Borrowing Terms and their Unification Problems in Azerbaijan Language

Gunel Pashayeva

Sumgayit State University, Republic of Azerbaijan
ph.d-student@hotmail.com

Abstract: *Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called borrowing. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language.*

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1. Introduction

After the independence of Azerbaijan Republic, social and political changes directly connect with developing of language - beside this new conceptions were appeared in result of society's development. Thus, scientific and technical developing influence to the evaluation of language especially terminology and resulted different innovations. Globalizations, developing diplomatic relations, changes were happened in social-political life and have a very important role in all evaluation of language. Thus, having special level in enrichment of vocabulary, innovations which came from borrowings to language system in the latest decade is the main actual problem of investigation. It's clear that, our native language is rich with loanwords which came from Arabic-Persia origin then Russian. After the independence of our state, the cultural, scientific, social relations occur with different countries, representing country in other organizations, became hostess of world ceremonies, social-political developing and turning tourism sector made possibility for coming Europe origin borrowings. Nowadays, the English language - developing in international language level, having dominant among the world languages connects with new conceptions, things, event and evaluation the English language is necessity of this language. New word building models are entered by borrowing terms.

Changes happened in society, scientific-technical evaluation influence to inner language laws strictly. Language valued as the social event, increase within it in case of connected with society. As for me, this problem is always in attention of linguistics constantly and turned investigate object of studying. So, borrowings have a great role in enrichment of vocabulary and this problem is estimated as natural event. The main influence field of borrowings is terminology.

In every language words exchange bring different innovations into the language. Words exchange process in terminology is intensive nowadays. Besides terms there are a lot of word buildings in our language now. In this case, changes in semantic of borrowing words need to explain in different level of new words and expressing (phonetics, grammar, semantic). Language isn't accepting other loanwords so easily and the new loanwords earn citizen right after analyzing the grammatical structure or language

doesn't accept it find another word inset of its. In enrichment of Azerbaijan vocabulary the loan words is studied in the first chapter of research work. First of all, the interface among the conception of "borrowing", "loanwords" and foreign words is in lighted broadly and noted that grammar and phonetics is stronger to protect themselves than lexica. Words which had already earned citizenship can sequence with basically grammar and phonetics. [1.4-5]

Some linguistics who introduced lexis loanwords as an interface noted that there was misunderstanding in borrowing process. Sometimes the conceptions interface and borrowing are mixed and the bounder between them hasn't defined yet. We can say the same think about "borrowing" and "loanword". But these conceptions differs each-other basically. "Borrowing" means any strange unit in language, but "loanword" refers to concrete words. So, the conception borrowing term has larger content than the second. The term "loanword" can't use in same meaning with "foreign word". The foreign word isn't adopted in language unlike the loanword, can't to earn citizen right, and semantically is used only in literary speech. [2.22-23]

Studying borrowing word event from different aspects the linguistics have different thought. Borrowing words (loanwords) are grouped under the name of their origin, source, history, borrowing words, strange words, passing words, coming words, foreign words and etc. linguistics defined the two types of borrowing: direct passing (it means entering new words in base of exchange among two languages) and indirect borrowing (it means entering new words by third language). *F.ex: menecer, vauçer, magistr, logistika, menecement, kompüter etc*. Entering words to our language by Persia language *zülümkar, cəfakeş, bəlakeş, saatsaz, əlaqədar, əzabkeş, kədərnak, sürətbaz etc.*We can called this words as coming words. Because they pass to one language from another then to the third. The Russian language has a great role in enrichment loanwords of Azerbaijan language. Generally, it is always noted the innerlanguage and outlanguage reasons of borrowing words. Language policy of initial state, getting new sucess in the result of science, technology, economic, social, cultural development of any state, seperating these to other states are *outlanguage reasons*, but new predimet having equivalent in

native language and etc are *innerlanguage reasons*. The conception word borrowing and term borrowing are different in the language. So, in contemporary term borrowing is higer than word borrowing.

When we speak about borrowing and their types it needs to look through adoption of these words. Borrowing word changes its meaning in resoptor language, loosing whole meaning use in a new meaning, having some meaning is undergo semantic change. During grammatical change word in source language in different parts of speech becomes other parts of speech in the process of borrowing or having independent meaning becomes suffixation in the process of passing other language.

