

THE DERIVATIONAL FEATURES OF ARABIC ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract *This article analyzes the derivational features of Arabic economic terminology. Economic terms in Arabic are formed through various word formation processes, such as root-based derivation, morphological modifications, and the creation of new terms. The article focuses on the most commonly used word formation models in the creation of economic vocabulary, particularly noun-pattern templates and verb-form formulas. It also highlights how the morphological system of the Arabic language provides opportunities to express economic concepts. The semantic expansion of terms and the methods used to create new terminology for modern economic concepts are also discussed.*

Key words: *morpheme, derivatives, infinitive, economic terms, word, stem, morphological method.*

Any Arabic lexical unit consists of two morphemes: a root and a derivational pattern (template). By applying a specific pattern to the root, a new word is formed. Derived forms from various verbs play a leading role in the system of Arabic terminology. Therefore, terms formed through morphological methods – especially economic terms – make up approximately 40% of the terminology. Except for the verbs of Form IX, economic vocabulary can be derived from all verb forms, even from the relatively less productive Form VII. For instance, several economic terms have been derived from Form VII, such as **إِنْكِمَاشٌ** (*inkimāsh*) – deflation, and **إِنْدِمَاج** (*indimāj*) – integration or merger. Among the economic lexicon, the most productive are the verbal nouns (*maṣḍar*) of Form II. Consider the following examples:

“تَدْعِمُ” – support, reinforcement, consolidation (From the verb **دَعَمَ** – to support, to reinforce, to strengthen):

.... **Consolidation** of the technical apparatus in the road construction

department...

“تَرْسِيخٌ” – stabilization, reinforcement, strengthening, (from the verb رَسَخَ – to reinforce, to solidify, to stabilize):

... بِسَبَبِ عَدَمِ تَرْسِيخٍ فِي رُوحِ التَّرَابِطِ...²

... Due to the lack of stability in the spirit of cooperation ...

“تَسْوِيَةٌ” – settlement, payment (of debt), (from the verb سَوَى – to settle, to pay off, especially a debt):

... يَتِمُّ بِمُوجِبِ تَسْوِيَةِ الْأَمْوَالِ

... It is concluded through the settlement of funds....

“تَشْجِيعٌ” – encouragement, stimulation (From شَجَعَ – to encourage, to support):
وَتَبَحَثُ اللِّجْنَةُ وَسَائِلَ تَنْمِيَةِ التَّعَاوُنِ بَيْنَ الْبَلَدَيْنِ فِي الْمَجَالَاتِ الْاِقْتِصَادِيَّةِ وَالتَّجَارِيَّةِ وَالِاسْتِثْمَارِيَّةِ مِنْ
خِلَالِ زِيَادَةِ حَجْمِ الْمُبَادَلَاتِ التَّجَارِيَّةِ بَيْنَهُمَا وَتَشْجِيعِ رِجَالِ الْأَعْمَالِ فِي الْبَلَدَيْنِ³.

The committee discusses ways to develop cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, and investment by increasing the volume of trade exchanges and encouraging businessmen in both countries.

“تَصْنِيعٌ” – 1) production; 2) industrialization (from the verb صَنَّعَ – to industrialize; to manufacture in a factory or plant):

نَشْرُ الْأَخْشَابِ وَتَصْنِيعُ الْمُخْتَلَفَاتِ...⁴

Preparation of timber and the manufacturing of various products...

“تَعْلِيَّةٌ” – elevation, upgrading, enhancement (from عَلَى – to elevate, to raise, to promote):

... تَعْلِيَّةٌ وَتَقْوِيَّةٌ لِلْأَعْمَالِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ

... enhancement and strengthening of industrial activities

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²Ar-Riyad” newspaper. (Saudia) 15.10.2018. (internet site).

³Ar-Riyad” newspaper (Saudia) 18.09.2017. (internet site).

⁴Ar-Riyad” newspaper (Saudia) 5.05.2018. (internet site).

“تَعْوِضٌ” – compensation, indemnification (from عَوَضَ – to compensate, to reimburse):

... تَوْقِيعُ عَلَى اتِّفَاقِيَّةِ التَّعْوِضَاتِ

... signing of the compensation agreement.

