

METHODS OF FORMATION OF POLITICAL TERMS IN ARABIC

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Abstract: The article examines the main ways of forming political terms in Arabic. It is known that nowadays the political sphere is a complex system that is constantly undergoing various lexical changes. It is one of the most comprehensive and important fields. Based on the analysis of the Arabic language, the main ways of forming political terms are determined. As a result of the study, the dominance of two-component terminological units in the Arabic language was determined. As a result of the study, affixation and conjunction are considered the dominance of two-component terminological units in the Arabic language. The main methods of word formation in Arabic political terminology are affixation and compounding. The most active forms of formation of political terms in Arabic are suffixes, infinitives, and adapted modifiers.

Keywords: political term, forms of word formation, Arabic, izafa, infinitive, adapted modifier.

Each area of human life has a system of concepts expressed through terms specific to its language. Terms are words and phrases with nominative value (serving as a noun) that mean special concepts related to science, technology, industry, and similar areas of human activity. They form a separate layer of the literary lexicon, and as words related to a narrow specialty, they are not contrasted with terms, but with words of general use. The idea that the field of terminology is excluded from the structure of general language semantics has existed for a long time

The vocabulary of the language is in a constant state of change. With the development of society, new events, processes, objects appear, which are sealed in new terms in the process of borrowing or word formation. As a rule, such changes mean that the language has special word-formation methods by analogy with which new words are created.

Arabic word formation processes (الاشتقاق) Ibn Jinni (Abn jny), Ali al-Qasimi (I'm sorry), BM Grande (2002), VA Zveginsev (2007) considered by scientists such as These are scientists emphasized that the most important thing in Arabic is the root of the word, and said that through the root it is possible to explain its meaning, determine its etymology, and establish genetic links with the nest of words.

Arab socio-political terminology "Arabic-Russian dictionary" by KhKBaranov (2009), "Dictionary of Russian-Arabic political and economic terms" by N. Muhamed (2007) "an-Na'im", T.Sh. Kadyrov, MT Kadyrov's "Arabic-Uzbek-Russian thematic dictionary".

The political terminology of the Arabic language is a very complex system of knowledge that interacts with various fields such as economy, business, military affairs, etc. In turn, this leads to the emergence of a constantly updated terminological system, which requires a detailed linguistic analysis, since such studies have hardly been carried out.

All political terms can be divided into groups of simple or single-component and complex or multi-component terms. Multi-component terms, in turn, are divided into two-component, three-component, etc. It should be noted that polycomponentism is unusual for the Arabic language. From the point of view of form, Arabic political terminology is expressed by means of expressions (polylexic terms) expressed in the form of isofa compound or in the form of adapted deterministic compounds.

Examples of one-component political units in Arabic include the following terms: hzb-party, Chapter- union, t'awn- cooperation, khṭr- danger, director- the president.

Among other terms in the field of politics, a group of complex (multi-component) terminological units can be mentioned separately. There are not many such terminological units in Arabic, but they all belong to the field of politics.

Among the group of complex terminological units, a group of complex abbreviations and acronyms (including acronyms) should be distinguished. As for the Arabic language, the situation is somewhat different. There are opinions that "Arabic does not have abbreviations that indicate the name of any object." However, this is not entirely true. Let us briefly describe the situation with Arabic abbreviation processes.

Due to various political and economic processes in the Arab world, which affect all countries of the world, abbreviations in foreign languages, primarily in English, appear. For example, assimilated abbreviations appear in this form: h.r.w.ing. HRW (mnzmī ḥqwq al-ansan) – Human Rights Organization, jat- ing. gatt - الإطفاقة العامة | It'arfa w altjare- General agreement on tariffs and trade; brwf-brwfswr- professor; etc- ing. JETT-النقلات الاردنية السريعة للسياحة- Jordan tourist express transport. Abbreviation for Arabic is a relatively new process in word formation. But it is also inappropriate to suggest that the abbreviation is becoming a mass phenomenon or that Arabs are avoiding it¹. Any language tends to change under the influence of the trends of time.