In the result of need borrowing divides into two groups; absolute borrowings, objectless borrowing. Here, the objectless borrowings are conventional, because every loanwords"soild the language" besides this bring innovations. [3.5-40]

There were a lot of Arabic and Persia origin words in Azerbaijan language but this process ended after occupation of Azerbaijan by Russia. Religion terminology was increased by Arabic-Persia borrowings during the independence. It's obviously clear that, rehablitation of independent in Soviet period ideology was ended by atheist. Religion reback and their studying opened new opportunities. Printing many religious books and increasing religin science were allowed in the country. Terms connected with Islam are in the Arabic language. Arabizim were undergo following adoptations and changes:
1. *Selfchangeing; 2. Enlarging denotative meaning of words; 3. Limited the denotative area of words; 4. Words not to undergo semantic changes.* [4.5-55]

Arabic-Persia originated religious terms which were brought to independence period from re-period haven't been ordered yet. As for us, to prepare explanatory dictionary of religious terms is more important. Nowadays, we can meet terms variaty in religious text-books, scientific religious books and books for mass readers. Doubtless, we must prevent non-stability and have to order religious terminolgy.

Lexical units borrowed from the Russian language are classified into 3 groups: 1) Sonors became stabile terms in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijan language: *hiperaktiv, teleqram, texnika* etc; 2) Substituting words in later (these words were substituted necessary compsitions in order not to earn literary language features): *atçot-hesabat, krujok-dərnək, adres-ünvan, sport-idman etc*; 3) Entering Azerbaijan language from Russian with grammatical features: *круглый, электронное, заказной* etc. [5.91-93]

Some linguistics approached to Russian loanwords into the Azerbaijan language superficial didn't analyze deeply. We must note that russizims reflects Russian history and life, and sovetizims reflects Soviet's history and life are superiority in our native language. The phonetics content of Russian borrowing words are differ from Azerbaijan but some words were subordinated to the features of the Azerbaijan language: *фистула - fistul, машина - maşın, морфологический - morfoloji.*

According to the professor S.Sadigova terms coming from Russia have 2 groups:
1) Terms related to social and political information conceptions;
2) Terms related to scientific–technique evaluation, denotes scientific conceptions.[6.225]

The main part of these words organized sovetizims. During 2000-2010 periods, there is no any change in the terms coming from Russia, kalka is observed. According to the investigation, there is sluggish in term building of Russia language. The Russian language gets terms in European languages by transliteration and transcription. The same terms move to other languages by the Russian language. The kalka of new terms in Russia are paid attention. [7.228-229]

European terms passed to our native language from Russia. Some of these words could keep their originality, phonetics and grammatical features, but some were changed. As for professor S.Sadigova, they were grouped as followings:
1) Borrowing terms which haven't any change from origin (source) language;
2) Terms changed only graphically;
3) Terms changed only phonetically;
4) Terms changed both phonetically and graphically

Mainly the loanwords from European languages are collected in telecommunication, and developing information science fields, these terms can regard as an international terms. *F.ex: desktop-work screen on computer (iş masası) , e-mail-electronic letters (electron məktublaşma), online-real time (real zaman rejimi), ok-yes (təsdiqləmə), link- refer to any file, connected (fayla və ya sənədə istinad, birləşmə), adapter-feedback (sistemə qoşulan qurğu), A4- 210x297mm dimension standard paper (standart kağız.* [8.126] Terms in Azerbaijan language are: simple, derived and compound. We must say that, the prefix terms are more poly functional. We can see such kind of terms in every scientific field. *F.ex:hidro-inşaat, deaktivləşdirmək, etnoqrafiya, makrobentos, makrofauna etc.*

Generally, there are 3 functions in world linguistics - *nominative, emotional, and representative.* If borrowing words serve to these 3 functions, sounding and coincide with phonetics and grammatical system of the same language and also entering to linguistics paradigm so easily. If we approached so, it means that the structure of borrowing element isn't important. Borrowing may be in word composition or in abbreviations. *F.ex; UNESCO, BMT, NATO and etc.*

The main functions of terms are nominative and representative. Because, the semantics of expressing definite meaning is exact. It means that, term is mono variant and concrete semantic lexeme. Term doesn't belong to language, it has already formalized, entered to the system of terminology. Commonly, there are different types of getting terms. Enrichment with new borrowings of the language terminology system has 2 directions: getting terms indirectly and participating terms in term creation.

