

Abstract. The article examines the structural, semantic, and pragmatic features of dialogic text in Kazakh literary works. This study is relevant because contemporary discourse studies recognize dialogue as a key communication mechanism and acknowledge its important role in organizing author-reader interaction in literary texts. The study analyzes the theoretical and scholarly characteristics of concepts such as dialogue, dialogic text, dialogic unity, dialogization, dialogic discourse, dialogic repetition, and cohesion. It identifies the similarities and differences between dialogic text and monologue, describing its structural features and main components. The primary objective is to identify the lexical devices and means that organize cohesion in dialogic text within literary works and to determine their role in ensuring textual integrity and realizing pragmatic functions. The study demonstrates that lexical-semantic cohesion is achieved through dialogic and deictic repetitions, synonyms, and antonyms. Additionally, it examines the role of turn-taking relations such as question-answer, statement-statement, question-statement, and statement-question in organizing the content of dialogue. The results show that cohesion in dialogic text is a key textual category ensuring its consistency and logical integrity, while dialogue fulfills informative, opinion-forming, and persuasive functions. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the structural and pragmatic nature of Kazakh literary texts.

Keywords: dialogic structure, literary work, textual cohesion, lexical-semantic device, utterance.

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TYPOLOGICAL AND DOMAIN-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF NEW TERMS IN THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

Abstract. This article examines the typological and domain-based systematisation of new terms that have emerged in Kazakh during the period of independence. The study aims to compare classification models proposed in Kazakh neology and terminology studies, develop an integrated model for describing new terms, and demonstrate the distribution of domain-specific terminology in actual usage through quantitative data. The research draws on dictionary material comprising 4,120 new designations and usages collected from the Kazakh press during the independence period, of which 1,336 items were selected as domain-specific terms. Descriptive, comparative and structural-semantic methods were combined with content analysis and quantitative analysis. A comparison of the classification criteria employed by S.M. Isaev, R. Syzdyk, Sh. Kurmanbayuly, T.V. Popova and Zh.O. Sagyndykova identified three interconnected levels at which new terms can usefully be examined: source of formation and etymological composition; structural and word-formation pattern; and semantic-functional and domain status. Corpus analysis showed that domain-specific terms account for 32.4% of all new designations. The highest concentrations were found in pedagogy, medicine, philosophy and political science, ecology, mechanical engineering, standardisation, and information-related and technical fields. The findings demonstrate

that new terms cannot be adequately described solely in terms of word-formation processes: their structural type, domain-specific function and degree of standardisation must be considered together.

Keywords: new term, neologism, term formation, typological classification, domain-specific terminology, hybrid term, linguistic norm.

Introduction

The lexical development of Kazakh in recent decades has been directly linked to social change, advances in science and technology, and the emergence of new domains of professional communication. During the period of independence, previously unattested designations have entered usage, a number of obsolete words have been revived, some general-language items have acquired specialised meanings, and international vocabulary has entered the language's terminological system with varying degrees of adaptation. These developments require more than simply labelling such designations as «new words». They call for an integrated account of their formation, structure, semantic novelty, etymological composition, range of use and degree of standardisation.

In Kazakh linguistics, the nature of new designations has been examined within several scholarly traditions. S.M. Isaev identifies such sources of new vocabulary as the revival of historical lexical layers, word formation using the language's internal resources, borrowing, the terminologisation of free word combinations, and calquing [1]. R. Syzdyk highlights the productivity of suffixation, root combination, word pairing, phrasal formation and the assignment of new meanings to existing words in the creation of new usages [2]. Sh. Kurmanbayuly systematises new designations in terms of lexical-semantic, derivational, calqued, hybrid and other structural patterns, paying particular attention to their relationship with usage and linguistic norms [3]. These studies suggest that the linguistic nature of a new term cannot be explained adequately by a single formal feature.

Classifications that account for the degree of innovation in a linguistic unit are also important in neological theory. T.V. Popova distinguishes between neolexemes, neophrasemes and neosememes, showing that novelty may reside in a word's form, the structure of a phrase or a new meaning acquired by an existing unit [4]. Distinguishing absolute from relative neologisms, Zh.O. Sagyndykova emphasises the need to consider their formal, semantic, paradigmatic, syntagmatic and sociolinguistic characteristics together [5]. A term's novelty therefore depends not only on whether it has been newly coined, but also on the concept it has come to designate at a particular time and the communicative domain in which it has become established.

