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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE PROCESS OF FORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL
TERMS IN THE MODERN AZERBAIJANI LITERARY
LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5706.01–Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2025

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. The contemporary epoch of globalization is distinguished by the substantial development of international relations across numerous domains of public life, which is exemplified by the intensification of linguistic relations. The processes of globalization, encompassing the realms of social, political, economic, and cultural domains, have precipitated a swift progression in technological developments, accelerated the dissemination of information, and fostered the integration of global languages. Concurrently, there have been discernible shifts in the linguistic system. The language that develops in accordance with the changing needs of society becomes the main object of influence of the results of technological, scientific and technical achievements.

The increase in modern scientific knowledge, the application of new technologies, and innovations directly affect the development of terminology in scientific fields. Consequently, each new discovery, technological innovation, or scientific field demands a distinct terminological foundation, necessitating the creation of novel terms to denote novel processes, devices, and software. These terms, in turn, disseminate on an international scale, becoming part of the terminological systems of existing languages.

The terminological system of the modern Azerbaijani literary language is distinguished by its dynamism and the intensification of the processes of assimilation of international terms. The accelerated development of diverse international relations, mass computerization, and digitalization have led to the pervasive utilization of international terminology. This intensive contact between languages gives rise to a range of influences from the source language on the recipient language. A notable manifestation of this influence is the rapid increase in the quantity of international terms in the Azerbaijani language. The ongoing internationalization of

society, driven by the scientific and technical revolution and the concomitant social, cultural, and economic evolution, underscores the imperative for a comprehensive study of international terms in the contemporary Azerbaijani literary language.

The rapid advancements in satellite technologies, mass media, the expansion of interlingual communication, the ubiquity of the Internet, and the pervasive use of English worldwide have collectively fostered an environment conducive to the enrichment of terminological systems with international terms. The terminological system of the Azerbaijani language is subject to constant updating in response to the emergence of novel concepts, notions, and processes within society. Key events in the international arena, alongside the development of information and communication technologies (ICT), artificial intelligence, cloud and quantum technologies, among others, have contributed to this dynamic process. The rapid development process in today's world gives rise to numerous novel concepts, notions, and language units that are essential for their articulation, thereby contributing to the augmentation of the terminological system with international terminological units. Notably, in the contemporary era, American English has attained a preeminent status, permeating numerous languages worldwide. The Internet age has further elevated English's role as a pivotal medium for intercultural communication. In the context of global communication, novel concepts and terms emerging in English rapidly permeate the lexical base of most world languages. These terms facilitate comprehension not only within a specific domain, but also on a global scale. The aforementioned points, in conjunction with the processes of internationalization in the world, necessitate the study of international terms in modern Azerbaijani linguistics against the backdrop of the development of interlingual communication and intercultural relations.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, N.Mammadov¹, M.Gasimov², S.Khalilova³, N.Mammadli⁴, S.Sadigova⁵, I.Gasimov⁶, T.Mammadova⁷, E.Agamirzayeva⁸, V.Abdullayeva-Nabiyeva⁹, S.Almammadova¹⁰, R.Bayramov¹¹, S.Adigozalova¹² have studied international terms from various aspects.

The evolution of English into the lingua franca of the global community, a phenomenon that has been predominant since the 21st century, has also influenced the methodology of term creation on an international scale. However, in the contemporary era, English has emerged as the predominant language for the development of international terminology. While the source language of terms

¹ Məmmədov, N.A. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində Avropa mənşəli beynəlmiləl sözlər: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 1966 – 26 s

² Qasimov, M. Ş. Azərbaycan terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Ş.Qasimov. – Bakı:Elm, – 1973. – 186 s.

³ Xəlilova, S.N. İnternasional terminlər / S.N.Xəlilova. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1991. – 192 s

⁴ Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.B.Məmmədli.– Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2017. – 488 s.

⁵ Sadıqova S.A. Azərbaycan dilinin terminologiyası / S.A. Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – 380 s.

⁶ Qasimov, İ. Z. Azərbaycan dilinin terminologiyası / İ.Z. Qasimov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2007. – 264 s.

⁷ Məmmədova, T.R. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində beynəlmiləl sözlər / T.Məmmədova. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, –2010. – 192 s.

⁸ Ağamirzəyeva, E.H. Milli dillərin termin yaradıcılığında alınmalar: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2016. – 156 s.

⁹ Abdullayeva-Nəbiyeva, V.A. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində terminoloji leksikanın inkişaf istiqamətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2017. – 161s.

¹⁰ Alməmmədova, S.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlərin unifikasiya və standartlaşdırma formaları: / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2018. – 319 s.

¹¹ Bayramov, R. Ə. Azərbaycan dilində psixologiya terminləri / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2018. – 150 s.

