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PENETRATION OF NEW TERMS INTO THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the analysis of new terms of “Academy of Persian Language and Literature”, their usage in transport terminology. In every language there are terms related to the description of the transport sector, which is generally used extensively in the media. It is important to understand these terms in the study of a foreign language. Author’s conclusions about the doublets of transport terms in the Persian language and their usage in periodical publishing and specialized literature is given.

Keywords: term; terminology; doublets; borrowings; Persian academy of language and literature; abbreviation; term combinations; structural analysis; simple term; derivative term.

Transport terminology is mainly used by specialists in the transport sphere, transport users and mass media representatives. In this regard, there can be misunderstanding and confusions among the different specialists because of the different usage of some certain terms defining the same notion. Such language confusions undoubtedly lead to the development of doublet terms. This can be seen in the Persian terminology too.

For example, in the Persian transport terminology one can find doublet terms which are not even possible to be referred to the ellipsis terms. The reason is, according to the phenomenon of ellipsis, the meaning of the term should be understood without the defining component of the compound term. However, particularly being derived the usage of such terms as state words is notable. For example, to define the meaning “passenger transport” in all literatures, in particular, in industrious, periodical and official publications two different terms are used, that is *haml-o-nayl-e mosāfer* and *haml-o-nayl-e mosāferbari*:

haml-o-nayl-e mosāfer و *haml-o-nayl-e mosāferbari* و انواع کالا بصورت ترکیبی.

haml-o-nayl-e mosāfer va anvā'-ye kālā be surat-e tarkib [4.ص.2/1394. روزنامه آسیا.]

“Team kinds of passenger and different freight transport” [9, p. 4].

Another example:

ایستگاه تکنیکی برای تجهیز حمل و نقل مسافربری و نگهداری تکنیکی در آماده کردن به رفت و آمد در نظر گرفته می شود.

barā-ye tajhiz-e haml-o-nayl-e mosāferbari va negahbāni-ye tekniqi dar āmāde kardan be raft-o-āmad dar nazar gerefte mišavad

“Technical station provided for ready and designed passenger transports to rays” [8, p. 61].

In addition, the rapid growth of science and technology, increase of new terms, the existence of word exchange among languages undoubtedly influence to the occurrence of such situations. Considering this, the discussion about penetration of new terms into the Persian language system is given below.

Official documents are usually divided into groups such as an organization or council resolutions, decrees, agreements, regulations or rules. Each of them includes relevant information and documents according to its



level. They all use the terminology of the subject area. The problem is that terms are used as borrowings or as an equivalent in Persian language? Below some examples of these issues are analyzed.

It is noteworthy that in a number of Internet websites above mentioned doublet terms are used actively. It means that some certain terms are used as borrowing words, or as Persian doublet terms, or even with their English form in the brackets. This situation only shows that one term is used as three doublet terms. For example, in Iran, the official Web sites of the companies of "Iranian Railways" and "Iranian Airways" are faced to similar situation.

By the academy ایران فرهنگستان *farhangestān-e irān* "Iranian Academy", known as first academy in Iran to submit terms, instead of the term سیستم *sistem*, 'system' the term سامانه *sāmāne* has been submitted which is already penetrated into the language and widely used by specialists:

سامانه ارتباطات تمام تلاش خود را می کند که...
sāmāne-ye ertebātāt tamām-e talāš-e xod rā mikonad ke ...

"Communication system begins all his actions, when ... " [6, p. 54].

It is noteworthy, that the term سامانه *sāmāne* is used by specialists as widely as the term سیستم *sistem*:

سیستمهای حمل و نقل و اجزای تشکیل دهنده آنها.
Sistemhā-ye haml-o-naʔl va ejzā'-ye taškildehande-ye ānhā [MB, P. 3].

"Transport systems and there branches".

By analyzing above mentioned examples one can conclude that in the usage of transport terms doublets are actively used and can be seen almost in all works.

On April 10, in 2008 in the 47th meeting of "Supreme Council of the Country's Cargo" "The Organization of Ports and Shipping" ("سازمان بنادر و کشتیرانی") was renamed to "The Organization of Ports and Rivers" ("*sāzmān-e*

banāder va daryānavardi"). Nevertheless in official papers both terms are used:

هرگونه تغییرات در اساسنامه... را بلافاصله کتبا به سازمان بنادر و دریانوردی اطلاع دهند.

har gune taʔirāt dar asāsname... rā belāfāsele katban be sāzmān-e banāder va daryānavardi ettelā' dehand.

"Any changes of regulation immediately must to notify to the ports and the rivers organization in writing" [5, p. 17]".

Or:

سازمان بنادر و کشتیرانی می تواند.
sāzmān-e banāder va keštirāni mitavānad.

"Ports and shipping organization can ..." [5, p. 9].

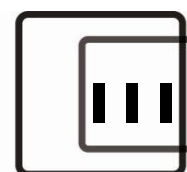
One can see the usage of these terms in periodical newspapers, specialized magazines on transport, data about transport on the Internet and television. The issue is about, to define the term which must be used among these doublets. One can definitely say that massmedia plays important role to the usage and promotion of the terms.

