

1 БӨЛІМ.
ТІЛ БІЛІМІ ЖӘНЕ ӘДЕБИЕТТАНУ

РАЗДЕЛ 1.
ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ И ЛИТЕРАТУРОВЕДЕНИЕ


SECTION 1.
LINGUISTICS AND LITERARY STUDIES

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**SOME NOTES ON SOCIO-POLITICAL TERMINOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
IN SWAHILI IN THE PERIOD OF AFRICAN UJAMAA SOCIALISM
CONSTRUCTION (THE LATE SIXTIES AND EARLY SEVENTIES):
BASIC TENDENCIES OF TERM FORMATION**

Abstract. The present article highlights forming and functioning of socio-political terminology in African languages, particularly in Swahili. The article aims to provide an up-to-date account of tendencies of development of socio-political terminology of African Ujamaa socialism theory based on native languages. The problem arises in connection with the process of globalization, which takes place in the modern world, and tendencies of unification of terminology in modern languages. The author of the article attempts to keep track of tendencies of term formation in developing languages of Africa of the early seventies of the twentieth century.

Key words: Swahili, terminology, Arabic borrowings, Ujamaa, Tanzania, official language, extralingualism, Kweupe, socio-political terms, Bantu.

Introduction

Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relationship between language and society, between the uses of language, and the social structures in which the users of the language live. It is a field of study that assumes that human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviors, some of which are linguistics. One of the principal uses of language is to communicate meaning but it is also used to establish and maintain social relations. Sociolinguistic research is considered to be very actual in the context of political and social events which take place in the modern world. One of the generally accepted positions of modern linguistics is the recognition of a language as a complex functional system, which is in continuous movement and development. Of course, all the elements of the language system change to varying degrees, the most mobile of these is the vocabulary of the language, which is most open to influence from outside. Economic, political, cultural, and linguistic contacts inevitably lead to the mutual influence of languages and borrowing, which must be attributed to linguistic universals. Borrowing is one of the necessary conditions for the existence and development of a language. The

consideration of neology issues is carried out mainly on terminological material, which seems quite natural, since the terminological vocabulary makes up more than 50% of the dictionaries of new words (Alofun, Grace Olufolake O., 2014) according to other data – 90% (Santosh, 2010). In modern African languages, the lists of terminological vocabulary in special branches of knowledge are constantly and noticeably replenished, although most modern terminologies have emerged relatively recently and consisted mainly of neologisms, the appearance of which is influenced by both extralinguistic factors and intra-linguistic processes. The main sources of borrowing new words for Swahili are English and Arabic. Terms are borrowed from different fields of science, culture, and technology, which became relevant during the period of independence of African countries in the 60s–70s of the last century. The revival and reforms of the socio-political life of post-colonial countries and scientific work for the functioning of national languages, raising the role of the local language in social, political and economic life, and the development of political vocabulary.

The object of the study of the processes of neology is the Swahili language, an inter-ethnic language of East and Central Africa, the number of speakers of which exceeds 50 million people. Unlike other African languages, it is used not only at the domestic level, being the official language of Tanzania and the official language of Kenya and Uganda, but also at the level of international communication (Swahili is one of the working languages of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity). A comprehensive analysis of neologisms in the Swahili language, the ways of their occurrence and survival in the lexical system, and their influence on changes at all levels of the language, allows us to predict the development trends of other Bantu languages of different social status.

In Swahili, as in other languages, the expansion of the scope of word meanings and the creation of new words are largely determined by extralinguistic factors - the history of the people, their culture, the nature of political, economic, and cultural contacts with different peoples and cultures.

The present state of terminology in East Africa is subject to the most varied influences, in the main, to different extra-linguistic factors. Terminology (from lat. terminus – boundary, limit, and ... logic) as it is accepted in linguistics considers a set of terms of a special field of knowledge or activity (words and phrases denoting its concepts; for example, mathematical, linguistic, etc.), as well as different areas of knowledge of a natural language (for example, Russian, English, etc.). In linguistics, the proper terms and terminological systems (terminal systems) differ. Terms form a spontaneously formed set of terms that reflects the historical process of accumulation and comprehension of knowledge in a particular field. The term system appears when any field of knowledge or activity has already developed, designed its theory, and identified and realized all its basic concepts and connections between them. It is created by specialists in this field from deliberately selected and specially created words and phrases-terms, in some cases borrowed from other language (languages). For example, a modern Russian term system of inorganic chemistry is based on Mendeleev's periodic table.

