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THE PROBLEMS OF FORMATION OF THE PERSIAN AVIATION TERMINOLOGY

This article is concerned with the problems of formation of aviation terms in the Persian language. The history of the origin of aviation terms, their origin and scope of application is considered. The specifics of the formation of aviation terms are determined. The basic ways of formation and formation of aviation terms in Persian are outlined. The problems of formation of aviation terms in other languages are considered. The article also covers some ways of solving the problems of the formation of aviation terms in the Persian language by the comparative analysis using other languages.

Key words: aviation terminology, Persian language.

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Парсы тіліндегі авиациялық терминологияның қалыптастыру мәселелері

Бұл мақала парсы тіліндегі авиация терминдерін қалыптастыру мәселелеріне арналған. Авиация терминдерінің пайда болуы тарихы, олардың пайда болуы және қолдану саласы қарастырылады. Авиациялық терминдердің қалыптасу ерекшелігі анықталды. Парсы тілінде авиациялық терминдерді қалыптастырудың негізгі жолдары белгіленді. Басқа тілдердегі авиациялық терминдерді қалыптастыру мәселелері талданды. Мақалада парсы тілінде авиация терминдерін қалыптастырудың басқа тілдермен салыстырмалы талдау арқылы шешудің кейбір жолдары сарапталған.

Түйін сөздер: авиациялық терминология, парсы тілі.

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Проблемы формирования персидской авиационной терминологии

Статья посвящена проблемам формирования и образования авиационных терминов на персидском языке. Рассматривается история происхождения авиационных терминов, их возникновения и области применения. Определяется специфика формирования авиационных терминов. Выделяются основные способы формирования и образования авиационных терминов на персидском языке. Рассматриваются проблемы формирования авиационных терминов в других языках. В статье также освещены некоторые пути решения проблем формирования авиационных терминов на персидском языке путем сравнительного анализа на примере с другими языками.

Ключевые слова: авиационная терминология, персидский язык.

The Islamic Republic of Iran attracts the attention of researchers around the world, which is due to its political, historical conditions, archaeological riches, religious situation, touristic, economic, linguistic, and cultural resources. The gradual release of Iran from imposed sanctions since 2016 opens the country's access to foreign assets, according to some sources, estimated at hundred billions dollars. These events caused a powerful reaction in the form of alarming expectations, political forecasts and economic analysis of the consequences throughout the world, which once again confirmed the great importance of this region.

For Kazakhstan, Iran represents one of the key areas in the establishment and development of not only diplomatic relations, but also stable ties in the spheres of economy, religion, culture, education, and tourism. Civil aviation and aviation in general has evolved over the centuries, and is currently actively developing. One of the indicators of active cooperation between Iran and Kazakhstan is the opening of a direct flight between the capitals of the two countries.

This article is devoted to the problems of the terminology of the modern Persian language. At present, the problem of aviation terminology of modern Persian language remains unexplored in full measure. The problem of aviation terminology plays an important role in aviation translation.

There are many types of aviation: civil aviation, general aviation, ballooning, soaring, private aviation, military aviation, etc [1]. Therefore, we have specific terminology for each type of aviation. Due to the development of aviation science, aviation technology, terminology also constantly changes, new terms and terminological phrases appear. Dynamic development of the terminology base creates the need for unification of terminology. Even with the existence of unification, despite the fact that it takes place in each country in its own way, national peculiarities of terminology are preserved and developing. Thus, we see that the problem of the term and aviation terminology is the most important problem of aviation translation. Since the purpose of this study is the aviation terminology of the modern Persian language, to achieve it, we must understand the essence of the term, in general, and the aviation term, in particular.

According to many researchers, there is still no complete unity on the definition of the «term» itself. There are several definitions of this concept. The term is a word possessing such properties that distinguish it in a special category of linguistic signs. Unlike a conventional word, a term can be correlated only by

one object of real reality, which can be a concept, one denotation, or a group of identical objects.

The following definition also exists:

The terms are special words that meet the requirements of the literary norm and can have inherently predominantly only terminology word-building elements, typical for the terminology of word-building models.

The term should have the following basic characteristics:

- 1) The meaning of the term must be defined clearly and accurately;
- 2) The term should be unambiguous;
- 3) Only one term should be used to designate one special concept;
- 4) The term should be as short as possible;
- 5) Terms should have a significant derivational ability;
- 6) Terms should be built on universal models.