Etymological and graphic heterogeneity have also become more pronounced in contemporary term formation. Hybrid terms combining native and borrowed components, blends and contaminant formations produced by the fusion of shortened bases, and «centaur» terms combining elements of different scripts are becoming part of the emerging terminological stock [9–14]. However, treating these types of formation as fully synonymous would be inaccurate. The defining feature of a hybrid term is the etymological heterogeneity of its components; a composite is characterised by the structural combination of several roots; contaminants and blends involve the shortening and fusion of parts of their source units; and centaur terms are distinguished primarily by graphic heterogeneity. Clarifying these differences helps delimit the categories of terminological typology.

The relevance of this study arises from the need to bring the theoretical classification of new terms and their distribution across specific domains within a single analytical framework. Typological classification describes how a designation is formed and the linguistic material from which it is constructed, whereas domain-based classification identifies the conceptual system in which it functions. Combining these two dimensions enables a more precise assessment of how new terms enter the linguistic system, why they become concentrated in particular domains, and their potential for standardisation.

The article aims to establish the scholarly foundations for the typological and domain-based systematisation of new terms in Kazakh. To achieve this aim, the study pursues five objectives: 1) to compare the principal classification criteria used in national and international scholarship; 2) to propose an integrated model based on the source of formation, structure and semantic-functional status of new terms; 3) to determine the proportion of domain-specific terms in a corpus of new designations from the

independence period; 4) to explain quantitative differences between domains; and 5) to formulate practical principles applicable to the standardisation of terms and their inclusion in dictionaries.

Materials and Methods

The research material comprises two groups of sources. The first consists of theoretical studies describing the formation of new words and terms in Kazakh. The principal basis for comparison includes S.M. Isaev's account of the historical development of the Kazakh literary language [1], materials on new usages published under the editorship of R. Syzdyk [2], Sh. Kurmanbayuly's studies of new designations and term-formation patterns [3; 6; 9], T.V. Popova's work on neology and neography [4], and Zh.O. Sagyndykova's study of the formation and functioning of political neologisms [5]. Research in English and Russian linguistics was used alongside Kazakh scholarship to distinguish structural types such as hybrids, blends, contaminants and centaur formations [10-14].

The second group consists of the empirical corpus. It is based on press material from the independence period collected in Sh. Kurmanbayuly's *Dictionary of New Designations and Usages* [6]. From a total of 4,120 new designations and usages, items denoting concepts in particular specialised domains were annotated separately, and 1,336 were selected as domain-specific terms. These constitute 32.4% of the corpus. The main selection criteria were the designation of a specialised concept, membership of a particular professional or scientific terminological system, and a specialised function in the text.

The study combines descriptive, comparative and structural-semantic methods with content analysis and quantitative analysis. The comparative method was used to identify similarities and differences between the classifications proposed by the researchers. Structural-semantic analysis distinguished the formation processes, compositional features and semantic innovations of new designations. Content analysis enabled the corpus items to be grouped by domain. Quantitative analysis was used to establish the proportion of domain-specific terms among all new designations and their degree of concentration in individual domains.

Domain assignment prioritised the subject field of the concept designated rather than the form of the term alone. Since a term may occur in more than one domain, each item was classified according to its primary function in the particular context. This approach does not imply that domain boundaries are absolute: cross-domain terms, general scientific designations and items shared by several professional discourses are intrinsic to terminology. The resulting figures therefore describe the distribution of terms within a press corpus from a particular period and should not be interpreted as absolute frequencies across all scientific texts.

The classification model also takes account of the principle of conceptual systematicity in international terminology studies. ISO 704:2022 recommends treating a designation not as an isolated signifier, but in relation to a particular system of concepts [15]. This principle reinforces the need to describe not only the structure of a new designation, but also its conceptual boundaries, relations with other terms and range of use.

