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Kazakh jewelry: problems of translation and creation of a multilingual thesaurus

Abstract. *In the era of globalization, the significance of some national decorations is lost, and their etymology had been forgotten. Since the time of independent Kazakhstan, more attention has been paid to the revival of national culture and its values. Kazakh jewelry is important part of national culture.*

Kazakh jewelry has been studied by Kazakhstani scientists in the fields of ethnography, history, culture, and language. However, Kazakh jewelry vocabulary has not been the subject of special research in comparative and contrastive aspects. Besides, the peculiarities of the translation of jewelry items from Kazakh into other languages have not been previously studied.

The State Program "Digital Kazakhstan" requires an innovative approach to linguistic research. Currently, there is a great need to create innovative modern dictionaries. These dictionaries are (electronic) multilingual dictionaries/thesauri on subject areas, developed by linguists in cooperation with specialists of computer science.

Keywords: *jewelry vocabulary, terminology, electronic multilingual dictionary/thesaurus, Translation, Ethnolinguistics, Computational linguistics.*

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Introduction

The jewelry vocabulary in the Kazakh language has been preserved mainly in the museums, ethnographic materials, and works of art. Researching the ethnolinguistic nature and studying the origins of the meaning of national jewelry, defining its functional and semantic meaning is topical. The national jewelry attracts tourists, as a kind of brand of the country. Therefore, translators should interpret the meaning and purpose of national decorations by providing semantically correct equivalents. If you know the specific and national features in the semantics of vocabulary, universal and unique nominations you are able to provide qualitative

translation. A multilingual dictionary of jewelry terms is a good solution because all the above can be reflected in it.

In the transition to a modern digital system, it is relevant to provide background knowledge that contributes to understanding the national concepts meaning and to switch to new electronic forms of creating dictionaries, glossaries, and thesauri for high-quality translation. As in other areas, there is a need to create a new multilingual electronic dictionary/thesaurus of jewelry terms, based on the semantics that provides obtaining ethnolinguistic information. The creation of an electronic multilingual thesaurus of jewelry terms will contribute to further work on the creation of the Kazakh language corpus.

The study of the values that show the specific nature of the Kazakh people, language and culture, functional styles of language, especially scientific register, and the desire to enhance the status of the state language have social significance. This direction is important for national ideas “Mangilik El”, “Rukhani Zhangyru”, and the state program “Digital Kazakhstan”.

Jewelry related to the national culture is of scientific interest for researchers in various fields of science. As one of the cultural values of the Kazakh people, jewelry was investigated by experts in the field of history, ethnography, and linguistics Kh. Argynbaev [1], Sh. Zh. Tokhtabaeva [2], R. N. Shoibekov [3] and others. But Kazakh jewelry vocabulary had not been the subject of special comparative-contrastive studies. The peculiarities of the translation of jewelry from Kazakh into Russian and English have not been previously studied as well. Systematization and rubrication of jewelry terms in the Kazakh language enable to streamline and classify jewelry terms for the Kazakh language corpus.

The base of terms of the Kazakh jewelry industry needs to be updated and supplemented because the etymology and manufacturing technology of some jewelry items began to be forgotten. Ethnolinguistic research, focused on the origins of concepts, will allow to find out the emergence of a particular product, to have a better understanding and determine the role of national jewelry in the ethnic group culture and lifestyle. So, an ethnolinguistic approach to outline the semantics of jewelry terms in the Kazakh language is topical.

Jewelry terms in Kazakhstan received a new impetus after independence. Craftsmen, jewelers began to revive folk crafts, metal and stone processing technology, and functional purpose of the product. In this regard, the terminological base of jewelry began to be enriched by new terms.

