Екі дауыстының, үнді мен дауыстының арасында арасында келген **б** дыбысы екі еріннің сәл жуысуы арқылы айтылады. Мысалы, *ебедейсіз – еведейсіз, абай бол – авай бол, табақ – тавақ.*

Дауыстылармен және үнді, кейбір ұяң дыбыспен сөз жігінде қатар келген **қ, к** дыбыстары **ғ, г**-ге айналып ұяңданады. Мысалы, *күнкөріс – күнгөрүс, ақ үрпек – ағүрпек, қазақ елі – қазаг елі.*

Орфоэпияны суперсегментті деңгейде қарастырған ғалым Р.Сыздық қатаң дыбыстардың ұяңдануын төмендегідей көрсетеді: «Ырғақтық топ құрайтын сөздердің алғашқысы дауысты **а, е, ы, і** дыбыстарының біріне аяқталса, екінші сөз **қ, к** дыбыстарынан басталса, соңғылар ұяңдап **ғ, г** болып айтылады. Мысалы*, бала кезде – балагезде, ала көлеңке – алагөлеңке, жаңа қала – жаңа ғалА.*

Сол сияқты қатар келген екі дыбыстың біреуі **н,** екіншісі **б, м, п** болса, алдыңғысы айтылуда **м**-ға айналады: *барғанмен – барғаммен*. Бұл ереже өз кезінде Т.Шонанұлы еңбегінде де айтылады. Ғалымның айтуынша, түбірдің аяқ дыбысы **н** болып жалғаудың немесе келер сөздің бас дыбысы **б** болса, **н** дыбысы **м** болып естіледі. Бірақ мұндай орында **м** жазбай **н** жазылады. Мысалы, *айтқанынан танбады – айтқанынан тамбады.*

Қорыта айтқанда, қазіргі кезде жастардың орфоэпия нормасын сақтамай, қағаз бетінде қалай жазылса солай айту, оқу үдерісі алып бара жатыр. Сондықтан балабақша, мектептен бастан мейлінше орфоэпиялық норманы үйретуіміз керек.

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ABOUT FORMATION OF GEODESIC TERMS BY ABBREVIATIONS

Annotation: This article is devoted to the problem of creating geodesic terms by abbreviations, which is relevant in linguistics. As it is known, the lexis created by abbreviations is an integral part of the vocabulary of modern technical terminology, since the current stage of

development of science and technology requires the use of abbreviated names in communication. Since most of the new terms are multicomponent, their translation and use in practice create inconveniences. Despite certain difficulties in understanding, abbreviated words are really economical, and, of course, in the process of language communication, complex terms used in abbreviated form then gradually become more familiar among specialists. However, the abbreviated version of each complex name can become a new term only if its semantic integrity and semantic unit are preserved. In the process of language communication, complex terms used in abbreviated form then become more common among specialists over time. Thus, despite certain difficulties in understanding, abbreviations are economical, convenient and promote mutual understanding among specialists, as well as the further development and enrichment of geodesic terms.

Keywords: abbreviation, hybrid words, reduction, economy, multicomponency.

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ГЕОДЕЗИЯ ТЕРМИНДЕРІНІҢ ҚЫСҚАРЫМ ЖОЛЫМЕН ЖАСАЛУЫ ЖАЙЫНДА

Аннотация: Ұсынып отырған мақалада геодезия терминдерінің қысқарым жолымен жасалуы жайы сөз болады. Жалпы қысқарым жолымен жасалған лексика қазіргі техникалық сала терминологиясының сөздік құрамының ажырамас бөлігі болып табылады, өйткені ғылым мен техниканы дамытудың қазіргі кезеңі қарым-қатынаста барынша қысқартылған атаулардың қолданылуын талап етеді. Жаңа қолданыстардың көпшілігі көп компонентті болғандықтан оны аудару, баламасын табу және қолдану да ыңғайсыз. Түсінудегі белгілі қиындықтарға қарамастан, қысқартылған сөздер шын мәнінде үнемді, бірақ кез келген салада қысқарымдар тәжірибеде кеңінен қолданылған сайын түсінудегі қиындықтар біртіндеп жоғалатыны сөзсіз. Тілдік қатынас барысында бастапқы күрделі терминдер неғұрлым қысқартылып қолданыла келе, кейін мамандар арасында үйреншікті болып кетеді. Дегенмен, әрбір күрделі атаудан қысқартылған нұсқа оның мағыналық тұтастығы, семантикалық бірлігі сақталғанда ғана жаңа термин болуға қабілетті. Мұндай көп сөзден тұратын құрама атауларды әріп, буын түрінде беру де кездеседі. Олар геодезияда көбінесе орыс немесе ағылшын тіліндегі тұлғасында айтылып қолданылады. Қысқарым жолымен жасалынған геодезия терминдерінің ағылшын тіліндегі қысқартылған түрін алу, бір жағынан, мамандар арасындағы қарым-қатынаста қолайлы болса, екінші жағынан, бұл жағдай геодезия терминдерінің одан әрі дамып, толығуына ықпал етеді.