Results and Discussion

The comparison of theoretical studies shows that new terms are classified along several intersecting dimensions (Table 1). S.M. Isaev's system prioritises the source from which a new word arises: the revival of an obsolete word, internal linguistic resources, borrowing, free word combinations and calquing [1]. R. Syzdyk specifies the formal mechanisms of word formation: affixation, compounding, word pairing, phrasal formation and semantic innovation [2]. Sh. Kurmanbayuly supplements these mechanisms with evidence from actual usage and demonstrates how calques, hybrid designations, periphrases and phonetically adapted forms relate to terminological norms [3]. T.V. Popova focuses on the level at which a linguistic unit is renewed: a new word, a new fixed expression or a new meaning [4]. Zh.O. Sagyndykova considers the degree of novelty, the word-formation process and the social characteristics of usage in conjunction [5].

Table 1 – Principal scholarly approaches to the classification of new terms

Researcher	Principal classification criterion	Main types
S.M. Isaev	Source of formation	Revived words; internal resources; loanwords; free word combinations; calques
R. Syzdyk	Word-formation process	Affixation; compounding; word pairing; phrasal formation; semantic innovation
Sh. Kurmanbayuly	Structure, etymological composition and norm	Lexical-semantic formations; derivatives; compounds; hybrids; calques; periphrases; adapted loanwords
T.V. Popova	Level of linguistic innovation	Neolexemes; neophrasemes; neosememes
Zh.O. Sagyndykova	Degree of novelty and function	Absolute/relative; morphological/semantic; stylistic and social groups

Although each of these classifications captures a particular dimension accurately, no single system encompasses all the properties of a new term. For example, a calque can be described both in terms of its source of formation and in terms of its structural formation process. A hybrid designation may simultaneously exhibit features relating to etymological composition, structure and script. An existing word's acquisition of a new terminological meaning constitutes semantic innovation, but functionally also represents terminologisation within a particular domain. A multilevel model is therefore an effective means of describing new terms.

The first level concerns the source of formation and etymological composition. It distinguishes designations formed from native linguistic material, items revived from the historical lexicon, directly borrowed terms, calques and hybrid terms combining native and borrowed components. This dimension identifies a term's linguistic composition and its relationship with external influences. For example, a designation formed from a native root and a productive suffix results from internal word formation, whereas a form created by adding a Kazakh affix to an international base may be etymologically mixed.

The second level concerns structural and word-formation patterns. It encompasses single-word derivatives, closed compounds, paired formations, multicomponent phrases, abbreviations and acronyms, composites, blends/contaminants and graphic centaur formations. J. Algeo describes blends as a distinctive structure in which parts of two bases are shortened and fused [12]. Although the labels *blend*, *portmanteau word* and *contaminant* are used in closely related senses in contemporary research, their formation mechanism is not identical to that of an etymologically hybrid term [13]. The defining feature of a centaur word is the coexistence of different writing systems within a single designation. Although this type overlaps with some hybrid terms, it does not encompass all hybrid designations [14].

The third level concerns semantic-functional and domain status. A new item may be an entirely new lexeme, a new meaning of an existing word or a newly established analytical expression. It may also function as a term specific to one domain, a term shared by several domains or a general scientific designation. At this level, frequency of use, acceptance within the professional community, inclusion in a normative dictionary and competition with variants must also be considered. In other words, a designation's typological description should indicate not only how it was formed, but also where it is used and with what status. These dimensions are brought together in Table 2.

Table 2 – An integrated three-level model for describing new terms

Level	Key question	Types and features
I. Source and etymological composition	What linguistic source does the designation derive from?	Native formation; revived designation; borrowing; calque; hybrid
II. Structure and word formation	What pattern is the designation formed on?	Derivative; closed compound; paired formation; phrase; abbreviation/acronym; composite; blend/contaminant; centaur formation
III. Semantic-functional status	What is new about the designation, and where does it function?	Neolexeme; neosememe; neophraseme; domain-specific/cross-domain/general scientific; standardised/variant

The empirical material demonstrates the substantial role of domain-specific terminology within the new vocabulary. Of the 4,120 new designations and usages, 1,336 were identified as terms denoting concepts in particular professional or scientific domains. They account for 32.4% of the corpus (Figure 1). Thus, nearly one-third of the new vocabulary of the independence period is directly associated with developments in specialised knowledge and professional communication. The remaining 2,784 items comprise new designations used in social and everyday contexts, general-language and expressive items, and other designations whose domain boundaries have not yet stabilised.