For example, the term خط آهن ها *xatāhanhā* "railways" used so far is used slightly different in publications. That is, as it is known compound terms differ from isoform collocations with adding the plural ending to the end of the compound term. As to the collocations' noun form can be added both isoform and plural ending.

In the following example one can see that, against to the compound word formation rules of Persian language, plural ending is added to the base word of the compound word and consequently collocation was formed not compound word. For example: میدان *mejdān(e)havāyi* 'aircraft areas' and خطوط آهن *xotut-e āhan* 'railways'.

جاده ها و خطوط آهن و همبنطور میدان های هوایی مناسب در کشور است که...
jādehā va xotut-e āhan va hamintowr mejdānhā-ye havāyi-ye monāseb dar kešvar ast ke ... [http://www.rai.technical.com]

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‘streets, rail ways and these aircraft areas approach a countries which...’

Grammatically it should be given as خط میدان هوایی *xatāhanhā* با آهن ها *meydānhavāyihā*. This shows that there is very poor limitation between collocation and compound word.

Organization, establishment or professions’ should be named the same everywhere. But in periodical publications they are used differently. For example, the term "وزارات ترانسپورت و هوا نوردی" *vozārāt-e transport va havānavardi* “The Ministry of Transport and Aeronautics” was changed into "وزارات راه و شهرسازی" *vozārāt-e rāh va šahrsāzi* “The ministry of Road and city”. But in the newspaper "کار و کارگر" *kār-o-kārgar* “Work and worker”, published on October 21, in 2012, it was named as "وزارات ترانسپورت و هوا نوردی" *vozārāt-e transport va havānavardi* “The Ministry of Transport and Aeronautics”.

Fast development of technic sphere, especially, transport sphere leads to the new inventions day by day. As it is known from history, that an invention or new object is usually given the name of its inventor or the place name where it was invented. This can be seen in aviation terminology as well. Especially nowadays, the number of types of airplanes is increasing and planes are usually called with abbreviations. For example: TU-154 (abbreviation “Tupolev”), IL-76, IL-114 (abbreviation “Ilushin”) and others. The numbers show their models. But in the Persian language the process of nomination of planes is not used grammatically and orthographically correct. :

این کشور به این منظور دو نوع هواپیما یعنی (B-6) EA (و EF-111) را به پروا در خدمت داشت. *in kešvar be in manzur do nav’e havāpeymā (EA-B6) (va EF-111) rā be prowler dar xedmat dāšt* [6, p. 11].

“This country for this purpose two types airplanes which named EA-B6 and EF-111, will be given to work to Prowler”.

In the above mentioned example two ways of plane nomination is defined with abbreviations not with Persian-Arabic spelling. Furthermore having difficulties in using Latin letters and numbers in Persian-Arabic alphabet terms are given in brackets. Because, in the academy there is not any rule about using this kind of terms. There is only words about using international word in the language with their spelling in Persian-Arabian alphabet [4, p. 23–24]. This kind of examples can be seen in the Iranian publications on the sphere, such as specialised newspapers and magazines, or on official websites. For example:

نسل اول رادارهای (Zhuk) با کد №010 است. ژوک

Nasl-e avval-e rādār-hā-ye žuk bā kod-e №010 ast [8, p. 6]

“First of legatee zhuk radars is which coded №010”.

Another example:

ماننده MIG-29 و Su-27 طراحی و ساخته شده... که توسط NIIR Phazatron است.

...ke tavassot-e NIIR Phazatron mānande MIG-29 va SU-27 tarāxi va sāxte šode ast [7, p. 14].

“With NIIR Phazatron MIG-29 and SU-27 airplanes were constructed”.

There also can be seen the process of using borrowings as well.

Generally, the usage of terms in any language must be analyzed scientifically. Even in Iran the submitted issues by Academy about spelling of terms and using them in speech work inefficiently. As Iranian scientist Abulfazl Zarnikhi notes, both, terms submitted by Academy and author’s terms are used parallel and penetrated into the lexical level of the language. He concludes his work, saying that the Academy should work out the ways of penetration of terms [3, p. 112–121].

Undoubtedly, the increase of the number of author’s terms, their usage by staff members of the sphere exists. This kind of



problems can be noticed in oral communication among specialists only, not in documentations.

Providing proposals about standardisation of Physical and technical terms and their functionality, Iranian scientist M. Reso, notes that developing literature on the speciality terms submitted by the Academy are used as stylistic doublets, that is avoiding the usage of a certain term in a phrase and their standardisation is a vital issue to be solved in scientific level. He also notes that the scientific and technical terms, especially, physical terms should be understandable to both specialists and students. For this, to have effective results borrowings must be penetrated into the language with Persian affix or semi affix. In the case when this process is impossible terms can be calqued from source language to form terms that helps to their effective usage in the language [2, p. 176–179.]

Supporting scientists' views we also think that besides the actions aimed to have the pure language in Iran, both borrowings and Persian terms are used parallel causing to form contextual doublets.

The investigation is carried out on doublets in the Persian language and the usage of the correct ones. It is defined that the parallel usage of both terms submitted by the Academy and borrowings has top priority.

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