¹² Adigözəlova, S.V. Fransız və Azərbaycan dillərinin ictimai-siyasi terminologiyası: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2024. – 156 s.

included in the modern language is English, international terms derived from American English have not been the subject of separate study. Moreover, the transition of some colloquialisms employed in the non-standard lexicon of American English to the literary language and their utilization in various scientific disciplines has not been the subject of investigation. The present study aims to address this research gap by examining the role of international terms in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, particularly during the years of independence. The investigation will focus on the main sources of these terms, their lexical and semantic features, and the processes through which they have been assimilated into the language. The study will also explore the international eponymous terms that have emerged in the modern period, offering a comprehensive overview of the semantic evolution of the Azerbaijani language. The paucity of research in this area underscores the significance of the present study.

Object and subject of the research: The object of the dissertation is international terms used in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. The subject of the research is the structural and lexical-semantic analysis of international terms.

The aim and tasks of the research: The main goal of the research is to determine the main sources, lexical-semantic, structural features of international terms in the Azerbaijani literary language. To implement this goal, the following tasks are envisaged:

- To trace the history of the study of international terms and to theoretically substantiate the concepts related to the criteria given to international terms;
- To clarify the extralinguistic - technological, economic, political factors affecting the enrichment of the terminological system of the Azerbaijani language with international terms in the modern period;
- To investigate the sources of the acquisition of international terms used in the Azerbaijani literary language;

- To determine the reasons for the entry of English-language terms used in the international terminological system into the Azerbaijani language and the areas of development;
- To analyze the process of terminological formation of slang in international terminology;
- To analyze international terms in the modern Azerbaijani literary language from a structural, lexical-semantic perspective;
- To determine the forms of assimilation of international terms in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, to investigate the features of phonetic and graphic assimilation;
- To clarify the variability of international terms in the modern Azerbaijani language.

The methods of the research: The research work was conducted in a synchronous aspect. The dissertation used descriptive and comparative, historical-comparative methods.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:

- Currently, globalization processes, modern tele-communications and mobile technologies, and modern innovations in general are accelerating the process of introducing international terms into the modern Azerbaijani language by eliminating space and time constraints.
- In the modern globalized world, terms that have passed through American English dominate.
- A group of slangs distinguished by their stylistic nuances in the language have passed into scientific fields and function as terms.
- Two-component international terms are the majority in the modern Azerbaijani language.
- International terms are adopted phonetically and graphically when they pass into the modern Azerbaijani language.
- Variability is still observed in the graphic adoption of international terms in the modern Azerbaijani language.

The scientific novelty of the research: The dissertation investigates international terms that have entered the Azerbaijani

language in the modern period. It analyses a wider spectrum of linguistic facts and studies the history, formation and development features, as well as derivational and structural features of international terms. This is the first study to do so, and it is conducted against the background of modern language in all scientific fields. The study found that the majority of international terms entering the language in the modern period originate from American English. The research work systematically analyzed English-language international terms, showing their thematic classification and the mechanisms of assimilation of international terms. The dissertation also analyses the terminological process resulting from the semantic development of a group of slangs, and for the first time, international eponymous terms have been extensively investigated.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research: The dissertation can be used as a source in the study of theoretical issues related to the determination of the causes and conditions of the emergence of international terms in various fields of terminology, the stages of their development in the language, and the development process. From a practical point of view, the international terms studied in the study can be useful in the process of compiling bilingual, multilingual and explanatory terminological dictionaries related to various fields, as well as in writing textbooks, methodological aids and programs related to terminology and lexicology.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The main provisions of the dissertation were reflected in articles published in journals recommended by the HAC, and in reports at scientific conferences of international and republican importance. “Explanatory dictionary of international terms in the years of independence” was published on the topic. 6 articles were published within the country, 4 articles in abroad. 4 reports were made at international conferences, 1 at republican conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Terminology of Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction 5- pages, first chapter - 40 pages, second chapter - 52 pages, third chapter - 31 pages, conclusion - 2 pages, references - 16 pages. In total, the dissertation has 148 pages, 240 474 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“International terms in the terminological system of the modern Azerbaijani literary language”**, consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph, entitled **“History of the study of international terms”**, examines the study and criteria of international terms in world linguistics. The first experiments in the field of studying these language units are associated with the names of the French scholar A.Maye¹³, the

¹³ Мейе, А. Сравнительный метод в историческом языкознании / А. Мейе. – Москва: – 1954. – 98 с.

Austrian terminologist E.Wuster¹⁴, the Ukrainian linguist V.V.Akulenko¹⁵, the Russian scholar V.M.Zhirmunsky¹⁶ and others. The first study on the historical development of internationalisms belongs to the French linguist A.Maye. In many of his works, he attached particular importance to the process of borrowing in the language, and addressed the issue of the historical development of international words formed in European languages, as well as in languages belonging to other areas. He concluded that international words common in many languages belong to the etymological category, since they are borrowed from common sources¹⁷.