It is the challenge ahead to study:

- ways of formation and application of the jewelry terminology in the Kazakh language;
- linguistic materials related to the common Turkic lexical fund;

- issues of ethnolinguistic research of national jewelry;

- symbolism inherent in Kazakh national jewelry and functional-semantic meaning;

- semantic equivalents of the jewelry terms in the Russian and English languages;

- systematization and classification of the terminological base and texts;

- creation of an electronic multilingual (Kazakh-Russian-English) thesaurus on the jewelry terms and a web portal based on the international interoperable system Thez.

In the Kazakh language, jewelry vocabulary is considered to be a professional vocabulary. R. Shoibekov divides jewelry vocabulary into three groups: national, dialectal, and special. At the same time, R. Shoibekov notes that most of the jewelry vocabulary is found in terminological dictionaries and should be considered in the light of the term formation. One of the theoretical studies of the term is the formation of industry terms. The proper formation of industry terms, their consistent use affects the national language development. In this regard, the scholar notes the importance of terminological and translation dictionaries [3, 144].

Researchers observe that a significant part of the terms in the modern Kazakh language are common words [3, 146]. It can be said that craft vocabulary belonging to professional words also refers to the vocabulary that complements a number of terms, since most of them tend to be terminized. Let us illustrate some example, such words as *däneker* (solder), *kireuke* (enamel), *otqaq* (scale), etc. have the meaning of the term in the jewelry industry. The idea of using the works of fiction and other fields as a source of terminology to reduce the borrowings from other languages is supported by many terminologists.

Issues of Kazakh terminology have attracted many Kazakh researchers as A. Baytursynuly [4], O. Aitbaiuly [5, 6], A. Kaidar [7], theoretical and practical aspects of industry terms formation are found in the works of Sh. Kurmanbaiuly [8, 9, 10], Zh. S. Beisenova [11], E. Abdirasilov [12], B. Kaliuly [13], S. Isakova [14], and foreign linguists A. A. Reformatsky [15], D. S. Lotte [16], V. M. Leichik [17], Yu. N. Marchuk [18], A. V.

Superanskaya [19], M.-T. Cabré [20], the jewelry industry was studied by Kh. Argyntbaev [1], Sh. Zh. Tokhtabaeva [2], R. N. Shoibekov [3, 4], the computational linguistics by A. K. Zhubanov [21] and others. Creation of a thesaurus in computer lexicography are studied by A. M. Fedotov, Zh. A. Tusupov, O. A. Fedotova, M. A. Sambetbaeva [22, 23, 24].

The multilingual thesaurus is a new interdisciplinary direction in Kazakhstani science. This research of multilingual thesaurus is conducted at the intersection of such disciplines as Translation, Turkology, Kazakh Lexicology, Terminology, Computational linguistics, and Computer Science, and meets the requirements of interdisciplinary research.

The issues of creating multilingual thesauri were studied by M. Faal-Hamedanchi [25], A. A. Proshina [26], A. Yu. Shevtsova [27]. The issues of creating an electronic thesaurus for the Turkic languages were studied by A. M. Galieva and O. A. Nevzorova [28]. Kazakhstani scholars as M. Sambetbaeva [24], A. Nugmanova [29], and A. Bayekeyeva [30] deal with the problems of creating multilingual electronic thesaurus. Nevertheless, the special comprehensive research on jewelry terminology in this regard has not been carried out, that is, the issue of creating multilingual electronic thesaurus needs a solution.

Methods of research and ethical issues

The linguistic analysis methodology is used systematizing the Kazakh jewelry terms, to identify the specific features of Kazakh jewelry terms formation, and to conduct a comparative-contrastive analysis of identical terms in the English and Russian languages.

The statistical methodology and formalization of the translation process (localization) is used in adapting loan words (terms) to the Kazakh language. Machine learning methodology as automatic rubrication, object-relational, and building subject domain ontology is also used in creating an electronic thesaurus. The integration methodology is used for cross-disciplinary links.

