Classification of the Origin of International Terms in the Azerbaijani

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Abstract. The article analyses the origin of international terms used in Azerbaijani. As in other world languages, international terms play a unique role in the terminological layer of Azerbaijani. International terms have appeared throughout history in the terminological system of many languages, including the Azerbaijani vocabulary. The legal process of moving terminological units from one language system to another continues. Research conducted on the terminological lexicon of the Azerbaijani language shows that international terms of various origins differ quantitatively. The vocabulary of the Azerbaijani included terms from Arabic (Arabic origin) and European languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and others). Until the years of independence, the intermediary role in the transfer of terms belonged to the Russian language. Among the terms that have passed into our language in modern times, borrowings from European languages predominate. In the article, hybrid terms created based on lexical units of different languages were simultaneously analysed using examples. Here are statistical indicators of the origin of international terms in the Azerbaijani.

Keywords: Azerbaijani language; international terms; classification of origin; classic languages; European languages.

INTRODUCTION

Since establishing military, political, and economic ties between peoples and nations, various relationships between languages have been manifested. Historical military campaigns, the spread of religions, trade and cultural relations are among the first factors determining the initial relationships between languages.

The first manifestation of interlingual relations is the acquisition of words. This relationship between nations and states has been going on for thousands of years and has led to the fact that people have benefited from exchanging words with each other.

The words used in the process of historical development reflect historical ethnogenesis, culture, military, social, etc.

As society develops, people's relations with other peoples expand, and historical processes taking place in social life enhance the communication of languages with each other, which contributes to the inclusion of international words learned in different languages. In the linguistic layer of each language, international borrowings appear in the terminological system. Introducing terms from one language into another, which occurs throughout history, continues as a flow of words and terms at the present stage.

Historically, the vocabulary of the literary language of Azerbaijan in different periods has been influenced by other languages, and these influences appeared in connection with various socio-political and social factors. Observations in the modern terminological system of Azerbaijani show that international terms differ in number and variety of origin.

At different stages of history, various semantic terms that came to the Azerbaijani language from classical languages were actively used in its terminological system. Among the international terms used in the Azerbaijani, words belonging to classical languages dominate in number. Greek-origin terms entered the Azerbaijani through the Russian and are distinguished by their function in various fields of science. International terms of Greek origin used in the Azerbai-

jani language: *loqos, demokratiya, orqanon, materiya, katarsis, kateqoriya* etc.

Latin was the language spoken by many scientists and geniuses of that time. Such factors as the writing of religious books in Latin, as well as the fact that all residents of the Roman Empire and those wishing to obtain citizenship knew Latin, increased the prestige of this language. Latin begins to exert pressure on other languages, and thus, through literature and writing, it begins to occupy a place in the vocabulary of other languages.

The relationship of the Latin language with other European languages developed under conditions that influenced the formation of certain aspects of these languages. The role of the Latin language in enriching the terminology of world languages lies in its direct influence on the terminological system as a whole and the penetrating into the terminology of individual terminological elements belonging to the Greek through this language.

A large number of morphemes and morpheme particles have entered from classical languages to world languages. Although the ancient Greek and Latin languages have already disappeared, their functional elements, prefixes, and suffixes are still used in world languages.

The development of science and technology and the emergence of their new fields is always accompanied by the emergence of many new terms, which creates an international scientific terminological fund accepted by European languages and the Azerbaijani. "Borrowing from classical languages, as the oldest fund of lexical and word-forming elements, constantly supply the entire intellectual world with new and accurate missions, internationally accepted and standardised scientific and technological terms" [1, p. 9].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In addition to all that has been said, international terms arising from the elements, foundations and roots of classical languages can be divided into two directions:

International terms are transferred from classical languages, that is, borrowings denoting concepts that have existed since ancient times.

International terms that take morphemes from classical languages are concepts created in the modern era.

The first group includes words that exist in Greek and Latin: *tiraniya, lirika, epos, mimesis, order, komediya, akropol, teorikon, eklesiya, hiposaliya, eqo, orator, diktator* etc.