Tanzania was the first among the East African states to turn Swahili into a national language. Owing to that, Swahili underwent a quick development. This is partly explained by the fact that practical considerations and the need for national unity demand the selection and promotion of one language as the official language of the country (Denny, 1963, c.40).

During the years of independence of Tanzania, the social sciences have been enriched with new ideas. Thanks to this, the Swahili language has acquired large numbers of new words, especially of a terminological character. The spread of the ideas of African socialism in Africa gave rise to many, previously unknown, political terms. Tanzania aimed to build a new kind of life and society. This was being encouraged based on African socialism theory in the Tanzanian press.

On the other hand, English is still regarded as a second language in Tanzania because certain newspapers and political documents are issued in English.

The domination of two official languages in Tanzania was reflected in various fields of the developing terminology of Swahili.

Consequently, we come across four different types of terms in Swahili literature: Swahili terms, descriptive terms, foreign or English terms, and contracted terms. The latter type of terms has come from English descriptive terms through combining the initial letters of separate components. Thus a contracted term arises which represents a combination of certain letters. They are characteristic of newspaper style.

However, the choice of terms, the delimitation of spheres where they can be used, and the normalization of the structure have not yet been properly investigated (Vinogradov, et al., 2007, c. 2008). In the year of the development of African socialism, the governing party in Tanzania – TANU (Tanganyika African National Union) together with the president Julius K. Nyerere paid great attention to the development of new terms in Swahili. Thus the terms ‘ujamaa’ and ‘siasa ya kujitegemea’ “socialism and policy of selflessness” were created by the president himself. The Swahili word for socialism comes from the word *Jamaa* – which means «familyhood» and the «extended family» that in its turn was borrowed from the Arabic language. *جماعة* “community, group, collective, organization, bunch”. *Ujamaa* was a concept that came to dominate Nyerere’s policies. After the independence of Tanganyika, «socialism of *Ujamaa*» acquired another meaning. The meaning of the verb *nyonya* «to suck the breast» in modern Swahili has expanded in the expression *nyanya na wakaloni* «to be under the exploitation of the colonizers». Figurative meanings of the word *beberu* (literally «goat») – colonizer, oppressor, exploiter. After the independence of Tanganyika, «socialism of *Ujamaa*» acquired another meaning. The term ‘ujamaas’ was effectively used side by side with ‘usoshalist’, a word derived from English.

The different terminologies in Swahili have ever more deficiencies: synonymy and foreign elements still predominate in Swahili terms. Such phenomena in terminology are justifiable to a certain extent according to C.S. Peirce: “Different systems of expression are often of the greatest advantage” (Peirce, 1969, c.19). The author continues that the ideal terminology will differ somewhat for different sciences (Peirce, 1969, c.19).

Methods of investigation

The approaches used here are sociological and statistical. It is in keeping with the linguistic methods (etymological, semantic, and comparative) adopted to solve the problems of forming and functioning of socio-political terminology in Swahili in the period of the building of African *Ujamaa* Socialism (end of the sixties and early seventies). These research methods provide a reasonably objective criterion for the development of terminology in African languages in the period of their becoming official languages after liberation from colonialism.

Discussion. The best proof of the different development of terminologies is the tendencies, which can be ascertained in Swahili.

These tendencies somehow predict how scientific, socio-political terminology, etc. will develop. At the same time, a certain tendency of one terminology does not necessarily coincide with tendencies in other terminologies. All Swahili terminologies had at least two tendencies in common, i.e. a tendency towards Bantuization (preference for Swahili terms) and a tendency toward internationalization (preference for English terms). We should not disregard the basic meaning of the term ‘tendency’, which implies a possibility either of a universal or of a particular order (Sommerfeldt, 1966, c.365).

From this point of view, socio-political terminology in Swahili was inclined to some particular tendencies such as extralinguism and a tendency towards the economy, which did not occur in other terminologies. Socio-political terminology in every language including Swahili was most closely related to the changes in society, in the first place, its revolutionary changes. The upsurge of the tendency of extralinguism in a more distinct way in Swahili was the result of the Zanzibar Revolution of 1964.