The methods of creating an electronic dictionary (thesaurus) of jewelry terms will be

subsequently implemented in the creation of multilingual dictionaries in other fields of science. It affects the creation of the multilingual electronic dictionary (thesaurus) based on a database on the jewelry terms in Kazakh, Russian and English. Creation of an electronic multilingual (Kazakh-Russian-English) thesaurus of jewelry terms and a web portal is based on the innovative methods of the international interoperable system Thez, experimented at the Institute of Computational Technologies, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ICT SB RAS).

Discussion

General problems. Reviewing the scientific literature, it was found that jewelry terms had not been studied of different language systems comprehensively. The electronic multilingual thesaurus can contribute to expanding the functions of the scientific style of the Kazakh language, systematizing the terms of national jewelry, determining their semantic meaning, which helps to prevent translation errors.

The semantic approach means a content component in information (computer) search. An interoperable dictionary that meets professional requirements for information retrieval and machine translation is a controlled dictionary. Thesaurus is a comprehensive electronic dictionary of terms in an interoperable system with links that include several types of dictionaries as explanatory, translation, multilingual, synonymous, and terminological dictionaries.

On one hand, the study should be ethnolinguistic and focused on the study of the origins of the designation of concepts expressed in the name of national jewelry. On the other hand, it enables a high-quality translation of the Kazakh jewelry names into Russian and English. Semantically correct translation can be done using a multilingual (controlled) dictionary. A controlled multilingual thesaurus of jewelry terms meets the requirements of the state program for digitalization of Kazakhstan.

Current situation of studying jewelry terms. It is known that the Terminology Committee of

Kazakhstan has been carrying out intensive work to systematize the terms in various areas in Kazakh-Russian terminological dictionaries. Although almost all the terms have been translated into Kazakh or Russian, their translation is often not appropriate, and it is difficult to choose the correct semantic equivalent for the translator. This raises the question of insufficient translation of national concepts into other languages and identification of an appropriate analog in interpreting these concepts.

In translating national concepts into other languages or finding an appropriate equivalent there is a problem of insufficient comprehensive interpretation of these concepts. In the unified republican terminological electronic base of terms of science, education, technology and economics, social and social terms (“Termincom.kz”), the jewelry industry terms are most often included in the terms of *mining and metallurgy, culture and art, chemistry, mechanical engineering, light and textile industry, history, architecture, and construction, etc.*, since the jewelry craft is at the intersection of these industries. For example, the term *dänekerleu-soldering (a method of mounting separate components of products using low-melting metal alloys-soldering)* that also refers to the jewelry industry, is translated as *soldering (culture and art), (electronics), (mechanical engineering), (metallurgy), welding (light and textile industry)* [31]. In addition to the words common to several industries, there are terms of the jewelry industry. For example, *qaraitu* or *kavkadau* (niello), *simkepteu* (filigree), *aptau* (gilding), *kupteu* (plating with silver), etc.

Perspectives of studying jewelry terms. The state program “Rukhani Zhagyru” sets such important tasks as the revival of spiritual unity of Kazakh people, the state language, and the position of Kazakh culture in a globalized world. So, to create an electronic multilingual thesaurus of jewelry terms will contribute to the further creation of the Kazakh language corpus.

The rubrication of industry terminology on the online platform reflects the uniqueness of the Kazakh language, since the formation of the vocabulary of Kazakh jewelry is deeply rooted in the ancient Turkic vocabulary, and enables

to determine the specific, national features in the semantics of this vocabulary, universality and uniqueness of nominations in the jewelry name. Studying the issues of thesaurus is a new interdisciplinary study at the intersection of Computational linguistics, Translation Studies, Turkology, Terminology, and Information Technology. The scientists of the Institute of Computational Technologies, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences are involved in creating a thesaurus of terms on Information Technology. The institute (Novosibirsk, RF) has created a unique online platform that includes not only terms of subject areas, but also dictionary entries in Russian.

