

Торайғыров университетінің
ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛЫ

НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
Торайғыров университета

ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІНІҢ ХАБАРШЫСЫ

Филологиялық серия
1997 жылдан бастап шығады



ВЕСТНИК ТОРАЙҒЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

Филологическая серия
Издается с 1997 года

ISSN 2710-3528

№ 2 (2026)

Павлодар

**НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
ТОРАЙГЫРОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА**

Филологическая серия

выходит 4 раза в год

СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО

О постановке на переучет периодического печатного издания,
информационного агентства и сетевого издания

№ KZ30VPY00029268

выдано

Министерством информации и общественного развития
Республики Казахстан

Тематическая направленность

публикация материалов в области филологии

Подписной индекс – 76132

<https://doi.org/10.48081/BGQF1973>

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<https://doi.org/10.48081/BGQF1985>

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TRANSLATION OF THE CONCEPT «STRETCHING»: A COGNITIVE-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

The article observes the cognitive-pragmatic analysis of the concept «stretching» and its equivalents in three languages: English, Kazakh and Russian. The study illustrates that the terms «tension», «extension», «stretch» and «expansion» represent the concept in English have similar semantic and pragmatic features, while in the Kazakh language the terms «coзы» and «coзылы» have interchangeable usage in scientific and technical texts. The Russian term «растяжение» is polysemous and unifies the meanings of all equivalents used in English discourse.

The task of the article to show that the usage of the definite term depends on context and cultural scientific habit even if the term expresses definite meaning, however it has definite meaning and definite context of usage. Semantic schemes illustrate cognitive differences in each language and pragmatic differences in usage domains. The results may be used to benefit the accuracy of special translation domain related to terminological synonymy.

The scientific and practical significance of the findings of the research is in the usage of comparative approach to analyzing the concept in three languages. The findings of the papers contribute to development of mechanical dictionaries and terminological database in this domain, which in its turn influences scientific translation quality.

Keywords: terminology, synonymy, cognitive analysis, pragmatic context, semantic scheme, technical translation.

Introduction

Nowadays when people globally face the problem of rapid information exchange and usage of the products made due to high technological advances, the correct translation in engineering sphere is crucial. However, the problem is in polysemy of terms as well as their meaning depends mostly on contexts, or the usage might be incorrect because of discordancy in cognitive schemas among speakers of different languages. These differences must be applied in translation process. Transition of technical and scientific texts requires complex analysis which not only based on advanced knowledge of both languages (linguistic equivalents) but also deep understanding of the conceptual and pragmatic features of both cultures.

This study is aimed to the analysis of the translation of the concept «stretching» into English, Kazakh, and Russian in scientific and engineering contexts. English language equivalents for «stretching» vary from «tension» to «extension», «stretch», and «expansion», while Kazakh uses the terms «coзы» and «coзылу», recommended by the Terminology Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The goal of this study is to provide a cognitive-pragmatic analysis to the terms related to the concept «stretching» in three languages, and to identify their semantic similarities and differences, and to determine the contexts of all equivalents' usage. The main hypothesis which we put is that the choice of a term depends not only on the linguistic equivalence but also on the specifics of cognitive models used in scientific discourse.

The relevance of the study is that there are polysemy terms used in English while in Kazakh terms have one root and in Russian there is only one term which includes all functions of the English equivalents and how to determine correct equivalent as well as correct interpretation of the context in translation process. An analysis of the structure of terminological systems in different languages allows to understand the scientific concepts' mechanisms of formation and their adaptation in various linguistic environments.

The research methodology includes a cognitive analysis of terms, consideration of their use in various scientific contexts, and the construction of a semantic schemes to demonstrate interconnections between different equivalents. The practical significance is in building semantical schemes of concept «stretching» in three languages which assist translators' teachers and researchers in working with scientific and technical terminology with these conceptual maps.

The study investigates the translation of «stretching» by examining the role of context, cognitive schemas, and pragmatic factors in the interpretation context and translation of specialized terminology. Findings of the work show accurate translation requires considering not only lexical meanings but also the cognitive and pragmatic peculiarities of terms within the same concept in different cultural contexts.