A comprehensive theoretical and practical study of the development of internationalisms was conducted by V.V.Akulenko in the mid XX century. He defined the concept of internationalism in linguistics, conducted a comprehensive analysis of lexical and derivative morphemes, words, as well as similar syntactic constructions, and identified the main criteria for internationalisms, the ways and stages of their formation¹⁸. The process of internationalization at the terminological level was studied in world linguistics by Y.A.Belchikov¹⁹, E.Drezen²⁰, Umit Ozen²¹, M.N.Volodina²².

¹⁴ Вюстер, Е. Международная стандартизация языка в технике / Е. Вюстер. – Москва: Стандартгиз. – 1935. – 295 с.

¹⁵ Акуленко, В.В. Вопросы интернационализации словарного состава языка / В.В. Акуленко. – Харьков: Изд-во Харьковского Университета, – 1972. – 215 с.

¹⁶ Жирмунский, В.М. Национальный язык и социальные диалекты / В.М.Жирмунский. – Ленинград: Гослитиздат. – 1936. – 299 с.

¹⁷ Мейе, А. Сравнительный метод в историческом языкознании / А. Мейе. – Москва: – 1954. – 98 с.

¹⁸ Акуленко, В.В. Вопросы интернационализации словарного состава языка / В.В. Акуленко. – Харьков: Изд-во Харьковского Университета, – 1972. – 215 с.

¹⁹ Бельчиков, Ю.А. Интернациональная терминология в русском языке / Ю.А. Бельчиков. – Москва: Наука. – 1959. – 78 с.

The study of international words in Azerbaijani linguistics began in the 40s of the XX century. International words were first extensively analyzed in the candidate's dissertation of N.Mammadov²³. The author investigated the ways of entry of international words of European origin into the Azerbaijani language, their phonetic, lexical-morphological and semantic features. If we look at the history of research on international terms in the field of terminological research in Azerbaijani linguistics, we will see that research began in the 60s of the last century. An extensive research work on the characteristic features of international terms in the Azerbaijani language belongs to M.Gasimov²⁴. The linguist comprehensively analyzed the concept of international terms and the principles of derivation of these terms. S.Khalilova studied the development and degradation of international terms used in socio-political terminology, the types and areas of internationalisms, and the interaction of national and international terms in socio-political terminology²⁵.

N.Mammadli, who studied loanwords in the Azerbaijani language, classified European-sourced terms according to their internationality, and investigated the semantic evolution of international terms in the Azerbaijani language in connection with

²⁰ Дрезен, Э.К. Интернационализация научно-технической терминологии / Э.К. Дрезен. – Москва: Стандартгиз. – 1936. – 100 с.

²¹ Özün, Ü. *Internationalismen / Ü.Özün*. – Siegen: Siegen Univ. – 2000. – 293 p.

²² Володина, М.Н. Соотношение национальных и интернациональных элементов в процессе терминологической номинации (на материале ключевых радио- и телетерминов современного немецкого языка): / дисс. по филологическим наукам / – Москва, 1984. – 217 с.

²³ Məmmədov, N.A. *Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində Avropa mənşəli beynəlmiləl sözlər: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı.* / – Bakı, 1966 – 26 s

²⁴ Qasımov, M.Ş. *Azərbaycan terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Ş.Qasımov.* – Bakı:Elm, – 1973. – 186 s.

²⁵ Xəlilova, S.N. *İnternasional terminlər / S.N.Xəlilova.* – Bakı: Maarif, – 1991. – 192 s.

various processes²⁶. S.Sadigova, on the other hand, determined the specifics of international terms and analyzed their structural and semantic features²⁷. In modern Azerbaijani linguistics, M.Hajiyeva²⁸ analyzed international terms used in the fields of law, J.Huseynzadeh²⁹ in economics, E.Atakishiyev³⁰ in linguistics, M.Mammadova³¹ in information and communication technologies, R.Bayramov³² in psychology, and J.Mammadova³³ in ecology from various aspects.

The basis of research conducted at the beginning of the XXI century is the assimilation of international terms in the recipient language, the genesis of new words of international character, and the determination of the pragmatic characteristics of international terminology.

The identification of the pragmatic aspects of international lexicon within the framework of pragmatic linguistics was the object of

²⁶ Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.B.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2017. – 488 s.

²⁷ Sadıqova S.A. Azərbaycan dilinin terminologiyası / S.A. Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2011. – 380 s.

²⁸ Hacıyeva, M.H. Azərbaycan dilində hüquq terminlərinin linqvistik təhlili: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2008. – 137 s.