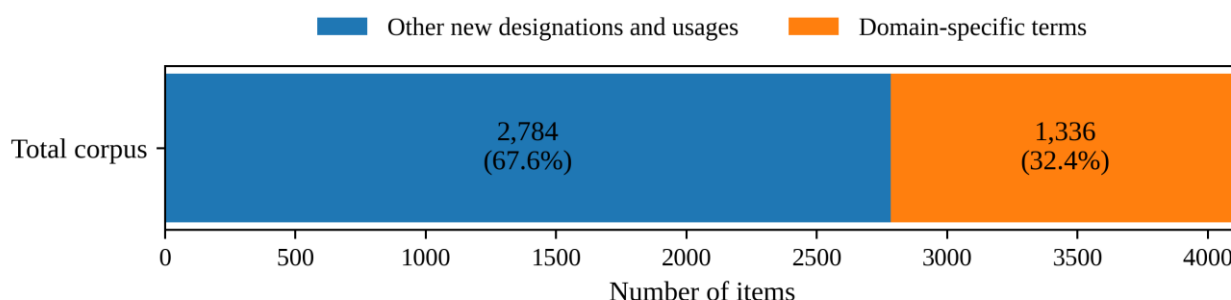


Figure 1 – Proportion of domain-specific terms in the corpus of new designations

The distribution across domains is uneven. The research material includes 169 terms in pedagogy, 109 in medicine, 89 in philosophy and political science, 72 in ecology, 70 in mechanical engineering, 62 in statistics/standardisation/intellectual property, 58 in physics and astronomy, and 57 in informatics and computer technology (Figure 2). These figures suggest a strong need for new designations in domains associated with education, healthcare, sociopolitical change, environmental security, and digital and technological developments. The quantitative share of a domain depends not only on the pace of its scientific development, but also on its visibility in the press, the production of normative and educational texts, and the extent to which new phenomena enter public discussion.