The study stresses the importance of a multidisciplinary approach, using findings of cognitive linguistics and relevance theory. This approach demonstrates the need to consider the target audience, the author's communicative intentions, and the specific disciplinary context when translating scientific and technical texts. The results are aimed to improve translation practice and develop effective training programs for translators.

We used a comprehensive analysis to the theoretical foundations of translation and cognitive linguistics, especially to the role of context and cognitive schemas in the process of interpreting and conveying the meaning of terms. It was found that the accuracy of translating concept, such as «stretching» directly depends on the translator's ability to consider not only the lexical meaning of words but also their cognitive and pragmatic characteristics in different linguistic and cultural environments. Terms used in scientific and technical texts often carry not only information about a physical phenomenon but also reflect specific cognitive models of target audience.

One of the key factors which influences on the success of translation is contextual relevance. Terms can change their meaning depending on the field of application: in engineering, the term «tension» emphasizes the force causing stretching, while «extension» is more often used to describe the process of elongation. In the Kazakh language, the use of the terms «созу» and «созылу» are used depending on the context, and personal choice of authors.

The cognitive-pragmatic approach used in this study involves integrating relevance theory with cognitive linguistics for a more accurate analysis of semantic nuances. This approach helps to identify not only explicit but also implicit meanings of terms that mostly examined in literal translation. It also helps to identify pragmatic factors such as the target audience of the text and the communicative intentions of the author, which is particularly important when translating scientific texts.

Thus, the results of the study demonstrate that an interdisciplinary analysis based on linguistic, cognitive, and pragmatic aspects, contributes to a more accurate and adequate translation of specialized terminology. The methodological recommendations can be useful not only for practicing translators but also for specialists involved in creating scientific and technical glossaries and training professional translators. The ability of a translator to effectively interpret and convey the meaning of specialized terms depends on the ability to consider a complex of factors: semantic features, pragmatic conditions, and cognitive models inherent in each linguistic community.

Materials and Methods

The study applies a semantic-cognitive framework based on Relevance Theory of D. Sperber and D. Wilson [1], as well as cognitive-pragmatic translation

model proposed by F. Gallai [2]. We conducted a comparative semantic-cognitive analysis of the conceptual unit «stretching» across scientific and technical texts in English, Kazakh, and Russian languages, considering the semantic differences. As T. M. Włosowicz highlights the influence of not only linguistic interference but also differences in the cognitive models of people who speak different languages that influences on translation accuracy [3, p. 45–55]. The idea of the study says that the term can be perceived differently depending on the professional context or because of translating culture differs from the original one. The same idea was discovered in scientific work of A. K. Zhumabekova, who notes that in translating terms from English into Kazakh often direct and indirect translation strategies are used as well as each strategy has its own set of challenges. Thus, a pre-translation analysis is urgent in translation process as well as the correlation between the original and national terminological systems [4, p. 1477–1485]. Polysemous terms and ununified terminological system may be regarded as challenge associated with such kind of translation [5, p. 62–89].

Considering such problems, we decided to select contexts with necessary scientific designations from university-level engineering manuals, academic articles, and official terminological standards provided by Terminological Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Thus, the research methods include:

1. Cognitive-semantic mapping of equivalents using semantic schemes.
2. Contextual analysis of term usage within disciplinary domains (mechanics, mathematics, material science).
3. Pragmatic analysis of translator decision-making processes, focusing on the intended communicative effect and cultural cognitive patterns.

We analyzed over 20 representative excerpts from scientific literature in each language, which were chosen based on relevance and frequency of use of the conceptual unit «stretching» and its equivalents. Key terms analyzed include: «tension», «extension», «stretch», and «expansion» in English; «созы» and «созылу» in Kazakh; and «растяжение» in Russian. Semantic distinctions were mapped manually based on usage context and discipline. Our study integrates these theoretical frameworks and empirical findings to investigate the cognitive-pragmatic aspects in translation the conceptual unit in English, Kazakh, and Russian languages.