²⁹ Hüseynzadə, J.A. İqtisadiyyat terminlərinin linqvistik təhlili (Azərbaycan və ingilis dili materialları əsasında) : / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2011. – 165 s

³⁰ Atakışiyev, E.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində dilçilik terminlərinin linqvistik təhlili: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2015. – 153 s.

³¹ Məmmədova, M.M. İnformasiya-kommunikasiya texnologiyaları sahəsində işlədilən terminlərin ekstralingvistik və linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2018. – 141 s.

³² Bayramov, R.Ə. Azərbaycan dilində psixologiya terminləri / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2018. – 150 s.

³³ Məmmədova, J.R. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində ekologiya terminlərinin linqvistik təhlili: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis./ – Bakı, 2022. – 170 s.

research by the Russian linguist A.E.Rytsareva³⁴. The researcher studied the pragmatic component of international words, changes in the pragmatic structure of these lexical units based on English language materials.

The internationalization of a term is only possible within the framework of two languages and related languages. With regard to the internationalization of language units, it is evident that the more genetically distant the languages are from each other, the higher the degree of internationalization will be.

International terms are defined as words that share a similar expression plan, completely or partially overlapping semantic content, and are used in at least three languages worldwide with different systems. These terms etymologically belong to both classical and modern languages, and serve to express international concepts in various fields.

In modern linguistics, along with internationalism, the term *globalism* is also used³⁵. In the conditions of globalization and international integration in the XXI century, the global spread and understanding of words and terms is called globalisms in linguistics. M.S.Kosyrova, who considers globalisms to be a type of international words, writes: *“Globalisms, as a type of international lexicon, are words that are phonetically (and/or graphically) similar in global (English) and subglobal (German, French, Spanish, Russian, etc.) languages and coincide in meaning (fully or partially).*

³⁴ Рыцарева, А.Э. Прагмалингвистический аспект интернациональной лексики (на материале английского языка) / дисс. канд. филологич. наук. / – Москва, 2002. – 197 с.

³⁵ Косырова, М.С. Консюмерная лексика в современном русском языке // – Москва: Филология: научные исследования, – 2021. №11, – с.1-8.; Митриев, И.М. Глобализмы и их влияние на современный русский язык в XXI веке / И.М. Митриев, Э.В.Эрдиниева, Т.М.Болтырова // Вестник Калмыцкого Университета, – Калмыкия: – 2021. №4 (52), – с. 96-103 <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/globalizmy-i-ih-vliyanie-na-sovremennyy-russkiy-yazyk-v-xxi-veke/viewer>

³⁶” The linguist, who shows the difference between globalisms and internationalisms, believes that international lexicon cannot spread globally, because these words are not universals, and historical and cultural limitations, as well as typological obstacles, do not allow this.

In modern times, the global, universal nature of science, technology, economics, etc. fields leads to the globalization and internationalization of the terminological fund. These words are international terms and, in our opinion, it is not appropriate to study them separately under the name of globalism.

The second paragraph of the first chapter, entitled **“Extralinguistic factors affecting the enrichment of the modern Azerbaijani language with international terms”**, examines the extralinguistic factors that accelerate the integration of international terms into the Azerbaijani language. In modern times, the process of acquiring international terms is more often influenced by extralinguistic factors. Given the inextricable linkage between language and society, it is evident that social changes, technological progress and globalization initially manifest in the language field, subsequently impacting the terminological layer. The extralinguistic factors that primarily influence the enrichment and development of the terminological lexical system are therefore globalization, technological, economic and political factors. The development of technical and technological knowledge is driving the progress of society and shaping current trends. The recent development of convergent technologies (information and communication technologies, nanotechnologies, biotechnologies and cognitive technologies) is also determining the development of the terminological base of the language. Technological factors, such as the application of new technologies, artificial intelligence, cloud-fog technologies, smart technologies, and digital transformation, are

³⁶ Косырова, М.С. Глобализмы в современном русском языке: / дисс.. канд. филол. наук / – Москва, 2018. – с.8

driving the expansion and enrichment of the terminological system of world languages, including Azerbaijani. For example, *çatbot, token, bioçip, NLP, biosensor, bitriks, neyrointerfeys*.

In the current globalized era, economic processes such as the transition to a new economic system, intensive financial market development, an economy modelled on the Western model, and deepening international economic cooperation are creating concepts that characterize various aspects of the economic sphere. Azerbaijani has seen the adoption of numerous international terms expressing concepts and notions related to this process. For example, *agayl, token, friqanizm, indent-agent, insorsinq, halving, keş, kraudinvestinq, mobil bank, multiplikator, neobank, rendit (agile, token, freeganism, indent-agent, insourcing, halving, cache, crowdinvesting, mobile bank, multiplier, neobank, yield) etc.*

Processes such as international forums, consortiums, conferences and international scientific and academic events held in various fields, as well as increased cooperation with international organizations in the field of science and technology, play an important role in the entry of international terms into the Azerbaijani language. This development is, of course, inevitable. For example, in 2024, Azerbaijan hosted the world-class international event COP-29. The arrival of official representatives from all over the world to our homeland inevitably necessitates the use of international terms.

