in Russian corresponds to the equivalent "смешивать", "мешать", and in English - "stir", "mix". Further, from the derivative stem "Араластыр" with the help of the noun suffix -ғыш, denoting an instrument of action, the term "Араластырғыш" is formed, which, according to the method of formation, corresponds to its Russian (мешалка, миксер) and English (mixer) equivalents, also formed with the help of noun suffixes from the same basics.

Турама.

From the non-derivative stem "Тура", which means "резать", "крошить" in Russian and "cut", "mince" in English, with the help of the noun suffix -ма, the term "Турама" is formed, denoting the final product of cutting or crumbling, which has the equivalents "фарш" and "minced meat" in Russian and English, respectively. Here there is some difference in the formation of the term in the three languages. The Russian equivalent is a non-derivative stem that is completely different in form and has the same semantics. The English equivalent is formed by explaining the meaning of the final product and is a phrase. It is worth noting that the word "Турама" in the Kazakh language means not only "minced meat", but also everything that is finely chopped and crumbled. Therefore, ambiguity appears which can be eliminated by adding, as in English, the word "er" to make it clear that this is minced meat " - " ертурама". At the same time, the lengthening or quantitative increase in the composition of the term-concept in the Kazakh language leads to a weighting of its structure and is undesirable.

Еріткіш.

From the non-derivative stem "Ер" with the help of the verbal suffix "ит" a verb is formed in the imperative mood "Ерiт" /dilute, dilute/. Further, with the help

of the suffix of the noun denoting the instrument of action - кіш, the term "Еріткіш" is formed, which has the equivalents of "diluent" and "diluent". In this example, the way of word formation in all three equivalents completely coincides.

Езбе.

From the non-derivative stem "Ез", meaning "crush", "crush" and "press", with the help of a noun suffix, the word "Езбе" is formed, denoting the end product of the pressure process of any food product, the equivalents of which are the words "mashed potatoes" and "puree" in Russian and English, respectively. In the Kazakh language, this term is formed, as in the previous example, with the word "Турама" in a suffixational way denoting the final product. The Russian and English equivalents are borrowed from French. This term is international, since it has the same form in more than three languages (Russian, English, French, German, etc.). Based on this, terminologists should discuss the issue of the expediency or in expediency of creating a new term with the meaning of "puree" on the material of the native language, understandable only to speakers of one Kazakh language.

Ашытқы.

From the non-derivative stem "Ашыт", which means «бродить, сквашивать» "sour, ferment", "get sour", with the help of the noun suffix -қы, the term "Ашытқы" is formed, denoting a product of fermentation or oxidation, which has the corresponding equivalents in Russian and English - "дрожжи" and "yeast". The final term in Russian is formed by another word, and the English term by the transition of one part of speech to another with the meaning "sour", which indicates that the Kazakh version is not the result of a translation of a foreign term, but is its own equivalent of the Kazakh language. Moreover, the Kazakh language has another original term with the same meaning "yeast, sourdough" - майек, which once again confirms the fact that in this area (meaning the technological process of souring - fermentation of dairy products) in the Kazakh language there is sufficient experience to use their own lexical base.

Толтырма.

From the non-derivative verbal stem "Тол", which comes from the verb meaning "наполнять", "stuff" and "fill", the form of the imperative mood "Толтыр" is formed (in this case, not a word-formative, but a formative verbal suffix is added). Further, the noun suffix -ма is added to the existing base and the food term "Толтырма" is formed, the equivalent of which in Russian is the word "начинка", in English - "filling". If we compare the method of term formation in the three languages, it is the same - the affixation.

The same similarity is found in the following terms formed with the help of noun suffixes: *маринад-тау, маринование, pickling; қайнат-на, варенье, jam* (in this case, there is a correspondence only between Russian and Kazakh languages). It is explained by the fact that in England there is no such product as «варенье», they eat only fruits mashed with sugar, which is called «джем» in Russian. There are some other similar examples:

- *сіңір-гіш, абсорбент, absorbent* (this term is also international, and when this term was formed in the Kazakh language, the principle of unity was again violated);

- *ора-ғыш, завертка, wrapping;*

- *тундыр-ма, настойка, infusion; аромат-тау, ароматизация, aromatization* (the term is also international, and in the Kazakh language it is formed from a non-derivative borrowed stem using its own noun suffix);

- *қоспасы, смесь, mixture* (in this example, there is an affixal way of

word formation - in all three languages, but in the Kazakh and English versions suffixes are added, and in Russian - a prefix).

