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THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ACADEMIC TERMINOLOGY

This article is devoted to the academic terms of higher education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The purpose of the given article is to show the formation and development of academic terminology based on the terms in the official documents of two universities of Kazakhstan. The academic terms were retrieved from the Academic Policy, Academic Calendar, Academic Transcript, Individual Education Plan of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Satbayev Kazakh National Technical Research University. The academic terminology of higher education is constantly in change due to the circumstances surrounding the development of human life. The formation of terms used in a certain sphere of human activities reflects the development of the society. The value of this study is that the academic terms in this article are divided into academic terminology of Latin origin, i.e. academic terms, which have Latin roots, academic terminology of the period before joining the Bologna process, and academic terminology of the Bologna process. The scientific and practical significance of the study is that the processes of globalization, the Bologna process, exchange programmes, etc. are leading to the formation of single space in education system of not only Kazakhstan, but other countries as well. The practical significance of the work results is that the research of this topic is helpful for students and professors, who participate in exchange and academic mobility programmes. There has been little research on this particular topic and the research in this article triggers deeper investigation with more valuable results in linguistics and lexicography in the future.

Key words: terminology, academic terminology, Bologna process, formation, development, academic mobility.

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Академиялық терминологияның қалыптасуы мен дамуы

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы ЖОО академиялық терминдері қарастырылады. Мақаланың мақсаты – Қазақстанның екі университетінің ресми құжаттарындағы терминдер негізінде академиялық терминологияның қалыптасуы мен дамуын көрсету. Академиялық терминдер Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті мен Қ.И. Сәтбаев атындағы Қазақ ұлттық техникалық зерттеу университетінің Академиялық саясатынан, Академиялық күнтізбесінен, Академиялық транскриптінен, Жеке оқу жоспарынан алынды. ЖОО академиялық терминологиясы адамзат өмірінің даму үдерісіне байланысты үнемі өзгерісте болады. Адамзат іс-әрекетінің белгілі бір саласында қолданылатын терминдердің қалыптасуы қоғам дамуының көрінісі болып табылады.

Зерттеудің құндылығы академиялық терминдердің латын тілінен шыққан, яғни, негізі латын тілінде жатқан академиялық терминдер, Болон үдерісіне дейінгі кезеңдегі академиялық терминдер және Болон үдерісінің академиялық терминдері болып бөлінуі. Зерттеудің ғылыми және практикалық өзектілігі – жаһандану, Болон үдерісі, алмасу бағдарламалары және т.б. тек Қазақстанның ғана емес, сонымен қатар, өзге мемлекеттердің де білім жүйесінде біртұтас кеңістіктің қалыптасуына әкеле жатқандығы. Зерттеудің практикалық құндылығының нәтижелері алмасу және академиялық ұтқырлық бағдарламаларына қатысатын студенттер мен оқытушылар үшін пайдалы. Бұл тақырып аясында зерттеу жұмысы өте аз жүргізілген, сондықтан мақалада жүргізілген зерттеу болашақта тіл білімі мен лексикография салаларында құндылығы мол нәтиже беретін терең зерттеулерге бастама болады.

Түйін сөздер: терминология, академиялық терминология, Болон үдерісі, қалыптасу, даму, академиялық ұтқырлық.

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Формирование и развитие академической терминологии

В данной статье рассматриваются академические термины высших учебных заведений Республики Казахстан. Целью данной статьи является показать формирование и развитие академической терминологии на основе официальных документов двух вузов Казахстана. Академические термины были получены из Академической политики, Академического календаря, Академического транскрипта, Индивидуального учебного плана Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби и Казахского национального технического исследовательского университета имени К.И. Сатпаева. Академическая терминология высших учебных заведений постоянно меняется в зависимости от обстоятельств, связанных с развитием человеческой жизни. Формирование терминов, используемых в определенной сфере человеческой деятельности, отражает развитие общества. Ценностью данного исследования является то, что академические термины в этой статье разделены на академическую терминологию латинского происхождения, то есть академические термины, которые имеют корни из латинского языка, академическую терминологию периода до присоединения к Болонскому процессу и академическую терминологию Болонского процесса. Научной и практической значимостью исследования является то, что процессы глобализации, Болонский процесс, программы обмена и т.д. приводят к формированию единого пространства в системе образования не только Казахстана, но и других стран. Практическое значение итогов работы состоит в том, что исследование этой темы полезно для студентов и преподавателей, которые участвуют в программах обмена и академической мобильности. Тема малоизученная и данное исследование инициирует более глубокий анализ с ценными результатами в лингвистике и лексикографии в будущем.