Events with global resonance, international challenges, economic disasters, and even diseases spreading on Earth lead to the internationalization of language units. The coronavirus infection discovered in China in 2019 spread globally and led to the declaration of a pandemic in 2020. *“The changes taking place in the world under the influence of the pandemic have led to an intensive quantitative increase in new words, terms, and terminological combinations in the language. The vast majority of words created in*

2020 are terminological units related to coronavirus.³⁷” For example, *COVID-19*; *coronaphobia*; *SARS-COV2* (Severe acute respiratory syndrome – related coronavirus 2 – severe acute respiratory syndrome); international terms such as *Omicron*, *Alpha*, *Beta variants* have passed into the Azerbaijani language.

A close analysis of linguistic facts demonstrates that various processes occurring within society, extralinguistic factors, and global trends have a significant impact on the mutual integration of languages. These factors influence the expansion of the development opportunities for the terminological fund of languages and their internationalization.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called “**Classification of international terms in the Azerbaijani language by origin**”. Throughout the history of its formation, the national terminological base of the Azerbaijani language has been in contact with languages of the same and different systems, and words and terms adopted from other languages at different periods have become active units of the lexical base. International terms used in the terminological system of the Azerbaijani language differ in terms of diversity of origin and quantitative abundance. The analysis of international terms in the Azerbaijani language shows that the majority of these terms belong to classical languages from an etymological point of view. Even now, most languages of the world benefit from the lexical potential of classical languages to create lexical-terminological units: lat. *agilis* > eng. *agile* > azerb. *agayl*, lat. *digerere* > eng. > *digest* > azerb. *daycest*.

The analysis of international terms shows that in the literary language, along with classical languages, terms belonging to French, German, English, Italian, Arabic, Japanese, etc. are used. International terms of French origin used in the Azerbaijani language: *tranş*, *revyü*, *ressor*, *barraj*, *tanqaj* (*tranche*, *revue*, *ressor*,

³⁷ Hüseynova-Qəhrəmanlı, A.A. Koronavirus pandemiyası dövründə neologizmlər // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri. – 2021. № 2. – s. 58.

barrage, tangage); German origin: *şveller, tigel, rotmister, klinker, qneys, skorbut* (*schweller, tigel, rotmister, clinker, gneiss, scorbut*); Italian origin: *jiro, trombon, neytrino* (*giro, trombone, neutrino*); Arabic origin: *tamburin, musson, matras, zirkon, sirop, şifrə* (*tambourine, monsoon, mattress, zircon, coffee, password*) are used. Hybrid terms also occupy an important place in the genealogical classification of international terms. International hybrid terms are words formed on the basis of units belonging to different languages. For example, ing. < *kiberpank* (yun. + ing.), ing. < *vikimedia* (havay + lat.). Thus, the classification of international terms by origin shows that in modern times, terms from Western languages, which are more functionally developed and have a global leading economic power, prevail.

The fourth paragraph is called “**English-language international terms in modern Azerbaijani language**”. In recent times, the American variant of English has become the leading direction as the main source. The United States has been responsible for many of the achievements of civilization, and it has advanced development in the fields of technology, information, industry, and military technologies. The strategic importance of the United States in the global context has led to the adoption of American English terminology, including in the field of linguistics. For example, *multitaç, nyusmeyker, trekbol, şardinq, render, skoring*.

In recent times, under the influence of English, terms with different structures such as *test-drayv, klikbeyt, spot-prompt, krosfit, direkt-kostinq, flippi-floppi, kross-assembler, proksi-server* (*test-drive, clickbait, spot-prompt, crossfit, direct-costing, flip-flop, cross-assembler, proxy-server*) have gained wide use in modern Azerbaijani language. However, there are terms with complex structures in English that are expressed as one word in Azerbaijani. For example, eng. *plug-in* < azerb. *plaqin*; eng. *on boarding* < azerb. *onbording*; eng. *coprocessor* < azerb. *so-prosessor*; eng. *clip art* < azerb. *klipart* and etc.

The development of computer and digital technologies, coupled with the rich terminology that characterizes this field, has given rise to the emergence of computer slang in the language. Given the dynamic nature of the computer field, which is more active than other fields, new lexical units are being added to the vocabulary. The growth in new forms of social and communicative activity among people, especially among the younger generation, is driving further use of slang in the language.

