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INTERNATIONAL TERMS FORMED ON THE BASIS OF LANGUAGE RELATIONS

Historically, there have been various types of relationships between languages. And military, and political, and economic, and cultural, and scientific relations created the conditions for the exchange of words between languages. The most developed one belongs to the greatest social significance. Languages with literary traditions and different terminological systems are more conducive to the development of other languages. The development of science and technology does not affect the vocabulary of world languages. Any discovery, invention, formation of new areas of science leads to the creation of new international terms and terminological combinations. In modern times, the existence of multilingual relations leads to the internationalization and globalization of the vocabulary of languages. The discovery of nanotechnologies, the development of marketing, business, logistics, computer science and telecommunication technologies create conditions for the creation of international terms and vocabulary enrichment.

Key words: language relations, international terms, globalization, scientific and technological development, international vocabulary.

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ТИЛДИК КАРЫМ-КАТЫШТАРДЫН НЕГИЗИНДЕ ТҮЗҮЛГӨН ЭЛ АРАЛЫК ТЕРМИНДЕР

Тарыхта тилдердин ортосунда ар кандай байланыштар болгон. Аскердик да, саясий да, экономикалык да, маданий жана илимий байланыштар да тилдердин ортосундагы сөз алмашууга шарт түздү. Эң өнүккөн, эң чоң социалдык мааниге ээ, адабий салттары жана ар кандай терминологиялык системалары бар тилдер башка тилдердин өнүгүшүнө көбүрөөк шарт түзөт. Илим менен техниканын өнүгүшү дүйнөлүк тилдердин лексикасына таасирин тийгизбей койбойт. Ар кандай ачылыштар, ойлоп табуулар, илимдин жаңы багыттарынын калыптанышы жаңы эл аралык терминдердин жана терминологиялык айкалыштардын жаралышына алып келет. Азыркы мезгилде көп тилдүү мамилелердин болушу тилдердин лексикасынын интернационалдашуусуна жана глобалдашуусуна алып келүүдө. Нанотехнологиялардын ачылышы, маркетинг, бизнес, логистика, информатика жана телекоммуникациялык технологиялардын өнүгүшү эл аралык терминдерди түзүүгө жана сөз байлыгын байытууга шарт түзөт.

Өзөктүү сөздөр: тил мамилелери, эл аралык терминдер, ааламдашуу, илимий-техникалык өнүгүү, эл аралык лексика.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЕ ТЕРМИНЫ, ОБРАЗОВАННЫЕ НА ОСНОВЕ ЯЗЫКОВЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Исторически между языками существовали различные отношения. И военные, и политические, и экономические, и культурные, и научные отношения создали условия для заимствования словами между языками. Наиболее развитые и общественно значимые языки с

богатými литературными традициями, широкими терминологическими системами способствуют развитию других языков. Развитие науки и техники не может не влиять на лексику мировых языков. Любое открытие, изобретение, формирование новых областей науки приводит к созданию новых интернациональных терминов и терминологических сочетаний. В настоящее время существование многоязычных отношений приводит к интернационализации и глобализации лексики языков. Открытие нанотехнологий, развитие маркетинга, бизнеса, логистики, информатики и телекоммуникационных технологий создают условия для создания международных терминов и обогащения словарного запаса.

Ключевые слова: языковые отношения, интернациональные термины, глобализация, научно-техническое развитие, международная лексика.

The processes of development and rapprochement of peoples taking place in the world do not pass without the influence of language development. Social conditions have a much greater influence on the interaction of languages than the factor of similarities and differences between languages. As for the intensity of the processes of interaction and mutual enrichment, it completely depends on the intensity of the processes of exchange of material and cultural values between peoples, the degree of internationalization of various aspects of the life of peoples and nations. The interaction of languages is understood as the penetration of two or more languages and dialects into each other, the receipt by one language of various language units from other languages, as well as the results of contacts between languages at different times. The result of the expansion of language contacts, regardless of the period in which they occur, is, as a rule, mutual enrichment. Mutual enrichment is a bilateral process, that is, it is such an interaction in which the vocabulary of all adjoining languages is enriched.

“In the process of linguistic relations, various levels of the language system are affected, and the result of such an impact is necessarily reflected in the language. In this process, the main indicator is that the language takes various language units from another language and includes them in its arsenal” (Sadigova, 2010).

In linguistics, similar features of two languages are not classified as international words. Most scholars consider three languages to be the minimum basis for a term to be international, and the requirement is usually made that languages be three unrelated language families. The depreciation of the areal factor as a result of the processes of globalization and internationalization in world culture and the attraction of new technical means to modern communication makes internationalism a universal phenomenon in the modern era.