Ключевые слова: терминология, академическая терминология, Болонский процесс, формирование, развитие, академическая мобильность.

Introduction

The appearance of academic terminology dates back to many centuries. For instance, the academic term *academy* (noun) is a gymnasium near Athens where Plato taught (E. Klein, 2003:4). Plato (428/427 or 424/423 – 348/347 BC) was an Athenian philosopher during the Classical period in Ancient Greece, founder of the Platonist school of thought, and the Academy, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato>). Thus, based on these data it is easily seen that the formation of academic terminology commenced long ago.

However, if we speak about terminology in general as a science of terms Alain Rey in his work called “Essays in Terminology” wrote that “whereas ‘term’ and its equivalents in other languages, is widely known, the notion of a ‘science of terms’ as distinct from a science of language, gained acceptance only in the second half of the eighteenth century. ‘Terminologie’ appears documented in German in the writings of a Professor of the Universities of Halle and Jena, Christian Gottfried Schütz (1747-1832); the adjective ‘terminologisch’ dates from 1788.

Soon afterwards, from 1801 onwards, in English ‘terminology’ begins to compete with ‘nomen-

clature' which had come into the language in 1610. In 1801 *terminologie* is also documented in French, but in a book on neology by Sébastien Mercier, who speaks of "the abuse of incomprehensible terms".

Literature Review

The modern use of 'term' without negative connotations appears to have developed in England. William Whewell's (1837) definition gave the word its scientific meaning, though its application still appeared to be limited to a few fields of science only: "system of terms employed in the description of objects of natural history" (Rey A., 1995:15).

Terminologists A.V. Superanskaya, N.V. Podolskaya, N.V. Vasilyeva in their work called "General Terminology: Terminological activity" wrote that "In the days of ancient Greek philosophers, the concepts of *term* and *terminology* did not exist yet. Formulating their abstracts, the Greeks used the native words of their language, but gave some of them a more precise meaning. An example of such a specialized use of an ordinary word is the word "logos". The most common meaning of the word λόγος is "word, speech"; deeper and more abstract meanings are "said; judgment, position, formulation (in philosophy)", etc. For ancient Greek philosophers "logos" is both an objectively given content in which the mind must "give an account", and this "reporting" activity of the mind itself. In this specialized meaning, the term "logos" was first used by Heraclitus (about 520 - about 460 BC), who opposed it to the word "logos" as a worldly designation of the human word" (Superanskaya A.V. and etc., 2008:49-50).

Terminologists Golovin B.N. and Kobrin R. Yu. wrote about the formation and development of Russian terminology as follows: "The history of terminology is directly related to the history of science, technology, professional activity, culture and art. The development of agriculture, crafts, the appearance of the first manufactories, the development of technology and science led to the formation and development of Russian specially-professional and scientific terminology, to the formation in grammatical science of first views on the nature of terms and the place of terminology in the language system. Outstanding linguistic scientists, as it were, combined two roles: a term-maker (the development of science required the creation of terminologies) and a terminologist (developing grammar science required an analysis of all aspects of the language). The appearance of new words, naming objects and facts

of socio-professional activity, made both grammar scientists and professional specialists think about creating special vocabulary, including the names of objects of professional activity" (Golovin B.N. and Kobrin R. Yu., 1987: 23-24).

Materials and methods

To gain the goal and objectives set in this article such methods as selection, systematization, collection, analysis, and descriptive method were used. The research materials are academic terms retrieved from the Academic Policy, Academic Calendar, Academic Transcript, Individual Education Plan of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University and Satbayev Kazakh National Technical Research University. Overall 1000 academic terms from the two universities were analyzed.

Scientific methodology

The language and terms are of paramount importance to all spheres of life. "Language is an essential factor when international transactions take place, especially the terms used in the process of moving goods across borders. They belong to a specific terminology that every actor involved should manage, or at least be familiar with. Terminology is a transdisciplinary field of study dedicated mainly to developing agreements upon specialized language in specialized communication. Issues concerning definitions are central to terminology work. Definitions can be defined as the linguistic representation of concepts. There are several ways of describing a concept. Terminology deals primarily with terms (designations), concepts and definitions" (Díaz Vásquez J.C. and Guerra Aranguren M.A., 2019:640).

The research of academic terminology nowadays has become an extremely topical issue in linguistics not only in Kazakhstan but also in other countries. The topicality of this issue includes globalization, the Bologna process, different exchange programmes and international academic mobility. "Today, with the ripple effects of globalization, Bologna process, and increasing exchange programs, the issue of higher education terminology harmonization has gained vital significance. Due to the differences in national education systems, those who are not native speakers of English but are educated in English have been experiencing a number of challenges regarding terminology" (Serpil H. and etc., 2016:79).

