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FONETIC ADAPTATION OF INTERNATIONAL TERMS IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

Summary. The article is devoted to the phonetic adaptation of international terms in the Azerbaijani language. The purpose of the article is to define the phonetic adaptation process of international terms in Azerbaijani. These objectives are envisaged for the implementation of the goal: 1) to analyze phonemic structure of acquired lexicon as part of phonetics; 2) to define the accuracy of the international structure in the Azerbaijani language. The practical value of the research is that it can be used to prepare dictionaries.

Key words: international term, fonetic adaptation, transcription.

Introduction. The intensification of the process of internationalization has been observed in the Azerbaijani language since the end of XX century and early XXI century. One of the results of the procurement processes is international terms. International terms are the most widely spread words in many languages as a result of simultaneous acquisition of many languages. Creation of many international terms, their rapid mastering and strengthening in language are explained by rapid changes in society.

Today, the study of intensive expansion and acquisition of economic, political and cultural relations between peoples and inter-language relations during globalization gain special meaning and relevance [6, p. 25].

Obtaining words is subjected to “processing” when entering the language system that adopts words: the graphic and sound composition of the word, its grammatical character, the lexical meaning and style arranged in the order of the rules and regulations of the language.

The assimilation process. The term in the language is assimilated by the recipient language. The assimilation process happens with the obtaining words. Some linguistic scientists identify these concepts. I.V. Arnold defines this process as follows: “Assimilations of obtaining words is a phonetic, grammatical, semantic, and graphical adaptation of the language system that accepts them” [3, p. 231]. This, in turn, is the adaptation of the word. G.V. Pavlenko notes three stages of foreign speech adoption in the language: beginning (first stage, foreign word), progressive (borrowing words) and fully assimilated (borrowing words). He claims that the acquisition of words in assimilation has a certain degree of deviation for the three processes: initially-down, in the future – medium, high level of full mastering [9, p. 11]. The process of adopting is incomparable. If words are forward or high-end assimilation, then can be strengthened in the language: but only in speech or language [4].

The assimilation process is constantly happening, resulting in words at different stages and referring to different categories. Words can divide into specific categories and present them in the next classification: 1) fully assimilated words, that is, subject to all the phonetic, morphological and spelling norms of the language that it adopts, meaning that they are unknown 2) words without grammatical assimilation 3) non-fully assimilated.

The terminology that is included in the system language must adhere to the following terms: borrowing words should be given by the phonetic and grammatical means of the language; conformity to the grammar categories and categories of the word; the adaptation of the language to the phonological system occurs when it is taken, which means that the sounds that are not present are replaced by closer ones. This assimilation can take place on a regular basis. The word is capable of being used in a new language at that time is that the phonetic composition of the language in which it comes from is partly changed as a result of the influence of the phonetic composition and phonetic laws of that language [2, p. 79].

Every language which acts as a recipient is preparing the methods and ways to obtain phonetic, graphic, grammatical material. Y.S. Sorokin writes: “Availability of sophisticated methods, ready-made specimens in transferring words in the receiving language facilitates the process of obtaining and borrowing foreign lexicon” [7, p. 160].

The language that adopts foreign words remains unchanged for a long time. Borrowing words are always altered according to phonetic, morphological and lexical patterns, and generally regulated according to the language system.

If the terms are adapted to phonetics, then it should be subject to certain phonetic laws of the Azerbaijani language (example, voiced words become voiceless, vowel-reductions). Initially, the formal adaptation of the word occurs. Formal adaptation focuses on the outward, formal side of the word in the language that it accepts. Formal adaptation includes the adaptation of a new word to phonetic, graphical and spelling, as well as to the grammar of the recipient language. The result of the adaptation process is the stable functioning of words as a full-fledged unit in Azerbaijani speech, the use of difficulties (autonomous) by representatives of different generations. In other words, the adaptation process ends with complete adoption, or rather, with the adoption of foreign word. Usually, such words have some “indications” that have badges, indicating that they are purchased.

According to Sorokin, the formal adaptation of the foreign language to the sound and morphological system is still insufficient. The scientist writes that the more complete absorption of the form and vocabulary is not the fact of sustainability, singularity, and the normalization of this form [7, p. 62].

One of the aspects of adoption of terminology is **phonetic adaptation**. Obviously, the process of adoption the international terminology always follows the rules of the literary language of Azerbaijan. Language units are subject to formal adaptation at different levels of the language being accessible: Accepts graphic and phonetic appearance of Azerbaijani language. Many authors consider the phonetic and graphical assimilation of terms as the first stage of expression of words [5].

The phonetic alteration of the acquisition of words and terms is due to the following reasons. 1. Azerbaijani language and alphabet of phonemes vary in other languages; 2. Separation of the Azerbaijani

jani language spelling rules from the language in which the words are taken; 3. An attempt to follow purchases to a particular pronunciation of Azerbaijani [1, p. 68].