Results and Discussion

The concept «stretching» denotes any kind of increase in the length or axial size of a body's caused by applying tensile forces. In English, this concept has several synonymous units, which evidences that the concept «stretching» was firstly grounded and described in English scientific discourse. The equivalents include equivalents «tension», «extension», «stretch», and «expansion». In Kazakh, the notions «созы» and «созылу» are used which are recommended

by the Terminology Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the Russian language there is only one lexeme used in scientific discourse, it is «растяжение».

Analyzing the cognitive meaning of these designations in English, we can understand that there are significant differences in their usage, even though they are synonyms in English. The term «tension» in the context of deformations is understood as the tensile force acting on a body, leading to its stretching. The term «extension» means «elongation», and the lexeme mostly used in the context of continuum mechanics. The word «stretch» is the most direct and general equivalent for describing the process of increasing the length of a body.

There are some examples of the usage these equivalents in academic literature: «Pure tension (or compression) with tensile stress σ in the direction e , where $|e| = 1$ » [6, p. 106]. This example uses the terms «pure tension (or compression)» – «чистое растяжение (или сжатие)» / «таза созылу (немесе кысым)». The sentence describes the concept of a uniaxial stress state when stretching happens in one direction which is denoted as vector « e » and the applied force is shown by tensile stress « σ ». This example is the simplest case of deformation when a body is stretched or compressed only in one direction. The main reason for using «tension» in this case is that this word strongly emphasizes the force that causes the stretching result. The combination of the designations («tension» and «compression») with the adjective «pure» implies a comparison of two opposite states. Therefore, in this example, the author chooses the equivalent «tension» to emphasize the force causing stretching, the uniaxial stress state, and the comparison with the opposite state (compression / tension).

The cognitive context significantly influences the meaning of a term. Consider, for example, the word «expansion» as used in the context of Taylor's theorem: «... To analyze this function in the neighborhood of $x=x_0$, one may use Taylor series expansion at x_0 with remainder, in the form ...» [7, p. 185]. In this example the term «expansion» must not be translated as «растяжение», it is better to translate as «разложение». In the phrase «Taylor expansion», it refers to a mathematical method of approximating a complex function at a point using simpler functions—polynomials. Thus, in mathematical discourse the term may change its connotation while in mechanical it might be used. The notions «tension», «extension», and «stretch» have more specific physical meanings related to material deformation and are not used in mathematical procedure of expanding a function into a series. Therefore, in this example, the lexeme is used purely in a mathematical sense.

In the third example «... let be the pointwise polar decomposition of F ; then R is the rotation tensor, U the right stretch tensor, and V the left stretch tensor for the deformation F » [6, p. 46]. The author uses the terms «right stretch tensor» and «left stretch tensor» to describe stretching during deformation which is marked by letter « F ». These lexemes separate the total deformation into rotation and pure

stretch. The use of «stretch» in the context with «tensors U and V» describes the change in the lengths of linear elements of a body during deformation, isolating pure stretch from rotation. The equivalent «stretch» is intuitive and emphasizes this primary function of the tensors.

In the context «The extension of the spring was proportional to the applied force» [7, p. 201] the term «extension» is used to show the outcome of applying a force to a spring, especially, an increase in its length. This evidence cognitive understanding of «extension» as a result of a stretching process.

A semantic scheme is constructed to represent the cognitive distinctions between English terms related to «stretching» (see Figure 1).

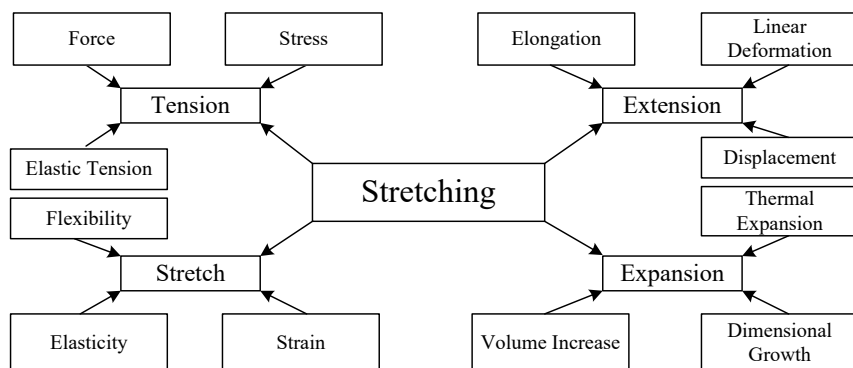


Figure 1 – Semantic scheme of the conceptual unit «Stretching»