It must be recognized that terminology in its totality is a relatively young branch of linguistics. The first theories of terminology in linguistics appeared in the early twentieth century in the writings of Western scholars. The reasoning of the scientists gives grounds to note that the term differs from the usual linguistic morpheme and has an independent entrance to the dictionaries.

If we revise the various definitions of the term, which in this more than a century's history of science is endowed with this notion, we see that in the definitions, interpretations and explanations, there have not been any major changes. Only late lexicographers have made changes and amendments in their own or others' statements, stated earlier.

The study of such important lexicographic sources as the Persian explanatory dictionaries of Muin and Amid shows that there is not much difference between the definitions of the term in Persian, Russian and European linguistics. Both of lexicographs supplemented each other with some details of the definition of each other, and sometimes, depending on the requirements of encyclopedic, detailed or general dictionaries, they rearranged or shortened the wording of these definitions. One of these features is manifested in the fact that European scientists in establishing the authenticity of the implied words are based on the Latin language. Iranian scholars in similar situations turn to the Arabic language. Iranian scholars turned to the Arabic language, which had a profound influence on Farsi, and found it possible to use the word "istilah", and based on its restrictive meaning among other meanings, although this word with such meaning functioned in Arabic.

The term «istilah» is a word or expression used in a particular science or activity, expressing an absolutely concrete concept, and at the same time, being in close interaction with other linguistic units, and ultimately forming a certain perfect system of terminology.

Expressed signs that distinguish the term from an ordinary morpheme are as follows:

1. The term has a single, definite and concrete meaning, while a common morpheme may have other meanings.

2. The term has an indissoluble connection with the concept.

3. The term has a certain semantic boundary, outside of which it loses its terminological features.

4. The term performs a special function, which is expressed in a specific place of application, beyond which it can turn into an ordinary language morpheme.

In the modern era, the terminology of the world's languages, with the possible exception of English, is being unified. In this connection, there arises the problem of "to be or not to be" to national terminological systems, scientific and technical terminology, terminology of the media or socio-political terminology. This problem is especially acute in the countries of the "third world" – the so-called developing countries. So what can be done to avoid the fate of a language that cannot meet the needs of its speakers?

As for scientific information and socio-political terminologies, they are forced to resort at best to international terms, and at worst to the languages of larger neighboring nations or to traditional languages. Is it possible to preserve the linguistic identity of individual nations in the context of economic globalization and the technical capabilities of the media. In the world there are English and three or four other languages, which are a kind of lingua franca[3] – the languages of interethnic and scientific information communication. The national languages of even developed countries in Europe and Asia, such as French, German or Japanese, Chinese, when it comes to speaking at scientific or socio-political forums at the international level, cannot compete with the English language. The modern Persian language, which in the past was one of the leading languages of the region, especially in the field of poetry and history, also faces the same problems. At present, certain measures are being taken in Iran to upgrade the status of the Persian language, to achieve the level of one of the world's international languages. The country has been working for 70 years on the study and restoration of dictionaries and linguistic sources from the earliest period to the present day,

the language is cleared of Arab and Western European borrowings.

Iranian press, modern Iranian media, especially in terms of scientific and technical terminology is full of foreign borrowings. National terms can be used in scientific texts, but with widespread use, preference is given to borrowings. This state of affairs suggests that in modern conditions, perhaps for languages that are not able to ensure the development of scientific and informative thought, reflecting the latest scientific achievements, it is more rational to use one common language – the language of interethnic communication. It must be introduced as an obligatory subject of higher and school education, so that national cadres can freely communicate in all spheres of social, political and economic life. In the modern world, this is what happens, but it is not perceived as a reality.

The development of science and technology, economics and other spheres of material and spiritual life of the Iranian people contributed to the creation and the formation of terms at the expense of the own resources of the Persian language. Own Persian terms express concepts that have been established over the centuries, and serve as a basis for the formation of new terms. The word-formation laws in the Persian language are rather ordered, and the models by which the terms are formed are quite stable and logical.

It should be noted that in the terminology, the same word-forming laws act as in the formation of words of general vocabulary, the specificity of the formation of terms is the selective use of certain word-formative techniques and the priority use of certain terminological elements.

