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A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT OF TERMINOLOGY AND TERM CREATION IN AZERBAIJAN

Abstract

The process of language development is closely linked to the historical, political, economic, social, and cultural development of a nation. Successful reforms, creative work, high economic growth, and sustainable implementation of national scientific development concepts carried out in Azerbaijan since independence have led to an increase in the level of development of science in Azerbaijan. The integration of scientific fields, the development of scientific knowledge in various directions, the strengthening of socio-political relations with other countries, also influenced the development of the terminological base in all fields of science, including sports terminology.

Key words: terminological system, research, different stages of development, the origin and creation of sports terms

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Azərbaycanda terminologiyanın inkişafı və terminin yaradılmasının tarixi perspektivi

Xülasə

Dilin inkişafı prosesi xalqın tarixi, siyasi, iqtisadi, sosial və mədəni inkişafı ilə sıx bağlıdır. Müstəqillik illərində ölkəmizdə aparılan uğurlu islahatlar, quruculuq işləri, yüksək iqtisadi artım, milli elmi inkişaf konsepsiyamızın davamlı şəkildə həyata keçirilməsi Azərbaycan elminin inkişaf səviyyəsinin yüksəlməsinə səbəb olmuşdur. Elmi sahələrin inteqrasiyası, elmi biliklərin müxtəlif istiqamətlərdə inkişafı, xarici ölkələrlə ictimai-siyasi əlaqələrin güclənməsi elmin bütün sahələrində, o cümlədən idman terminologiyasında terminoloji bazanın inkişafına da təsir göstərmişdir.

Açar sözlər: terminoloji sistem, tədqiqat, müxtəlif inkişaf mərhələləri, idman terminləri

Giriş

It is a fact that the development of each language is closely linked to the historical development of a nation. The events and changes taking place in society are first of all reflected in the language. Changes in economic and cultural life have a strong impact on the development of a language, especially its vocabulary. Such changes occur gradually over a long time during its development. Thus, the process of language development continues in the same sequence, the pace of development differing in different periods of history. Social changes in the history of statehood affect the lexical structure of the language, including the terminological system. Researchers have divided the history of the development of terminology into different stages. These conventional divisions are determined by the stages of the history of the development of literary language. For example, M.Sh. Gasimov divided the stages of development of terminology as follows:

- The period from the VII-XIII centuries to the 30s of the XIX century.
- The period from the 1930s to the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan.
- The period after the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan (1).

Each of these periods reflects the characteristics of term creation to some extent. Significant development of the terminological system took place in the post-independence era, and it is important to include in these divisions the period after Azerbaijan gained independence. This stage played a great role in the development of the terminological system of Azerbaijan, as well as in the development of the science of terminology.

Close analysis of the development of terminology in the first stage demonstrates that this stage is associated with the formation of literary language and development of the oral-literary language. As the

oral literary language appeared earlier, we see that the terms used in the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", one of the first examples of oral literature, belong to different aspects of life. The use of the national language as a source can be considered a characteristic feature of the creation of the sports terms of the first period. These terms are based on the vernacular and cover various areas. Most of the terms included in the vocabulary of our language are based on national words, many of which have been used since ancient times. The development of written literary language is determined by the level of oral literary language. Although the tradition of writing in Persian was strong in the 11th and 13th centuries, term creation in oral literature was based more on the use of common words. The period from the 13th century to the 1930s is a very large unit of time for a stage. However, it is an undeniable fact that the artistic style was the leading one, played the role of a source for other styles and both artistic and artistic-philosophical works were used more to study the terminology during that period.

In the 19th century, the formation of the national language, the formation of a scientific style, and the introduction of new terms into the lexical layer further enriched the terminology. The emergence of journalistic and formal-epistolary styles has created a wide range of terms. Terminological vocabulary covering different areas of scientific style was formed based on different styles. Several words used in the vernacular were used as terms and took on new meanings.

The use of words and phrases used in the vernacular to express scientific concepts by writers and publicists of the XIX century such as M.F. Akhundov, H. Zardabi, N. Vazirov, and others served to enrich the terminology. The terminological vocabulary that emerged during this period was based on three sources: 1. The national language; 2. Arabic and Persian; 3. Russian.