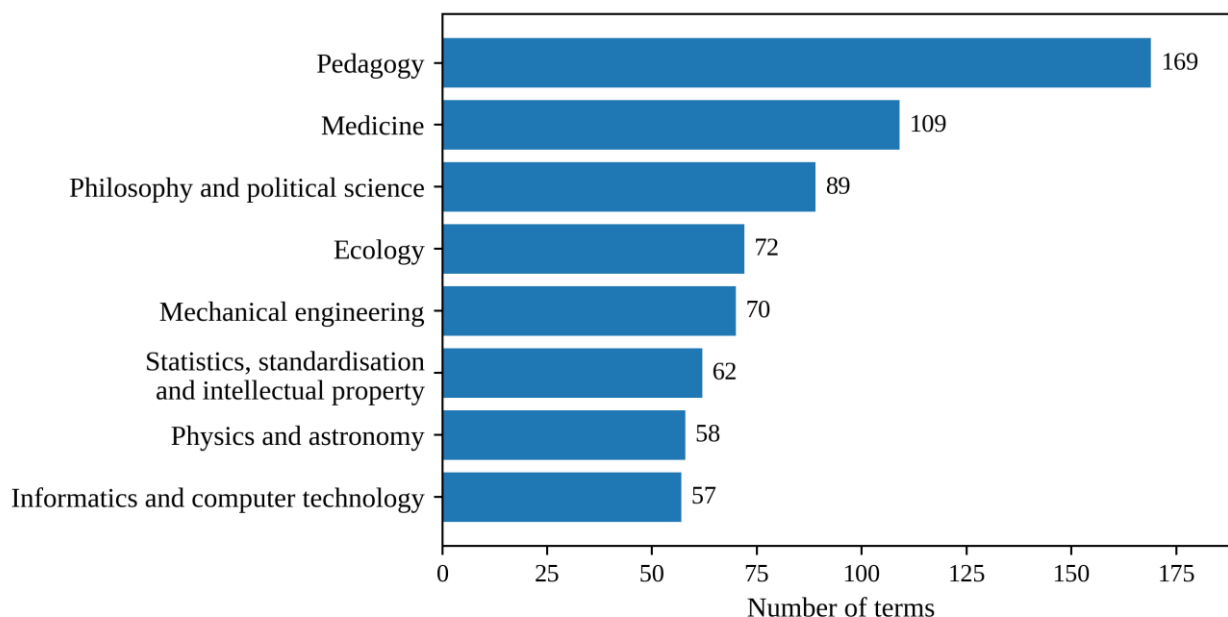


Figure 2 – Domains with the highest recorded counts in the research corpus

Some domains have low counts: electronics has one item; diplomacy and zoology have three each; literary studies has four; geography and technology have five each; and records management and archival studies has six. These figures should not be taken as direct evidence that term formation is slow or that few new concepts emerge in these domains. Specialised professional texts are unevenly represented in the press corpus; new terms in some domains may occur more frequently in specialist journals, technical documents or departmental standards. An item may also have been counted under a larger, neighbouring domain. Domain-specific frequency therefore reflects visibility within the given corpus rather than the pace of term formation.

Differences between domains help explain the functional nature of terms. New terms in pedagogy relate to changing concepts such as educational technologies, competence, assessment, personal development and digital education. Medicine exhibits active use of new diagnostic, technological and physiological designations. In informatics, physics, mechanical engineering and standardisation, designations for devices, processes, measurements, formats, systems and operations are frequently renewed. In philosophy and political science, concepts such as social transformation, governance, national identity and globalisation expand the terminological stock. These characteristics make it possible to view the domain-based classification of new terms not merely as a statistical table, but as a linguistic indicator of the dynamics of knowledge production in society.

The corpus also reveals variation in structural innovation across domains. Complex compounds and terms containing international components are more prevalent in technical fields and the natural sciences, whereas semantic terminologisation, phrasal term formation and calqued structures may account for a larger share in the social sciences and humanities. This proposition requires separate subcorpora for each domain and targeted calculations of the proportions of structural patterns. Nevertheless, the present material already indicates that terminological innovation is not uniform and that each domain has its own strategies for creating designations.

Specific examples from the corpus show how structural patterns intersect with domain-specific content. Designations relating to agriculture and technology frequently employ productive suffixes and complex roots expressing the function of an instrument or an action. Items such as *дәнтазартқыш*, *майайырғы*, *майбүркіш*, *мақтакеңтіргі*, *ауатазартқыш*, *жылуалмастырғыш* and *түтінсорғыш* clearly encode the function of a particular object in the internal structure of the word [6]. Their transparency is related to terminological motivation: even a non-specialist reader can infer a term's general function from the meanings of its roots. This is an

important indication that Kazakh's agglutinative and analytical resources operate together in the formation of specialised designations.

International components are particularly evident in information technology and emerging technical domains. The corpus records such designations as *бейнеақпарат*, *бейнемәтін*, *бейнеойын*, *микронәрмен*, *диаграммақұрал*, *наноаспап*, *наноәлем*, *нанобөлшек*, *нанотүтікшелер*, *гипердәреже* and *гипержазықтық* [6]. In some of these examples, an international combining form joins a Kazakh base; in others, a borrowed prefixoid or combining form becomes the core of an entire derivational family. Merely labelling such items as «loanwords» does not adequately account for their structural nature. The need to annotate etymological composition and word-formation pattern separately therefore demonstrates the practical value of the proposed classification.

Material from the social sciences and humanities clearly illustrates the potential of semantic terminologisation and analytical designation. The philosophy and political science group includes expressions such as *адами әлеует*, *әлемдік қоғамдастық*, *әлеуметтік бақылау*, *рухани жаңғыру*, *ұлттық бірегейлік*, *ұлттық сана* and *сындарлы сұхбат*. Pedagogy contains numerous new or newly terminologised items designating such concepts as *кәсіби бағдар*, *пікірталас*, *өзбағаланым*, *өзбақыланым* and *өзіндік даму* [6]. The words themselves may have long existed in Kazakh, but their establishment as designations for defined concepts within a particular discipline confers a new terminological status. Consequently, interpreting a «new term» solely as a newly created form overlooks neosememes and reterminologisation.

Another important aspect of typological classification is that a single term may exhibit several features simultaneously. For example, a designation formed from an international combining form and a Kazakh root may be etymologically hybrid and structurally composite; if its written form combines Latin and Cyrillic scripts, it may also be a graphic centaur formation. Similarly, when an existing word acquires a new specialised meaning and subsequently gives rise to derived terms, the initial item is described as a neosememe, while its derivatives are treated as morphological innovations. Such overlap indicates that types should be understood as distinct classificatory axes rather than mutually exclusive categories. The parallel use of labels such as *blend*, *portmanteau* and *contaminant* in international scholarship likewise suggests that a failure to specify classification criteria can lead to terminological confusion [12–14].