The term ‘socio-political terminology’ comprises the terminology of society and politics. The development of independent states in Africa depends on a democratic way of policy. Thus, pure political terms form a kernel of Swahili socio-political terminology as a whole.

However, politics was regarded to be the main extralinguistic factor in the language including terminology. Various laws, war, economical terms, etc. also belong to social and political terms.

The topicality of socio-political terminology was rapidly increasing in Tanzania in the period of the building of African Ujamaa Socialism.

The present article is an attempt in Bantu terminology research to statistically ascertain the frequency of occurrence of the most important political terms in the Tanzanian press. The aim of the present short statistical study is limited to socio-political terminology, in the newspaper style of that period. In a concrete piece of research, it is often necessary to ascertain whether the frequency of occurrence of certain phenomena differs considerably or whether they belong to the same statistical population. We partly adhere to the view of sampling according to which a sample of forms from a larger text shows almost the same features as those in a smaller text (Saurbayev, Komarov, Vafeev, 2013).

For our text, we have chosen 14 copies of an exclusively political newspaper for the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba ‘Kweupe’ (Clarity) published in 1969-1970. Seven of the newspaper are from 1969 and another seven are from 1970. We have chosen those newspapers to analyse the use of political terms and the way of term formation in the period of building UJAMAA Socialism, and there was a shortage and necessity of new words and terms to describe the reality of that time.

The given text (population) includes

- (1) Editorials,
- (2) Political articles (commentaries),
- (3) News items from various agencies.

The vocabulary of these samples is more or less constant and the terms of politics of the same meaning can be met in all the samples. There is no need to differentiate the

number of terms in each sample. Thus we counted all the terms in the text of a total N=20,000 words.

The numerals written in numbers were left out.

The total number of terms in the population (20,000) is marked by the letter n. The percentage of terms in the text is as follows:

To ascertain the relative frequencies of occurrence of the first twenty most popular political terms in the text we use the formula:

p=relative frequency,

m= absolute frequency,

n= a total of terms.

Relative frequencies in linguistic statistics are preferably given in percentage for the sake of a better survey (6). In the following chart, the frequency of terms appears in decreasing rank. We give the order of occurrence of terms, terms, frequency, and relative frequency in percentages (e.g. mapinduzi or 11.1%).

№	No terms	frequency	relative frequency in %
1	Mapinduzi	113	11.1 %
2	Rais	98	9.5 %
3	Maendeleo	92	8.9 %
4	ASP	64	6.2 %
5	Makamo wa Kwanza wa Rais	49	4.6 %
6	Maandamano	36	3.5 %
7	Ushirazi (kabilala)	28	2.7 %
8	Wakoloni	27	2.6 %
9	Umoja wa Vijana wa ASP	26	2.5 %
10	Kemiti	22	2.1 %
11	Ujamaa	19	1.8 %
12	Kura	18	1.7 %
13	Waziri mkuu	16	1.5 %
14	Uongozi	14	1.3 %
15	Ukabila	13	1.2 %
16	Semina	11	1.1 %
17	Usoshalist	9	0.8 %
18	Sultani	9	0.8 %
19	Chama cha AfroShirazi Party	9	0.8 %
20	Wabumge	8	0.7 %

Approximately 13 terms occurred twice in the text. 42 terms occurred only once in the text.

Our objective is to give a full list of terms together with their inner classification, based on the form and structure of terms. From this point of view, all terms in Swahili are divided into the following groups:

I Swahili terms of Bantu origin.