“تَقْسِيمٌ” – distribution, division, allocation (from قَسَمَ – to divide, to allocate):

... تَقْسِيمُ الْعَمَلِ وَ إِيْتِصَاصِهِ فِي الْإِقْتِصَادِ الزَّرَاعِيِّ⁵

...division of labor and its specialization in the agricultural economy...

“تَمْوِيلٌ” – financing (from مَوَّلَ – to finance, to provide funding):

طُرُقُ التَّمْوِيلِ مِنْ حَيْثُ حُصُولٍ عَلَى الْأَحْوَالِ وَ إِسْتِثْمَارِهَا...

Ways of financing in terms of acquiring resources and investing them...

“تَوْسِيعٌ” – expansion, enlargement (from وَسَعَ – to expand).

“تَوْظِيفٌ” – investment (allocation of capital), employment (From وَظَّفَ – to invest, to employ capital):

... تَوْظِيفُ الْأَسْوَاقِ فِي مَدُنِ الْأَسْوَاقِ...

... investment in markets within the market cities...

It is worth noting that the above-mentioned terms, when used in political and socio-cultural texts, may take on meanings different from their economic interpretations.

In the language of the press, words like تَدْعِيْمٌ and تَرْسِيخٌ are often translated as strengthening, تَسْوِيَّةٌ as settlement or resolution, and تَوْسِيعٌ as expansion. For example:

فِي تَصْرِيحٍ لِلصُّحُفِيِّينَ قَوْلُهُ إِنَّ الزِّيَارَةَ تَسْتَهْدِفُ تَدْعِيْمَ الْعِلَاقَاتِ الثَّنَائِيَّةِ بَيْنَ فَرَنْسَا وَ الْجُمْهُورِيَّةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ الِيَمَنِيَّةِ فِي عِدَّةٍ مَجَالَاتٍ⁶.

In a statement to journalists, he emphasized that the visit aims to **strengthen** bilateral relations between France and the Republic of Yemen in several areas.

...نُؤَكِّدُ مَوْقِفَنَا الثَّابِتَ نَحْوَ دَعْمِ وَ تَرْسِيخِ أُسُسِ التَّكَامُلِ بَيْنَ بِلَدَيْنَا مِنْ أَجْلِ الْمَصْلَحَةِ الْمُشْتَرَكَةِ لِلشَّعْبَيْنِ

الشَّعْبَيْنِ⁷.

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⁶ “Қоғдам” Т.Ш. Қисқача (Сафар) 14.06.2017 (online matn) ий-сий тематик луғат. – Toshkent:2010. – Б. 120.

⁷ Қодиров Т.Ш. Қисқача арабча-ўзбекча-русча ижтимоий-сий тематик луғат. – Toshkent:2010. – Б. 123.

We reaffirm our firm stance toward **supporting and consolidating** the foundations of integration between our two countries for the common interests of our brotherly peoples.

يُمْكِنُ تَحَرُّكُ نَحْوِ تَسْوِيَةِ النَّزَاعِ الْفَلَسْطِينِيِّ الْإِسْرَائِيلِيِّ وَتَسْوِيَةِ مُشْكِلَةِ الشَّرْقِ الْأَوْسَطِ عُمُومًا⁸....

There can be movement toward a **resolution** of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and a **settlement** of the Middle East issue more broadly...

Furthermore, the masdars derived from other categories of Arabic verbs, along with some adjectives, form a large part of economic terminology through the expansion, narrowing, and shifting of meanings. For example:

“سَدَّدَ” – support, basis (derived from the verb “سَدَدَ” – to support, to rely on) is used in the following banking-related terms:

“سَدَدٌ” – letter of credit, financial obligation;

“سَدَدٌ” – promissory note, bond;

“سَدَدٌ مَصْرَفِيٌّ” – bank bond;

“سَدَدٌ مُوَحَّدٌ” – consolidated bond;

“سَدَدٌ إِذْنِيٌّ” – simple promissory note.