A group of linguists considers slang to be typical for Western linguistics and identifies it with jargon³⁸. Jargon is a term that is often used in a social context, and can be perceived as esoteric and exclusive. Slang, on the other hand, is used and understood by a wider social group. One of the reasons for the use of slang in the language is that certain words are not adequately named in the literary language. This is particularly evident in cases where there is a frequently encountered concept or process, but no corresponding language unit to name them. For instance, many words that were previously considered slang have since been recognized as proper nouns. This tendency is especially pronounced in the computer field, where slang is used when professional terminology is insufficient. Often, such words that become terms are old slang. In such cases, the term may lose its original idiosyncratic content and transition into standard literary language. For instance, *hacker* was previously used as slang. Also, the slangs *friker*, *cracker*, *troller* have passed into the literary language. These words are recorded as terms in terminological dictionaries.

O.A.Karmyzova explains the process of slang passing into the literary language as follows: *“In this process, computer newspapers and magazines play an important role. Slang words often appear due to the fact that the words related to the professional vocabulary*

³⁸ Беликов, В.И. Социоллингвистика / В.И.Беликов. – Москва: РГГУ. – 2001. – 439 с.; Крысин, Л.П. Очерки по социоллингвистике / Л.П. Крысин. – Москва: Флинта, – 2021. – 360с.

corresponding to them are often inconvenient or completely disappear. Magazines dedicated to computer games generally use slang words more often in order to create a more entertaining, youthful atmosphere. However, the slang used in such entertainment magazines often passes into the pages of more serious periodicals, and sometimes scientific literature”³⁹.

N.Mammadli notes that computer jargons that have passed from colloquial lexicon to business discourse are widespread among active users. The author includes the *haker, ram, kuler, virus, spam, antivirus, çat* (words *hacker, ram, cooler, virus, spam, antivirus, chat*) etc. to this lexicon ⁴⁰. Linguists call these words jargon.

Many slangs have passed into the literary language. For example, *trol* (a troll) is a person who secretly insults participants in comments on social networks, degrades the reputation of certain individuals, provokes them to provocation, and incites controversy. This word originated as Internet slang, and later began to be used more widely in political and PR campaigns. The American slang dictionary explains the word troll as follows: *troll* – 1. an ugly person; 2. an Internet user who sends provocative messages designed to receive negative responses and create intrigue ⁴¹. Thus, the second meaning of troll slang has become fixed in terminology.

Blokbaster (Blockbuster) – was previously used as slang to denote a successful role for an actor. In the American slang dictionary, *blockbuster*: 1. A film or book that attracts a particularly large audience; 2. It is noted in the sense of exciting and successful

³⁹ Кармызова, О.А. Компьютерная лексика (структура и развитие): / дисс. по филологическим наукам / – Москва, 2003. – с.25

⁴⁰ Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində işgüzar və akademik kommunikasiya / N.B.Məmmədli. – Bakı, Elm və Təhsil, – 2021. – s.117.

⁴¹ Spears, R.A. NTC's dictionary of American slang and colloquial expressions/ R.A.Spears, – 2000. – p.442

⁴². In the field of media and cinema, the word blockbuster has become a term used to denote commercially profitable films.

In another slang dictionary, bootlegger slang is explained as follows: *butleger (bootlegger)* – a person who sold alcohol illegally during prohibition⁴³. The “Big Economic Encyclopedia” states: “*bootlegger – a person who trades in prohibited goods*”⁴⁴. As can be seen, bootlegger slang is used in the field of economics to denote the same meaning – a person engaged in illegal trade.

Our research indicates that slang terminology is more prevalent in the fields of ICT and computer technologies. This phenomenon is, of course, indirectly influenced by the pace of mutual development of technology and society.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled “**Structural and lexical-semantic features of international terms in the modern Azerbaijani literary language**” consists of five paragraphs. The first paragraph of the second chapter is called “**International terms in the form of word combinations**”. In certain cases, it is not possible to name concepts in the language with a single word. In such instances, terms in the form of word combinations are used. Each complex term in this form represents a sophisticated scientific concept. The complexity of the concept is reflected in the number of components required. The use of multiple components is a common practice in the expression of more complex and extensive concepts within the language. This approach enables component terms to carry maximum information and reflect the systematic nature of concepts. Our analysis of various terminological

⁴² Spears, R.A. NTC’s dictionary of American slang and colloquial expressions/ R.A.Spears, – 2000. – p.37

⁴³ Thompson, W. Dictionary of slang and unconventional English / W. Thompson, – Delhi: Goyal publisher, – 1999. – p.43

⁴⁴ Böyük iqtisadi ensiklopediya: [7 cilddə] / tərt. ed. Z.Ə.Səmədzadə, A.A.Nadirov, M.X.Meybullayev [və b.] I cild. – Bakı: Letterpress, c.1. – 2012. – s.417

dictionaries has revealed that two-component terms are more prevalent among word combinations. For example,

a) International terms with the I+I construction, that is, both components of which are expressed by nouns: *klon fişinqi, paket sinfferi, broker kontoru, rastr qrafikası, autentifikasiya tokeni* etc.

b) International terms with an S+I construction, that is, the first component of which is an adjective and the second component is a noun. For example, *dinamik kontent, responsiv dizayn, interaktiv qrafika, ekoloji bumeranq, koqnitiv terapiya* etc.