The semantic scheme demonstrates the cognitive structure of the concept. The semantic scheme highlights the cross-disciplinary nature of the concept, demonstrating its relevance in various fields of study having main concept «stretching» in the core position with four branches going out.

The Kazakh language employs two notions, «созу» and «созылу» to convey the concept of «stretching». Each word has its own nuances within the field of mechanics. «...Тік АВ бағанасын қысатын және BD мен BE арқандарын созушы күштерді анықтаңыз» [8, p. 96]. In this context there is description of crane structure. The Kazakh terms «қысатын күш» and «созушы күш» have equivalents in English as «compressive force» and «stretch force», respectively. These words describe the forces that act on the crane's components.

In the next example within the context of mechanics, the author of a textbook uses the Kazakh term «созу» in conjunction with the more general term «diagram»: «Қарастырылған созу диаграммасы күш пен үлгі деформациясының арасындағы тәуелділікті көрсетеді, сондықтан да ол үлгінің өлшемдеріне

байланысты» [8, p. 273]. In this example the lexemes «созу диаграммасы» may be translated as «stretch diagram» and represents a graphical illustration of applied force and the result in a type of a body's deformation.

In the analyzed university-level text we found several examples connected to the usage of the term «созылу», e. g. «... Бұл кезде бас осьтердің бойынан алынған элементі, қозғалыс кезінде сығылуы немесе созылуы мүмкін» [9, p. 64]. Within the field of mechanics «созылу» is a specific lexeme used to describe the elongation of a body along its principal axis. It serves as a fundamental concept for understanding more complex deformations. The semantic scheme of both terms provides understanding of their usage (see. Fig. 2).

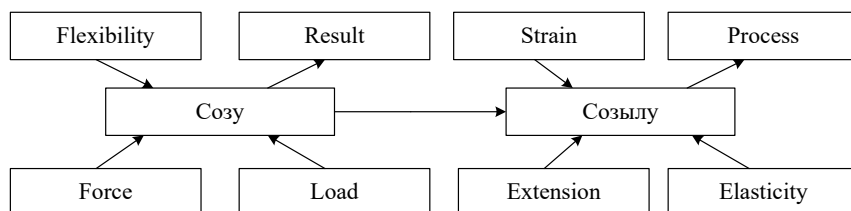


Figure 2 – Semantic scheme of terms «созу» and «созылу»

The cognitive conceptual unit «созу» is associated with terms like force, load, and flexibility. It focuses on the outcome of stretching (the change in length). «Созылу», on the other hand, encompasses the process of stretching and involves concepts such as extension, deformation, and elasticity. These properties of a body form a semantic scheme representing the various features of the stretching phenomenon.

A comparative analysis of Russian contexts where the term «растяжение» is used, showed that the term has a broader meaning which is demonstrated in the following examples:

«Здесь E – коэффициент пропорциональности в зависимости σ_{11} от ϵ_{11} в опыте на одноосное растяжение, ...» [10, p. 47].

«Для того, чтобы не учитывать растяжение стержня, необходимо предполагать, что ...» [10, p. 73].

«Другой трудностью является осуществление опытов на всестороннее растяжение или сжатие» [10, p. 223].

The Russian equivalent «растяжение» is polysemous as we can note it contains a broad range of meanings starting from the specific concept of uniaxial tension to more general notions of deformation. This semantic richness can evidence that the term has a long history within the scientific community within standardized terminological system (see. Fig. 3).

