The Richness of the Vocabulary of the Literary Language Due to the Neologisms

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Abstract
The article deals with the process of the richness of the literary language according to the neologisms. The main sources of the literary language which enlarge according to the neologisms, the process of improvement of the vocabulary, the feature and the form of the neologisms, and also the words that newly entered the language are thoroughly given in this article. The source of neologisms and the classifying them with examples are mostly shown in this article.

Keywords: technology, international, term, language, globalism, lexicon

The vocabulary of the literary language enriches not only according to the interior but also with the helping of different languages. Some historical events have a great role in the process of the richness of lexics and phraseology of any languages. The new words in the Arabic language are neologisms that mostly income from the European language. The main reason of incoming of new words in the Arabic language is the result of the international relationship being the hegemonic language of the English language, and also the invention and the improvement of some innovative technologies and their applying in those countries.

The number of neologisms is increased according to the Arabs who study in Europe since they assimilate some words and they use it in their languages as well. And only because of Arabs who study in the English language give us the sense to say that the main sourse of the enrichness of the Arabic language due to the neologisms is the English language. Besides there are some words which income into the Arabic language from French, German, Turkish and other European languages [9,p-63].

Generally, the processes of borrowings are natural in the history. The process that occurs with the mutual relationship of any nations and people is also common for Arabic language. Inspite of having the rich vocabulary and word formation of the Arabic language, there are many words that have been borrowed from the most languages of the world. Neologisms are the words that are newly income into the language. But as other languages the neologisms don’t remain their newness for a long time, as times go by being their place of use and applying they change increasingly.

So, that’s why the borrowings, especially neologisms are understood relatively and conventionally as an event relating to the history. Being the words which income into the vocabulary of the language not depending of the period are the main difference between borrowings and neologisms. The new word becomes archaism because of being the passive part of the vocabulary. In some cases such words transform into active words gaining the activeness.

The main factor of the neologisms is protecting their stylistic quality, protecting their freshness feature and also their differentiation from active words.

Generally, the process of neologism is fully reflected in the archaism. There are some neologisms in the Arabic language which are active words, incomd from different languages, but lost their being neologism and also borrowings. Such words are stated in the hemistich of the following paragraph:

a) The active words lost their being neologism incoming into the Arabic language.
There are some adjectives which come into Arabic from Persian language. The word "sadeh" [sade] "simple" in the Persian language is used as " Saúde" [sa:zijun] "naïve" in the Arabic language, also "taze" [taze] "fresh" in the Persian language is used as " طازه" [ta:zijun] "fresh" in the Arabic language. Besides there are some words in the Arabic language that have lost their neologismic feature, they are: ایران "ibriyun" "jar", "بست" [busta:nun] "plantation", "مهرجان" [mihraja:nun] "festival".

b) Some words come into Arabic from Russian language and lose their neologismic feature:


2. Some active words come into Arabic from Turkish which lost their neologismic feature:


3. Some words come into Arabic from Greek and lost their neologismic feature:


4. Some words come into Arabic from the Arabic language and lose their neologismic feature:


5. Some active words come into Arabic from Jewish and lose their neologismic feature:

- [tilmi:yzun] "student", جدل [majallatun] "journal".

6. Some active words come into Arabic from the Italian language which lose their neologismic feature:

- [bankun] "bank", [bu:neytatun] "hat".

7. Some active words come into Arabic from the Latin language which lose their neologismic feature:


The words stated in the hemistack of the paragraph above are not neologisms now, they lost their neologismic feature. Such words can’t be considered as a new word because of not distinguishing with the everyday words. At the same time there are some words in the Arabic language which are used as a real neologism because of distinguishing with the everyday words, they are followings: [si:brinitek] "cybernetics", [kus:mu:bu:lyiunt] "cosmopolitan", (it is also used as كوسموبوليتان), [ma:kiyun] "machine", [bu:rsatun] "exchange", (Italian word), [ha:tifun] "telephone", etc.

Having in all languages, in the Arabic language there are also some neologisms which occur with the invention of new technology and also innovative words. Such words are used to express the newly invented devices or technology. The emergence of neologisms is characteristic for capitalism society. Because capitalism is the age of great invention and discovery [6,p-271].

Newly incoming words in the Arabic language are also derived from 2 sources like other languages:

a) Neologisms emerged by the internal availability.

b) Neologisms emerged according to the borrowings from other languages.