Since academic terminology is one of the branches of terminology, it has its own terms. The importance of learning correct terms is usually highlighted by researchers. “Learning correct terms is particularly important, as they contribute to knowledge production and knowledge transfer in the specialized context” (Deniko R.V. and etc., 2015:108).

Terminology is always in change and academic terminology is in change as well. “Terminology is the field of linguistics which is subject to foreign language influence and is in constant change. In spite of such difficulties linguists pay attention to term formation processes. It should be mentioned

that studying the terminology of a foreign language is becoming more popular along with accelerated industrial growth all over the world” (Khorechko U.V. and etc., 2015:44).

Results and discussion: Academic terminology of the higher education programme of Kazakhstan can be divided into several groups: academic terminology of Latin origin, academic terminology of the period before joining the Bologna process, academic terminology of the Bologna process.

As a part of our research we decided to give the table of universities in Kazakhstan. There are 203 universities (available at <http://edu.resurs.kz/univer>) in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Aktau	Aktobe	Almaty	Arkalyk
6 universities	9 universities	53 universities	2 universities
Caspian State University of Technologies and Engineering named after Sh. Yessenov (CSUTE)	Aktobe State Pedagogical Institute	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University	Arkalyk State Pedagogical Institute named after I. Altynsarin
Mangistau University of Humanities and Technology	K. Zhubanov Aktobe State University	Kazakh National Research Technical University after K.I. Satbayev	Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (branch)
Mangistau Institute “Bolashak”	Aktobe University “Dunice”	Academy of Civil Aviation	Karagandy
International Academy of Labour	Aktobe University named after S. Baishev	Academy of Design and Technology “Symbat”	11 universities
Kainar University	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)	Academy of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)
Central Asian University (branch)	T. Bigeldinov Military Institute of the Air Defence Forces	Almaty Academy Of The Ministry Of Internal Affairs Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan	Humanitarian Institute named after D.A. Kunayev (branch)
Atyrau	M. Ospanov West Kazakhstan State Medical Academy	Academy of Border Service of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Institute of Management and Marketing (branch)
6 universities	Kazakh-Russian International University	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics	Karagandy Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
H. Dosmukhamedov Atyrau State University	University of International Business (branch)	Almaty Humanitarian-Technical University	<u>Karagandy State Medical University</u>
<i>Atyrau Institute of Engineering and Humanities</i>	Balkhash	Almaty Technological University	Karagandy State Technical University
Atyrau Institute of Management and Marketing	1 university	Kazakh Medical University of Continuing Education	Buketov <u>Karagandy State University</u>

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Atyrau Institute of Oil and Gas	Central Kazakhstan Institute of Technology and Management	Almaty University of Energy and Communication	Bolashak Karagandy University
T. Ryskulov Kazakh Economic University (branch)	Ekibastuz	Almaty Branch of St. Petersburg University Humanities of Trade Unions	Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz
Central Asian University (branch)	1 university	Almaty Management University (ALMA University)	International Business Academy
Kaskelen	K.I. Satpayev Ekibastuz Engineering and Technical Institute	International Business Academy	Central Kazakhstan Academy
1 university	Kostanay	Military Engineering Institute of Radio Electronics and Communications	Kyzylorda
<u>Suleyman Demirel University</u>	8 universities	Military Institute of Foreign Languages	9 universities
Kokshetau	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)	Military Institute of the Kazakh Ground Forces	Akmeshit Humanitarian and Technical Institute
6 universities	Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (branch)	Eurasian Law Academy named after D.A. Kunayev	T. Ryskulov Kazakh Economic University (branch)
Kokshe Academy	Kostanay Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Eurasian Institute of Market	Kazakh-China Institute
Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)	Kostanay State Pedagogical Institute	Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture	Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (branch)
Sh. Ualikhanov Kokshetau State University	A. Baitursynov Kostanay State University	L.B. Goncharov Kazakh Road Academy	Kyzylorda Academy Seikhun
Kokshetau Institute of Economics and Management	Kostanay Engineering and Economics University	Kazakh Academy of Sports and Tourism	Kyzylorda Academic University of Economics, Ecology and Law
Kokshetau Technical Institute of Ministry of Emergency Measures	Kostanay Social Technical University named after Z. Aldamzhar	M. Tynysbayev Kazakh Academy of Transport and Communication	Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University
Abay Myrzakhmetov Kokshetau University	University of International Business (branch)	Kazakh Academy of Labour and Social Relations	Kyzylorda Humanitarian University
Nur-Sultan	Pavlodar	Kazakh Leading Academy of Architecture and Civil Engineering	Bolashak University
18 universities	10 universities	T.K. Zhurgenov <u>Kazakh National Academy of Arts</u>	Rudniy
Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)	Kurmangazy Kazakh National Conservatoire	1 university
Financial Police Academy	<u>Innovative University of Eurasia</u>	Kazakh State Women Pedagogical University	Rudniy Industrial Institute

Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)	Kazakh Institute of Law and International Relations (branch)	Kazakh Institute of Law and International Relations	Semey
Eurasian Humanities Institute	T. Ryskulov Kazakh Economic University (branch)	Kazakh National Agrarian University	8 universities
<u>L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University</u>	Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (branch)	Asfendiyarov <u>Kazakh National Medical University</u>	Semey State Medical Academy
S. Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University	Pavlodar State Pedagogical Institute	<u>Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University</u>	Kazakh Humanitarian Law Innovative University
Kazakh Humanitarian Law University	Pavlodar State University S. Toraigyrov	Kazakh University of Communications	Kazakhstan Innovative University
Kazakh National Academy of Music	Pavlodar Humanitarian and Law Institute	Kazakh-American University	Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (branch)
Kazakh University of Technology and Business	Pavlodar Kazakh-Russian Institute (branch)	Kazakhstan Engineering-Technological University	Semey State Pedagogical Institute
<u>Kazakh University of Economics, Finance and International Trade</u>	Tyumen State Oil and Gas University (branch)	Multidisciplinary Kazakhstan University "Parasat"	Shakerim Semey State University
Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (branch)	Petropavl	Kazakhstan University "Alatau"	Kainar University
Astana Medical University	5 universities	<u>Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages</u>	Central Asian University (branch)
<u>Nazarbayev University</u>	Military Institute of the National Guard of the Republic of Kazakhstan	<u>Kazakh-British Technical University</u>	Stepnogorsk
National Defense University	North Kazakhstan Juridical Academy	Kazakhstan-German University	1 university
Astana University	NorthKazakhstan State University named after M. Kozybayev	Kazakhstan-Russian Medical University	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)
Turan-Astana University	North Kazakhstan Project Institute	Caspian University	Shymkent
University of International Business (branch)	Central Asian University (branch)	International IT University	17 universities
JSC "Financial Academy"	Tekeli	International <i>Kazakh-Turkish University</i> named after Akhmet <i>Yassawi (branch)</i>	Academic Innovation University
Taldykorgan	1 university	Technical-Economic Academy Cinema and Television	Ulagat Academy
2 universities	<u>University of Central Asia</u>	Kainar University	Kazakhstan University of People's Friendship

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Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov	Temirtau	<u>Turan University</u>	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)
Temirkazyk Institute	2 universities	<u>Narxoz University</u>	T. Ryskulov Kazakh Economic University (branch)
Taraz	Kazakhstan-Russian Institute (branch)	Almaty University	Karagandy Economic University of Kazpotreboyz (branch)
6 universities	Karagandy State Industrial University	University of Foreign Languages and Business Career	International Humanitarian Technical University
Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)	Turkestan	<u>KIMEP University</u>	Miras University
Zhambyl Humanitarian and Technical University	1 university	University of International Business	Otyrar University (Kazakh-Arabic)
Taraz State Pedagogical Institute	International <i>Kazakh-Turkish University</i> named after Akhmet Yassawi	Central Asian University	University of International Business (branch)
Taraz State University named after M.H. Dulati	Oral	Oskemen	Central Asian Humanitarian Economic Institute
Taraz Innovative and Humanitarian University	8 universities	10 universities	Shymkent Social Pedagogical University
Taraz Technical Institute	Eurasian Academy	Almaty Academy of Economics and Statistics (branch)	Shymkent University
	West Kazakhstan Humanitarian Academy	D. Serikbaev East Kazakhstan State Technical University	South Kazakhstan State Medical Academy
	<u>Zhangir-Khan</u> West Kazakhstan Agricultural and Technical University	S. Amanzholov East Kazakhstan State University	M.O. <u>Auezov South Kazakhstan State University</u> (SKSU)
	M. Utemisov West Kazakhstan State University	East Kazakhstan Regional University	M. Saparbayev South Kazakhstan Humanitarian Institute
	West Kazakhstan Engineering-Humanitarian University	Institute of State Administration of Moscow city (branch)	South Kazakhstan Pedagogical University
	West Kazakhstan Innovation and Technological University	Kazakh-American Free University	Zhezkazgan
	Kazakhstan Institute of Information Technology and Management (branch)	Moscow State University of Economics (branch)	1 university
	Oral Academy of Labour and Social Relations (branch)		Novosibirsk State Technical University (branch)
Tomsk Polytechnic University (branch)			
University of International Business (branch)			