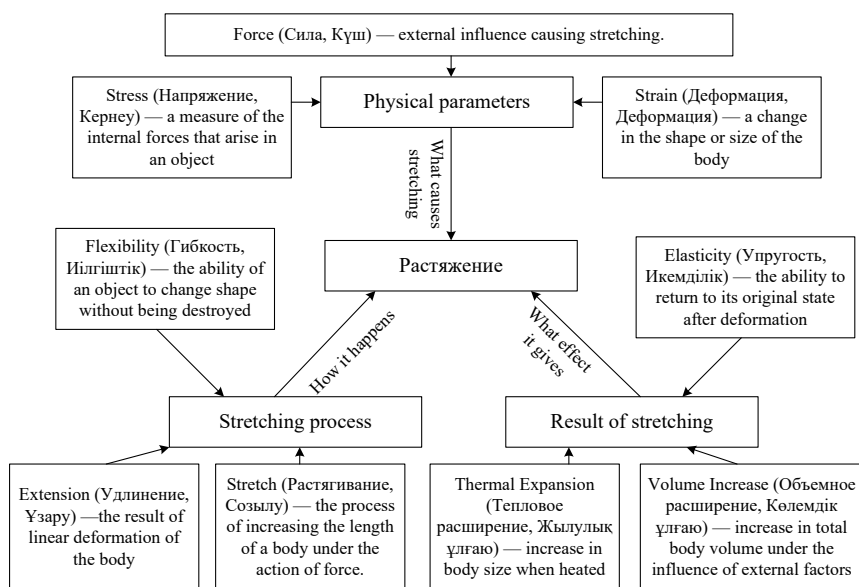


Figure 3 – Semantic scheme of term «растяжение»

The concept «stretching» shows diversity of possible translation units related to polysemy across engineering domain. For instance, «expansion» in physics refers to an increase in volume, while in materials science it often denotes «stretching» or «elongation». It is evident that the conceptual models employed in different cultures influence the choice of terms. In the Kazakh language the equivalent «созылу» is mostly used in technical texts, while the term «созу» has a broader application. The Russian «растяжение» is used as in special domain so in popular discourse.

Conclusion

In conclusion it is important to note that while English equivalents for concept «stretching» may seem interchangeable, however they have nuanced differences related to focus, connotation, and context. The choice of term depends on the specific aspect of stretching function that the author wants to denote. The semantic scheme for «stretching» illustrates the multifaceted nature of this concept, demonstrating how a single concept can have multiple interpretations depending on the context and appear interchangeable, each possesses subtle differences in focus, context, and connotation.

The Russian conceptual designation «растяжение» integrates multiple meanings that correspond to distinct English terms, while the Kazakh notions

«созу» and «созылу» develop their own contextual roles despite sharing a common root. These differences highlight the need for conceptual precision in translation.

The research findings confirm the relevance of applying cognitive-pragmatic strategies in translator training and terminology management. Semantic mapping techniques and context analysis are essential tools to bridge terminological synonymy and improve translation quality. Such approaches ensure a more nuanced and accurate rendering of scientific texts across linguistic cultures.

Our analysis of these terms across languages highlights the importance of a cognitive-pragmatic approach in translation process. The terms «tension», «extension», «stretch», and «expansion» in English, as well as «созу» and «созылу» in Kazakh, and «растяжение» in Russian language show that each language has its own cultural specifics of usage and pragmatic different contexts. This research demonstrates the complex interplay of semantic, cultural, and disciplinary factors influencing on a term choice.

Semantic schemes can be valuable tools for linguists, translators, and technical specialists, providing a visual representation of the connections between terms which helps to avoid errors arising from usage linguistic equivalent which might be numerous in dictionaries. By understanding the cognitive and pragmatic nuances of terms, we can be accurate and precise in translation process, particularly in specialized fields.

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Received 08.02.25.

Received in revised form 26.06.25.

Accepted for publication 21.05.26.

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Қазақстан Республикасы, Алматы қ.

08.02.25 ж. баспаға түсті.

26.06.25 ж. түзетулерімен түсті.

21.05.26 ж. басып шығаруға қабылданды.