The beginning of the twentieth century is a period in the history of the Azerbaijani people, rich in complex socio-political and cultural events. The development of science in the native language, the publication, and dissemination of scientific literature, textbooks, in particular, the formation of scientific style is associated with this period. New socio-political meetings, the rapid development of science and culture, organization of secondary and higher schools, research institutions, increasing the number of publications, writing textbooks, and scientific works in the Azerbaijani language gave impetus to the expansion of the social function of language. However, there was no systematic scientific language defined in the Azerbaijani per the requirements of the time. Therefore, in scientific works, textbooks, and terminological dictionaries, so many words and phrases belonging to the Arabic and Persian languages were used to express the terms that required special explanations to understand them. Taking into account the requirements of those years, on the initiative of N. Narimanov and S. Agamalioglu, a special body - the Terminology Commission under the Council of People's Commissars of Azerbaijan - was established in the republic to form a scientific language in the Azerbaijani, create textbooks for teaching and leading terminological work. Taghi Shahbazi was appointed as the chairman of the commission. The Terminology Commission developed and published a dictionary of several terms related to various fields - mathematics, geography, chemistry, and economics. During these years, special principles were developed to purify the Azerbaijani language from words of Arabic-Persian origin. They considered that the main way to form new terms was based on adding the beginning (prefixes) or the end (suffixes) to all terms under the grammatical laws of the Azerbaijani language. Therefore, the principle of substituting Azerbaijani words for the Arabic-Persian words used in the terminology was adopted as the basis. As a result, scientific and technical terms that have long been used in dictionaries in the Azerbaijani language have been replaced by artificially created words the meaning of which is hardly been understood. In the 20s of the last centuries, purism was allowed while creating socio-political, scientific-technical terms in the Azerbaijani language. They aimed to clean the vocabulary of the literary language, especially the terminology, from Arabic and Persian words, to bring the literary language closer to the vernacular and to develop it on this basis. Simultaneously, in the process of creating the term, the naming method was widely used, taking into account the function of individual concepts.

The next stage can be associated with the arrival of Bakir Chobanzadeh in Azerbaijan and his work mainly in the field of terminology. He engaged in serious scientific work on the alphabet, dialectology, methodology, history of language, etc., and prepared several reports and articles on terminology and presented them to the world of science. The language conference held in Baku in 1931 also played a big role in the expansion of terminological work in Azerbaijan. Among various issues, the issues of term creation were discussed at the conference and the following principles were put forward for the

compilation of the terminological dictionary: 1. Scientific terms should be translated into the vernacular first; 2. International terms that cannot be translated should be accepted in the original form; 3. The terms used in the past in the world of literature and science should be preserved; 4. The terms related to the structure of socialism in the Soviet Union should be accepted the same as they are. (2) Despite all these attempts, during the war, terms derived from Russian were used more commonly in our language. Successful reforms, creative work, high economic growth, and sustainable implementation of national scientific development concepts carried out in Azerbaijan since independence have led to an increase in the level of development of science in Azerbaijan. The integration of scientific fields, the development of scientific knowledge in various directions, the strengthening of socio-political relations with other countries, also influenced the development of the terminological base in all fields of science.

Acceleration of collection, approbation, and application of terms developed in the Azerbaijani language, as well as new ones, improvement of scientific and technical concepts in our language based on a single system, was the requirement of the time. In 2000, the Terminology Committee under the Presidium of ANAS (Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences) was renamed the Terminology Commission. During these years, significant work has been carried out to develop terminology. Thus, the formation and significant work in the field of terminology in the Azerbaijani language as well as in many fields of science and technology, economy, culture, the new emerging technologies in computer science, e-learning, aviation, automation, etc. have been done. The development of science, which serves the state's independence, socio-economic and national-spiritual development of Azerbaijan, the protection of material and spiritual values in this process, has become one of the main directions of state policy.

It should be noted that the foundation of scientific research on terminology in the Azerbaijani language was laid in the first half of the twentieth century by Azerbaijani scientists B. Chobanzadeh, M. Shiraliyev, A. Orujov, and A. Demirchizadeh. Since that time terminology has been studied intensively. Various articles and books in this field have been published so far and other problems of terminology have been touched upon. In 1967 M. Gasimov, who had a special contribution to the development of Azerbaijani language terminology, published the book entitled "How terms are created in Azerbaijani" (3), which was the first step forward. After that the work on terminological research and compiling of terminological dictionaries in many different fields became widespread. At the heart of this large-scale work are the main methods of creating terms. Speaking about this, we mention the method of "translation of Russian terms with equivalent words". In the book "Theoretical bases of the terminology of the Azerbaijani language" published in 1973, we come across the name of a new method, which is called "the method of shortening and abbreviating words" (abbreviation).

