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TERMINOLOGISATION OF A WORD IN THE TURKMEN LANGUAGE

The language of any nation is its historic memory embodied in a word, at all stages of the society development the language is intimately connected with the nation life and its culture. In the language and through it we can find national psychology, the character of the nation, the way of its thinking, the distinctive uniqueness of artistic creation, moral condition and spirituality.

But neither phonetics nor grammar of the language can show the conditions of nation life as full as dictionary can. If language is a storehouse of history of the ethnos - its carrier, then vocabulary directly responds to all changes in the lives of people. That is why the study of Turkmen dictionary obtains the special actuality as lately different thematic groups of dictionary have been developed in Turkology.

Today a significant part of the dictionary of the modern Turkmen language is terminological lexicon. Regularities, inherent in the development of general literature lexical items, are mainly typical for the development of words of terminological nature.

Nowadays the scientific-technology progress contributes to the appear of new notions in the language that in its turn causes the need to increase the number of common words in the terminology of the Turkmen language.

In the past, of course, the amount of terminosystem of the Turkmen language was not as great as at present. It was mainly consisted of vocabulary of hunting, animal husbandry and agriculture. The changes occurred mainly due to contacts with other peoples and nationalities.

In the modern Turkmen language along with the borrowing socio-political, scientific, technical and other terms, the terms from the Russian language are tracing over. This way of terms forming has become more efficient lately: baş wraç – a doctor; giňişlk – a space; parahatlyk söýüji– peaceful; daş kømür – coal and so on.

Simultaneously with tracings in the Turkmen language the line of descriptive terms appeared: iş taşlaýyş – a strike; døwlet agdarylyşygy – a coup; ynanç haty – a Power of Attorney and others.

Between tracings there is a group where only the second or third element is translated. Thus in the Turkmen language a new previously unknown type of terms appeared: biomeydan – biofield; radiosos – radiosound; radiotelemerkez – radio-television centre.

Therefore, we can say that the transition of words from one sphere to another one, the use of the units of general literature language of terminological system, and the penetration of lexical items from other languages play an important role in the development and enrichment of the vocabulary of the Turkmen language.

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