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FEATURES OF STUDYING THE TERMINOLOGY OF LINGUISTIC MEANING IN ENGLISH IN NON-LINGUISTIC GROUPS

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This article is about a semantic and typological characteristics of tax terminology in English, Russian and Kazakh languages. Semantic analysis of linguistic units in tax terminology is conducted. Semantics and typology of these languages lose significant character during purposeful direct translation. An attempt of a comparative characteristics of the various subsystems of tax terminology was made. The aspects of the formation history of tax vocabulary were affected.

Object of research are similarities and distinctions in the field of structure and semantics of the unicomponent and multicomponent tax terms which representing sublanguage of the sphere of economy of the Kazakh and English languages.

Research objective. To study a semantic processes which realized in this fragment of tax lexicon, sources and ways of formation through the actual language material.

The comparative analysis of data on a name in English, Russian and Kazakh was conducted, because we were interested by tax specifics of a name in the Kazakh language. The analysis was conducted by understanding of the strategic nature of cognitive processes [1-3].

Object of research is the active functioning layer of a tax term system of the analyzed languages. The unicomponent and multicomponent terms which reflecting features of development of the sphere of the taxation and forming a conceptual framework of a term system in a synchronous cut of the end of XX and the beginnings of the XXI centuries are exposed to research[4,5].

The descriptive and analytical method which assuming the description of the analyzed units in line with the corresponding theoretical concept, and the further analysis of the received results was used as a basis in our work. In work the method of the analysis of dictionary definitions with the subsequent definition of the conceptual maintenance of the studied units was also applied.

It is possible to note a partial semantic compliances (translation transforms) [6] among the analysed term-combinations: платежноепоручение - authorization for payment - төлеутапсырма, неписаноеправо (правовойобычай) - unwritten law - жазылмағанқұқық (заңғасүйенгенсалт).

Specifics of formation of tax regime: in legislations of language holder there is a tax right, while in Great Britain in special branch of the right it isn't

allocated[7,8]. Therefore in the Russian and Kazakh languages the corresponding terminology is designated as terminology of the tax right, while in English - taxation terminology. There is a concept in the center of a term derivation: налог – салық - tax. This concept is the closest to it: сбор – жинақ – charge[7].

During research among tax terms of the Kazakh language the structural types of two-component combinations which containing pretexts or the unions weren't found. Three-component, four-component terminological combinations in the considered languages make a small amount of the polylexemed combinations: english - the tax the declaration on to tax on incomes, russian – налоговая декларация по налогу на доходы, kazakh - табыстарғасалық бойынша салық декларация. This three-component terminological phrase is known by each citizen of the world: English - the registration the number of taxpayer (RNT), Russian - регистрационный номер налогоплательщика (РНН), Kazakh - салық төлеушінің тіркеу нөмірі (СТН) or special explanation and translation of official names of tax administrations: The federal tax service of Russian Federation - Федеральная налоговая служба Российской Федерации – Ресейлік Федерациялар федералды салық қызмет; The tax the committee of ministry financial Republic Kazakhstan - Налоговый комитет министерства финансов Республики Казахстан – Қазақстан Республикасының қаржы министрлігінің салық комитеті; The tax the service of Great Britain – Британская налоговая служба – Ұлыбритандық салық қызмет[7-9].

Emergence of terms of a foreign-language origin is caused by the processes of a certain period in society what causing the transitional nondurable phenomena in language, into place to which other processes of designing and functioning of terms will come because a language all the time is in development[10]. Terminological word formation in the field of tax branch, in general, is based on system of common-literary word formation. Thus, such distinctive features which give to a term derivation lines of an autonomous subsystem were developed by practice of a term creation in the studied branch.

In the general problems of a terminologization of tax branch of English and Kazakh languages enters: formation of fund of the interindustry terms which used in the field of geology, production, processing and transportations of oil and gas, creation of the multilingual terminological dictionary on oil and gas, translation quality improvement of terms and terminosochetaniye in lexicographic sources, the periodical press.

Conclusions:

1. It is advisable to product a studying of a term system within economic and legal terminology in a separate segment.
2. For tax terminology the phenomenon of dynamism and progress is characterized, that conducts to emergence of new terms to improvement process.
3. For the analyzed term system coincidence to the corresponding terms of English that shows the international character of all economy in general and the

sphere of the taxation influencing expansion of terminological fund is characteristic.

4. Semantization includes concept of definition, interpretation, the description. In English, Russian and Kazakh tax terminology distinguish a descriptive and referential definitions.

5. The analysis of terminology confirms professionally term names which connected at the conceptual level, derivational and syntagmatic communications is expressed more weakly between them. However it is the same as terms, form a professionally named semantic field from which terminology, in this case tax scoops conceptual resources.

6. On the basis of a community integrated and differential this of professionally named names blocks are allocated. In each block it is possible to allocate ranks on a community of a semantic sign, but these ranks are in the relations of an associativity, a taxonomy, the hierarchical relations are expressed poorly.

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