In modern times, multi-component terms in the form of word combinations are a product of the dynamic development of technologies. The more complex science, as well as technologies, are currently becoming, the more complex the corresponding linguistic means used to express the emerging new processes are becoming. Among the multi-component international terms, the most common are three-component terms:

a) International terms with the construction I+I+I, that is, all three components are expressed by nouns. For example, *kontent verifikasiya programı, kompüter qrafikası metafaylı* and etc.

b) International terms with the S+I+I construction, that is, the first component is an adjective, and the second and third components are nouns. For example, *kriptoqrafik keş funksiyası, iyerarxik fayl sistemi* and etc.

c) International terms with the I+S+I construction, that is, the first and last components of which are nouns and the second component is an adjective. For example, *androgen interrenal intoksikasiyası* and etc.

During the course of our analysis, which was based on various field terminology dictionaries, we also encountered a small number of four-component international terms. A prime example of this is the *onlayn sertifikat statusu protokolu*.

Therefore, while the emergence of new concepts gives rise to international terms in the form of word combinations in the language,

they can accurately determine the place and field of the term in terminology.

In the third paragraph of the second chapter, entitled “**International eponymous terms**”, international eponymous terms used in various fields of science, their formation models and structures are examined. Eponymous terms that have entered the Azerbaijani language in modern times: *Kafkaesk* (Kafkaesque) – a style associated with absurdity and anxiety in the works of Franz Kafka; *Troyan* (Trojan) – a virus that damages a computer. The term Trojan is associated with the expression Trojan horse in Greek mythology. *Tesla kipertrak* (Tesla cybertruck) – an electric car equipped with additional options to protect the driver. Tesla Cybertruck is named after the company named after the American inventor and engineer Nikola Tesla.

There are the following models of international eponymous terms used in modern Azerbaijani:

a) First name (surname)+ noun: *Briqs loqarifmi, Qrin funksiyası, Ebni effekti* and etc.

b) First name (surname)+ noun +noun: *Hilbert invariant integralı, Kepler teleskop sistemi* and etc.

c) Surname of two scientists+noun: *Kroneker-Kapelli teoremi, Şenberq-Çandrasekar limiti* and etc.

ç) Surname of four scientists+noun: *Lorens-Muna-Barde-Bidl sindromu, Lermitta-Monye-Vinar-Tsokanakis simptomu* and etc.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is called “**International abbreviations**”. Abbreviations are language units that contain a broader description and definition of the concept, but are short in terms of expression. The tendency to minimize time loss and condense syntactic structures is clearly manifested in the daily increase in productivity in the process of creating abbreviations in terminology, the emergence of numerous abbreviations in the language, and the intensification of abbreviation processes. International term abbreviations used in the Azerbaijani language can

be grouped into the following types: 1) initial abbreviations; 2) syllabic abbreviations; 3) mixed abbreviations; 4) Abbreviation + word; 5) graphic abbreviations. 1) International initial abbreviations – are formed from the first letters or sounds of words. There are two types of international initials in the terminology of the Azerbaijani language: a) literal initials: *DLP inf. (di-el-pi)*; *BTL mark. (Bi-ti-el)*; *MVP mark. (em-vi-pi)*; b) sound initials – are abbreviations formed from the first sounds of each abbreviated word and read as a word. For example, *RISC inf. < Reduced Instruction Set Computing*; *SEO mark. < Search Engine Optimization*. When studying the structure of international initial abbreviations, we come across abbreviations with two, three, four, five, six, seven components in the language. Some abbreviations have already become lexicalized, written in lowercase letters, that is, have become fully formed independent words. In linguistics, this is called anachronisms. “Words like radar and laser were previously abbreviations, but now they are anachronisms, because very few people know what their initials used to mean.”⁴⁵ For example, *radar, maser, laser, sonar. Sonar < Sound Navigation and Ranging* – sound navigation and ranging.

