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TAUBAYEV ZHARAS, MESHITBAYEVA NAZERKE*

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan, Almaty

***Correspondence:** nazerke.meshitbayeva@gmail.com

E-mail: certina_swiss@mail.ru, nazerke.meshitbayeva@gmail.com

COGNITIVE AND LINGUO-CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF EPONYMS

Annotation. *This research is devoted to the consideration of cognitive and linguo-cultural features of eponymous terms in English terminology. Various processes of terminological formation of professional vocabulary have been studied as well as different kinds of English eponyms have been presented.*

In the practical part, the most productive cognitive models of the studied terms have been analyzed. The article is devoted to the English-language eponyms of the scientific sublanguage, which have not received yet sufficient coverage in terminological research. The authors come to the conclusion that the terms under consideration are distinguished by a significant diversity of onymic components, their motivation is carried out through a combination of encyclopedic knowledge about the phenomenon.

Linguocultural analysis showed that a significant part of the English-language eponymous terms are culturally-specific in relation to the English culture. The analysis of eponymous terms made it possible to identify the main categories of concepts in the nomination of which proper names, characteristic of the studied terminology, participate.

Keywords: *eponyms; linguo-cultural analysis; terminology; semantic meaning; cognitive components.*

Introduction

The evolution of some words in languages of the world are always interesting and entertaining. Especially impressive words connected with real historical events or figures. Some eponyms come from the names of writers, scientists, rich people or entrepreneurs who invented, rebelled, traveled, did charity work. In other words, the people who have not left the public indifferent, and therefore their names became common for some events, places, inventions and etc.

Since the 60-80s of the twentieth century, the lexical unit “eponym” begins to appear in various languages for special purposes, including as a linguistic term. The transfer of stress meant at the same time a change in the meaning of the word. Now the word “eponym” denotes the object to which the personal name has passed - the name of a deity, hero or real person.

Like many terms in various fields of science, the term “eponym” derived from Greek origin. According to the definition given in the Dictionary of Linguistic terms by O.S. Akhmanova the term “eponym” comes from “eponymous” - giving to something someone’s name. The lexical unit “eponym” has two meanings, which correspond to two epochs of its application in the language” [1, p. 113].

According to Blau M. “The first meaning of the word ‘eponym’ dates back to earliest history of mankind” [2, p. 2]. Even in ancient Egypt, cities, tribes, territories were named after a god, kings.

As for the linguo-cultural aspect every eponym has peculiarities for the nation and culture. Among the eponyms, there are names that gave centuries ago the name of geographical objects. Here, we can mention *Athens* - in honor of the ancient Greek goddess Athens and the *Aegean Sea* - in memory of the hero of the epic. From history it is known that in public places there were statues of eponyms. We can say that at one time there was a cult of eponyms (statues of gods, mythical heroes, emperors).

A.V. Superanskaya considered the meaning of the word “eponym”, gives the following definition “the person who gave the name to any object, process; a proper name, which has become a common noun, is becoming obsolete and almost never used in a scientific or common language” [3, p. 52].

In other words, at present time, an eponym is not a personal name that gives a name to an object or process, but the name of the object or process itself.



In this research we try to examine the issues of transitional phenomena between personal nouns and common nouns in English. As A.V. Superanskaya notes, the transition of eponyms into common nouns is characteristic of many well-known names. The language is constantly exchanging between eponyms and common nouns [4, p. 307].

Russian scholars Leichik V.M. and Vasilyeva N.V. stated the fact that a potential transition to common nouns for proper nouns arises in those cases when:

1) the denotation of a name gains sufficient fame among all members of a certain language group who have received a certain minimum of upbringing and education (names of many states and their capitals, largest rivers and mountains, names the most popular political figures and figures of literature and art, of the modern and past era);

2) the name ceases to be associated with one particular denotation and becomes typical of many similar people, settlements, rivers, etc. [7, p.185-188].

Dictionary of Freeman M.S. and New Webster's Dictionary English Language [5, p. 6] have many examples confirming this definition.