There are two borrowing methods in language; terms made from words, terms from any field. Taking into account them, the borrowing terms divided into 2 groups; 1) Terms made from borrowing words 2) Full terms. [9.200]

The first direction is the most productive. F.ex; technique terminology of English language the word "agglomerate" entering Azerbaijan language as an "aqlomerat" or "aqromerləşmə". It's clear that, some words in English may use either noun or verb. "Agglomerate" is such kind of words. That's why, having double terminology meanings in English consist two different meanings in Azerbaijan terminology. "Aqlomerat" - use in Geology terminology. The second terminology meaning is verbal noun. The name of process in English called with verb. The word "credit" coming from English to Russian then to Azerbaijan has made some new terms recently. The terms "kreditləmə", "kreditçi", "kreditlənmə" are active in bank financial sectors. Forming as kreditçi - kredit+çi. "ç" is added to loanword. The paralel meaning is "creditor". This is the variation of term. Doubtless, variation problem in unification and ordering process of terminology can solve this question. Equivalent of the suffix –or in Azerbaijan language is –çi[4]. Azerbaijan language has borrowed some words from Turkish recently. Forcing bilateral relations with Turkey Republic during the independent period influence to Azerbaijan terminology. At the end of 80 years, the words haven't citizenship *deyim (ifadə), ilişgi (əlaqə), uyarlıq (harmoniya), bilgi (məlumat), bənzərsiz (unikal)* or parallel compositions *baxım-nöqteyi-nəzər, qaynaq-mənbə, toplu-məcmuə, bəlli-məlum, örnək-nümunə, araşdırma-tədqiqat, anlam-məna* are use actively in the Azerbaijan language.

The next level forming in terminology is **international terms**. The international terms are use in the same meaning at least three languages. Internasiolizm (international terms) have a great role in developing of languages. They are incredible in evolution of national languages and national terminology. Mainly, these words became kalka via European languages.

The next level forming in terminology is **diplomatic terms**. It's clear that, they are coming from diplomatic relations of two or more countries.

Diplomatic terminology was in Soviet period too. But it is necessary to order of Azerbaijan diplomatic terminology strictly. Azerbaijan diplomatic terms – *müdaxilə etmək, hakimlik, müdaxilə, diqqət, töhfə, təsir, təminat, cənab, əlahəzrət, etimadnamə, bəyanat, təzminat, təkzib, səlahiyyət, səlahiyyətli nümayəndə, imtiyaz, qətnamə* and etc are forming from Arabic-Persia loanwords. [10.49]

The next level forming in **tourism sectors terms.** Among them *ekoloji turizim, müalicə turizimi, idman turizimi, etnoqrafik turizim, velosipet gəzintisi, speloturizm* and etc.

Professor S.Sadigova showed phonetic adoptation of loanwords in different variants. As for author, borrowing term from any language has to subordinate to the system of reseptor language, if they don't coinside with inner structure of language they would substitude definite equivalent. Sound and syllabic don't belong to language have to abrige.

This is the most important issue. *F.ex; google, selfie*. The end of sound may abrige. These words will be occuipe in dictionary as [quql], [selfi] in future.

According to the morphological division we can meet different types of terms. These terms are generalaized as followings:
1) Terms having means of native language in both sides;
2) Terms - one component of term is borrowed, other side is native;
3) Terms – both sides are borrowed;

Doubtless, new term buildings may be in three or four components. It doesn't need to model of these components. These variants became clear in the process of analyzing.