There is a need to create Kazakh-English online dictionaries. Such electronic databases as [<https://sozdik.kz/>, <https://www.multitran.com/>, <http://www.mining-enc.ru/>] are not always compatible with fast information retrieval [32, 33, 34]. Therefore, most people have to deal with Russian language for performing Kazakh-English translation because there is no comprehensive trilingual dictionary in electronic format. The solution of these problems can be in the creation of new multilingual Kazakh-Russian-English dictionaries. So that, it is necessary to research, systematize and describe terms of the Kazakh language, including national jewelry terms.

The multilingual thesaurus will contribute to the creation of an electronic base of terms of the Kazakh language, including texts of various genres, metadata, semantic equivalents for translation into English and Russian, synonyms, associative, hierarchical series, and other empirical material on the jewelry terms.

Results

In general, the jewelry items in the Kazakh language reflect their peculiarities depending on the **method for producing** (*örme bilezik - braided bracelet*), **shape** (*žalpaq bilezik - flat bracelet*), **pattern** (*bağdarlı saqina - patterned ring*), **material** (*zer belbeu - gilded leather belt*), **gemstone** (*aqiğ sirğa - carnelian earrings*), **resemblance to another object** (*ai sirğa - crescent earrings*), **body part** (*tamaq alqa - neck jewelry*), **function** (*neke saqina - wedding*

ring), **an additional element** (*qoñırauli šolpı - hair jewelry with bell*), **status** (*datqalıq belbeu – datqa's belt (datqa - high-level administrative title)*), and **the name of Kazakh tribe** (*Adai sırğa- Adai earrings*).

Dialectal and archaic words represent peculiarities of the jewelry vocabulary. There are many archaisms in the dictionary of Kazakh jewelry art as *altınmen bulau* (gold plating), *altın malu* (gilding), *altın šayu* (gold panning), *dan alqa* (a high rank, position necklace), as well as dialectisms as *baqır šaiqau* (gold panning), *deñment* (decorated silver belt), *žastıq tumar* (underarm amulet), *burğuız* (pattern making tool) [35]. Of course, not all jewelry lexical units can become terms, but it is possible to use the words in Kazakh as an alternative to jewelry terms in other languages.

There is a problem of transferring national identity in translating national concepts. The methods as transcription, transliteration, replacement, calques, description, and interpretation are used in translating the jewelry lexical units in the books of art, ethnographic and museum materials. These methods have their own advantages and disadvantages. In the book of traditional jewelry, which is printed in three languages, the *shekelik* (*jewelry attached to the headdress*) is translated as “decorations for temples” [2, 42], which is not quite correct. This way of translation does not reveal the meaning, since “temple” has another meaning as “a small church”. We propose the translation for *shekelik* - “temple rings” as it is more accurate. The analyses we have done has shown that sometimes translations do not give a complete description of the subject. To settle such problems translators should use illustrations for giving the right equivalent in translation of untranslatable vocabulary (see examples 1-2). We believe that this methodology helps to contribute to making a high-quality translation.

(1) Baldaq

A ring without a stone, made of gold or silver. Previously, the baldak was mainly worn by men. It is also called sakina in the local language [35].



[36]

(2) Bezeubas/bezeuiš

Burin, an iron tool for patterning a solid object [35].



[36]

A. Baekeyeva who studies branch terminology, considers the issue of placing equivalents of terms in other languages on a special web platform. This web platform was implemented as part of a joint project between L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University and the Institute of Computational Technologies, Siberian Branch of the RAS (Russia, Novosibirsk) in developing a thesaurus of terms. The platform allows searching information of industry terms, find data from a worldwide database. Such electronic dictionaries/thesauri helps to find jewelry terms and to understand the meaning of terms in the jewelry industry as well [30].

Conducting collaborative interdisciplinary study is essential. Systematizing the jewelry terms, determining their role, functional and semantic meaning in the worldview of people find a solution to some problems of high-quality translation. UNESCO Online Thesaurus, AGCOM Thesaurus, created in line with international standards and in conjunction with NISO dictionaries [37] may serve as evidence of interoperable technical specifications of online thesaurus.