If we compare the definitions given above, we can see eponyms are mostly related to personal names, whose names are very important and known among the people of the nation. They are important and carry out some historical and cultural facts through language. Most eponyms are terms, so they are also considered in various studies, dissertations, dictionaries, and etc. But eponyms are far from terms. They are mostly common nouns denoting concrete and abstract concepts. The eponymous terms appear, in most cases, as a result of the assignment of names by an outstanding scientist, inventor, doctor.

Some types of transitions of eponyms related to specific people:

- 1) personal name as a unit of measure: *farad, newton, joule*;
- 2) name of the person + name of the chemical element: *Rutherfordium*;
- 3) face name - programming language: *Facebook*;
- 4) disease name in honour of the name of a person -: *color blindness*;
- 5) geographical name in honour of the name of the person: *Everest, Adelaide, Pennsylvania, Victoria Falls and Lake, Cook Strait*;
- 6) the name of the animal or plant in honour of the name of the person: *guppy, tradescantia, water lily "Victoria"*;
- 7) food by name of the person: *sandwich, charlotte*;
- 8) weapon by the personal name: *shrapnel*;
- 9) thing in honour of the name of the person: *mac, jacket, cardigan, Big Ben, wellington, whatman*;
- 10) clothing style in honour of the name of the person: *raglan*;
- 11) action in honour of the name of the person: *boycott, bully*;
- 12) car make in honour of the name of the person: *Bentley*;
- 13) horse racing honour of the name of the person: *derby*.

Characteristically, among the eponyms containing real anthroponyms, there are many "neutral" ones that do not belong to the languages of science and technology. Words formed from the names of people name basically anything concrete - which is found and used in our life.

It was also noted that most eponyms were formed in non-affix way on behalf of their own name by metonymic transfer (transfer of the name from one object to another). The name of the person passed on to his product, invention, discovery, etc. For example: *chemist Mackintosh - mackintosh cloak*.

We encounter affix formations when new terms and nomenclature words or geographical names are formed from eponyms. Examples are: *Daltonism* disease from the Dalton family name, *Tradescantia* plant from the Tradescant family name, *Pennsylvania* - from the Penn family name.

Research materials and methods

While writing the research paper, different kinds of resources were used as well as the definitions were taken from the dictionaries such as Merriam Webster and Mark Blau's Dictionary and Dictionary of Freeman M.S.

For research paper, data collection is considered as a main part, therefore, in order to submit the data about the language units, we used Mass Collection Method. Furthermore, Diachronic Method also was used in the article, together with Definitional analysis method.

Research results



If we classify eponyms, they can be various according to their sources. There are different types of forming eponyms according to their origin. In the following table there are general types of eponyms:

Table - Classification of eponyms

№	Origin of eponyms	Examples
1	the name of the person as a quality	<i>Hercules</i> (strong character)
2	a thing as the name of the person	<i>Mackintosh</i> (overcoat)
3	the name of the place is a thing	<i>Bordeaux</i> (wine)
4	action as an eponym	<i>Boycott</i> "termination of relations"
5	action as a place name	<i>Panama</i> (deception)
6	unit of measure as an eponym	<i>Ampere</i> (angstrom)
7	location as an eponym	<i>Alaska</i> (Alaska)
8	place as an eponym	<i>Penates</i> (home)

Vakhrameyeva V. V. called eponyms as terms which are associated with a particular word from folklore, literature and phraseological sources. Some of them have completely turned into common nouns, and there are those that have remained in their own names, but have lost the characteristics of this category, being symbols of certain qualities and ideas, *Othello* - symbolizes fidelity, *Cassandra* - a prophet who is not believed, and so on [8, p. 111-116].

In general, eponyms have very unique character for each nation and they reveal the history, culture and development of the country. They connect the language with history and culture and we can reveal the conceptual values of the nation through eponyms.