According to our observation, the method of forming new terms by adding affixes to non-derivative stems is as productive as the method of adding affixes to derived stems. The terms of the food industry in the Kazakh language are formed according to all word-formation models, but the most productive is the suffixation method. Previously, there were several prefixes in the Kazakh language, which, during the evolution of the language, were integrated into root morphemes and ceased to be prefixes. Therefore, the only affixation way of forming words in the Kazakh language is suffixation.

The terms of the food industry in the Kazakh language are mainly formed:

1) from nouns with the help of suffixes *-шы/ші* with various meanings, which in Russian correspond to the suffixes *-тель, -ец, -ш -а*, etc., for example,

- the term «дозши» - «дозер» and "doser" arose from a borrowed noun with the meaning «доза» (there is another Kazakh term with the same meaning «мәлішер») with the help of a suffix denoting a person or object performing an action. According to the method of formation, all three equivalents are identical;

- the term «ораушы» - «упаковщик» and "packer" is formed from the verb with the meaning «упаковывать» - «орау» using the noun suffix *-шы*. The Russian equivalent is formed using a prefix and suffixes, the way of forming the English equivalent is identical to the Kazakh one;

- the term «ұсақтаушы» - «дробилка» and "braker" - is formed from an adjective with the meaning «мелкий», «усақ» with the help of suffixes *-май* and *-шы*. The way of formation of Russian and English equivalents is identical;

- the term «өлішеуші» - «весовщик» and "weigher" is formed from a verb with the meaning "weigh", «өлішеу», «взвесить», «өлішеу» by suffixation. The way of formation of the Russian and English equivalents is identical to the Kazakh one.

After analyzing a group of food industry terms formed with the help of suffixes *-шы/ші*, we can conclude that these suffixes are used mainly to form nouns denoting a person or object that performs an action, i.e. for the names of devices and professions;

2) from verbs with the help of productive suffixes *--ма/-ме, -ба/-бе, -на/-не*. These terms include the terms already discussed above, formed using these suffixes, such as «турама», «езбе», «кайнатпа» and others:

- the term «тұндырма» - «настойка» and "liqueur" - is formed from a verb with the meaning "make a liqueur" with the help of the noun suffix *-ма*. The way of forming equivalents in other languages is identical. The formation of this term corresponds to all the principles for terms;

- the term «сіңірме» - «абсорбция» and "absorption" - is formed from the Kazakh verb with the meaning "to absorb", «поглощать», «сіңіру» with the help of the suffix *-ме*. The method of formation of equivalents is identical, but it is worth noting that this term is international: the borrowed Kazakh term «абсорбция» is also noted in dictionaries;

- the term «толтырма» - «начинка» and "fill" - is formed from a verb with the meaning «наполнять, начинять», «толтыру» with the help of the suffix *-ма*. The method of formation of the Russian term is identical to the Kazakh one, while the English term consists of one root morpheme;

- the term «қантсықпа» - «помада, помадная глазурь» and "fondant" - is a word formed by merging two root morphemes meaning "sugar" and "squeeze, pull" with the addition of the suffix *-на*. The term is formed in a descriptive way, with a

literal translation "sugar extract". According to the method of word formation, the Russian and English equivalents also contain affixes, but are not compound words;

- the term «қоспа» - «смесь» and "mixture" - is formed from a verb with the meaning "to add" with the help of the suffix *-na*. An interesting fact is that another Kazakh verb «араластыру» corresponds to the meaning of "mix", but the verb with the meaning "add" was chosen by Kazakh terminologists to denote the mass obtained by adding different ingredients. The way of formation of Russian and English equivalents is identical.

There are many suffixes in the Kazakh language that form nouns, for example, «араластыр-ғыш», «затбелгі-лі», «қосын-ды», «ерім-кіш», «тұз-дық», «қызыл-ша», «ашыт-қы», «маринад-тау», «аромат-тау», etc. We analyzed only the most productive of them.