The second group includes artificially created words based on Greek and Latin roots. Even today, the linguistic potential of Greek and Latin is addressed in terminology.

The terminological possibilities of morphemes and elements belonging to classical languages are vast in term formation.

Below are examples of international terms created based on classical languages in modern times:

Greek	English	Russian	Azerbaijani
σκεπτικός	scepticism	скептицизм	scepticism
Σχεδιάζω	sketch	скетч	sketç
μήμιμα	mem	мем	mem

Latin	English	Russian	Azerbaijani
medium	media	медиа	media
vocitare	voucher	ваучер	vauçer
digerere	digest	дайджест	daycest

International terms based on the Greek: fr.< biopsiya, dutch < krepometr (dutch+greek.), batolit, fr.<botulizm, dinamoskopiya, germ. < biometriya, fr.<disk, fr.< disket, germ.<dendrologiya, germ. < larinqoskopiya, germ. <aeronomiya etc.

Modern international terms based of the Latin language: bonus, falsifikasiya, benefisiar, bonifikasiya, fr.<deflyasiya, bilaterial, epilyator, eng. <propeller, eng. <rekorder, ital. < saldo, eng. <tutor, eng. < diskurs etc.

Along with words and morphemes, expressions passed from Latin into world languages and acquired functionality, having undergone specific semantic changes. For example, *notabene* – is a unique mark usually placed at the edge of a page to draw attention to a world, sentence, idea, or image that is considered essential when reading a text; *postskriptium* – after something has happened, after a process, the event has ended; persona qrata – a diplomatic representative whose appointment as head of a diplomatic mission is approved by the government of the country to which he is appointed; *postfaktum, de fakto, de*

yure, CV, persona-non-qrata (acquired diplomatic significance in the Vienna Convention of 1961).

Note that these terms are accepted according to the norms of each language, but the meaning of the words remains universal for all languages of the world.

Although modern terms are similar in their constituent parts to Greek and Latin origin words, they were formed from Greek and Latin words but did not exist in Greek and Latin. Word formation from the constituent elements of classical languages emerged and spread around the 19th century. Based on this process, the development of technical sciences was stimulated. Experts create new concepts and terms by turning to classical languages. In various fields of science, for example, in the field of medicine *allopatiya* (άλλος "the other" + πάθος "disease") – repairing a tissue defect using tissue taken from another person. The term was first used in German by the German scientist S.Ganemon. However, the elements in the world άλλος "the other" + πάθος "disease" are of Greek origin. The term *biosfer* (biosphere) (greek βιος – "life" and σφαῖρα – "sphere"), which is used in the field of geology and whose components consist of Greek words, was first proposed by the Austrian geologist Eduard Suess. The term *ateroskleroz* (arteriosclerosis) (greek αθήρα – "artery" and σκλήρος – "hardened") was first used in medical science in the 20th century by the German scientist F.Marshall. The term *biosenoz* (in ancient Greek βιος – "life" and κοιθος – "general") was first brought to science in the 19th century by the German scientist K.A.Mobius. The word *konnotasiya* (connotation) is derived from a combination of elements of the Latin language ("con" together + "noto" – note, express). Dutch scientist L. Yelmslev brought this concept to semiotics.

These words are original terms that were subsequently created from the constituent elements of classical languages.

Let us define the boundaries between new borrowings from the Greek and Latin languages, i.e. artificially formed terms based on the roots of the Greek and Latin languages and words created from a combination of elements of ancient Greek and Latin origin in modern times. For example, let's look at the history of the phrase demokratiya and teokratiya. The word *demokratiya* (democracy) (government of the people, which gives the concept of people's power, citizen collective) has its history and originates in ancient Greek traditions. The Greek word *demokratiya* (democracy) came from the combination of two parts δημος ("people", "kütlə") and κρατῐα ("rule", "power") and spread to all European languages from Greek through Latin. This term passed into the Azerbaijani language from the Russian language (and into the Russian language through the French language).