Generally, in Azerbaijan terminology system one components of terms are borrowed other are native. *F.ex; auditor-auditorluq, səhm-səhmçi, kredit-kreditçi, agent-agentlik, sığorta-sığortaçı-sığortalı, akkreditiv-akkredivləşmə, dollarlaşma* and etc. Both side components borrowed terms are more plenty than native components terms. *F.ex; investor, akselerasiya, akselerator, akvizitor, akvizisiya, adresant, pauerliftinq, auditor, assiqnant, assiqnasiya, konto-kontaqno, anatosizim, kontokorrent, defolt, defolter, deflyasiya, deflyator, valvasiya, evalvasiya* and etc.[11.114]

Creating terms by sintactical method is one of the important methods of term-building. It appears by one or more words units and denotes scientific consepion. Beside this, the word "electon" can make some new word compositions in our native language. *F.ex; elektron imza, elektron məktub, elektron hesabat, elektron balans, elektron lüğət, elektron kitabxana, elektron kitab* and etc. We can apply the same method on the word "internet".

Kalkas is also the method of term-building. If we analyze the history of linguistics, we can meet a lot of kalka words from Russia in Azerbaijan language. But, nowadays there are a lot of kalkas from European languages in our native language. *F.ex; callback-geri çağırış, acid-turşu, back-havl-əks yük, back-lash-əks cərəyan, biconvex lens-qabarıq linza, Arabic numeral-ərəb rəqəmləri, blowlamp-lehimləyici, abrasion-cilalanma, axial-oxboyu, brick facing – kərpic üzlük, construction – qurğu, counter ceiling – asma tavan, cramp – sıxac, current velocity – axın sürəti, centrifugal – mərkəzdənqaçma* and etc.

Lexemes which we noted above were prooved in 2012, November 26, by "Terminology Commission at Ministry Affair of Azerbaijan Republic"

Abbreviations is main part of term-building, the meaning of the word is "to abrige" from Italian. The history of abbreviations in Azerbaijan is not older than other languages.

N.Khudiyev wrote: "Investigation show that abbreviation appeared in the base of writing. It's clear that Azerbaijan writing was based on Arabic, Latin and Russian graphics during its historical period. Although Arabic graphics surrounded large era, the event of abbreviation was not

characterized in Turkish language, and also in Azerbaijan language. Investigation of midlle century manuscript show that religious abbreviations borrowed from Arabic were used in Azerbaijan-Turk writings. As a matter of fact, it's difficult to called religious as an example of abbreviations. " [12.308-309]

Abbreviations building in Azerbaijan have been started from begining of the soviet period. Abbreviation is one of the main effeciency method in linguistics. The term "unification"is to accept terms in one flatness. Unification is the type of systematization. The main goal of unification is to forming easy system. The process unification and odering closely connected. The questions of term-building, synoyms of terms, multimeanings are looked through in unification. There are two directions of unification. In the first direction the terms unificated in different ways, it means that coincide with phonetics, lexic etc. norms. At this moment terms answer to norms of language and this unification called special unification. Mainly it concides with innerlanguage unification that's why it is called innerlanguage unification.[13.254] The second direction links mutual relations of the languages. Sample, English language regards the language of modern scientific language and all terms comes via this language to others. But in later SSUR the language of modern scientific language was Russian and all terms were seperated by means of this language to others.

After the unification process the ordering process level begins. The exact degree of terms, multimeanings, synonyms are looked through in this level. That's why the same meanings are choosed from terminology dictionary and the row of synonyms are lined. In scientific field international terms are acceptable but at the same time we use national variant. Generally, the final result of ordering process is preapare vocabulary. We think that, different information were collected for the same vocabulary. [14.78]

Naturally, there are many loanwords coming from different directions in Azerbaijan language. At the present moment, we can grouped active loanwords as following;
1) Borrowings from Arabic-Persia;
2) Borrowings from Russian language;
3) Borrowings from European languages;

2. Result

In terminology system of Azerbaijan the renovation process began more speedy after 2000 year. There are some reasons of it. Globalization process influences to the integrations of sciences. In the result of high qualified information technologies many loanwords, abbreviations and words compositions are integrated to the language and this process is constantly.

Taking these principles into consideration, the process of ordering terms of different fields regards as ordering issue in linguistics literatura. It is necessary to remmember that, the process of ordering terms have common principals and process has to followed it. Doubtless, common principles may be defined in any ordering terms process.

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Author Profile

Gunel B. Pashayeva is a Doctor of Philosophy in Philology. She is working at the Sumgayit State University. Her specialization is linguistics, and her research focuses on loanwords in developing of Azerbaijan language terminology (2000-2010periods).