Тірек сөздер: қысқарым, гибрид сөздер, қысқартулар, үнемдеу, көп компоненттілік.

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ОБ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ ГЕОДЕЗИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ ПУТЕМ АББРЕВИАЦИИ

Данная статья посвящена актуальной в лингвистике проблеме создания геодезических терминов путем аббревиации. Как известно, лексика, созданная путем сокращения, является неотъемлемой частью словарного состава терминологии современной технической сферы, так как современный этап развития науки и техники требует применения в общении наименее сокращенных названий. Несмотря на определенные трудности в понимании, сокращенные слова действительно экономичны. Однако сокращенный вариант каждого сложного наименования способен стать новым термином только при сохранении его смысловой целостности, семантической единицы. В процессе языкового общения сложные термины, используемые в сокращенной форме, затем со временем становятся более привычными среди специалистов. Таким образом, несмотря на определенные трудности в понимании, аббревиатуры экономичны, удобны и способствуют взаимопониманию между специалистами, а также дальнейшему развитию и обогащению геодезических терминов.

Ключевые слова: аббревиация, гибридные слова, сокращения, экономия, многокомпонентность.

INTRODUCTION. In accordance with the social and economic changes taking place in the country, with the tendency of globalization, the present stage of development of science and technology requires the use of the simplest nominations in communication. In various technical fields, including geodesy, terms consist of two, three, sometimes more components, most of which are difficult and inconvenient to use in language communication.experience shows that the use of abbreviated vocabulary is advisable in practice. In sectoral scientific and technical terminology, they form a way to shorten a productive group of words (abbreviation). Due to the legitimacy of decorating words in the language, abbreviated use of words in the Kazakh language is an ancient approach. At the same time, it is a phenomenon that is characteristic of all languages of the world. Of course, this pattern of language in different fields of science is manifested in different languages. The origin of abbreviations in the language is also directly related to the regularity of this simplification. In other words, an abbreviation is one of the ways to make the language more efficient.

In the context of the word class, abbreviations mainly represent nouns that denote subject concepts. The names of the various concepts made up of several words and their combination are reduced or shortened and it is based on the emergence of new lexical innovations.

Scientist R. Syzdykova believes that «abbreviations, which are a significant source of new applications, are certainly a phenomenon of a new word-formation character in the technical sphere, this is a method that arose under the direct influence of the Russian language in the Kazakh language, namely, the manifestation of the calque phenomenon» [1, 251].

A feature of modern terminology systems is that there are more abbreviations. However,

the intensity of development of various abbreviations is one of the specific features of the development of Kazakh geodesic terms at the present stage.

Therefore, one of the ways to optimize this phenomenon is to strive to save language resources when transmitting information in the communication process. Here, multicomponent terms are significantly reduced, and as a result, new lexical innovations appear. To ensure efficient, cost-effective communication, part of the sectorial terms will be shortened. However, there are also negative consequences of this process. For example, this may result in difficulties in understanding and translating an abbreviated term. Therefore, to ensure the correct understanding of the abbreviation, to prevent inaccuracies or misunderstandings in the communication process, for the correct translation, it is necessary to carefully study this phenomenon.

Scientist Sh. Kurmanbayuly noted that «the specificity of terms used in the combination of words in our terminological vocabulary is not yet statistically accurate. However, research on the terminology system of some specialized fields shows that there is still a lot of complex terms in Kazakh terminology» [2, 134].

This article discusses the issue of creating a new innovative vocabulary using abbreviations from multidimensional terms in the field of geodesy. The scientific and technical term-formation contains a large number of terms made from combined words, phrases, and multiple phrases. At the same time, there are terms in two or three root combinations in the Kazakh language. Duplication, which is widely used in the term-formation, is an existing method in the Kazakh language. Also, in the scientific and technical terminology there is a way to reduce some groups of words (abbreviations).

A number of articles and papers have also been published on the problem of word-formation using the abbreviation. For example, the scientist N. Aldashev in his research divides the abbreviations into: group abbreviations by external figure; group abbreviations by lines; group abbreviations by location in the literary language [3, 14-16].