Firstly, the word emerged due to the internal availability of the Arabic language can have function to produce a new word. For example, in some models the letters in the Arabic language can make new words, they are:


Secondly, some words are borrowed from other languages and come into Arabic are divided into the following groups:

a) The words taken from foreign language is used with the adding [tamarbuta] at the end of the word are also neologisms:


b) The words taken from foreign language by means of adding [لا:دي] "relative adjective suffix at the end of the word are also neologisms:


c) Neologisms are formed by using foreign language as an international terminologies:

d) Some words take their consonants from foreign language, but they are conformed to the Arabic grammar: 

- مدلج [mudablajun] “to dub”, 
- مباكسة [mubakasatun] “boxing” and etc.

There some neologisms are known for their sources:

a) Neologisms incomed into the Arabic literary language from Latin origin: 

- [aka:di:miya:] “academy” [ra:diyu:] “radio” (Unlike A. Akhundov A. Mammadov states that this word is derived from French origin).

b) Neologisms incomed from Greek language:


c) Neologisms incomed from English language:


3) When words are matched successful they made internal plurals and verbs as well:

a) Internal plurals:

- [qunsulun] “consul” 
- [qana:silun] “consult”, 
- [bala:shifatun] “bolshevik”

b) Verbs derived from neologisms:

- [anjalaza] or [ankalaza] “make English” 
- [taanjalaza] or [taankalaza] “get English”


- [almana] “make German”, [taalmana] “get German”


- [dabla] “to dub”,
- [bakasa] “boxing”
- [aksajana] “give oxygen”
- [tafana] or [taafana] “to ring up”
- [barmaja] “to plan”
- [atma] “automate”
- [makan] “mechanize”.

The neologisms of the Azerbaijani language have their own meaning and form. Being “lexical – semantical”, “lexical” and “semantical” neologisms are divided into 3 groups.

Arabian lexicographers divide neologisms into two groups:

a) معرّب [muarrabun] “arabistic” neologisms
b) دخيل [daxiylun] “foreign” neologisms.

The word معرّب [muarrab] means to match the real Arabic language for their grammatic and phonetic features. But دخيل [daxil] means not to match to real Arabic words.

Neologisms match to the Arabic language for phonetical pont of view:

1) Some sounds changed into arabic vowel and consonats:


2) Helping vowels are added to the words beginning with consonant without vowel:


3) When words are matched successful they made internal plurals and verbs as well:

a) Internal plurals:

- [qunsulun] “consul” 
- [qana:silun] “consult”,
- [bala:shifatun] “bolshevik”

b) Verbs derived from neologisms:

- [anjalaza] or [ankalaza] “make English” 
- [taanjalaza] or [taankalaza] “get English”


- [almana] “make German”, [taalmana] “get German”


- [dabla] “to dub”,
- [bakasa] “boxing”
- [aksajana] “give oxygen”
- [tafana] or [taafana] “to ring up”
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Part of the neologisms consists of verbs which included the vocabulary composition of arabic literary language. If we look at established ways of neologisms, lexicographers divide them “al-muarrab” and “ad-daxil” into two groups. If possible accepting word to be Arabic “al-muarrab” and if making it arabic is impossible the studied word like in a foreign language consired “ad-daxil”. Majority of the words being possible consists of adapting to model of the Arabian grammar of the word received from the foreign language from verbs. These type of verbs are often I, II, IV, V be models of bab.

Some words among neologisms couldn’t be changed into Arabic, so they kept their origin:
Afad Gurbanov rightly emphasized that neologisms are not long lasting, they lose their newness and become archaisms. Differences are observed in factors of occurrence of neologisms and their application features in the Arabic language. These words related to exact sciences, technology, especially nano-technology, cybernetics, nuclear physics, computing technology, cosmic technologies, sciences and innovations are used not only in Arabic but also in all foreign languages in the same time. It shows that though the Arabic language is conservative, it does not remain beyond the globalized world and speedy development of technology. The terms which are used in modern life find their equivalents in Arabic [4,p-246].

Though Arabic is very conservative, it is not isolated from globalized and developing world. The international and new words associated to scientific and technical innovation, modern technology, especially invention of oil were adopted to Arabic. Preservation of urgency of newly adopted words in this language give us opportunity to note that the words which were adopted from foreign languages are in use successfully and equivalents of these foreign words adopted by people or the press are in frequent use.

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