English language as any other languages, is rich in eponymous terms. If we transform a proper name, change its paradigm to the corresponding other part of speech, we reveal the origin of this term. The expression *Lynch Law* appeared — *Lynch Court* - lynching; the verb to lynch arose from it. It means 'to straighten out by lynching'. Eponyms are an inexhaustible reserve for creating new terms and nomenclature words (mainly from sciences such as geology, botany, and etc.) For example: mineral *jeffersouite* (from the name of the American president T. Jefferson), plants *clarkia* (from the name of captain W. Clark) are cases of a suffix transition. But there are also cases of non-affix transition, in terms and nomenclature word: *cairngorm* is the name of the mineral over the mountains of the same name in Scotland. Eponyms are widespread in scientific terminology, with their help it is possible to clarify more general concepts and provisions. They are included in the terminological phrases: *Van Allen's radiation belts* - radiation belts of the land of Van Allen; *King James Version / Bible* - King James Bible. The most traditional sources for the transition from eponyms to common nouns were Greek and Roman mythologies, the Bible and literature. The myths of ancient Greece and Rome gave us such names as echo, fauna, flora, atlas, Venus, etc. From the Bible, such common names as *Judas*, *Cain*, *Jezebel*, *Jonah* came to us. The contribution of literature and journalism to the creation of names that later became common nouns is enormous: *Cinderella*, *Bluebeard-Blue Beard*, *Friday-Pyatnitsa*, *Faithful Servant*, *Casanova-hangman*.

In the English-Russian explanatory dictionary of genetic terms, we came across the following definition: a term or concept formed (at least partially) by a proper name (surname or geographical name) - for example, the *Balbani chromosome* (6). So, we can conclude that in other dictionaries we will find a definition that is similar in meaning, that the eponym is a word or expression formed on behalf of its own.

The largest number of eponyms are scientific and technical fields: biology (*kaloplaka*); physics (*Heger-Mueller counter*); chemistry (*javelin water*); mathematics (*Cartesian sheet*); linguistics (*Sepir-Whorf hypothesis*); chess (*Sicilian defense*) and etc. Eponymous words are also common, not the names of people or geographical objects, but the secondary names of singular concepts named after people or objects (*the city of Washington*, *the selenonym Copernicus*). Eponyms also appear in geography, economics, physics, astronomy and religion. In the texts eponyms live a diverse life.

They can be used independently when the semantics are beyond doubt, and combine with lexical units of other classes. V.A. Tatarinov modified the definition, he understands terms as different types of eponyms



(author's terms, personals, eponymous terms, and etc.) that perform temporal-local, personifying functions, for example: *Sargasso Sea*, *Black Sea dolphin* [9, p. 147].

The most famous and studied subclass of eponyms was the eponymous terms of medicine and anatomy. This is due to the fact that users of special vocabulary are interested in knowing who discovered and studied, first cured human diseases, for example: *Alzheimer's disease*, *Parkinson's disease*, *Down syndrome*. If we consider eponyms from a linguistic point of view, then we can construct their classification in a formal plan. The simplest case is the equality of eponym and onym in the names of physical and mathematical quantities: ohm, gauss, pendant. Secondary eponyms in geography and astronomy: the city of *Korolev*, the planet *Jupiter*. Compound words are created in scientific terminology, For example, in physics, *Fourier analysis*. Creating phrases is a typical way for the English language. Among eponyms, a significant place is occupied by combinations of a noun and an adjective, where it acts as an adjective or as a noun. For example, a historically possessive adjective: *Abelian group*, *Euclidean geometry*.

In the modern era, preference is given to possessive adjectives (litmus test). Adjective + noun combinations in the field of eponyms are many (*Oxford university*, *Ohm's law*).

Even more eponyms in combination noun + noun: *Galileo telescope*, *Kriegi reaction*, *Franz-Keldysh effect*.

There are also cases when the terminological part is represented by the general scientific terms, or when it is a highly specialized term corresponding to the field of knowledge, for example: *the Delphi method*, *Ohm's law* - the first word is general scientific.

There is such a structure when the phrase is used with a preposition. It is found in the fields of knowledge, as well as activities (the definition of metal according to Shore, the chemical term purification according to the method of *Edelyan*), less often used with a preposition on.