There are several ways of forming political terms in Arabic: morphological-syntactic, morphological, syntactic.

The morphological-syntactic method includes word combinations, abbreviations, ellipsis.

The combination method in the formation of terms is not developed to such an extent in Arabic. In modern Arabic, we can see several words formed by the method of conjugation, and they all belong to the political sphere.

In the process of creating political terms, ellipsis is the dropping of the element of speech² we also meet. Ellipsistic expressions are also used in Arabic, e.g. وزارة الخارجية- Instead of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Al-Kharjya, ادراب عن العمل- instead of dampness, strike ادراب السعودية, المملكة العربية السعودية- instead of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia السعودية can be used. However, these lexical units made up 6.45% of the Arabic words related to the political sphere that we considered.

One of the productive morphological methods of forming political terms is affixation, which includes suffixed and prefixed models. In Arabic, the morphological method of forming terminological units in the field of politics is not widely used.

In Arabic () - iyyun (iyyatun) suffix is used to form a series of words. For example, dīplwmasīy- diplomatic, - nūwīy nuclear, bḥrīy- about the sea, political- political, dūlīy- international, state, Science- awareness, - ḥamīyah importance etc. We have seen that about 12.5% of terms related to the political sphere are formed in Arabic by affixation.

The analysis showed that the most active form of word formation in the field of Arabic language policy is the infinitive (MSc). 29% of the terms we looked at are made in the infinitive. For example, tqrīr- solution, I'm sorry- annexation, skill- preparation, adṭḥad- persecution, repression, stalking, adraj- add, include, tdmyr- destroy, destroy, hjwm- attack, thank you- reinforcement, chase-stalking, t'awn- cooperation.

¹Guskova O.V. O nekotorykh osobennostyakh arabskix abbreviaturnyx obrazovaniy, v tom chisle v svyazi s obshchimi problmami teorii abbreviativ // Philologicheskije nauki. Voprosy theory and practice. – Tambov: Gramota, 2013. No. 9. Ch. 1. S. 56-61.

²Hojiev A. Annotated dictionary of linguistic terms. - Tashkent. "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2002. P.133.

The syntactic method of creating a term is the most effective way to complete the terminology. The predominance of idioms (polyxemic terms) in the political field is confirmed by analysis and generally corresponds to the opinion of most linguists about the predominance of idioms in the terminology of almost any field. This method involves turning simple free phrases into complex word alternatives. The simplest and most common type of compound term in Arabic is a two-component phrase consisting of a definite article in the nominative case, represented by a noun, and a determiner, which can be expressed through different word groups.

The syntactic method is also effective in completing the term system in Arabic. Such expressions in the field of Arabic language policy account for 51%.

The most common type is a two-part phrase that consists of a definite object represented by a noun in the nominative case and an isophyse represented by a determiner represented by a noun (عدافة) are compounds. Such expressions in the political sphere make up 23%. For example, تعزيز العلاقات- strengthening relationships, رئيس الوزراء- Prime Minister, نظام الدولة- state system, انتداب الصلاحيات- delegation of powers, تفعيل الاتفاق- activation of the agreement, فن الدبلوماسية- the art of diplomacy.

In the field of politics, terms based on adapted deterministic compounds are also widely used. For example: تصادم- collision, accident, مورد الدولة- state resource, الامن السيبراني- cyber security, الذكاء الاصطناعي- artificial intelligence, الطاقة النووية- nuclear energy, علاقة متبادلة- correlation, زيارة رسمية- official visit, السياسة الخارجية- foreign policy. 29% of the terms we analyzed were found to be a compound with an adapted determiner.

Our analysis made it possible to determine the position of political terminology in the Arabic language. In the formation of political terminology in Arabic, previously unexplored ways of word formation were identified (with suffixes and adapted determiners). These methods of word formation cover all parts of Arabic speech, filling the vocabulary with new words.

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