The historical factors stipulating borrowing of terms of Arabic origin by European languages include spread of this language in the Middle East widely in ancient times and economic and cultural relations existing historically between European countries and East. Of course, borrowed Arabic words differ from one another in their meaning, content and status. For example, kofe, azimut, kalibr, tarif, tara, almanax, alkoqol, maqazin, zenit, alqoritm which are the words of Arabic origin are widely used in European languages, furthermore they have led to creation of some derivative compound words. Some of them are international words e.g. tara, alkoqol, tarif, etc. Terms of Arabic origin influence European languages in different ways: 1. Neologisms which have not been borrowed from Arabic language in the finished form, and have developed in European languages; 2. the terms which have been borrowed from Arabic language in the complete form and have been subjected to phonetic substitution.  1) Neologisms which have not been borrowed from Arabic language in the finished form, and have developed in European languages. 2) The terms which have been borrowed from Arabic language in the complete form and have been subjected to phonetic substitution. Languages.

**Keywords**: language, Arabic, origin, Azerbaijani, neologism

**Introduction**

The historical factors stipulating borrowing of terms of Arabic origin by European languages include spread of this language in the Middle East widely in ancient times and economic and cultural relations existing historically between European countries and East. Of course, borrowed Arabic words differ from one another in their meaning, content and status. For example, kofe, azimut, kalibr, tarif, tara, almanax, alkoqol, maqazin, zenit, alqoritm which are the words of Arabic origin are widely used in European languages, furthermore they have led to creation of some derivative compound words. Some of them are international words e.g. tara, alkoqol, tarif, etc.
TERMS OF ARABIC ORIGIN IN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE, BORROWED FROM EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

Terms of Arabic origin influence European languages in different ways: 1. Neologisms which have not been borrowed from Arabic language in the finished form, and have developed in European languages; 2. The terms which have been borrowed from Arabic language in the complete form and have been subjected to phonetic substitution.

1. Neologisms which have not been borrowed from Arabic language in the finished form, and have developed in European languages. In European languages such terms are divided into the categories of hybrid borrowing and morphemic borrowing. Both of these forms are considered borrowed terms in Azerbaijani language, thus, these words have entered into the terminology systems of Azerbaijani language in the finished form regardless of the language in which they have developed and the word creation to which they have adapted(Сафаралиева, 15).

Morphemic and hybrid terms developed in European languages from Arabic words are written in the closed, open and hyphenated forms. “Kofe-mil” is the name of a coffee grinding machine which is used in household. Prototype of the word “kofe” in Arabic language is “qahve” (قهوة), but the word “mil” comes from “mille” which is a word of Latin origin. The term (cofee-mill) developed in English language as a device name has entered into our language through Russian language(Арнольд, 118).

The term “alkoqaz” has been derived from abbreviated form of “alkoqol” which is a word of Arabic origin and “qaz” being a word of French origin. The term “alkozol” has been formed from the first syllables of three different words (one is of Arabic origin and the two are of English): al-ko-zol (alcoholis+ colloidal+solution). “Alkoqaz” is “a fuel consisting of the mixture of alcohol and gasoline”, and “alkozol” is one of the substitution reactions of substance by alcohol in chemistry. “Anatron”, the chemistry term, has been borrowed through English and Russian languages. Indeed, original form of this word is «əl-natrun» (النترن). “Əl” is a definite article in Arabic language and nitron (nitron) means «selitra, nitrogen-based soda» in Greek language (Секирин, 70). The term “anilin” has been transferred into Azerbaijani language in the following way: Arabic → Portuguese → French → Russian → Azerbaijani language (ان-Nil → anil → aniline → ənilin → anilin). The chemistry term “anilin” means a “colourless oily organic compound consisting of a phenyl group attached to an amino group”. Here as well as ending “in”, “nil”, a part of the word, is a Sanscrit word and means “blue paint”. “Alkalimetr” is
“an analysis method for determining the concentration of alkalis or acids in neutralization reaction”. This word has been derived from Arabic and Greek hybrid (alcali+metron). The original form of “alkali” in Arabic language is "اَلْكَالِی“ (القَالِی), this word means “alkali”. The word has changed in European languages as follows: alcali (French) → alkali (English) → алкали (Russian). The term “alkaloid” has been formed by adding “eidos”, the Greek word, to the Latin form of “اَلْکَالِی” which is a word of Arabic origin: alcali + eidos → alcoloid → алкалоид → alkaloid. “Alkaloid” is “a vegetable organic compound containing nitrogen”. We think that particle “al” of “aldehid” has genetic relation with “اَلْکَحْوْل“ (الكَحْوْل) which is an Arabic word: al (cohol) dehyd (Lat.) → aldehid (Eng.) → альдегид → aldehid. Thus, particle “al” of “aldehid” relates to “alkoqol” unlike albumin, albumoz, algin, and aldamin containing “al”; “aldehid” is “a dehydrogenated alcohol”. The word “alkoqol” derives from “اَلْکَحْوْل“ which means “kohl” in Arabic language. This word has entered into Azerbaijani language through English and Russian languages in the meaning of “spirit” attributed to it in Latin language: al-кюхл → alcohol (Lat.) → alcohol (Eng.) → алкоголь → alkoqol. “Altazimut” is an astronomy term and an instrument for determining altitude of a heavenly body. “Alt” derives from “altus”, a Latin word, and means “high”. “Azimut” generates from “اوْسِـسْمَـعـ” (اَوْسِـسْمَـعـ) which is a word of Arabic origin. “اوْسِـسْمَـعـ” is the plural form of “اوْسِـسْمِ” and means “way, side, direction”. In English language Latin + Arabic composite has been formed: altus + اوْسِـسْمَـعـ → altazimuth (Eng.) → альтазимут (R.) → altazimut. Sabeism is the name of the cult which emerged in Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor before Islam, associated with worship of heavenly bodies. Here “sabi” is an Arabic word, and “–ism ("-ism") is an affix serving to form a new word in English: sabianism → сабеизм → sabeizm. Name of nadorite is derived from the name of a mountain (in Algeria) where this mineral has been found. The term which has been formed in French language is combination of “نادور” (نادور), an Arabic word, and “–ite”, a French suffix: nadorite-نادوریت-nadurit. The word “kofe” forming medical term “kofein” originates from “قَهْوَة” which is an Arabic word (Калинин,33).