According to the classification of the scientist-terminologist Sh. Kurmanbayuly «abbreviated nouns in the modern Kazakh language are divided into four groups by their structure: Alphabetical abbreviations. Abbreviations of the supersonic sounds of complex names consisting of two or more words. For example, JSC (joint stock company). 2. Syllabic abbreviations. Abbreviations that are formed mainly from the first syllables of complex names: for example, Termcom - terminological commission. 3. Mixed abbreviations. Abbreviations consisting of the initial syllables and initial sounds of the complex names. That is, in this case of word formation, two different forms of abbreviated word formation are used, as well as alphabetic and syllabic abbreviations. For example, KazNU-Kazakh National University. 4. Partial or partitive abbreviations. This row includes the words from the conjugation of the syllables and the words to the full. A compound noun is a type of abbreviation in which all words that fall into a complex noun are not shortened, but partially or partially abbreviated. For example, the state program is a state program» [3, 13].

In practice, the names of complex scientific terms consisting of two, three, four or five components, and language-specific expressions of the industry, are most likely to be used repeatedly in the scientific text where the subject of a particular field is concerned, with the professional involvement of scholars and specialists. Thus, repeated use of the full name of complex concepts makes it difficult to understand both the scientific text and scientific communication. Therefore, there is reason to believe that in the general scientific language, in the metalanguage of every branch of science and technology, the simplified variants of

complex names, and their frequent use, is caused by the need to ensure the flexibility of the scientific language. In the modern literature, textbooks, and terminological dictionaries, there are many abbreviated names. *For example, the ISS is International Space Services.*

Modern geodesic terms, being one of the most mobile, flexible and rapidly changing plan languages of the general literary language, combine a lot of new terms and terms created by shortening new concepts in their content (*ISS – international space station*), as well as concepts existing in the language *(DB – database*). The intensity of development of various abbreviations is one of the specific features of the development of Kazakh geodesic terms at the present stage. Therefore, the purpose of the work is to prove that the abbreviation is one of the most effective ways to supplement the terminology system of the geodesic industry with new lexical innovations.

MAIN PART OF THE ARTICLE. Studying dictionaries and textbooks in the field of geodesy and related space geodesy, cartography, the total of 1728 terms was accumulated and differentiated, including 534 of the original terms (including personal words and phrases), 203 of equivalent non-competetive foreign terms and the two components of phrasal terms consisting of foreign words is 213, and the total share of hybrid terms is 778 words. One of the most common terms used in the technical industry is hybrid terms, which are combinations of two, three, or four words and are combined and presented as complex words. Therefore, among the 778-word hybrid terms, the number of two-word combination terms is 302, the one-word and two-word combination terms, the three-word combination term is 236, and the word length consists of four words, one or two syllables combined terms – 240.

In addition, the abbreviation and previous words, such as aero -, cosmo -, geo -, photo -, stereo -, iso-in the amount of 253 new units, compiled together with Kazakh words. For example, the previous lines aero - – 49 words, cosmo - – 10, geo - – 71 words, photo - – 34, iso- – 8 words, stereo - – 34, and the number of abbreviations 47 terms [4, 11].

The proposed article is a comprehensive way to create new lexical innovations in the field of geodesy, defined above by abbreviated terms (it is 2.4% of the total term). Many works and scientific articles about new names and abbreviations of the Kazakh language and their classification have been published in the Kazakh language. However, the results of the analysis of these works show that the general technical fields, including the new lexical innovations in geodesy, have not been addressed by the reduction of words.This situation calls for a comprehensive scientific study of this problem.

Based on the works and conclusions of the above-mentioned scientists on the issues of abbreviations, the terms on geodesy and related sciences of space geodesy, topography, cartography with an abbreviation have been collected and systematized. The study and analysis of special texts on geodesy, space geodesy, topography, cartography have shown that the most common forms of abbreviations in the field of lexical innovations are:

1. Initial letter abbreviations of two-or three-component letters:

As practice shows, the initial letter abbreviations of two or three components are characteristic of lexical innovation of geodesy terms. This can be explained partly, one and two-component terms in the language of tolerant and do not require drastic reduction. However, a small group of abbreviations with a new two-component initial letter is firmly included in the dictionary of terms of Kazakh geodesy: SG – space geodesy, SP – space picture, SM – space vehicle, OK-orbiting complex, SC – spacecraft, etc. The most productive forms of primary letter abbreviations are three-component abbreviations: WMO

- World Meteorological Organization, AES - Artificial Earth Satellites, ERS -Earth Remote Sensing, NNC – National Nuclear Center, ISS-International Space Station, etc.