In other words, *teokratiya* (theocracy) was created in modern times. The term comes from the Greek words θεός ("God") və κρατος ("rule") meaning "the law of God". F. Joseph first introduced the term to describe the forms of government characteristic of the Jews. He used this Mosaic term to designate a state in which God is sovereign, and his word is the law.

The term "*netokratiya*" (netocracy) also originated in modern times. This is a term coined by the editors of an American magazine in the 1990s. This term is a combination of words "*internet*" and "*aristokratiya*" (άριστος+κρατος). The components of the word are network elements of English origin and aristocracy of Greek origin. *Netokratiya* (netocracy) is a form of social management in which the main value is information, not material things (money, real estate, etc.).

Although the cited examples indicate forms of government, their creation dates cover different periods. The word "*demokratiya*" is an international term from the ancient Greek and has the same semantics in world languages. The terms *teokratiya* and *netokratiya* alsa are derived from Greek words and denote concepts related to the forms of government. Unlike the word democracy, they were created in modern times and represent concepts that did not exist in the ancient Greek language.

Although the classical Greek and Latin languages are out of the sphere of communication circle, the words and terminological elements belonging to these languages created a terminological heritage in the world's languages.

The influence and hegemony of Latin in the West and Arabic in the East have had a noticeable impact on the languages of other regions and countries. The spread of Islam in the Eastern world revealed the need for Muslim countries to study Arabic as the language of the Koran. As a result of the Arab Crusades in Europe and its dominance in Andalusia, Arabic became the

dominant language on the European continent in the 11th century. Many international words belonging to the Arabic language are widely used in many regions of the world. In the West, socio-political, scientific, and technical terms were formed on the basis of these words. It should also be noted that terms of Arabic origin occupy a specific place in the Azerbaijani, which is because the Arabs captured Azerbaijan in the name of religion. However, some international terms of Arabic origin entered the Azerbaijani through Russian. In his monograph, N. Mammadli, who studies the origin and systemic-structural types of borrowed terms in the Azerbaijani, points out the reasons for the transfer of terms of Arabic origin from European languages through the Russian language and writes: Historical factors that led to the transfer of Arabic and Persian terms to European languages, on the one hand, there was a wide spread of these languages in the Middle East since ancient times, and on the other hand, there were economic and cultural ties that historically existed between European countries and the East" [5, p.76].

The transfer of terms from Arabic to European languages occurred as follows: *maskarad* – Arabic lang. → Italian lang. → french lang. → russian lang. → Azerbaijani lang., *mumiya* – arabic lang. → Latin lang. → Italian lang.→ German lang. → russian lang. → azerbaijani lang., *sirop* - Arabic lang.→ Italian lang.→ french lang. → russian lang. → azerbaijani lang., *almanax* → arabic lang. → Spanish lang. → German lang. → russian lang. → azerbaijani lang., *tamburin* → arabic lang. → Italian lang. → french lang. → russian lang. → azerbaijani lang., *masaj* → arabic lang. → french lang. → russian lang → azerbaijani lang.

Thus, international terms of Arabic origin *mumiya*, *alqoritm, tarif, sıfır, admiral, tayfun, azimut, musson, cəbr, arsenal, alkoqol, zenit, qəhvə, şifrə, atlas, matras, zirkon* etc. have entered the vocabulary of world languages, as well as the Azerbaijani language.

Borrowing from European languages occupies a special place in classifying the origin of international terms in the Azerbaijani language. Throughout history, many term-specific words passed from European languages into Azerbaijani, and the terms included semantic groups of various industry terminology.

When analysing international terms from the point of view of origin, it is necessary to look at historical linguistic relations. In the Azerbaijani

language, as in the languages of the peoples of the former USSR, a large number of terms belonging to European languages have passed through the Russian language, and we can say that the phonetic shell of a vast majority of these terms was being compiled from the Russian language. This was because Azerbaijan was part of the USSR for a long time. "In the modern Azerbaijani literary language, terms borrowed from the Russian language cover all aspects of modern science and technology, are distinguished by a very diverse and multi-coloured semantic meaning, and in quantitative terms are distinguished by their superiority among the terminological units of our language" [4, p.214].