The internationalization of the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language has been going on continuously throughout the history of its development. The intensity of this process varied depending on the intensity of the linguistic connections of the Azerbaijani language with Western and Eastern languages, at different stages of the development of the Azerbaijani language, as well as on the internal patterns of development of the Azerbaijani language itself against the background of the social and cultural history of its people and its relations with other peoples. It can be said with confidence that the Azerbaijani language has always been open to lexical and semantic exchange.

Since the end of the 20th century, conditions have been created for intensifying the process of mastering the Azerbaijani language in a global cultural context. The revolutionary changes in society associated with the collapse of the USSR make it possible not only to change the social and economic structure, but also to change the laws of development of the literary language.

Recently, in connection with global economic, political and social processes, the rapid development of information technology and the media, an increase in the speed of information dissemination, there is also an increase in interlingual interaction. The 21st century has brought unique opportunities for simultaneous multilingual communication. The

greater the number of languages, the more internationalism is used, the more opportunities for internationalization and globalization of vocabulary.

The third scientific and technological revolution in the world led to the discovery of nanotechnology. Nanotechnologies as a new direction of science and technology have been used in medicine, chemistry, physics, industry, cosmetology, etc. for the last ten years. applied in many areas. With the intensive development of nanotechnology, a large number of international terms have entered the language. For example, *nanocrystal, nanocone, biochip, nanoplastic, nanoobject, nanodispertion, nanomolecule, nanorobot, nanoelectronics, picotechnology, technosite, technopark, nanoplotter, nanoimprinting*, etc.

International terminology is a special layer of the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language. Scientific concepts expressed in terms tend to internationalize by their nature, since international relations are carried out more widely in those areas of human activity to which the terms refer. Changes in social life, the development of various fields of science and technology, professional differentiation had a strong influence on the acquisition process. The development of science and technology has led to the emergence of many new international terms. In modern times, the emergence and development of new theoretical views, concepts, the strengthening of integration trends as a result of the expansion of mutual relations affects the dynamism of the terminological base in various fields of science. In recent years, the rapid development in the field of transport, the emergence of modern areas and areas of science, the convergence of various areas have led to the emergence of new terms and concepts. From this point of view it is necessary to mention the science of logistics. The rapid development of the science of logistics has led to a rapid increase in the number of terms and expressions of newly emerging concepts used in this area. For example, *demurrage, float, hedge, heijunka, incoterms, cross trades, pegging, reach stacker, sourcing, stripping, transshipment, vendor, vanning, stuffing*.

Recently, with the intensification of strategic cargo transportation and transit flights, the closer integration of Azerbaijani civil aviation into the field of world civil aviation, the Azerbaijani language has entered the Azerbaijani language, expressing many concepts and notions related to this sphere. For example, *air navigation, autorotation, descrambler, helicopter, deinterleaver, vocoder, crane, cruiser, pitch, flutter*, etc.

The emergence of new professions related to different areas necessitates the adaptation of new nominative units. For example, *art dealer, art director, underwriter, broker, blogger, bootlegger, developer, insider, copywriter, coach, marketer, miner, newsmaker, podcaster, promoter*, etc.

With the rapid development of medical science, the emergence of new areas, the formation of new directions, the expansion of international relations in the field of medicine, new international terms entered the Azerbaijani language. With the rapid development of dental implantology, which has emerged as one of the new areas of dentistry with the widespread use of foreign technologies and treatment methods, the terminological vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language has been enriched with new international terms and phrases. For example, *sinus lift, 3D implantology, 4D implantology, veneers*, etc.

In recent years, diagnostic and therapeutic innovations in the field of medicine, the intensive development of the field of oncology lead to the emergence of new concepts and terms. For example, *apudoma, punctate, lipodermoid, myolipoma, arenoblastoma, syntrigama, radioepitheliitis, cryotherapy*, etc.

The emergence of computer technology in the 20th century and the international, universal nature of computer and information systems currently lead to the internationalization of the terminological fund of the language in this area. Therefore, in

international terminology, terms related to the field of information and communication technologies prevail and still continue to maintain their priority. For example, *account, botnet, anonymizer, antispoofing, overlay, iteration, foresight, multitouch, demon, host, internet meme, content, blogosphere, deck, codec, Bluetooth, biocomputing, cluster, duplex system, coax*, etc.

In connection with the economic processes taking place in the world, the transition to a market economy, the expansion of international economic relations, the development of new economic directions, the terminological vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language is enriched with new concepts and terms. For example, *crowdsourcing, hreyd, goodwill, developer, mobile banking, merchandising, coworking, screaming, cashback, forfeiting, flyer, sampling, retail*.