The Latin language played great role in the formation of academic terminology. For instance, the academic terms *university* is derived from the Latin *universitas magistrorum et scholarium*, which roughly means “community of teachers and scholars”. The modern university system has roots in the European medieval university, which was cre-

ated in Italy and evolved from cathedral schools for the clergy during the High Middle Ages. The first universities in Europe with a form of corporate/guild structure were the University of Bologna (1088), the University of Paris (c.1150, later associated with the Sorbonne), and the University of Oxford (1167) (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University>).

Table 1 – Academic terms of Latin origin

Academic terms	Etymology of academic terms of Latin origin	The present meaning of academic terms
Curator	(Latin <i>cūrātōr</i> ; <i>-ōrem</i> , agent-noun f. <i>cūrāre</i>) manager, governor, spec. as member of an academic body	a teacher appointed to address issues of education, leisure activities, social conditions of students; it is possible to perform the functions of a curator and adviser one person
Curriculum	(Latin <i>curriculum</i>) course of study or training	the subjects that students study at a particular school or college
Diploma	(Latin <i>diplōma</i>) folded paper, letter of recommendation or conveying a license or privilege	a document showing that you have completed a course of study or part of your education
Dissertation	(Latin <i>dissertātiō(n)-</i> , f. <i>dissertāre</i> discuss, debate, frequent. of <i>disserere</i> treat, examine, discourse, f. <i>dis-</i> dis- + <i>serere</i> join, connect, join words in composition) discussion; spoken or (usu.) written discourse containing a discussion at length	scientific work, which is an independent study, in which theoretical principles are developed, the totality of which can be qualified as a new scientific achievement, or a scientific problem that has important socio-cultural or economic significance is solved, or scientifically based technical, economic or technological solutions are presented, the implementation of which makes a significant contribution to the development of the country’s economy
Seminar	(Latin <i>sēminārium</i>) group of students meeting for systematic instruction	a small class at a university for discussion and research

Table 2 – Academic terminology of the period before joining the Bologna process

Academic terms	The meaning of academic terms
Aspirantura	one of the forms of training highly qualified personnel
Aspirant	a person, who is studying postgraduate professional education (aspirantura)
Curator	a university teacher to whom an academic group used to come for advice and help
Candidate	junior scientific degree, as well as a person, who has this degree
Docent	academic title and position of teachers of higher educational institutions (less often - employees of scientific institutions) performing the function of university lecturers or other pedagogical work of a comparable level; also the name of the post in higher education

Table 3 – Academic terminology of the Bologna process

Academic terms	The meaning of academic terms
Academic hour	a unit of measurement of the volume of training sessions or other types of academic work, 1 academic hour is 50 minutes, it is used in the preparation of the academic calendar (schedule of the educational process), the timetable of classes, when planning and accounting for the training material, as well as in planning the teaching load and accounting work of the teacher
Credit	a unified unit for measuring the volume of scientific and (or) educational work (load) of the student and (or) teacher
Descriptors	a description of the level and volume of knowledge, skills and competences acquired by students upon completion of the study of the educational program of the corresponding level (stage) of higher and postgraduate education, based on the learning outcomes, formed competencies and academic credits
Final Examination	control of students' academic achievements in order to assess the quality of their mastery of the discipline program carried out during the interim attestation in the form of an exam, if the discipline is studied over several academic periods, then the final control can be carried out on the part of the discipline studied in the given academic period
Undergraduate Study	the level of higher education aimed at training personnel with the award of a "bachelor" degree in the relevant educational program with the obligatory mastering of at least 240 academic credits

Conclusion

The research of academic terminology of the higher education system of Kazakhstan, especially its formation and development lead to the profound insights into academic terminology. A thorough work with the etymological dictionaries gave an opportunity to reveal that most of academic terms used in the higher education programmes have Latin

roots. The examples of such academic terms, which have origins from the Latin language, are *university, dean, faculty, student, dissertation, doctor*, etc. The research also shows that the academic terms have changed increasingly due to the Bologna process. Some terms became obsolete (*aspirant, aspirantura, curator*) and were replaced by the new terms (*PhD student, doctoral programme, adviser*) of the Bologna process.

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