The role of European languages in the enrichment of other languages is excellent. Most international terms used nowadays belong to Western European languages. "Observations of scientific and technical literature and social and political media published in recent years show that there are more terms of European origin than in previous years. One of the main reasons for this is the promotion of scientific and technical innovations, material products, more fashionable material goods, advertising and announcements reflecting various areas of activity in connection with the transition to a market economy" [2, p.176].

It would probably be wrong to say that historically, international terms have spread from European to different world languages in the same amount. This is because the phonetic structures of languages are not the same. However, when globalisation and internationalisation are gaining momentum in global development, international terms rapidly appear in other languages' terminological systems.

The French language is one of the active sources of enrichment for many languages. Terms of French origin, which passed into the Azerbaijani language through the Russian language, are distinguished by their function in various terminological fields of the Azerbaijani language. For example, *invariant, depeşa, epolet, plener, ranet, revyü, rondo, qlisser, kumarin, nuvoriş, ofort, randevu, ressor, torşer, valet, vernyer, barraj, tranş, tanqaj* etc.

The penetration of terms from the German language into the Azerbaijani language was associated with the development of technology. Compared to other languages, German dominates over Azerbaijani. International terms of German

origin used in the Azerbaijani language: *moped, tonvagen, lambert, şveller, klinker, qauss, lüteran, yura, kerninq, vint, qneys, skorbut, tigel, qlazur, lümpen, tonmeyster, sink, rotmister, şvertbot, oberton, qrunt, kustar* etc.

Terms of Italian origin have entered the Azerbaijani and are used in the culinary, musical, banking, architectural and scientific fields. International terms of Italian origin used in the Azerbaijani language: *bemol, reqata, salto, mezonin, jiro, kansonetta, inkassator, arabesk, andante, neytrino, verizm, trombon, trassat, tirada, tessitura, arka* etc.

The development of shipbuilding, navigation and mechanical engineering led to the abolition terms of Dutch origin. International terms of Dutch origin used in the Azerbaijani language: *nord, rumpel, şkiper, talrep, kliver, kren, dreyf, bakştaq, doker, forpost, takelaj, forvater, kreyser, pelenq* etc.

Terms of Spanish origin used in various spheres of social life have also been transferred to the Azerbaijani through Russian. International terms of Spanish origin used in the Azerbaijani: *sambo, tornado, embarqo, espadron, komprador, siqaret, mustanq, matador, korrida, araqonit* etc.

At the present stage of development, there is a high-speed flow of international terms from the English into world languages and the Azerbaijani. Although many factors influence it, it is mainly due to the advent of the Internet, the advent of technology in America Western Europe and its spread to other countries. Currently, terms of English origin, transferred to the Azerbaijani, predominate. International terms of English origin used in the Azerbaijani: *bims, hecer, buster, jokey, flotasiya, brauzer, erlift, karter, fliker, diskont, frizer, kolt, klif, dren, coystik, bridel, stender, spidvey, taymer* etc.

The observations show that interaction with European languages is essential in modernising the Azerbaijani international terminological units.

When making a genealogical classification of international terms, it would be correct to analyse hybrid terms separately. In linguistics, there is an ambiguity in the understanding of hybridity. The "*Izahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti*" edited by S.A.Sadygova interprets mixed words as follows: "In linguistics, units formed by combining two words of different origin are called hybrid words" [6, p.313].

In our research, international hybrid terms were studied as words formed based on units belonging to different languages. When conducting an etymological analysis of international terms used in the Azerbaijani language, one can observe words formed based on different languages. For example,

a) based on Greek and Latin;

b) greek+eng., greek+French, greek+german;

c) latin+eng., latin+French, latin+german, latin+Arabic;

d) eng.+latin, Hawaiian+ eng.

International terms based on Greek and Latin languages: fr. <dispepsiya (lat.+greek), faqoterapiya (lat.+ greek), fr.<bipolyar (lat.+ greek), fr. <avtoklav (greek +lat.), mikrominüator (greek +lat.), ing. <bibliometriya (lat.+ greek) etc.