2. The terms which have been borrowed from Arabic language in the complete form and have been subjected to phonetic substitution. The words borrowed by Azerbaijani language from European languages through Russian can be divided into two types:

1. Terms related to chemistry, mathematics, medicine and other fields due to progress of Arabic science in the Middle Ages;
2. Different words associated with ethnography of Arabs.

The terms have entered into Russian language from mainly Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, English, and Spanish Languages. Some of these words
have come a long way. Especially, words of Arabic origin have been borrowed from language of Spain where Moors ruled nearly 700 years. Direct relations of French people with Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria have had a major role in borrowing of Arabic words by French language.

Crusades of XI-XIII centuries, and afterwards establishment of political, cultural and economic relations with these countries influenced European languages. In this regard, lexical structures of European languages became rich with a number of new words and terms.

After borrowing by European languages as independent lexical units the Arabic words lost their original graphic structures, national language structures and renvin (duplication of short vocals in Arabic language) forms. Terms of Arabic origin have entered into Azerbaijani language from European languages, crossing through Russian in the following ways:

1. Arabic → Dutch → Russian → Azerbaijani
   ا‌تیر او-تیا (امیر الما) → admiraal → адмирал → admiral

2. Arabic → Italian → French → Russian → Azerbaijani
   Suffa (صفه) → sofa → sofa → софа → sofa
   Qəhvə (قهوة) → cafe → кафе → kafe
   Qəlib (قلب) → calibro → calibre → калибр → kalibr

3. Arabic → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
   ئس-سیمود (الصمود) → azimuth → азимут → azimut
   فقیر (فقر) → fakir → факир → fakir

4. Arabic → French → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
   قطن (قطن) → coton → cotton → коммон → kotton
   ئل-خرزمی (الخوارزمی) → algorisme → algorism → алгоритм → algoritm

   مخازن (مخازن) → magasin → magasine → магазин → таğaza

5. Arabic → French → Russian → Azerbaijani
   موسوم (موسم) → mousson → муссон → musson
   Rahcu-l-qar (رهم الغار) → realgar → реальгар → realqar
   Sifir (صفر) → chiffre → шифр → şifr
   بارچا (بارچه) → barge → баржа → barj
6. Arabic → Latin → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

أَلْ-كَحُولُ (الكحول) → alkohol → alcohol → алкоголь → а̀лкоqол
أَلْ-مَنَاخُ (المناخ) → almanach → almanac → альманах → almanax