In the Kazakh language, nouns are especially distinguished, consisting of two or more root morphemes or their parts. There are four types of compound words:

Solid words. This method turned out to be the most productive in the formation of food industry terms. Compare the following examples:

- the term «сарысу» – «сыворожка» and "whey" consists of two root morphemes «сары» and «су» denoting «желтый», «yellow» и «вода», «water». In contrast to the free phrase "yellow water", which can be used to characterize water of yellow colour, this merged word has acquired a new terminological meaning. The Russian equivalent is formed by affixation from the verb «сворачивать», the Kazakh term is closer to the English one, since the stem of the latter means "pale", i.e. "yellowish", which is what the Kazakh word conveys with the clarification of the object itself;

- the term «көмірсу» - «углевод» and "carbo-hydrate" consists of two root morphemes «көмір» ("уголь", "carbon") and «су» («вода», "water" / the term "hydrate" also used as a term with the meaning "water"). Terms in three languages are formed in a similar way, because all three equivalents consist of two stems, but if in the Kazakh and Russian languages they are compound words, in English the equivalent is presented as a compound paired noun. According to the same principle, another similar term «көмірсутек» («углеводород», "hydrocarbon") is formed with the help of the same bases with the addition of the suffix *-тек*;

- a term that is also found in the common lexicon «аскөк», has the equivalents «укроп» and "dill" in the studied languages, is formed from two root morphemes «ас» («пища», «food») and «көк» («зеленый», «green»). In this example, the descriptive method of translation or the actual formation of the given word "greens used in food / with food" is clearly manifested. The equivalents in the studied languages are simple words containing one root morpheme;

- the term «майқоспа» - «сдобный» and "rich" - is formed by merging two root morphemes «май» («масло», «butter») and «қос» («добавлять», «add»), with the addition of a suffix *-na*. Since the term «майқоспа» is used in relation to the dough, it can be concluded that the term was formed by the Kazakh language's own means in a descriptive way (i.e., dough to which butter is added and is rich). Comparing the method of formation of equivalents, you can see that it is completely different. In Russian, this is an affixation way, and in English, the common word "rich", meaning "fat", acquired another additional meaning with similar semantics (i.e. dough with the addition of butter, sugar, milk, etc. was considered "fat");

- the term «құмшекер» - «сахарный песок» and "granulated sugar" is formed by merging two root morphemes «құм» («песок», «sand») and «шекер»

(«сахар», «sugar»). In the Kazakh language, the term was translated from the Russian language. Although in Russian it is a phrase, it can be assumed that in the Kazakh language, due to the brevity of the two root morphemes, they merged. There is no mention of sand in the English term, in the literal translation, the English term means "granulated sugar". The method of word formation in this case is the same for Russian and English languages;

- the term «аминқышкыл», which has the equivalents «аминокислота» and «*amino acid*», consists of two root morphemes «амин» («амин», «amine») and «қышкыл» («кислота», «acid»). According to the method of word formation, the Kazakh and Russian terms are close to each other, because were formed by merging two stems, one of which, being the commonly used name of a chemical compound, is transliterated to both languages, and the second is translated. In English, this term is a phrase consisting of two words;

- the name of one of the plants, which is the record holder for processing in the food industry «күнбағыс» - «подсолнечник» and «*sunflower*», - also consists of two root morphemes «күн» («солнце», «sun») and «бағ» from the verb «бағу» («заботиться», «take care») with the addition of the suffix -ыс. According to the method of word formation, the Kazakh and English terms are similar, since both contain two root morphemes, while the Russian equivalent is formed by affixation with the addition of a prefix and suffixes. In all three equivalents, there is a word with the meaning "sun", although in the Kazakh equivalent it is said about whom the sun takes care of, without naming the object, in English the object is called as a flower of the sun. Many more examples of this method of word formation of food industry terms in the Kazakh language can be given: «астатым» («приправа», «*seasoning*»), «сүтсірне» («сыр», «*cheese*»), үрмебұршақ» («фасоль», «*bean*»), «аққабық» («скорлупа», «*shell*»), etc.