A term's domain affiliation is not fixed either. As scientific knowledge becomes increasingly integrated, shared terms proliferate across information technology, biology, medicine, ecology, statistics and standardisation. General scientific designations such as *жүйе*, *модель*, *құрылым*, *ақпарат*, *мониторинг* and *талдау*, for example, can function in several terminological systems simultaneously. Assigning a term to a single category in a domain-specific dictionary may therefore underrepresent its full functional range. In an electronic termbase, distinguishing the primary domain from additional domains of use and identifying cross-domain status would provide an effective solution. This approach is consistent with international terminological practice, which prioritises systematic relations between concepts [15].

The proliferation of hybrid terms is also related to these differences between domains. Domains characterised by intensive international scientific communication may more frequently feature formations that combine borrowed bases with Kazakh derivational elements, designations incorporating Latin-script abbreviations, and centaur terms using two scripts. Such items should not automatically be classified as either normative or non-normative. Assessing the quality of a term requires simultaneous consideration of its conceptual precision, adaptation to the linguistic system, intelligibility within the professional community, capacity to generate derivatives and stability of use. Sh. Kurmanbayuly's principles for compiling terminological dictionaries likewise emphasise the need to consider a term together with its definition, systemic relations and normative requirements [9].

The standardisation of a new designation proceeds through several stages. Initially, alternative forms may compete in usage. Subsequently, frequency within the professional community, official approval, consistency in textbooks and dictionaries, and linguistic suitability may favour one variant. For this reason, «standardisation status» should be included as an additional feature in the typological classification of new terms. Rather than assigning an absolute judgement of «correct» or «incorrect», it is more productive analytically to distinguish proposed, competing, established and codified terms. The concept-oriented approach in terminology studies similarly recommends assessing the viability of a designation not merely by its form, but by its function within the system [15].

The proposed three-level model is also suitable for practical terminography. In an electronic termbase, each new designation can usefully be assigned at least five attributes: 1) concept and domain; 2) source of formation and etymological composition; 3) structural and word-formation type; 4) type of semantic novelty; and 5) standardisation and usage status. This description makes it possible to retrieve a term along several dimensions, compare competing variants and identify the dominant patterns of new designations within a particular domain. The model links dictionaries of new words to terminological databases and enables the dynamic monitoring of contemporary lexical innovation in Kazakh.

The findings are also relevant to the teaching of new terms and to scientific communication. Rather than requiring learners simply to memorise ready-made equivalents, showing how a designation is formed, the domain to which it belongs, and the functions of its borrowed and native components strengthens terminological literacy. For example, distinguishing a hybrid term from a composite, or an old word with a new meaning from a newly formed derivative, enables word formation and lexicology to be explained in applied contexts. Such analysis supports informed term selection in scientific writing and provides a basis for consistent usage.

The study also has limitations. The corpus draws on press and dictionary material; specialised professional discourses, international journals, patents, technical regulations and new designations used on social media may therefore not be fully represented. Domain assignment is provisional for certain borderline concepts. The next stage should broaden the range of corpus sources, undertake separate frequency and structural analyses for each domain, compare the distribution of new terms over time, and relate these findings to expert assessments of normative status.

Conclusion

The study shows that new terms in Kazakh cannot be adequately classified solely according to word-formation processes. A comparison of national and international scholarship led to the proposal of three interconnected levels for describing the nature of a new term: first, its source of formation and etymological composition; second, its structural and word-formation pattern; and third, its semantic-functional, domain and standardisation status. This approach clarifies the relationships between concepts such as native formation, borrowing, calque, hybrid, composite, blend, contaminant, centaur formation and neosememe.

An analysis of 4,120 new designations and usages from the independence period identified 1,336 domain-specific terms, accounting for 32.4% of the corpus. Concentrations were most evident in pedagogy, medicine, philosophy and political science, ecology, mechanical engineering, standardisation, physics and information technology. These figures indicate that new terminology develops under the influence of social demand, institutional knowledge production and technological innovation. Low counts should be interpreted in relation to corpus genre and the characteristics of professional usage, rather than as evidence of terminological «scarcity» in a particular domain.