The study of terms covering various fields of science in Azerbaijani linguistics is a new phenomenon. Research in the field of terminology in recent years includes the following works: "Western European derivations in the technical terminology of the Azerbaijani language" (R. Jafarov, 1990); "Military terminology of the Azerbaijani language" (D. Bagishov, 1990); "Terms of Azerbaijani folk medicine" (A. Jafarova, 1994); "Historical-comparative analysis of military terms in the Azerbaijani language" (Y. Mammadli, 1995); "Carpet terms in the Azerbaijani language" (M. Abdullayeva, 1997); "Distributive features of engine terms" (P. Agayev, 1998); "Ways of formation of military terms in modern Azerbaijani language" (I. Gasimov, 2000); Dictionaries of Azerbaijan language (KuliyevaKh. 1990-2000) ; "Formation and development of military terminology vocabulary in Azerbaijani language" (2001); "Comparative study of linguistic terms in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages" (K. Karimova, 2006) (4)

All these books were related to the issue of terminology and various opinions were expressed about the ways of obtaining and methods of creation of terms. Scientific research in this direction continues today, and a large number of monographs in various fields of terminology have been published. Of course, the research work in this direction is more practical, but various issues of terminology are studied and analyzed from a theoretical point of view, which proves once again that the quality of terminological research in Azerbaijani linguistics is constantly increasing.

The events of the early 1990s, as in other fields, had a profound effect on science, including linguistics. The process of enrichment of the Azerbaijani language, which is an integral part of the national culture, began as a result of different languages and different approaches. In Western Europe, the interaction with neighboring Turkic languages influenced the development of terminology. The use

of European and Turkish languages has certain historical roots. Beginning in the 19th century, terms of European origin were developed in our language through Russian. In general, many international terms were the result of the establishment of relations between different countries and languages in certain areas.

During the years since independence, the following trends are observed in the emergence of terms related to various fields of science:

1. Terms based on the internal capabilities of our language;
2. Terms derived from European languages;
3. Terms derived from Turkish languages.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, there were delays in the publication of books in Azerbaijan. There was a slowdown both in the field of vocabulary and in the printing of other materials. Nevertheless, terminological dictionaries in various fields were published, including "An explanatory dictionary of physical and mathematical terms in the Azerbaijani language" (S. Sadigov 1998); "Azerbaijan agricultural terms" (Mahsati 1998); "Short explanatory dictionary of Azerbaijani-Russian and Russian-Azerbaijani archival terms" (Babayeva, 1998); "Dictionary of Azerbaijani-Russian ethnographic terms" (1987); "Dictionary of market economy terms" (1993); "Dictionary of religious terms" (N. Seyidaliyev, 1996); "Economic terms" (Pashayev, Allahverdiyev 1994); "Dictionary of detailed epidemiological terms" (1990); "Ancient Azerbaijani musical terms" (Z. Safarova 1997); "Russian-Azerbaijani-English terminological dictionary of oil and gas" (1999); "Russian-Azerbaijani-English terminological dictionary of gas" (1997); "Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of management terms" (1991); "Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of technical terms" (1996); "Russian-Azerbaijani-English dictionary of technical terms" (1997), etc. In the history of Azerbaijan, sport can be called a phenomenon of the twentieth century. Despite its general, universal character, today it is a part of Azerbaijani culture, politics, economy, national traditions, and self-awareness. The main factor in sports, regardless of the nation, is the person. The history of the Azerbaijani people is ancient, so the development of sports dates back to the distant past. Two thousand years ago, when bronze tools were developed in Azerbaijan (Bronze Age), we came across inscriptions and dances reflecting various physical movements of people. Ancient rock inscriptions in Gobustan are a vivid example of this. Rock carvings and cartoons depict hunting scenes, animal figures, human dances, and other physical movements. We can see early sports words in the work of the great Azerbaijani poet Nizami Ganjavi, who lived in the 12th century. He described the heroism of the Azerbaijani people, especially the skill of the wrestlers in his famous poems written 800 years ago. There is a lot of information about physical movements in the cultural monuments of the ancient East, which are associated with written and oral folklore. The other examples of words related to sports vocabulary are mentioned in the book "Avesta", written before IX-VI centuries BC and emphasizes the purity and beauty of the human body and the importance of preserving this beauty. In folk tales and legends, heroes and heroines have always been selected for their physical training, and in this regard, they have been set broad and complex requirements.