“إِعْتَمَدَ” – trust, reliance (derived from the verb “إِعْتَمَدَ” – to rely on, to depend on) is used in banking terminology:

“إِعْتِمَادٌ” – allocation of funds, credit;

“إِعْتِمَادٌ مَصْرَفِيٌّ” – bank credit;

“إِعْتِمَادٌ إِضَافِيٌّ” – additional credit.

“إِنْكَمَشَ” – contraction, reduction, compression (derived from the verb “إِنْكَمَشَ” – to shrink, to contract) is found in the following economic terms:

“إِنْكِمَاشٌ” – deflation (a slowdown or decrease in prices in the money-credit market);

“إِنْكِمَاشُ الْأَسْعَارِ” – price deflation;

⁸ Фатеева И.Г., Шокирова З.Н. Араб матбуот тили устида ишлаш (услубий қўлланма). – Toshkent: 2004. – Б. 89 .

”سِيَّاسَةُ انْكِمَاشِيَّةٌ“ – deflationary policy.

”انْكِمَاشُ الطَّلَبِ“ – demand deflation;

”انْكِمَاشُ العَرَضِ“ – supply deflation.

”اِسْتِثْمَارٌ“ – utilization, investment (derived from the verb ”اِسْتَنْمَرَ“ – to utilize, to

invest). The meaning of this masdar has expanded, and it is now widely used in the fields of economics and banking in the following terms:

”اِسْتِثْمَارٌ“ – investment, capital placement;

”اِسْتِثْمَارَاتٌ اَسَاسِيَّةٌ“ – essential investments;

”اِسْتِثْمَارَاتٌ اِضَافِيَّةٌ“ – additional investments;

”اِسْتِثْمَارَاتٌ مُبَاشِرَةٌ“ – bevosita sarmoyalar;

”اِسْتِثْمَارَاتٌ ثَنَائِيَّةٌ“ – bilateral investments

”اِسْتِثْمَارَاتٌ خَارِجِيَّةٌ“ – foreign investments

1. و اتَّفَقَ الجَانِبَانِ عَلَى مَجِيءِ خُبَرَاءِ زَرَاعِيَّيْنِ يَابَانِيَّيْنِ لِلْقَاهِرَةِ قَرِيباً وَعَلَى زِيَادَةِ

اِلِسْتِثْمَارَاتِ الْيَابَانِيَّةِ⁹.

The two sides agreed on the arrival of Japanese agricultural experts to Cairo soon, and on increasing Japanese investments.

2. كَمَا يَتَطَلَّعُ بِلَادُهُ إِلَى تَوْقِيعِ صَفَقَاتٍ فِي مَجَالِ تَكْنُولُوجِيَا الْفَضَاءِ وَ الصَّنَاعَةِ الثَّقِيلَةِ

و التِّجَارَةِ وَ اِلِسْتِثْمَارٍ مَعَ دَوْلِ الْخَلِيجِ¹⁰.

Furthermore, his country is striving to sign trade agreements related to space technology, heavy industry, commerce, and investments. In economic relations, especially in the field of foreign economic ties and export-import, many specialized terms are used.

The verbal noun ”تَصْدِيرٌ“ (**tasdīr**) – *export* (derived from the verb ”صَدَرَ“, meaning *to send something out, to dispatch goods*) appears in the following economic terms:

”تَصْدِيرُ رُؤُوسِ الْأَمْوَالِ“ – capital export;

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¹⁰Al-Ahram” newspaper (Egypt) 5.5.2017 (internet site).

”Ar-Riyad” newspaper (Saudia) 18.09.2018 (internet site).

“سُوْقُ النَّصْدِيرِ” – export market;

“رُسُومُ النَّصْدِيرِ” – export taxes;

“إِعَادَةُ النَّصْدِيرِ” – re-export;

“مُصَدِّرٌ” – exporter, exporting party, etc.¹¹.

3. قَالَ مَسْئُولٌ كَبِيرٌ فِي وَزَارَةِ النَّفْطِ الْعِرَاقِيَّةِ لَوِكَالَةِ فَرَانْسَ بَرَسَ أَنَّ الْعِرَاقَ وَقَعَ

عُقُوداً لِتَصْدِيرِ النَّفْطِ الْعِرَاقِيِّ مَعَ 12 شَرَكَةً أَعْجَنِيَّةً تَتَنَاولُ إِنتَاجَ 650 أَلْفِ بَرْمِيلٍ يَوْمِيًّا.