In practical terms, new terms can usefully be recorded in an electronic resource through multidimensional metadata specifying their domain, etymological composition, structural pattern, semantic novelty and standardisation status. Future research should develop subcorpora based on scientific articles, dissertations, standards, patents and domain-specific documents, and compare the frequency and viability of term-formation patterns across domains. This line of inquiry will enable a more precise account of current developments in Kazakh terminology and strengthen the scholarly basis for terminological harmonisation and codification.

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ҚАЗАҚ ТІЛІНДЕГІ ЖАҢА ТЕРМИНДЕРДІҢ ТИПОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ САЛАЛЫҚ ЖІКТЕЛІМІ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада тәуелсіздік кезеңінде қазақ тілінде қалыптасқан жаңа терминдерді типологиялық және салалық тұрғыдан жүйелеу мәселесі қарастырылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – қазақ неологиясы мен терминтануында ұсынылған жіктеу үлгілерін өзара салыстырып, жаңа терминдерді сипаттауға мүмкіндік беретін кешенді модель ұсыну және салалық терминдердің нақты қолданыстағы таралуын сандық деректер

арқылы көрсету. Материал ретінде тәуелсіздік жылдарындағы баспасөзден жиналған 4120 жаңа атау мен қолданыс қамтылған сөздік деректері пайдаланылды; соның ішінен 1336 бірлік салалық термин ретінде іріктелді. Зерттеуде сипаттамалы, салыстырмалы, құрылымдық-семантикалық, контент-талдау және сандық талдау әдістері қолданылды. С.М. Исаев, Р. Сыздық, Ш. Құрманбайұлы, Т.В. Попова, Ж.О. Сағындықова еңбектеріндегі жіктеу өлшемдерін салыстыру нәтижесінде жаңа терминдерді үш өзара сабақтас деңгейде қарастыру орынды екені анықталды: пайда болу көзі мен генетикалық құрамы; құрылымдық-сөзжасамдық үлгісі; семантикалық-функционалдық және салалық мәртебесі. Корпустық талдау салалық терминдердің барлық жаңа атаулардың 32,4%-ын құрайтынын көрсетті. Сандық тұрғыдан педагогика, медицина, философия мен саясаттану, экология, машинажасау, стандарттау және ақпараттық-техникалық салаларда жаңа терминдер көбірек шоғырланған. Нәтижелер жаңа терминдерді тек сөзжасам тәсілімен шектеу жеткіліксіз екенін, олардың құрылымдық типі, салалық қызметі және нормалану дәрежесі бірлікте қарастырылуы керектігін дәлелдейді.

Тірек сөздер: жаңа термин, неологизм, терминжасам, типологиялық жіктелім, салалық терминология, будан термин, тілдік норма.

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ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ И ОТРАСЛЕВАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ НОВЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается проблема типологической и отраслевой систематизации новых терминов, сформировавшихся в казахском языке в период независимости. Цель исследования – сопоставить классификационные модели, представленные в казахской неологии и терминоведении, предложить комплексную модель описания новых терминов и показать их отраслевое распределение на количественном материале. Источником исследования послужили словарные данные, включающие 4120 новых наименований и употреблений, зафиксированных в казахской прессе периода независимости; из них 1336 единиц были выделены как отраслевые термины. Применялись описательный, сравнительный, структурно-семантический методы, контент-анализ и количественный анализ. Сопоставление подходов С.М. Исаева, Р. Сыздық, Ш. Курманбайұлы, Т.В. Поповой и Ж.О. Сағындыковой показало целесообразность трехуровневого описания новых терминов: по источнику и генетическому составу; по структурно-словообразовательной модели; по семантико-функциональному и отраслевому статусу. Количественный анализ показал, что отраслевые термины составляют 32,4% исследованного корпуса. Наибольшая концентрация новых терминов отмечается в педагогике, медицине, философии и политологии, экологии, машиностроении, стандартизации, а также информационно-технических областях. Полученные результаты подтверждают, что анализ новой терминологии не должен ограничиваться способом словообразования: структурный тип, отраслевое функционирование и степень нормализации необходимо рассматривать во взаимосвязи.

Ключевые слова: новый термин, неологизм, терминообразование, типологическая классификация, отраслевая терминология, гибридный термин, языковая норма.

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