TERMS OF ARABIC ORIGIN IN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE, BORROWED FROM EUROPEAN LANGUAGES THROUGH RUSSIAN

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ABSTRACT

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 wordsof 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 European2) The terms which have been borrowed from Arabic language in the complete form and have been subjected to phonetic substitution. Languages.

Keywords: *language, Arabic, orugin, 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.

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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"* (قهوه), 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(Арнолд, 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» (النطرون). "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 *(النيل ən-Nil → anil → aniline → анилин → 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 *«əl-qali»* (القالى), 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 work, to the Latin form of *"əl-qali"* 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 *"əl-kühl"* (الكحول) 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 *"əl-kühl"* 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: *əl-kühl (الكحول) –* *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 *"əs-sümut"* (الصموت) which is a word of Arabic origin. *"Əs-sümut"* is the plural form of *"əs-səmt"* and means *"way, side, direction"*. In English language Latin + Arabic composite has been formed: *altus + əs-sümut* → *altazimuth (Eng.)* → *альтазимум (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 *"–izm "("-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 *"nadur"* (ندور), an Arabic word, and *"–ite"*, a French suffix: nodorite-надурит-nadurit. The word *"kofe"* forming medical term *"kofein"* originates from *"qəhvə"* 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 *tenvin* (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
Əmir əl-ma (امير الما) → *admiraal* → *адмирал* → *admiral*

2. Arabic → Italian → French → Russian → Azerbaijani

Suffa (صفه) → *sofa* → *sofa* → *софа* → *sofa*

Qəhvə (قهوه) → *caffe* → *cafe* → *кафе* → *kafe*

Qəlib (قليب) → *calibro* → *calibre* → *калибр* → *kalibr*

3. Arabic → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
Əs-sümut (الصموت) → *azimuth* → *азимут* → *azimut*

Fəqir (فقير) → *fakir* → *факир* → *fakir*

4. Arabic → French → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
Qutn (قطن) → *coton* → *cotton* → *коттон* → *kotton*

Əl-Xarəzmi (الخوارزمى) → *algorisme* → *algorism* → *алгоритм* → *alqoritm*

Məxazen (مخازن) → *magasin* → *magasine* → *магазин* → *mağaza*

5. Arabic → French → Russian → Azerbaijani
Mövsüm (موسوم) → *mousson* → *муссон* → *musson*

Rahcu-l-qar (رهج الغار) → *realgar* → *реальгар* → *realqar*

Sıfır (صفر) → *chiffre* → *шифр* → *şifr*

Bəricə (بارجه) → *barge* → *баржа* → *barj*

6. Arabic → Latin → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

Əl-kühül (الكحول) → alkohol → alcohol → алкоголь→ alkoqol

Əl-mənaxu (المناخ) → almanach → almanac → альманах → almanax

7. Arabic → Latin → French → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
Kafur (كافور) → camphora → camphre → camphor → камфора → kamfor

Səmtu-r-rə's (سمت الرأس) → cenit → cenith → zenith → зенит → zenit

8. Arabic → Spanish → Russian → Azerbaijani

Əl-qasr (القصر) → alcazar → алькасар → alkasar

9. Arabic → Spanish → Italian → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
Dar us-sin'a (دار الصنا) → tarsena → arsenale → arsenal → арсенал → arsenal

Fuluka (فلوكه‌ء) → faluca → feluc/c/a → felluca → фелука || фелюка (фелюга) → felüqa

10. Arabic → Italian → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
Muxəyyar (مخير) → moccaiaro → mohair → мухояр || могер (мохер) → moxer

11. Arabic → English → French → German → Russian → Azerbaijani
Səkk (صك) → cheque // check → cheque → Scheck → чек → çek

12. Arabic → German → Russian → Azerbaijani
Təlq (طلق) → Talk → мальк → talk

Təmrin (تمرين) → Tamarinde → тамаринд → təmrin

13. Arabic → Italian → French → English → Russian → Azerbaijani
Tərha (طرحة) → tara → tare → tare → тара → tara

14. Arabic → Latin → French → Russian → Azerbaijani

Buraq (بورق) → borax → borax → боракс → boraks

15. Arabic → Spanish → English → Russian → Azerbaijani

Habl (حبل) → cable → cable → кабель → kabel

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

16. Arabic → Spanish → French → Russian → Azerbaijani

Məsxərə (مسخره) → mascarad → mascarade → маскарад→ maskarad

17. Arabic → Turkish → French → Russian → Azerbaijani

Dulbənd (دولبند) → tulbend → turban → тюрбан → türban

18. Arabic → Spanish → Italian → French → Russian → Azerbaijani
Tərif (تعريف) → tarifa → tariffa → tarif → мариф → tarif

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-sin'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 *арсеналь* 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 *məxzən* (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, *məxzən* (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.

Məsxərə (مسخره) borrowed by French language through Spanish language forms a doublet with its finished form *maskarad*, however their meanings are different. *Məsxərə* 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 *səmtu-rə's* (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 (الرأس) of izafad سمت الرأس was removed, and its first part (سمت) 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)..

Tərif 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. *Tarif* which is the modified version of *tərif* (تعريف) is used as an economy term and refers to "a method of charging for the supply of services (products)". *Fəqir* (فقير) 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; *fakir* is used as a circus term and refers to "a travelling illusionist-street performer". *Alkasar* in Spanish language comes from *əl qəsr* (القصر) which is a word of Arabic origin. *Qəsr* means "palace". Slightly differing from its prototype, *alkasar* refers to "moorish-style castle or palace". Arabic word *tərhe* (طرحءه) has the same meaning with *tara (tare)* 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» *səkk* (صك) which is a word of Arabic origin has changed its form in English *(cheque//check)*, French *(cheque)*, German *(Seheck)* and Russian *(чек)* languages. *Sifr* (صفر) means both *sıfır (zero)* and *şifr* (*cipher*) in English (compare: in the infinitive form: *to chipher)(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, *kamfora* is a changed form of Arabic word *kafur* (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 *tenvin* (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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