The new stage in the development of sport in the late twentieth century, is especially noted in the history of the Azerbaijan Sports Movement. It was the time when İlham Aliyev became the president of the NOC that gave impetus to the rapid development of the Olympic Movement in our country and ensured its active participation in the International Olympic Games Movement. Today various fields of science, as well as linguistics, especially the field of terminology have focused on studying sports phenomena in Azerbaijan. The main reason for this is the desire of linguists to fully understand the language of sports and convey it to people in the right way. The sports lexicon of the Azerbaijani language consists of rich and colorful lexical-semantic word groups that come from the material and spiritual culture of our people. They play a special role in the enrichment of our language, because in our opinion, the words are very important for language, "without words, no idea can be expressed. Sports terminology, which is a part of the general terminological system, plays its role not only in the lexicon of sports but also in the general lexical fund of the literary language in general." (5)

Sports terms have become one of the current topics of linguistics. The latest research in this field has been revealed in the work of Professor I. Mammadli "Terms related to sports and physical education in the newspaper vocabulary" in which he studied names of sports/games as an integral part of ethnographic vocabulary, he also wrote about the development of sports in modern times in his

monograph called "Vocabulary of newspaper language" (6). Researcher H. Hasanov, who spoke about the lexical structure of our language, wrote about this issue in the book called "Vocabulary of modern Azerbaijani language". The author divides the terms related to sports into certain groups on the relevant topics, including words related to the types of sports, its venues, sports equipment, tools, types of competitions, etc. It is also worth mentioning V. Balayeva's article "On the terms of physical education and sports in the Azerbaijani language" (7). Studying the process of deriving sports terms from other languages, the author divides sports terms into several lexical groups. The research of sports terminology of S. Sadigov (8) and S. Huseynov's book "Explanatory Dictionary of Sports Terms" (9) also attracts attention. Sports terms were studied by A. Khalilova whose dissertation on the theme of "Sports vocabulary in the Azerbaijani language" (10), analyzed history, areas, sources, and methods of formation of sports vocabulary in the Azerbaijani language. The significance and mission of sport have changed as the sport has now become not only a profession, "a means of making living both for athletes and their administrators (officials, coaches, organizers), but a branch of the entertainment industry, which has resulted in the increased significance of commercial activities." (11) Nowadays, sports technology has turned out to be a technical language for a broad circle of users. Due to rapid advances in the sphere of technology and media, the number of sports competitions has increased on a global level, exposing different host countries, at the same time popularizing the countries, their people and culture, as well as the local sports. Azerbaijan has hosted prestigious international competitions in various sports, such as the Formula 1, European Chess Championships, 2012 FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup, First European Games 2015. Simultaneously with these events, sports terms have been introduced into the Azerbaijani language. This process is progressing so rapidly that the terms borrowed from the foreign languages are used in their original forms or are "not professionally" assimilated and used en masse in the Azerbaijani language. Thus, to enrich the vocabulary of the language it is first of all necessary to study the vocabulary itself, select sports terms, systematize and classify them, and then learn their structural, semantic, etymological features.

Each of the sports in Azerbaijan has an independent terminology system that requires a separate analysis. While the mechanism of formation of sports terms in the Russian and English languages have been extensively studied scientifically it is not the same in the Azerbaijani language. Nevertheless, the compilation of new multilingual dictionaries in various fields in the same languages remains a topical issue, because dictionaries of general sports terms compiled in different periods have already lost their relevance.

Today, as in all world languages, the English language occupies a dominant position in the formation of sports terms and that applies to the Azerbaijani language as well. Almost all new sports terms in the English language have the right to be developed in various forms (either literally or colloquially) while adapting them to the Azerbaijani language. At this stage, acquisitions of sports terms are activated through intensive adaptation to the language, as a result of active use they expand their meaning, which increases their functional and stylistic capabilities.