Studying this problem, we noted that English is rich in neoplasms from eponyms. For example: *abigail- maid* (on behalf of Abigail); *andrew* - servant, valet (on behalf of Andrew); *Benjamin* - the youngest son, beloved child, nothing more than a diminutive form of the name Jock, common among Scots, etc.

Characteristically, among the eponyms containing real anthroponymy. There are many "neutral" ones that do not belong to the languages of science and technology. Words formed from the names of people name basically anything concrete which is found and used in our life.

While becoming a common noun, a personal proper noun can cease to be a noun and go to another part of speech. For example: *toboycott* - the verb "boycott" is formed from the surname *Boycott*. The word 'boycott' (and the phenomenon itself) is directly related to the retired captain of the British army, Charles Cunningham Boycott. In 1880, when Boycott was the manager of an estate in Ireland, he incurred the wrath of the estate workers by refusing to increase their wages. The resentment of local residents against the visiting manager was so strong that they simply stopped talking to him - and this turned out to be the first boycott in history.

In addition, we noted that eponyms, historically going back to the name of a certain person, are widely used as part of phraseological units (idioms). For example: before you can say *Jack Robinson* - immediately, instantly. Jack Robinson (1727-1802) was the Junior Secretary of the Treasury from 1770 to 1782 and regularly acted as parliamentary organizer (whip), responsible for elections and party oversight. Apparently, Jack was really a master at quickly and easily solving problems, since his name has entered the idiom and has not been lost for more than two centuries.

For example: *Bloody Mary* - *Queen Mary Tudor* was nicknamed. The nickname was given to her by the Protestants, whom she cruelly pursued. In colloquial speech, this phraseology is used in a completely different meaning: *Bloody Mary* is a cocktail of vodka and tomato juice with ice. Due to the red color and its strong, "wallowing" action, the drink received such an expressive name, which was the result of a metaphorical rethinking of phraseology.

Another example: *Joe Miller* - an old joke, battered pungency (in honour of the name of the person who published the first collection of jokes and jokes); *Hobson's choice* is a forced choice (Hobson is the name of the real owner of the stable who did not give his clients the right to choose a horse).

Examples of the use of eponyms in scientific terminology: *Newton's law* of gravitation - *Newton's law of gravity*; *joule*; *Ada* is a programming language.

We can give examples of the use of personal names of their own in phrases related to other areas of human culture: literature - *King James Version / Bible "The Bible of King James"*; *Tourism* - *Cook's Tour Cook Travel Bureau*; to sports - *the Thomas Cup "Thomas Cup"* (named for the 1st IBF President, Englishman George Thomas).



Considering the process of the formation of eponyms in a historical perspective, we noticed that this phenomenon, found at different stages of the development of the language (in the 16th century and earlier), is most fully manifested in the 19th century. It also retains its activity and relevance at present time.

The English language, existing in society, cannot but depend on the conditions of existence of this society, on people who speak this language, on the corresponding culture. In turn, culture also experiences the opposite effect. It can be expressed, in particular, in enriching the vocabulary of the language.

Exploring the new vocabulary of modern English, we can note the growth of family names of their own. For example: *MacBride principles* - a code of principles for personnel policies for foreign firms operating in Northern Ireland - named after its creator *Sean MacBride*.

The name of the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, served as the basis for the eponymous neologisms: *Blairism* is the economic and political program that he implements. *Blairist, Blairite, Blairification*.

In the early 90s, the use of the new to Bork verb was recorded - to stir, to resist the election of someone by organizing a campaign of widespread public criticism (on behalf of Judge *Robert Bork*, known for his extremist views). An attempt by President R. Reagan to nominate *R. Bork* to the US Supreme Court crashed as a result of mass criticism of the latter in the press.

From the foregoing, we can draw the following summaries:

1) many personal eponyms have replenished the category of household names in the process of historical development. This trend is observed at present.

2) words that have passed from personal eponyms to the category of household names are very diverse in English. By their meaning, they can refer to common vocabulary, as well as being the basis for terminological vocabulary.

3) the basis for the transition of personal names to common nouns is such methods of rethinking as metonymy, metaphor.