Compound pair nouns. This method of word formation is much less common, in some cases it is just borrowed terms. Such terms as «ағар-ағар» («ағар-ағар», «*agar*»), «белокті-витаминді» («белково-витаминный», «*albumino-vitamin*»), can serve as an example of such borrowings. Terms can be borrowed without changing the form, as in the first example, or they can change the form by adding their own suffixes, as in the second. However, in the Kazakh language there is a tendency to create their own compound pair terms, even if their equivalents in the studied languages are simple, for example,

- the term «өсіп-өну» - «выращивание» and «*growing*» - consists of two separate words and is a compound paired noun. According to the semantic features, both words are synonymous and are introduced into the compound word to enhance the meaning. Although this pair of words is synonymous, there is a slight stylistic difference among the components. The first word can be used when describing a person (child), and the second word has more to do with plants, it expresses the care for them. Using these two words as a whole, the Kazakhs probably wanted to emphasize the complexity of the process of growing plants. Unlike the Kazakh word, the Russian and English equivalents are simple nouns formed with the help of affixes from the verb with the meaning "to grow";

- the term «тарам-тарам» - «ветвистый» and «*branchy*» - consists of two identical words with the same meaning as the complex term. Repetition is characteristic of the Kazakh spoken language to enhance the meaning. The meaning of "very branched" is more suitable for this word. This trend is reflected in the formation of terminology. To designate the corresponding term, a common word is taken, which did not lose its second part. That is optional, subject to the principle of brevity and accuracy, as well as the principle of the absence of

emotional coloring, which are typical for terminology and for the language of scientific and technical literature as a whole. According to these principles, the word «тарам-тарам» should have been transferred into the terminology as a simple word «тарам». The Russian and English equivalents of this term are simple adjectives formed from nouns meaning "branch" by adding affixes.;

- the term «түр-түрі» - «ассортимент» and «assortment» consists of two identical words denoting the concept of "sort", "sort". According to this example, it has the same characteristics as in the previous one with the only difference that in Russian and English it has the same form and comes from the word "sort". In the Kazakh language, it is transmitted by its own means and is quite understandable for its speakers, which, however, makes it difficult for non-native speakers of the Kazakh language to understand. In this regard, it would be more expedient to leave the international form of the term unchanged in the Kazakh language, and use the word «түр-түрі» as a common word with the meaning "different", "varied", etc.;

- the term «майлы-қышқылды» - «масляно-кислый» and «butter-sour» - is formed from two words with the same meaning that have Russian and English equivalents, which are compound paired nouns. The method of term formation in the Kazakh and Russian languages is the same and is a combination of two adjectives. In the English equivalent, two non-derivative stems are combined. A similar way of formation can be observed in such terms as «сүтқышқылды» «молочнокислый», «milk-sour»), «қаймақты-кілегейлі» («сливочно-сметанный», «sourcreamed»). The last example requires special consideration due to the inconsistency of the way the English equivalent is formed: in English, the words "creamy" and "sour cream" have almost the same form, so this complex term was formed on the basis of one of them, which is a non-free phrase;

- the term «ішек-қарын, өкпе-бауыр» - «потроха, ливер», «pluck» consists of two independent bases, which have the meaning of four types of products remaining after cutting the carcass and fit for consumption (intestines, offal, lungs and liver). In this example, we see the formation of a term by listing its constituent products, i.e. in a descriptive way, and merging of stems. The method of formation of the Russian equivalent is affixation; the English term arose by conversion from the verb with the meaning "pluck".

Compound nouns are combinations of two or more words related to each other in various ways. In the Russian language, such combinations are considered lexicalized non-free combinations, while in the Kazakh language they represent a separate way of word formation, which will be considered separately in other article, since the terms-phrases form a special layer of terminology and require analysis that is more rigorous.

Compound words are divided into several groups:

- a) Compound words with foreign language elements;
- b) Abbreviations consisting of several abbreviated words.

The second way of forming complex abbreviated words is not considered in this article, because in the studied terminological dictionaries of the food industry and polytechnic dictionaries, no abbreviations related to this area were identified.