Azimio la Arusha

Arusha Declaration

Baraza la Mapinduzi

Revolutionary Committee

Beberu

Imperialist

Bepari

bourgeois

<i>Bunge</i>	<i>parliament</i>
<i>Chama cha siasa</i>	<i>political party</i>
<i>Jumhuri</i>	<i>Republic</i>
<i>Katiba</i>	<i>Constitution</i>
<i>Katibu Mkuu</i>	<i>Secretary General</i>
<i>Kura</i>	<i>poll</i>
<i>Maandamano</i>	<i>political demonstration</i>
<i>Maisha ya kitabaka</i>	<i>class-life</i>
<i>Maendeleo or maendeleo mema</i>	<i>progress</i>
<i>Makemo wa Kwanza wa Rais</i>	<i>The Vice-President</i>
<i>Mapigano</i>	<i>struggle</i>
<i>Mapinduzi</i>	<i>revolution</i>
<i>Rais</i>	<i>President</i>
<i>Serikali ya Mapinduzi</i>	<i>Revolutionary</i>
	<i>Government</i>
<i>Shamba la ushirika</i>	<i>agricultural production</i>
	<i>Co-operative</i>
<i>Shirika la habari</i>	<i>Agency</i>
<i>Siasa ya kujitegemea</i>	<i>policy of selflessness</i>
<i>Sultani</i>	<i>Sultan</i>
<i>Ubaguzi wa rangi</i>	<i>racial discrimination</i>
<i>Ubeberu</i>	<i>imperialism</i>
<i>Uchaguzi</i>	<i>elections</i>
<i>Ugombozi (ukombozi)</i>	<i>liberation</i>
<i>Ujamaa</i>	<i>socialism</i>
<i>Umoja wa mataifa</i>	<i>United Nation's</i>
<i>Uongozi</i>	<i>leadership</i>
<i>Ukabila</i>	<i>tribal discord</i>
<i>ushirazi</i>	<i>Ushirazi (phenomenon of</i>
	<i>priority of Washirazi over</i>
	<i>Africans)</i>
<i>Wiziri Mkuu</i>	<i>Prime Minister</i>

Examples: *Azimio la Arusha ndio msingi wa haki za Watanzania*
 (Kweupe, 13 – 2 – 1970 uk. 1)
 (Arusha Declaration is a real basis of Tanzanians' rights).
Tanzania imepata maendeleo makubwa.
 (Tanzania has achieved great progress).

I Descriptive Terms

Some linguists believe that the process of stabilization of the socio-political lexicon in Swahili has not still ended and this process is in motion up to now. This is a cause why descriptive terms exist in Swahili. A Russian bantuist A.V. Kutuzov includes in his dictionary the most necessary descriptive terms. However, the question of descriptive terms remains problematic (Kutuzov, 1963, c.3) in linguistics.

W. Lebedzinski refers to a very interesting fact that the German logician and grammarian G. Frege used terminological and grammarian descriptions instead of exact definitions (Lebedzinski, 1970, c.47).

D.S. Lotte was among the few Russian terminologists who profoundly studied the structure of descriptive terms in technology defining them as three elemental terms (Lotte, 1969, c.5).

As a rule, descriptive terms in Swahili consist of more than two words:

<i>Baraza Kuu la Umoja wa Mataifa</i>	<i>General Assembly of United Nations</i>
<i>Baraza la House of Common's</i>	<i>Chamber of House of Commons</i>
<i>Chama cha Upinzani cha Liberal</i>	<i>Liberal Opposition Party</i>
<i>Chama cha Upinzani cha Consavative</i>	<i>Conservative Opposition Party</i>
<i>Chama cha Christian Dimocratic</i>	<i>Christian Democratic Party</i>
<i>Chama cha African Association</i>	<i>African Association Party</i>
<i>Chama cha Umoja wa Makontinenti</i>	<i>The Party of Continents' Unity</i>
<i>Mashindano ya utumiaji wa ailaha za Nuclear</i>	<i>Armaments race in the use of Atomic weapons</i>
<i>Nchi za Umoja wa Bara la Afrika</i>	<i>The countries of the Unity of African Continent</i>
<i>Serikali ya muda ya Mapinduzi</i>	<i>Revolutionary Provisional Government</i>
<i>Umoja wa Vijana</i>	<i>Government</i>
<i>Wa Afro-Shirazi Party</i>	<i>Afro-Shirazi Party</i>
<i>Vita vikubwa vya silasha</i>	<i>Youth League</i>
<i>Nuclear</i>	<i>Great Atomic War</i>