A senior official of the Iraqi Ministry of Oil told the France Press Agency that Iraq has signed contracts to export Iraqi oil with 12 foreign companies, involving the production of 650,000 barrels per day.

... بَعْدَ أَنْ أَجَازَتْ الْأُمَمُ الْمُتَّحِدَةُ لِلْعِرَاقِ تَصْدِيرَ كَمِّيَّاتٍ مِنَ النَّفْطِ بِقِيَمَةِ مِلْيَارِي دُولَارٍ كُلِّ سِتَّةِ أَشْهُرٍ.¹²

...after the United Nations authorized Iraq to export quantities of oil worth two billion dollars every six months...

4. وَ فِي الشَّهْرِ الْمَاضِي قَالَتْ إِيْرَانُ ثَالِثُ أَكْبَرُ مُصَدِّرُ نَفْطٍ فِي الْعَالَمِ إِنَّهَا تَتَوَقَّعُ بُلُوعَ إِيرَادَاتِهَا مِنْ

صَادِرَاتِ النَّفْطِ هَذِهِ السَّنَةِ ١٨ مِلْيَارَ دُولَارٍ.¹³

Last month, Iran – the world’s third-largest oil exporter – said it expects its oil export revenues this year to reach \$18 billion.

Import-related economic terms were initially derived from the verb وَرَدَ ‘to bring in, to import’ – and today the verb اسْتَوْرَدَ is primarily used to express processes connected with import:

“إِسْتِيرَادٌ” – import; bringing in; importing;

“وَارِدَاتٌ” – supplies; deliveries;

“مُسْتَوْرِدٌ” – importer;

“الدُّوْلُ الْمُسْتَوْرِدَةُ” – importing countries;

“مُسْتَوْرَدٌ” – imported; brought in;

¹¹ 176. ص. – م. 2003 بيروت ، – معجم المصطلحات الاقتصادية و المالية. مصطفى هني

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¹³ Акбаров Т.Н. Кирк (Сапар) 18.06.2015 (интернет-сайт) – Ташкент:2010. – Б. 102.

“البَضَائِعُ الْمُسْتَوْرَدَةُ” – imported goods

“إِيرَادَاتٌ مِنْ صَادِرَاتٍ” – revenues from exports, etc¹⁴.

تُصَدِّرُ هَذِهِ الْبِلَادُ نَفْطَهَا الْخَامَ إِلَى الْخَارِجِ لِتَكْرِيرِهِ وَ يَتَوَجَّهُ مُعْظَمُهُ إِلَى الْيَابَانِ وَ سِنْغَاپُورَةِ ثُمَّ تَسْتَوْرِدُ الْمُنْتَجَاتِ النَّفْطِيَّةَ¹⁵.

This country exports its crude oil abroad, sends much of it to Japan and Singapore for refining, and then imports the petroleum products.

The formation of economic terminology in Arabic encompasses important linguistic and sociolinguistic issues. During the research process, the mechanisms behind the formation of Arabic economic vocabulary, the main methods of word formation, the tendencies in the creation of new terms, and their semantic characteristics were identified.

The core of Arabic economic terminology has been formed through the use of the internal resources of the Arabic language. Morphological derivation (ishtiqaq) plays a significant role in this process. The root-and-pattern (wazn) system of Arabic provides extensive opportunities to express economic concepts. For example, terms such as *tijārah* (commerce), *iqtisād* (economy), *istithmār* (investment), *tamwīl* (financing), and *taswīq* (marketing) are derived from Arabic's internal linguistic resources.

The method of semantic expansion is also employed, where existing Arabic words are adapted to convey new economic meanings. For instance, the word *sūq* originally meant “driving” or “pushing” but is now widely used to mean “market”. Similarly, *saḥb*, which originally meant “pulling”, is now also used to refer to “withdrawing money”.

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202. ص. – م. 2003 بيروت ، – معجم المصطلحات الاقتصادية و المالية مصطفى هني¹⁴

¹⁵ “Ar-Riyad” newspaper (Saudia) 18.09. 2015. (internet site).

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