«СОЗУ» ҰҒЫМЫНЫҢ АУДАРМАСЫ: КОГНИТИВТІК ЖӘНЕ ПРАГМАТИКАЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУ

Бұл ғылыми жұмыста ағылшын тіліндегі «stretching» ұғымына және оның қазақ және орыс тілдеріндегі баламаларына когнитивтік-прагматикалық талдау жүргізілді. Зерттеу барысында ағылшын тіліндегі «tension», «extension», «stretch» және «expansion» терминдерінің өзіндік мағыналық және прагматикалық сипаттары бар болғанын анықтайды, ал қазақ тілінде «созу» және «созылу» терминдері ғылыми және техникалық мәтіндерде синоним ретінде қолданылатыны көрсетіледі. Орыс тіліндегі «растяжение» термині полисемиялық болып табылады және көп жағдайда барлық ағылшын эквиваленттерінің мағыналарын қамтиды.

Контексте сәйкес терминді таңдау, сондай-ақ семантикалық желіні талдау кезінде айқын көрінетін мәдени және когнитивтік факторларға байланысты екенін көрсету бұл жұмыстың мақсаты болып табылады. Бұл ғылыми жұмыстың нәтижелерін арнайы терминологияның аудармасының дәлдігін арттыруға және

анықталған заңдылықтар негізінде ғылыми глоссарийлер жасауға пайдалануға болады..

Зерттеудің ғылыми және тәжірибелік маңыздылығы оның әртүрлі тілдік жүйелердегі терминологияны талдауға салыстырмалы көзқарасында және оның механика мен материалтану саласындағы аударма дәлдігін арттырудағы маңыздылығында. Алынған нәтижелер жоғары сапалы ғылыми-техникалық аударманы қамтамасыз ету үшін қажет мамандандырылған глоссарийлер мен терминологиялық мәліметтер қорын жасауға ықпал етеді.

Кілтті сөздер: термин, синонимия, когнитивтік талдау, прагматикалық контекст, семантикалық желі, техникалық аударма

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Поступило в редакцию 08.02.25.

Поступило с исправлениями 26.06.25.

Принято в печать 21.05.26.

ПЕРЕВОД ПОНЯТИЯ «РАСТЯЖЕНИЕ»: КОГНИТИВНЫЙ И ПРАГМАТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Проведен когнитивно-прагматический анализ понятия «растяжение» в английском языке и его эквивалентов в казахском и русском языках. Исследование выявило, что английские термины «tension», «extension», «stretch» и «expansion» обладают отчетливыми семантическими и прагматическими характеристиками, в то время как в казахском языке термины «созу» и «созылу» используются взаимозаменяемо в научно-технических текстах. Русский термин «растяжение» является полисемичным понятием и в большинстве случаев охватывает значения всех английских эквивалентов.

Задачей статьи является стремление продемонстрировать, что выбор термина зависит от контекста, а также от культурных и когнитивных факторов, что становится очевидным при анализе семантической сети. Выявленные закономерности

могут быть использованы для повышения точности перевода специализированной терминологии и создания научных глоссариев.

Научная и практическая значимость исследования заключается в его сравнительном подходе к анализу терминологии в рамках различных языковых систем и его значении для повышения точности перевода в области механики и материаловедения. Полученные результаты способствуют развитию специализированных глоссариев и терминологических баз данных, которые необходимы для обеспечения высокого качества научно-технического перевода.

Ключевые слова: термин, синонимия, когнитивный анализ, прагматический контекст, семантическая сеть, технический перевод.

Теруге 21.05.2026 ж. жіберілді. Басуға 30.06.2026 ж. қол қойылды.

Электронды баспа

6,73 МБ RAM

Шартты баспа табағы 49,0. Таралымы 300 дана.

Бағасы келісім бойынша.

Компьютерде беттеген: З. С. Исакова

Корректорлар: А. Р. Омарова, Д. А. Кожас

Тапсырыс № 4553

Сдано в набор 21.05.2026 г. Подписано в печать 30.06.2026 г.

Электронное издание

6,73 МБ RAM

Усл. печ. л. 49,0. Тираж 300 экз. Цена договорная.

Компьютерная верстка: З. С. Исакова

Корректоры: А. Р. Омарова, Д. А. Кожас

Заказ № 4553

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