Sports terms used in the Azerbaijani language can be divided into three groups in terms of origin:

1. Sports terms of national origin. Such terms can be historically explained in two groups:
 - the ancient sports terms of Azerbaijan; e.g., trick names, race names, game, game-related names, words related to wrestlers, etc.
 - b) Modern sports terms of Azerbaijan.
2. Sports terms of general oriental origin:
 - those in the form of the whole words: hakim, hücum (referee, attack, etc.);
 - b) those in the form of compound words: onbirmetrlük, estafetötürən, yerdəyişmə (eleven-meter, relay, displacement, etc.);
 - c) In the form of double words: əks-hücum, əkssoyun, əks-tutma (counter-attack, counter-attack, counter-catch, etc.);
 - d) in the form of word combinations: hərəkət sürəti, sürətli eniş (speed of movement, rapid descent, etc.).
3. Sports terms of European origin.
 - a) English origin: futbol, basketbol, həndbol, pas, rinq, boks, qolf, softbol, sport (football, basketball, handball, pass, ring, boxing, golf, softball, sports, etc.);
 - b) of French origin: estafet (relay);

- c) German origin: ştanq (barbell);
- d) Italian origin: dama, salto, atlet (checkers, somersaults, athletes);
- e) Greek origin: gimnast, stadion, akrobatika (gymnast, stadium, acrobatics, etc.);
- f) Russian origin: konki, brus, bulava (skates, a bar, a stick, etc.) (The list could go on). The frequency of development of these terms is taken into account. (12)

In our opinion, the words and terms that enter the Azerbaijani language without any changes or with some changes are lexically semantically mastered in this language. Since the meaning of each foreign term in our language or the concepts defined by such terms doesn't often exist in this language, they must find a place in the dictionary of the Azerbaijani language both as a lexical unit and the sense it expresses, understood, and used by the scientific community.

The fact that the creation of a national term is based on a literary language undoubtedly serves to make the terms easier to understand, pronounce and remember. Innovations in various fields also lead to the naming of new concepts and notions in a language.

In modern times, the process of enriching the terminological vocabulary is faster. Although the Azerbaijani language has all the opportunities to create new terms, for some reason, the focus is on borrowed words, rather than the internal capabilities of the language, that is applying the word-formation method of literary language to terminological words used in our ancient literature and dialects.

The creation and enrichment of terms in the Azerbaijani language mean the process of independent word formation in this language. The following methods are used when creating terms based on the internal capabilities of the Azerbaijani language:

- 1) Semantic method;
- 2) Morphological method;
- 3) Syntactic method;
- 4) Calque method;
- 5) Abbreviations

Creating sports terms semantically - In the semantic method, the semantic load of the word increases, i.e., the meaning expands. As in any field, if you look at sports terminology, you can find a large number of semantic terms. Thus, the semantic method is the first in the creation and enrichment of terms in the language in different areas. This process arises both due to the internal capabilities of our native language, as well as due to the borrowings from other languages. For example, "atma, aut, avar, boks, bal, salto, rolik, rodeo, ritm, rəqs, reqbi, estəfet" (throwing, out, rowing, boxing, ball, somersault, roller, rodeo, rhythm, dance, rugby, relay) There are thousands of such words in our language. Such terms are formed through semantic conversion.

One of the main methods of term creation in the Azerbaijani language is the morphological method. This method is widely used in the creation of terms in different languages. Our linguists have repeatedly noted the role of the morphological method in word creation in general, as well as in the creation of terms related to various fields of science and technology. S. Jafarov notes that the process of formation of new words morphologically in our modern language is productive (13). The morphological method is characterized by the addition of word-forming suffixes to the roots of words to express any concept; the quantitative plurality allows the use of this method more in the creation of terms.

Conclusion

There are wide opportunities for the morphological creation of terms in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. Currently, about fifty suffixes are in use to create terms in our language. M. Huseynzadeh writes about word-forming suffixes: "Their main role is to create a new word from a word, so it is very important in the language. These suffixes are one of the main factors in the development of language, i.e., in the expansion and enrichment of vocabulary due to new words. Most of the newly formed words in the dictionary of the literary language are formed only based on the suffixes."(14). For example:

- Suffix – çi: e.g., müdafiəçi - defender, məşqçi - a coach, velosipedçi - a cyclist, etc.
- Suffix- çu/çü: e.g., boksçu - a boxer, üzgüçü - a swimmer, etc.

• Suffix-lik: e.g., aktivlik - activity, çeviklik - agility, birincilik - priority, sıxlıq- density, etc.

• Suffix - ma/mə:e.g.,atma - throw, vurma – stroke, dönmə- rotation

• Suffix – iş:e.g., çağırış - call, çıxış - exit, gediş - departure, qaçış - running

Despite so much research, sports terminology is so rich in scope and variety of topics that it cannot be analyzed in a single study. Though some research has been carried out in this sphere there are still a lot of gaps in translation, assimilation, and spread of sports terms.

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