In the process of formation of the aviation terminology of the Persian language, a significant place is occupied by borrowings. At the initial stage of formation of aeronautics, the leading place in this field was occupied by France. It was French that played a significant role in the formation of the aviation terminology system of the English language. Since the beginning of XX century with the development of aviation in England, the number of French borrowings fell sharply. In the period after the first and second world wars, when the aviation industry in England reached a significant level, French borrowings became single in the corps of newly formed aviation terms.

Currently, the development of the Persian aviation terminology system takes place mainly not by borrowing from other languages, but by using internal development resources and enriching the vocabulary of the language.

The methods of terminology in Russian and Persian include syntactic, morphological, semantic, borrowing and abbreviation.

Our analysis shows that the syntactic way of term formation is the most productive in the field of technical aviation. If in Persian, the most frequent means of term formation is a combination of nouns, then in Russian – a combination of “noun + adjective”. The syntax follows morphological method, borrowing, semantic method and abbreviation. Even the same methods of terminology are used in the two languages, the productivity of word-building tools is different.

Aviation terminology is relatively young. In total it is about 200 years old, its actual development dates back to the 20th century, when the aviation itself was born, strengthened and developed rapidly. Therefore, there was every reason to consider the existence of quite a significant amount of literature on the history of aeronautics and aviation, without which it would be impossible to study the problem of the origin of aviation terms in general. No other terminological system has absorbed so many terms from other terminological spheres as aviation terminology, since no other branch of science and technology has used so intensively the achievements of all other branches of knowledge, as aviation science and technology did, which led to its diversity at the semantic level.

Thirdly, in aviation terminology, all the stages of historically determined technical progress in aeronautics – from aeronautics to aviation, from aviation to rocketry and cosmonautics – are reflected.

Since 1933, the Academy of Persian Language and Literature has been working in the country with some interruptions. The last period of the Academy's activity began in 1991. In 1997 the Academy developed and approved the “Principles and rules for the selection of words” [4], which set out the principles of selecting words in Persian to replace foreign borrowing. The chosen word, if possible, should be from the modern normative Persian language; correspond to the phonetic rules of modern language. Preference is given to primordial Persian roots and bases, from which it is possible to form names and verbs; Arabic terms and derived words from Arabic components widely used in Persian, as well as some dialectisms.

The Academy tried to preserve the purity of the language by introducing stylistic doublets. For example:

«system» – سیستم [sistem] – سامانه [samane] [5]
«helicopter» – هلی کوپتر –

«container» – کانتینر [kantejner] – بار گنج [bar-gonj] etc.

In the case when the compound terms did not contain equivalent doublets, the academy used the calcing in translation.

For example: نگهبانی تکنیکی [negahbani-ye texniki] – technical help,

چک لیست [chek list] – check-list [6] etc.

The replacement of international words and terms is not necessary; in case of impossibility of a choice of the standard words and terms, the variant entered by Academy is accepted.

Aviation terminology differs from the neutral lexicon functionally (specialization in the field of aviation) and semantically (clarity of semantic boundaries, stylistic neutrality, lack of emotional coloring, and the desire for uniqueness).

Unlike the usual word, the aviation term can be correlated only with one object of real reality, represented either by one concept, or by one denoter, or by some number of identical objects [4]. This unambiguous correlation is manifested only within the framework of one branch of aviation. The ambiguity of the aviation term can only take place when it is used in various fields of aviation business or in different contexts.

Since large numbers of people with a wide variety of knowledge and preparedness are employed in the aviation sphere, aviation terms must meet yet another requirement – to be clear, simple, accessible for understanding.

Thus, in the world there are two approaches to resolving the issue of borrowings. One direction is the introduction of international terms into national languages without change. The second is the complete replacement of their national terms. In both of them there are dangers. Judging by the results of the Iranian Academy of Persian Language and Literature, the replacement of foreign borrowings by its terms, formed in one way or another on the basis of the roots and affixes of the ancient Persian, Middle Persian or modern Persian language, does not yet give the desired effect. Iranian press, modern Iranian media, especially in terms of scientific and technical terminology, abound in foreign borrowings. National terms can be used in scientific texts, but with widespread use, preference is given to borrowing. This state of affairs suggests that in modern conditions, perhaps for languages that are not able to ensure the development of scientific and informative thought reflecting the latest scientific achievements, it is more rational to use one common language, the language of interethnic communication. It must be introduced as an obligatory subject of higher and

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