Creation and application of an interoperable thesaurus of the jewelry terms in relation to other industry-specific terms, using the methodology of a Kazakhstani web portal based on ICT SB RAS platform, will maintain the terminological base systematically, develop the corpus of the Kazakh language and make it available.

Conclusion

The systematization of the jewelry terms on the online platform allows translators, turkologists, jewelry specialists, and IT specialists to find the best equivalents in other languages while searching and translating information. Mobile and online thesaurus allows finding the necessary information on various issues, background knowledge, their translations etc. in a short time. It enables the scientists and specialists in various

fields to develop a concept of creating a national corpus of the Kazakh language and contributes to the development of new areas of knowledge in Kazakh linguistics, such as “Corpus linguistics”.

Studying the terms strengthens and expands the functions of the scientific style of the Kazakh language and contributes to raising

the status of the state language, and important in the implementation of national ideas of the state programs. The use of the multilingual intelligent search system of thesaurus makes it possible to provide the scientific methods for the development of modern dictionaries in various fields.

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Қазақ зергерлік бұйым атаулары: аудару және көптілді тезаурус құрастыру мәселелері

Аңдатпа. Жаһандану кезеңінде ұлттық сәндік бұйым атауларының мәні, шығу төркіні, ұлттық сипаты ұмытыла бастаған еді. Қазақстан тәуелсіздігін алғаннан кейін ұлттық құндылықтардың бірі ретінде зергерлік бұйымдарға және олардың жасалу, қолданылу ерекшеліктеріне ерекше назар аударылды.

Қазақ әшекей бұйымдары этнография, тарих, мәдениет, тіл саласындағы отандық зерттеушілер тарапынан жан-жақты зерделенді. Алайда қазақ тіліндегі зергерлік бұйым атауларын, олардың ерекшеліктерін салыстыра-салғастыра зерттеу арнайы зерттеу пәні ретінде қарастырыла қойған жоқ. Әшекей бұйымдарға қатысты лексиканың шет тілдеріне аударудың ерекшеліктерін саралау да жеткіліксіз.

«Цифрлық Қазақстан» мемлекеттік бағдарламасы лингвистикалық зерттеулерден жаңашыл көзқарасты талап етеді. Қазіргі цифрландыру кезеңінде заманауи инновациялық сөздіктерді түзу қажеттігі туындап отыр. Мұндай сөздіктерге тіл және ақпараттық технологиялар мамандары бірлесіп әзірлейтін түрлі сала бойынша көптілді электронды сөздіктер/тезаурустар жатады. Мақалада осы зергерлік бұйым атауларының аударылуы мен тезаурус түзу мәселесі талдау нысанына алынады.

Түйін сөздер: Зергерлік лексика, терминология, көптілді электрондық сөздік/тезаурус, аударма, этнолингвистика, компьютерлік лингвистика.

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Казахские ювелирные изделия: проблемы перевода и создания многоязычного тезауруса

Аннотация. В эпоху глобализации многие значения национальных украшений, их этимология, передающая своеобразный смысл, стали забываться. После обретения независимости Казахстана большое внимание стало уделяться одной из важных национальных ценностей – ювелирным изделиям и особенностям их применения.

Казахские ювелирные изделия были изучены отечественными учеными, работающими в области этнографии, истории, культуры, языка. Однако казахская ювелирная лексика не была предметом специальных исследований в сравнительно-сопоставительном плане. Также ранее не изучались особенности перевода ювелирной лексики с казахского языка на другие.

Государственная программа «Цифровой Казахстан» требует инновационного подхода в проведении лингвистических исследований. В настоящее время существует необходимость в создании инновационных современных словарей. Такими словарями являются управляемые (электронные) полиязычные словари/тезаурусы по предметным областям, разрабатываемые лингвистами совместно со специалистами информационных технологий.

Ключевые слова: ювелирная лексика, терминология, электронный полиязычный словарь/тезаурус, перевод, этнолингвистика, компьютерная лингвистика.

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