

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.

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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 source of the enrichment 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. In spite 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 incoming 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 incoming 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, incoming 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.

The word [qouhar] گوهر "jewels" in the Persian language, but in the Arabic language جوهر [cauvarun] "jewels". The word برگار [pargarun] "compasses" of the Persian language is used in the Arabic as برکار [birka:run]. The word برنامه [barnameh] "plan" in the Persian language is used as برنامج [barna:majun] "program" in the Arabic language.

There are some adjectives which incomed into Arabic language from Persian language. The word ساده [sade] “simple” in the Persian language is used as ساذج [sa:zijun] “naïve” in the Arabic language, also طازِه [taze] “fresh” in the persian language is used as طازج [ta:zijun] “fresh” in the Arabic language. Besides there are some words in the Arabic language but they lost their neologismic feature, they are: إِبْرِيق [ibriyqun] “jar”, بَسْتَان [busta:nun] “plantation”, مَهْرَجَان [mihraja:nun] “festival”.

b) Some words incomed into Arabic language from Russian language and lost their neologismic feature: اِسْتُوْدِيُو [istu:diyu:] “studio”, فُوْدِكِه [fu:dka] “vodka” [8,p-400]

c) Some active words incomed into Arabic from Turkish which lost their neologismic feature: بَيْرِق [beyraqun] “flag”, حَزْمَة [jazmatun] “boot”, عَرَبَة [arabatun] “cart”, فَاصُولِيَة [fa:sulyatun] “bean”.

d) Some words incomed into Arabic from Greek and lost their neologismic feature: اِثِير [asiyrun] “ether”, اَسْطُورَة [ustu:ratun] “legend”, اَسْطُول [ustu:lun] “fleet”.

e) Some words incomed into Arabic from the Aramic language and lost their neologismic feature: اِبْجَاص [ijja:sun] “pear”, بَرَقُوق [baqu:qun] “plum”, زَيْتُون [zeytu:nun] “olive”.

f) Some active words incomed into Arabic from Jewish and lost their neologismic feature: تَلْمِيذ [tilmi:yzun] “student”, مَجَلَّة [majallatun] “journal”

g) Some active words incomed into Arabic from the Italian language which lost their neologismic feature: بَنْك [bankun] “bank”, بُوْرِنِيْتَة [bu:rneytatun] “hat”.

h) Some active words incomed into Arabic from the Latin language which lost their neologismic feature: بَرِيْد [bari:ydu] “post office”, اِسْطَبْل [istablun] “stable”, صِرَاط [sira:tun] “way”.

The words stated in the hemistach 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: سِيْبِرِنْتِيْكَ [si:brineytikun] “cybernetics”, (it is translated in the scientific books as اِلْمُذِ اِدْبَت [ilmud dabt], كُوْسْمُوْبُوْلِيْتِيَة [ku:smu:bu:liyutun] “cosmopolitian”, (it is also used as كَاوْكَابِيْيُوْب [kauvkabiyyub]), مَاكِئَة [ma:kiynatun] “machine”, (French word), بُوْرْصَة [bu:rsatun] “exchange”, (Italian word), هَاتِف [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 are characteristic for capiatlism society. Because capitalism is the age of great invention and discovery [6,p-271].

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

a) Neologisms emerged by the internal avaliability.

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

Firstly, the word emerged due to the internal avaliability of the Arabic language can have function to produce a new word. For example, in م ل ع some models the letters in the Arabic language can make new words, they are: اِلْم [a:limun] “scientist”, اِعْلَام [i-la:mun] “information”, تَعْلِيْم [ta-li:mun] “teaching, training”, تَعْلِيْمَات [ta:li:ma:tun] “instruction”, اِلْم [a:lamun] “universe”, اِلْمِيَة [a:lamiyyatun] “secularization”, اِعْلَامَة [a-la:matun] “sign”, اِلْم [alamun] “flag”, مَعْلَم [muallimun] “teacher”, مَعْلَمَة [ma'llamatun] “encyclopedia”, مَعْلُوْم [ma'lu:mun] “awareness”. Secondly, some words are borrowed from other languages and incomed into Arabic are divided into following groups:

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

فَاتُوْرَة [fa:tu:ratun] “texture”, جَنْدَرْمَة [jandarmatun] “gendarmery” and etc.

b) The words taken from foreign language is used with the adding وِيّ - وَِيّ relative adjective suffix at the end of the word are also neologisms:

بِرْلَمَانِيّ [barlama:niyyun] “parlamentary”, بَلْشَفِيّ [balshafiyyun] “bolshevik”, دِيْپْلُوْمَاسِيّ [diplu:ma:siyyun] “diplomat”, بَلِسْتِيْكَِيّ [ballisti:ykiyyun] “ballistic” and etc.

c) Neologisms taken from taken language as an international terminology:

بَاكَالُوْرِيُوس [ba:ka:lauvriyu:sun] “Bachelor degree”, بُوْلنْج [bu:linjun] “bowling”.

- d) Some words take their consonants from foreign language, but they are conformed to the Arabic grammar:
مدبلج [mudablajun] “to dub”, مياكسة [muba:kasatun] “boxing” and etc.

There some neologisms are known for their sources:

- a) Neologisms incomed into the Arabic literary language from Latin origin:
أكاديمية [aka:di:yimiya:] “academy” راديو [ra:diyu:] “radio” (Unlike A. Akhundov A. Mammadov states that this word is derived from French origin).
- b) Neologisms incomed from Greek language:
تلفن [tilfunun] “telephone”, ديمقراط [damaqrata] “democratize”, فيلولوجي [fi:ylu:lu:ciyyun] “philologist”.
- c) Neologisms incomed from English language:
حاسوب [ha:subun] or كومبيوتر [ku:mbyutu:run] “computer”, ترام [tira:mun] “tram” and etc.
- d) Neologisms incomed into Arabic from French:
برلمان [barlama:nun] “parliament”, بيطون [bi:ytu:nun] or خرسان [xarasa:nun] “concrete” and etc.
- e) Neologisms incomed into Arabic from German language:
رونجن [ru:ntjanun] “X-ray”, etc.

The neologisms of the Azerbaijan 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 [daxi:ylun] “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 consonants:
قومسيون [qu:misyu:n] “comission”, قنصل [qunsulun] “consul”, كوزماتيك [ku:zma:ti:ykun] “cosmetics”, etc.
 - 2) Helping vowels are added to the words beginning with consonant without vowel:
استوديو [ustu:diyu:] “studio”, سبوتنيك [subu:tni:ykun] “satellite”.
 - 3) When words are matched successful they made internal plurals and verbs as well:
 - a) Internal plurals:
قنصل [qunsulun] (قناصل [qana:silun]) “consul”
بلشفي [balshafiyun] (بالشفة [bala:shifatun]) “bolshevic”
 - b) Verbs derived from neologisms:
أنجلز [anjalaza] or أنكلز [ankalaza] “make English”
تأنجلز [taanjalaza] or تأنكلز [taankalaza] “get English”
أمرك [amraka] “make American”, تأمرك [taamraka] “get American”
أرّب [arraba] “make European”, تأرّب [taarraba] “get European”
ألّمن [almana] “make German”, تألّمن [taalmana] “get German”
بلشفا [balshafa] “make Bolshevic”, تبلشفا [tabalshafa] “get bolshevic”
دبلج [dablaca] “to dub”
باكس [ba:kasa] “boxing”
أكسجن [aksajana] “give oxygen”
تلفن [talfana] or [taalfana] “to ring up”
برمج [barmaja] “to plan”
أتمت [atmata] “automate”
- مكنن [maknana] “mechanize”.

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:

انفلونزا [Influ:nza:] “flu”, تلفن [tilfu:nun] “telephone”, رونتجن [ru:ntjanun] “X-ray”.

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 doesn't 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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