Compound words with foreign elements. This way of word formation is rather unproductive for the Kazakh language. In most of the analyzed terms, education occurs with the help of two foreign language elements - "auto" and less often with "tele". In other cases, when Russian and English terms contain these elements, they are formed in the Kazakh language by descriptive phrases (for example, "auto" corresponds to «өздігінен»). Here are some examples:

«автокатализ» («автокатализ», «autocatalysis»); «автоклав» («автоклав», «autoclave»); «автоклавы» («автоклавированный, стерилизованный в автоклаве», «autoclaved») «автожектор» («автожектор, сепаратор для очистки жироуловителях непрерывной выпечки», «autojector»); «автолизат» («автолизат», «autolysate»); «автотрофты» («автотрофный», «autotrophic»); «телемотор» («теледвигатель», «telemotor») etc.

All equivalents of complex terms in the studied languages are almost identical in form with a slight difference in the means of word formation (they use their own affixes) and in the choice of synonyms for the same meaning.

Another productive way to expand the composition of nouns is substantiation - the transition of other parts of speech into nouns, especially adjectives, as a result of their acquisition of subject meaning and the loss of their qualitative features. Let us consider the following examples: «ақ» - white and dairy products, «қара» - black and silhouette, «қышқыл» - sour and acid, «құрсақ» - abdominal and belly, «дәм» - taste and taste, «тамақ» - food (as a noun and an adjective), etc. This method of word formation in the Kazakh language is similar to word formation in English. In Russian, there are very few examples of substantiation, although they also take place (oven as a verb and a noun). This fact can serve as proof of the need for a direct translation of the terms of the food industry from English into Kazakh without an intermediary language.

Conclusions. Thus, it is possible to draw certain general conclusions and offer the following recommendations. New terms in the Kazakh language can be created from the resources of the language itself with the help of formants or with the help of borrowings from other languages. The main ways of forming terms in the Kazakh language are: morphological (synthetic) method; formation of merged terms; compound paired nouns; compound nouns; compound words and substantiation.

The morphological way of word formation is the most productive, it is usually identical in three languages, except for the prefix way in English and Russian, which corresponds to the suffix way in the Kazakh language. Each affix of the Kazakh language has an equivalent in Russian and English, which facilitates translation (formants of a noun, verb, adjective, etc., denoting an action, figure, process, negation, etc.). If there is no own equivalent of the term food industry in the Kazakh language, it is necessary to determine the method of formation of English and Russian terms and apply the same method to form the Kazakh term.

The formation of fused terms in terms of productivity is the second in the terminology we study, due to the shortness of root morphemes in the Kazakh language. This leads to the fact that English and Russian compound terms are transmitted in the Kazakh language as merged terms. Kazakh merged terms of the food industry arise by describing certain concepts.

The method of formation of compound paired nouns is unproductive and ranks fifth on the scale of productivity. There is a tendency to repeat the same word in compound paired nouns and combine concepts included in a given meaning, which does not meet the principle of brevity and complicates the use of terms. The method of forming compound nouns ranks third in terms of productivity.

Substantiation ranks fourth in terms of productivity and is more common in the formation of the terminology under consideration. This method of word formation is identical to the conversion in English, which is of great importance, because in case of the absence of any own term in the Kazakh language, its formation is possible by analogy with English (if the method of formation is

identical). The possibility of using this method of forming terms is especially great when forming compound terms.

Abbreviation is the least productive and represents the smallest group of terms. This method is mainly used when transliterating equivalents containing foreign language elements.

Analysis of the ways of word formation in the Kazakh language, determination of the degree of their productivity allows for the correct choice of Kazakh equivalents to the English terms of the food industry when compiling terminological industry dictionaries.