2. Initial letter abbreviations with four or more components: abbreviations with four or more components with the initial letter are significantly less than two or three-component abbreviations. For example, SRNS-Satellite Radio Navigation System, SNSS - Space Navigation Satellite System. This is because such abbreviations are unacceptable for pronunciation and acceptance. Abbreviations from such multicomponent terms are convenient from the point of view of separating the most important features of terminable concepts, however, as the letter combinations become too complicated, it is difficult to use them in oral conversations of specialists.

3. Initial letters of a foreign language name, abbreviations in the form of syllables: Analysis of the collected materials showed that in geodesy, abbreviations from other languages are significant among the new initial letter abbreviations. In industry or production, in the process of professional language communication, complex terms that entered a foreign language were shortened and then became familiar among specialists. The collected language materials in the field of geodesy show that the vast majority of abbreviated names are made up mainly on the model of the foreign version. For example, NACA – National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, ENRC – Eurasian Natural Resources Corporation. In this case, we see that combined names consisting of many words lead to the use of the donor's language letter, syllable VDOP, EUREF, SOS, IGS, GPS, DOP, etc.they are used in geodesy mainly in Russian or English. However, the abbreviated version of each complex name can become a new term only if its semantic integrity and semantic unit are preserved.

Many abbreviations in the vocabulary of the geodesic branch of the Kazakh language have a full name in English, for example, DOP - Delution of Precision, EUREF - European Reference Frame, HDOP - Horizontal Dilution of Precision, GDOP – Geometric Dilution of Precision, GPS - Global Position System, LGS - International GPS Service, GPS - Global Position System, OTF - Ambiguity fixing on the fly are given as abbreviations. Such abbreviations mean letter abbreviations derived from the English language in the field of space geodesy, which in practice are read by the names of letters of the English alphabet: LGS – «лджиэс», GPS – «джпиэс», OTF – «өутиэф» and etc. These abbreviations are usually short names for systems, organizations, and institutions.

RESULTS. In particular, such cases, shown in the course of the study, indicate the opening of new opportunities for the term-forming potential of the Kazakh language in the process of lexical updating. In addition, abbreviations considered as separate morphemes preserve the semantic motivation of the first complex nouns and phrases. The collected specific research materials allow us to conclude that there are no abbreviated terminological structures between lexical innovations in the field of geodesy, the meaning of which differs from the meaning of their full forms. As a result, as practice shows, getting an abbreviated form of new applications in English shows that, first, it is easier to communicate between specialists, and secondly, abbreviated lexical innovations contribute to the further development and content of geodesic terms. Thus, abbreviations of the Kazakh language in the field of geodesy clearly show that the term can save the means of language communication, while maintaining information weight and defines what in the modern Kazakh language can be a material for creating new lexical innovations in other branches of science.

As a result of studying new terms created by means of abbreviations in geodesy

and related industries, it is necessary: first, to consider the reasons for the emergence of new abbreviated lexical innovations through an abbreviation in the language, to note the intensive development of modern science and technology, an excessive excess of information in the language sign, the rationality of saving time and means of speech. On the other hand, abbreviation is the opposite process, aimed at complicating the structure of a word, language unity, and creating complex structures. Undoubtedly, this type of formation of new abbreviations in the field of geodesy of the Kazakh language is widely spread in the terminological subsystem of general technical industries and will become one of the most productive types of word formation in the future.

CONCLUSION. Systematizing the above conclusions, we can draw the following conclusions. Using an abbreviation, creating and implementing new terms makes it easy for specialists to enter into communication. At the same time, the creation of new terms by abbreviation and their implementation in practice is beneficial to ensure that the information transmitted in the text is quickly and easily read and written. Since geodesic terms are an integral part of the General lexical stock of the language, the use of a shortened approach when creating new terms will certainly help to enrich and develop the terminological system of the Kazakh language.

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Ё.Одилов

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ТИЛ ВА ТАФАККУР МУНОСАБАТИ: ЎЗАРО ТАЪСИРЛАШУВ

Инсонни сўз жудо айлади ҳайвондин,
Билки, гуҳари шарифроқ йўқ ондин.
(Алишер Навоий)

Аннотация: Маълумки, тил ва тафаккур муносабатига тилни тўғри тадқиқ қилишнинг энг биринчи муаммоси сифатида ёндашиб келинади. Бу борадаги тадқиқотларда гоҳ тафаккурнинг бирламчилигини исботлашга уринилса, гоҳ тилнинг олам ҳодисалари билишдаги устуворлиги таъкидланади. Дунё тилшуносларини ана