Phonetic adaptation is the adaptation of a new external unit to the phonetic system of the language. The phonetic phrase of the word is considered to be an urgent (first shift), so practically all words are mastered by phonetic. An expression plan is clearly adapted to the process of taking the terms of the intermediate terms: the material of the word takes another picture under the influence of the receiving system. Changing the sound-shell of the word is called phonetic adaptation. Phonetic adaptation is the transmission of foreign words through the phonetic system of the Azerbaijani language, more precisely, the pronunciation of the source language in Azerbaijani, separated from the phonetics of the source. Replacement of the sounds of the native language with the nearest Azerbaijani language phonemes occurs. Example: regular matching or substitution of English and Azerbaijani voices: [θ] – [z], [dʒ] – [j], [ŋ] – [ng] combination. Substitution of phonemes is the first phase of phonetic adaptation (this is also a phonetic adaptation).

In the context of the international unification program, transcription is a more successful and at the same time a legitimate method of maintaining the original pronunciation, in which case the first sound of the word (phonetics substitution) in the literal form or in the combination of sounds is transmitted.

Transcription – the first is the phonetic imitation of the word. The purpose of transcription is to convey the conditional transmission of the word, or, more precisely, to the transformation of the phoneme composition.

Superanskaya categorizes the main stages of transcription as follows: 1) Analysis of foreign words in source language; 2) reading of the obtaining text; 3) definition of phonemic composition of foreign words and translation (transfer) of foreign phoneme to phonemes in obtaining language; 4) note of the foreign words in the accepting language [8].

Here are examples that have transcribed to Azerbaijani language.

Bençmarkinq (Benchmarking) – The word has been mastered through transcription. The [ch] combination is replaced by ç phoneme.

Diler (Dealer) – The word was transcribed by transcription. The [ea] combination is replaced by [i].

Bum (Boom) – Transcription method. The long “u” has been replaced with a brief “u”.

Autsayder (Outsider) – If we compare the phonetic level, in Azerbaijani it replaces the “o” phoneme with the “a” phoneme. In the side of the side, the word “i” is read as dictum.

The international terms that go into Azerbaijani are adapted to the accent of the language. The lexical unit may change the accent of the word at the time of purchase. Example: the English word “man” is pronounced in the last syllable when falling into the Azerbaijani environment (*soumen* (showman), *konqresmen* (congressman) and etc.), in the source language, the emphasis typically goes to the first syllable. Earlier in the process of developing a new term, the emphasis was often on the source language accent system. But, as a result of the subsequent tendency, the emphasis on the Azerbaijani

language may change (for example, the tendency to put an end to the word of Azerbaijan), or the neologism emphasis on similar morphologically structured words. At the time of receipt such words as, *qudvil* (goodwill), *konqlomerat* (conglomerate) pronounced as *qudvil*, *konqlomerat*, rather, the source has subsequently changed in line with the emphasis on language (*qudvil*, *koqlomerat*).

In the word “*menecer*” (manager), the emphasis was first mentioned in the syllable, this variant was accepted, but based on the Azerbaijani variant, the so-called emphasis began to be expressed in the last syllable. The change in accuracy during the acquisition occurs on a regular basis when the prototype of an external unit becomes either a complex word or a combination of words in the source language. The dual emphasis in the pronunciation of the prototype in source language is replaced by the Azerbaijani language accent system: received unit is understood as a word, pronounced with an one emphasis (overnayt in English overnight; avrodollar in English eurodollar and etc.)

Long vowels do not correspond to the phonetic norms of the Azerbaijani language. [tweeter – twi:tə]. It should also be noted that rebuilding of vowels, consonants become voiceless at the end of the word and that spread in the pronunciation of new words, only the term is not fully adapted to the phonetic system of the Azerbaijani language and sometimes it keeps some sound traits in its original. Example: risk [ri:] vowel is pronounced without reductions.

Conclusions and suggestions. In addition to the degree of assimilation of the word phonetics, it should be noted that the received phonemic in obtaining language do not have the exact equivalent, so there are several variants that indicate a phoneme in the adaptation process. In our opinion, the sound form of a particular word is considered essential, which is important for international understanding.

The given examples show that the international terms taken from world languages are in harmony with the phonetic principles of our language.

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Гусейнова-Гахраманли А. А. Фонетичні адаптація міжнародних термінів в азербайджанській мові

Анотація. Метою статті є визначення сутності процесу фонетичної адаптації міжнародних термінів в азербайджанській мові. Ці завдання передбачають реалізацію таких цілей: 1) проаналізувати фонематичну структуру придбанної лексики як частини фонетики; 2) визначити відповідність структури міжнародних мов азербайджанській мові. Практична цінність дослідження полягає в тому, що його можна використовувати для підготовки термінологічних словників.

Ключові слова: інтернаціональні терміни, фонетична адаптація, транскрипція.

Гусейнова-Гахраманлы А. А. Фонетическая адаптация международных терминов в азербайджанском языке

Аннотация. Целью статьи является определение сущности процесса фонетической адаптации международных терминов в азербайджанском языке. Эти задачи предусматривают реализацию следующих целей: 1) проанализировать фонематическую структуру приобретенной лексики как части фонетики; 2) определить соответствие структуры международных языков азербайджанскому языку. Практическая ценность исследования заключается в том, что его можно использовать для подготовки терминологических словарей.

Ключевые слова: интернациональные термины, фонетическая адаптация, транскрипция.