II Foreign terms. Foreign terms are often written in different ways either assimilating them according to the phonetic laws of Swahili or the English orthography is retained. We agree with J. Soontak when he states that the term “foreign words” (respectively “foreign terms”) covers all loan terms except the so-called translation loans (Soontak, 1970, с.113). The political terminology of the Swahili language includes many Arabic words, such as *harakati* “struggle”, *jamaa* “society”, *siasa* “policy”, *kura* “vote”, *halmashauri* “council, commission”, *jeshi* “army”, *himaya* “guardianship, protectorate”, *waziri* “minister”, *baraza* “council, committee, chamber”, *thaura* «revolution», *jamhuri* «republic». Into the vocabulary of the Swahili language during the construction of Ujamaa socialism Arabic names of persons by their occupation and profession, for example, *rais* «president», *kadi* «judge», *mwalimu* «teacher», *tabibu* «doctor» were also included. The most extensive and versatile system of words and terminological combinations in terms of their semantics is made up of Arabic borrowings in the field of jurisprudence. Most often, these are so-called «pure borrowings» that do not endure morphological changes, for example, *haki* «law», *sheria* «law», *hukumu* «pronounces judgment». Many borrowings are represented by derivatives from Arabic nominal and verbal roots, for example, *u-adi-fu* (ethics, morality), *ma-suluhi-sho* “settlement of disputes and disagreements». Arabic roots are also used as part of the compound word: *mwanasheria* «lawyer» (literally «child of the law»), *tabakatawala* «ruling class» (literally «class+power») *ubadilihali* «change of status, position» (literally «change+position»), etc. Sometimes a word borrowed from the English language acts as a component of one of the components, for example, *kesi ya madai* «civil, a judicial case», comparing the English borrowing «case». We can find the same process of term-formation with the elements of English borrowings: the borrowed English word is necessarily included in the composition of a particular class, acquiring the corresponding prefix *mdipomasi* “diplomat” plural *wadiplomasi*, *afisa* “officer”, plural *maafisa* “officers”, *udektata* (dictatorship) – derived English “dictator”.

Many borrowed Arabic nouns form set phrases with Swahili verbs: *endesha harakati* «to fight» – *piga kura* «to vote», – *toa hotuba* «to make a speech”, etc.

In the Swahili language, there is a coherent system of nominal classes based on the formal-grammatical principle, which is expressed in the form of a class prefix. A borrowed word in this context from the Arabic language is necessarily included in the composition of a particular class, acquiring the appropriate prefix, for example, *mwalimu* «teacher», plural *waalimu* «teachers», *mkataba* «contract», plural *mikataba* «contracts», etc.

Some words, depending on the context, can express both negative and positive shades of expression. So the noun *akina* can have the meaning «gang, clique, gang»: *akina mafashisti* «fascist clique» or the meaning «supporter, environment, people»: *akina Lumumba* «Lumumba and his followers», *akina mama* «woman». The word *mbinu* «having the original meaning of «chain link», also has a difference in its meanings; *mbinu za kuimarisha uhusiano* «ways to strengthen relations» and *mbinu za wakoloni* «the machinations of the colonialists”, etc.

Afro-Shirazi Party

Chama cha Congress

Chama cha Kikomunist

American Congress Party

Communist Party

<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
<i>Kamiti</i>	<i>committee</i>
<i>Kampuni</i>	<i>company</i>
<i>Kesi</i>	<i>case (in court)</i>
<i>Koloni</i>	<i>colony</i>
<i>Korti ya Kijeshi</i>	<i>War Tribunal</i>
<i>Poyoniya/pioneer</i>	<i>pioneer</i>
<i>Semina</i>	<i>seminar</i>
<i>Silaha za Nuclear</i>	<i>nuclear weapons</i>
<i>Soshalist</i>	<i>socialist</i>
<i>TANU Youth League</i>	
<i>United National Independence Party</i>	<i>United National Independence Party</i>
<i>Valantia</i>	<i>volunteer</i>
Examples:	
<i>Viongozi na chama kitukufu cha.</i>	<i>Afro-Shirazi Party.</i>
<i>Leaders and the famous. Afro-Shirazi Party.</i>	<i>Watanzania wote ni Wasoshalist Party.</i>
(Kweupe Nov. 7. 1969 uk. 1)	
(All Tanzanians are socialists).	
III Contracted terms.	
<i>ASP</i>	<i>Afro-Shirazi Party</i>
<i>ASYL</i>	<i>Afro-Shirazi Youth Party</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>German Democratic Republic</i>
<i>NATO</i>	<i>NATO</i>
<i>TANU</i>	<i>Tanzanian African Nation Union</i>
<i>UNO</i>	<i>United Nations Organization</i>
Examples:	
<i>Viongozi wa ASP</i>	<i>Afro-Shirazi Party leaders</i>
<i>Katibu wa ASP</i>	<i>Secretary of Afro-Shirazi Party</i>

In general, the contraction of terms asserts a tendency towards the economy in pronunciation and writing. The best proof of that is the contraction of the term ‘*Chama cha Afro-Shirazi Party*’. The Swahili word ‘*chama*’ is left out in the first order:

- A) Afro-Shirazi Party
- B) Afro-Shirazi
- C) A.S. Afro-Shirazi
- D) A.S.P.