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**ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ ТАМАҚ ӨНЕРКӘСІБІНДЕГІ ТЕРМИНДЕРДІҢ СӨЗЖАСАМ ҚАСИЕТТЕРІ
(ОРЫС ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛДЕРІНЕ НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ ТАЛДАУ)**

Аннотация. Бұл зерттеуде қазақ тіліндегі сөзжасамның түрлері мен ерекшеліктері туралы теориялық негіз, және тамақ өнеркәсібінің әртүрлі салаларының терминологиясына негізделген практикалық талдаулар берілген. Әртүрлі құрылымдағы тілдердегі сөзжасам әдістерін салыстыру және жалпы терминологияны оқыту және аудару бойынша ұсыныстар әзірлеу мақсатында зерттеу үш түрлі жүйелік тіл негізінде жүргізіледі: қазақ, орыс және ағылшын. Зерттеу нысаны ретінде ағылшын, орыс және қазақ тілдеріндегі тамақ өнеркәсібі терминдері алынды, ал зерттеу пәні ретінде тамақ өнеркәсібі терминдерін құрылымдық-семантикалық талдау жасалды.

Тамақ өнеркәсібіндегі терминдердің туынды қасиеттерін үш тілде зерттегенде мазмұндық жоспар ғана емес, өрнек жоспары да ескеріледі, яғни лексикалық бірліктерді семантикалық және грамматикалық тұрғыдан бірдей талданған. Лексикографиялық жұмыста алдын ала кезең ретінде терминдерді талдаудың қажеттілігі қазақ тілі терминдерін типологиялық талдауды қамтитын зерттеудің негізгі мәселесі болып табылады, оның ішінде терминографиясы мен лексикографиясы әлі жеткілікті зерттелмеген қазақ тіліндегі терминдерге типологиялық талдау жасалды.

Мақаланың қорытындысында қазақ тіліндегі терминдердің аудармасы мен қалыптасуына қатысты негізгі тұжырымдар мен ұсыныстар берілген. Негізгі қорытынды - бұл терминология бұрыннан бар әлемнің басқа тілдеріндегі терминология әдістерін ескере отырып, алдын ала типологиялық зерттеулер жүргізу қажеттілігі.

Мақалада келтірілген материалдар мен тұжырымдар «Филология (қазақ, орыс, ағылшын)», «Аударма ісі» және «Тамақ өнеркәсібі» мамандықтары бойынша студенттерге, магистранттарға және докторанттарға, тіл мамандарына, университет оқытушыларына және т.б. үшін пайдалы болуы мүмкін.

Тірек сөздер: қазақ тіліндегі сөзжасам, құрылымдық-семантикалық талдау, тамақ өнеркәсібі терминдері, термин жасам, сөзжасамға салыстырмалы талдау.

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**СЛОВООБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЕ СВОЙСТВА ТЕРМИНОВ
ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В КАЗАХСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ
(СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ НА БАЗЕ РУССКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)**

Аннотация. Данное исследование содержит теоретическую основу, посвященную видам и особенностям словообразования в казахском языке, и практический анализ выполненный на базе терминологии различных отраслей пищевой промышленности. Исследование проводится на базе трех разнотипных языков: казахском, русском и английском в целях сравнения способов словообразования в языках разной структуры и выработки рекомендаций по образованию и переводу терминологии в целом. Объектом исследования

послужили термины пищевой промышленности в английском, русском и казахском языках, тогда как предметом является - структурно-семантический анализ терминов пищевой промышленности.

При исследовании словообразовательных свойств терминов пищевой промышленности в трех языках учитывается не только план содержания, но и план выражения, т.е. мы анализируем лексические единицы в равной мере и с семантической, и с грамматической точек зрения. Необходимость подобного анализа терминов в виде предварительного этапа в лексикографической работе и является основной проблемой исследования, включающей типологический анализ терминов казахского языка, терминография и лексикография которого еще недостаточно исследована.

В заключении статьи даются основные выводы и рекомендации по переводу и образованию терминов в казахском языке. Основным выводом является необходимость предварительного типологического исследования и учет способов терминообразования в других языках мира, в которых данная терминология уже существует.

Материалы и выводы, представленные в статье, могут быть полезны для студентов, магистрантов и докторантов специальностей «Филология (казахская, русская, английская)», «Переводческое дело» и «Пищевая промышленность», ученых-лингвистов, преподавателей ВУЗов и др.

Ключевые слова: словообразование в казахском языке, структурно-семантический анализ, термины пищевой промышленности, терминообразование, сравнительный анализ словообразования.