7. Arabic → Latin → French → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

كَافُورُ (كافور) → camphora → camphre → camphor → камфора → kamfor

Sَمْتَ الرَّأسُ (سمت الرأس) → cenit → cenith → zenith → ценит → zenit

8. Arabic → Spanish → Russian → Azerbaijani

أَلْ-قَّاسِرُ (القصر) → alcazar → алькасар → alkasar

9. Arabic → Spanish → Italian → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

Dَارُ عَسْنِاَ (دار العسنا) → tarsena → arsenal → arsenal → арсенал → arsenal

Fَلُوكِهُ (فلوكه) → faluca → felucca → фелука || фелюка
(فَلُوكِه) → feluqa

10. Arabic → Italian → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

مُخْيِّيْرُ (مخير) → moccaiaro → mohair → мухояр // могер (мохер) → moxer

11. Arabic → English → French → German → Russian → Azerbaijani

Sَكَ (صك) → cheque // check → cheque → Scheck → чек → çek

12. Arabic → German → Russian → Azerbaijani

تَلْقِ (طقق) → Talk → тальк → talk

تَمْرِينُ (تمرين) → Tamarinde → тамаринд → təmrin

13. Arabic → Italian → French → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

تَرْحَا (طرحة) → tara → tare → tare → mapa → tara

14. Arabic → Latin → French → Russian → Azerbaijani

Bِرَاقُ (برق) → borax → borax → боракс → boraks

15. Arabic → Spanish → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

حَلِ (حبل) → cable → cable → кабель → kabel

Mَوْلَدُ (مولد) → mulato → mulatto → мулат → mulat

16. Arabic → Spanish → French → Russian → Azerbaijani
It is obvious that, the terms of Arabic origin in Azerbaijani language differ from their prototypes in their forms regarding the number of intermediary languages. Their origin and phonetic change can be determined through only historical and etymological analysis. The term “arsenal” borrowing method of which is shown above can be an example. The idafah “dar us-sina’a” consists of “dar” which means home and “sina’a” which means “job, profession” in Arabic language. Letter ل which stands in front of the Sun letter (ص) is not pronounced and instead, teshdid (orthographical sign) is placed over the Sun letter. This word was used in Spain during reign of Moors as darsena // tarsena, in Italian language as darzena // tarsena // arsenalle // arsenale, in English language as arsenal, finally, in Russian and Azerbaijani languages as arsenal and arsenal, respectively. Arsenal refers to “military institution for the storing, development, manufacturing, testing, or repairing of arms, ammunition, and other war materiel”. Let’s see other facts. Indeed, mağaza hasn’t come from European languages. This word has entered into Azerbaijani language from Persian in the meaning of «shop» which is a commercial term. Arabic word مخزن (مخزن) which means “storehouse” is used in French and Russian languages in the forms of magazin and maqazin respectively, and its original meaning has changed. Magazin has entered into Persian language from French and means “shop”. However, مخزن (مخزن) in modern Persian language borrowed from Arabic language directly has been changed into two words which completely differ from each other in their forms.

Məsxəra (مسخره) borrowed by French language through Spanish language forms a doublet with its finished form maskarad, however their meanings are different. Məsxəra means “something ridiculous”, while maskarad refers to “festivity, party”. Origin of mask referring to “a cosmetic applied to the eyelashes and eyebrows to make them appear black, brown or blue” in English is same with the origin of maska used in Russian and Azerbaijani languages. There isn’t any similarity between forms of اسمع الرأس (سمت الرأس) which is an Arabic word referring to “the point to which the head is turned” literally and zenith which is an astronomy term. The second part (اسم الرأس) of izafad اسم الرأس was removed, and its first part اسم الرأس was changed into cenit. Then, this word entered into ancient French language as cenith. Finally, it was borrowed by
English language through French language and was used as zenith (Сергиевский, 210).

"Ταφ" which is a word of Arabic origin has 3 meanings in Azerbaijani language: 1) detailed explanation, interpretation; 2) an expression which interprets meaning of any concept; 3) approval and praise. This word has been borrowed by Azerbaijani language through European languages, more specifically, through Russian language but in the new form and content. "Ταφ" which is the modified version of "ταφ" (تعريف) is used as an economy term and refers to “a method of charging for the supply of services (products)”. "Φαρ" (فقر) means “poverty, poorness, and hardship” in Arabic language. In English this word hasn’t only changed its form, but also has adopted a new meaning; "фар" is used as a circus term and refers to “a travelling illusionist-street performer”. "Αλκασάρ" in Spanish language comes from "οικός" (القصر) which is a word of Arabic origin. "οικός" means “palace”. Slightly differing from its prototype, "οικός" refers to “moorish-style castle or palace". Arabic word "τάφη ςθρassa" (طرحه) has the same meaning with "τάφη ςθρassa" used in Italian, Spanish and French languages in the different form. However, unlike its prototype the European form of this word is used in Azerbaijani language in the meaning of “product for packaging, storage and transportation of goods” as a term. Before entering into Azerbaijani language in the meaning of "qəbz" (مك) which is a word of Arabic origin has changed its form in English (check), French (cheque), German (Scheck) and Russian (чек) languages. "ςθρassa" means both "ςθρassa" (zero) and "ςθρassa" (cipher) in English (compare: in the infinitive form: to cipher)(Смирнитский, 59).

In borrowing of Arabic words in different ways even the doublets meanings and origins of which are same have been functionalized in Azerbaijani language. For example, "καμφόρα" is a changed form of Arabic word "καφού" (كافور) after Latin → French → English → Russian passing.

RESULTS

After borrowing by European languages as independent lexical units the Arabic words lost their original graphic structures, national language structures and "ταφ" (duplication of short vocals in Arabic language) forms.

It means that the terms of Arabic origin have followed requirements of formal assimilation in European languages: a) they have been subjected to phonetic substitution; b) they have adapted to models of European languages.

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