As a result of the development of advertising, PR and marketing in the new market economy, as a result of our country's entry into the international economic system, international terms are included in the terminological system of the language associated with these areas. For example, *affiliate program, background, brand image, demarketing, content marketing, marketer, STEP analysis, split test, direct marketing, franchisor, telemarketing, internet marketing*, etc.

In modern times, the process of introducing new units into the language is more intense than the process of creating new units in the language.

Events of international importance, political and social processes, economic disasters and even diseases spreading across the earth, lead to internationalization and the formation of language units.

In 2019, as a result of the discovery of a new COVID-19 virus in the Chinese city of Wuhan and its spread in the world, new terms entered the language: *COVID-19, SARS-COV2 (Severe acute respiratory syndrome – related coronavirus 2); coronaphobia, immune certificate, PCR test, zoom*, etc.

“As the coronavirus mutated, new strains began to be discovered in different countries. New variants of the virus were named after the country where they were discovered and spread widely. New variants of the "British" variant, "Indian" variant and "South African" variant were first time used in the languages of the world. But later, the World Health Organization objected to the designation of new variants of the virus with geographical names and replaced them with letters of the Greek alphabet. Thus, since June 2020, the WHO has named the Indian variant "Delta", the UK variant "Alpha", the South African variant "Beta" and the Brazilian strain "Gamma". The latest discovered strain, *Omicron*, is named after the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet (meaning the lowercase o).” (Huseynova-Gahramanli, 2021).

The discovery of a new virus, its spread, the preparation of new drugs against the epidemic and their naming accelerated the process of creating new words in the language. Various countries have developed vaccines against the virus to fight the disease. As a result, new names of vaccines entered the dictionary of the language. For example, *Pfizer* (USA), *Sinovac* (China), *Sputnik* (Russia), *Biontech* (Germany), *AstraZeneca* (England).

The modern Azerbaijani literary language belongs to the languages rich in international units. This is due to his active participation in two major areas - European and American, as well as the active participation of native speakers of the Azerbaijani language in modern global communication. However, despite the historical analogies, the globalization of the English language in the 21st century is a unique phenomenon. This uniqueness comes from a change in the perception of time, space and communication. “Speaking about interlingual relations of recent years, it is necessary to say that this process covers more and more territories. So, against the backdrop of the rapid development of globalization in the world, interest in the English language has radically changed in almost all other peoples and states.

Now everyone is interested in English and considers it necessary to learn this language. On the other hand, the study of a foreign language is one of the priorities of the education system of all countries” (Almammadova,2021).

At present, English expresses global processes to a greater extent than any other language in the world. As a means of intercultural communication, this language covers the world more than Latin. In addition, historically, no language has been as widely spoken as English. Everyone knows that in the fields of politics, business, science, information technology, sports, education, transport, tourism, mass consumption and entertainment, English is not just a language of international communication, but a global, international, world language.

Global English is primarily the language of the Internet and business, advertising and politics, cinema and education, science and sports. It is obligatory to provide annotations in English at the end of articles in publications of scientific journals. Scientific publications from different countries are translated into English: this is believed to make them more accessible to potential readers and therefore more widely distributed.

V.N. Leskin notes that the situation in modern linguistic culture is connected, first of all, with the ongoing Westernization of economic policy and public devices: “Radio and TV shows, newspapers, published company reports quickly introduced into everyday speech the previously little-used words business and privatization, voucher and broker, and then bonus, volatility, dealer, derivatives, dividends, insider, cross-rate, lot, liquidity, marketing, monetarism (and monetary policy), option, offshore, swap, transfer, futures, forwards, hedging, etc. Words and expressions appeared in the descriptions of political events: de-ideologization, ideocracy, image-maker, consensus, legitimacy, mondialism, oligarchy, populism, rating, summit, subsidiarity, tolerance, tribalism, charisma, electorate, elite, etc. (Leskin, 2014).

In the 21st century, the expansion of intercultural ties, the active participation of Azerbaijani business in world economic processes, the involvement of foreign managers in the management of business activities in Azerbaijan, and many other similar factors lead to the acquisition of borrowings from other languages (primarily English) and a sharp increase in the frequency of processing.

Let us only note that at the end of the 20th century, the Internet provided mankind with a unique means of intercultural communication and at the same time an information base in terms of size and expansion dynamics. In addition, the Internet allows replenishing the vocabulary with international words necessary for naming new concepts in global conditions, while ensuring the actual independence of the participants in intercultural communication, which does not depend on spatial and partly temporal factors. All this, undoubtedly, creates an opportunity for the globalization of the international layer of the Azerbaijani vocabulary.

In conclusion, we note that the interaction of the Azerbaijani language with different languages helps to increase the vocabulary of the language with international terms, expand and enrich the possibilities for developing the lexical fund.

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