Results

Formation of the new terms based on certain linguistic traditions is carried out not only by semantic derivation. Another productive way to replenish the terminological vocabulary, based on the particular experience of language, is the creation of the terms of the existing root morpheme of word-formation models, typical for the Swahili language. According to the research, the new term comes into use more quickly if it is created in the productive metalinguistic model and represents a clear, definite concept. Actually, derivation of language means is widely used and cliché-formation of new phrases, words, or new meanings of the word by the literal translation of the relevant foreign language linguistic unit. Tracing, according to scientists is one of the most complex methods of assimilation of words and phrases from other languages, and at the same time, one of the ways to enrich and develop vocabulary is considered to be standard semantic, derivational and phraseological tracing paper.

Conclusion

It should be mentioned that the list of terms based on their classification does not include all the terms, which occurred in the text of 20,000 words. A great number of socio-political terms require exact definitions and distinctions from ordinary everyday words. Hence, this list might serve as sufficient proof of the distinction of basic tendencies in the development of socio-political terminology in Swahili in the late sixties and early seventies of the twentieth century. Thus, a variety of examples indicate a wide range of foreign language usage, including Arabic loanwords representing social, and political terminology that is part of the vocabulary of the Swahili language, borrowed during the construction of Ujamaa socialism in Tanzania during the early seventies and late sixties.

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АФРИКАДА УЖАМА СОЦИАЛИЗІМІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ КЕЗЕҢІНДЕ СУАХИЛИ ТІЛІНДЕГІ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-САЯСИ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯНЫҢ ДАМУЫ ТУРАЛЫ КЕЙБІР ЕСКЕРТПЕЛЕР (60-ЖЫЛДАРДЫҢ СОҢЫ 70-ЖЫЛДАРДЫҢ БАСЫ): ТЕРМИНЖАСАМНЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРЫ

Аңдатпа. Осы мақалада африкалық тілдерде, әсіресе суахили тілінде әлеуметтік-саяси терминологияның қалыптасуы мен қызметі көрсетілген. Мақалада ана тілдеріне негізделген африкалық Ужамаа социализм теориясының әлеуметтік-саяси терминологиясының даму тенденциялары туралы заманауи есеп беру міндеті қойылған. Мәселе қазіргі әлемде болып жатқан жаһандану үдерісіне және қазіргі тілдердегі терминологияның унификациялану тенденцияларына байланысты туындайды. Мақала авторы ХХ ғасырдың жетпісінші жылдарының басындағы Африканың дамушы тілдеріндегі терминжасам тенденцияларын қадағалауға тырысады.

Түйін сөздер: суахили, терминология, араб тілінен алынған сөздер, Ужамаа, Танзания, ресми тіл, экстралингвизм, Квеупе, әлеуметтік-саяси терминдер, банту.

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**НЕКОТОРЫЕ ЗАМЕЧАНИЯ О РАЗВИТИИ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПОЛИТИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ
НА СУАХИЛИ В ПЕРИОД ПОСТРОЕНИЯ СОЦИАЛИЗМА
УДЖАМАА В АФРИКЕ (КОНЕЦ 60-Х - НАЧАЛО 70-Х ГГ.):
ОСНОВНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ТЕРМИНООБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

Аннотация. В настоящей статье освещается формирование и функционирование общественно-политической терминологии в африканских языках, в частности в суахили. В статье ставится задача дать современное представление о тенденциях развития социально-политической терминологии теории социализма африканских уджамаа на основе родных языков. Проблема возникает в связи с процессом глобализации, происходящим в современном мире, и тенденциями унификации терминологии в современных языках. Автор статьи пытается проследить тенденции терминообразования в развивающихся языках Африки начала 70-х годов XX века.

Ключевые слова: суахили, терминология, арабские заимствования, уджамаа, Танзания, официальный язык, экстралингвизм, квеупе, общественно-политические термины, банту.