Conclusion

So, in the article, we examined eponyms and common nouns from cultural and conceptual points of views. Eponyms are the subject of study of the linguistic discipline of onomastics. Eponyms can occur in any field or field of knowledge. The eponymous terms are considered by various linguistic scholars who each year deepen and expand this concept. The insufficient number of eponym dictionaries to a large extent allows researchers a wide field of activity.

The analysis of eponyms of British origin proposed in the work is not exhaustive. In one work it is not possible to cover all the features of eponyms, however, the main patterns in the course of the work were identified.

In the course of the study, we came to the conclusion that the transition to common names is potentially common to all well-known names.

Words that have passed from personal eponyms to the category of household names are very diverse in English. By their meaning, they can refer to common vocabulary, as well as being the basis for terminological vocabulary.

The study of eponyms is of interest not only from a purely linguistic point of view, but, as the material studied shows, allows us to identify the numerous historical and cultural ties that are present in the English language.

The problem of eponyms is very important to be studied, as the learners of English usually find them difficult to study. Through eponyms we can teach the history, culture and conceptual values of language which leads to learn the intercultural values of target language. Despite the specificity and significance of this category of vocabulary for students of English, not enough attention is paid to it in theoretical and practical courses of the language. Both the materials of the work and the compiled dictionary can be used in elective classes in the English language as additional material for teachers and students of not only university students, but also students of colleges, lyceums, gymnasiums and all who study English independently.

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Таубаев Ж.Т., Мешиутбаева Н.И.

ЭПОНИМДЕРДІҢ ТАНЫМДЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ЛИНГВОМӘДЕНИ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

Аңдатпа. Берілген мақала ағылшын тіліндегі эпонимдік терминдердің танымдық және лингвомәдени ерекшеліктерін қарастырады. Ағылшын тіліндегі терминдік эпонимдерге талдау жасалды. Эпонимдердің лексикалық және терминологиялық қалыптасуының әр түрлі үдерістері процестері зерттелді, сонымен қатар ағылшын тіліндегі эпонимдерінің түрлері ұсынылды.

Эпонимдік терминдерді талдау терминологияға қатысты тұжырымдамалардың негізгі категорияларын анықтауға мүмкіндік берді. Негізгі талдау бөлімінде термин эпонимдердің ең өнімді танымдық модельдері талданды. Авторлар эпонимдік терминдердің онимдік компоненттерінің маңызды әртүрлілігін анықтады.

Лингвистикалық және лингво-мәдени талдау ағылшын тіліндегі эпонимдік терминдердің едәуір бөлігі ағылшын және американдық мәдениетіне қатысты екендігін көрсетті. Эпонимдік терминдерді талдау мақаланың негізгі нысаны болып табылатын терминологияға қатысты тұжырымдамалардың негізгі категорияларын анықтауға мүмкіндік берді.

Кілт сөздер: эпонимдер; лингвомәдени талдау; терминология; семантикалық мағынасы; танымдық компоненттер.

Таубаев Ж.Т., Мешиутбаева Н.И.

КОГНИТИВНЫЕ И ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТОРОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭПОНИМОВ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются когнитивные и лингвокультурологические особенности терминов-эпонимов в английской терминологии. Были изучены различные процессы терминологического формирования профессионального словарного запаса, а также представлены различные виды английских эпонимов.

В практической части были проанализированы наиболее продуктивные когнитивные модели изучаемых терминов. Статья посвящена англоязычным терминам-эпонимам научного подъязыка, не получившим еще достаточного освещения в терминологических исследованиях. Авторы приходят к заключению, что рассматриваемые термины отличаются значительной разноплановостью онимических компонентов, их мотивированность осуществляется за счет комбинации энциклопедических знаний о феномене.

Лингвокультурный анализ показал, что значительная часть англоязычных терминов-эпонимов культуроспецифична по отношению к английской культуре. Проведенный анализ эпонимных терминов позволил выявить основные категории понятий, в номинации которых участвуют имена собственные, характерные для изучаемой терминологии.

Ключевые слова: эпонимы; лингвокультурологический анализ; терминология; семантическое значение; когнитивные компоненты.