International terms formed by combining elements of the Greek language with other languages: eng. < smartfon (eng.+greek), eng. <diafilm (greek + eng.), german < rentgenodiaskopiya (german+ greek + greek), fr. < tipoqravür (greek +fr.), fr. < fotokollaj (greek+fr.), eng. <aerolift (greek +eng.), eng. < avtokar (greek + eng.), eng. < fotofiniş (greek+eng.), eng. < qiqabayt (greek + eng.), eng. tankodrom < (eng. + greek), fr.interlinyaj < (lat.+fr), eng. kiberspeys < (greek + eng.), eng. intranet < (greek + eng.) etc.

International terms formed by combining elements of Latin with other languages: ing. < mediakiller (lat+eng.), fr. < radiorele (lat.+fr.), eng. <videopleyer (lat.+eng.), eng. < taymkod (eng.+lat.), eng. <motobol (lat.+eng.), altazimut (lat.+arab.), eng. < superkarqo (lat.+spain) etc.

Let's analyse some of the hybrid terms in detail. The term *kiberpank* (cyberpunk) (lat.+eng.) is created based on the words "cyber" of Latin origin and "punk" of English origin. This term refers to the genre of science fiction that passed from English to Azerbaijani and was created in a despotic society integrated into the virtual world and computer networks in the field of cinema in modern times.

In the modern era, terms related to information technology and computers quantitatively dominate, so hybrid terms are created more often. The term *vebforum* (web forum) (English+Latin), meaning a platform for two or more users to communicate on various topics on the Internet, was born from a combination of the words web

of English origin and forum of Latin origin. The term is distinguished by its functionality.

"*blokçeyn*" (blockchain) is a modern international term derived from French and English words. The term *blokçeyn*, which was derived from the French word bloc - set and English chain, is used in the sense of a transaction database [3, p.21], which consists of a sequentially constructed chain of digital blocks, each of which stores information about the previous and subsequent blocks.

The onlayn-konsultasiya (English+Latin) unit is a hybrid term formed from the combination of the words *online* of English origin and *consulatio* of Latin origin. This terminological unit, which has emerged recently, means that advice in any field can be obtained online.

Although the term *vikimedia* (wikimedia) originated in English, it combines words from different languages. The Hawaiian phrase *viki* (quick) and the Latin word *medium* (mediator) combined to create a hybrid term.

Another example is the term *altazimut* (altazimuth) (Latin+Arabic lang.). The components of this term are derived from the Latin *altus* (high) and the Arabic *as-sumūt* (road).

CONCLUSIONS

If we look at the statistics of the origin of the international terms used in the literary language of Azerbaijani, 33.34 % of them are Greek, 30.13% Latin, 7.03% English, 6.61% German, 6.42% French, 1.12% Dutch, 2.20% Italian, 11,09 % Arabic, 0.82% Spanish, 1.24% other languages make up.

The lexical system of the Azerbaijani language is characterised by its dynamism, mobility and activity of linguistic processes associated with borrowing units from other languages. At the present stage, one of the active processes occurring in the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language is the phenomenon of word borrowing, which is associated with the rapid development of political, economic, scientific and cultural ties between ethnic groups. Depending on extralinguistic factors, foreign language concepts and terms denoting these new concepts penetrate the ethnocultural environment. This led to the enrichment and increase of lexical units belonging to other languages throughout the entire historical process of the development of the Azerbaijani language.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the restoration of Azerbaijan's independence removed obstacles to communication with the Western world. The country's business, scientific, trade and cultural ties with other countries have strengthened. This means an intensification of communication between speakers of the Azerbaijani language and speakers of other languages, as a result of which speakers have to use an international terminological system.

The Azerbaijani language system is undergoing significant quantitative, qualitative and functional changes in several aspects. These include essential changes in vocabulary, the intensity and speed of changes in language, the superiority of quantitative changes over qualitative ones, and the main trends in the influence of socio-political processes on language development.

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