2) One of the widespread types of international syllable abbreviations is telescopic abbreviations. Telescopic abbreviations are formed by combining the first syllable of the first component of a word combination with the last syllable of the second component. For example, *voxel (inf.) < volumetric + pixel; cyborg < cybernetic + organism; transceiver < transmitter + receiver*. 3) International mixed abbreviations – during linguistic analysis, international mixed abbreviations formed from letters and numbers, unlike other types of abbreviations, are also widely used. For example, *MPEG-21 (inf.) < Motion Picture Experts Group 21 – Motion Picture Experts Group; 6G < 6 generation – 6th generation mobile network technology*. 4) Abbreviation + word – The other elements of the first component are

⁴⁵ MacFedries, P. Word spy: The word lover’s guide to modern culture / P. MacFedries. – BroadwayBooks. – 2004, – 432 p.

abbreviated, leaving only the first letter, but the second component is not abbreviated and is combined with the abbreviated first component. For example, *e-biznes* < *electronic business* – *electronic business*; *i-mode* < *Internet mode* – *mobile service*.

5) *International graphic abbreviations* – abbreviations that have a graphic form, do not have a phonetic form and are expressed in writing with various symbols. For example, *txt.* < *text* – *text file index*; *pps* < *pager per second* – the number of pages per second.

The fourth paragraph, entitled “**International derivative affixes**”, examines affixes of Greek and Latin origin used in international terms. The distinguishing feature of affixes is that they can create new nominative units for concepts related to any scientific field as ready-made structural elements. Ready-made affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes, are especially productive in the derivation process to express international concepts and notions. This paragraph consists of two paragraphs, entitled “**Prefixation in international terms**” and “**Suffixation in international terms**”. The paragraph entitled “**Prefixation in international terms**” examines the similar and different features of prefixes and prefixoids. Although prefixes and prefixoids are alien to the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language and their use in the language is limited, they are accepted as an integral part of terms used internationally. International prefixoids that have entered the Azerbaijani language as part of terms: *kiberbulinq* ← *kiber* + *bulinq*; *texnotriller* ← *texno* + *triller*; *avroskeptisizm* ← *avro* + *skeptisizm*; *neyroagent* ← *neyro* + *agent*; *metateq* ← *meta* + *teq*; Prefixes that are distinguished by their productivity in active word creation in the terminological system: *retargetinq* ← *re* + *targetinq*; *delisting* – *de* + *listing*. These morphemes are transferred to the national language through international terms and retain their meanings in the source language. However, the structure of the Azerbaijani language does not allow for the widespread use of prefixes, and therefore prefixes are limited as a component of international terms. The section “**Suffixation in**

international terms” examines the similarities and differences of suffixes and suffixoids. Although words with the suffix *-ing*, meaning “activity”, “process”, are considered morphologically and phonologically foreign to the Azerbaijani language, in recent times international terms with the suffix *-ing* have been widely used in various fields of science: *egosurfing*, *crowdsourcing*, *imprinting*, *farming*. In modern times, many international terms with the suffix *-maker* of English origin have entered the Azerbaijani language. For example, *nyusmeyker*, *peysmeyker*, *marketmeyker*. One of the suffixes that characterized by high productivity is the suffix *-ment*. It should be noted that recently terms with the suffix *-ment* are becoming more common. For example, *virement*, *rekrutment*, *infransizment*, *impicment*, *autpleysment* and etc. Thus, from the analysis of international terms, we can conclude that, although international suffixes are not productive in the Azerbaijani language, they are productive in the formation of international terms as word-forming morphemes.

The fifth paragraph of the second chapter is called **“Transtermination of international terms”**. In the modern era, the development and integration of sciences leads to the transfer of terms from one field of science to another. At this time, the conversion of the term occurs. This process involves adapting terms that already exist in the language to new scientific meanings. In linguistics, this process is known as transtermination. This process involves the transfer of a term from one field of science to another, accompanied by a modification in its partial or complete meaning. This process involves the transfer of a term from one field of science to another, resulting in the evolution of its meaning over time. For example, the term spoiler used in the field of automobile transport means “an attachment that improves the aerodynamic properties or appearance of a car”⁴⁶. 2. In the field of informatics, the term spoiler means

⁴⁶ Gözəlov, S.K Avtomobil nəqliyyatı terminləri lüğəti (rusca-azərbaycanca) / S.K.Gözəlov, R.T.Məmmədov, B.F.Namazov, – Bakı: Nurlar, – 2013. – s. 236

“information disseminated via e-mail or newsgroups about any event that is not desirable to be known in advance”⁴⁷.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called **“The process of assimilation of international terms in the modern Azerbaijani literary language”**. This chapter, which consists of three paragraphs, examines the phonetic and graphic assimilation of international terms, and graphic and orthographic variations in international terms used in modern Azerbaijani. The first paragraph, titled **“Phonetic assimilation of international terms in modern Azerbaijani language,”** examines the issues of replacing sounds that are not typical for the phonetic system with sounds that are more similar in acoustic or articulatory terms during the phonetic assimilation of international terms. The integration of international terminology into Azerbaijani is conducted in accordance with the internal requirements of the recipient language. When assimilating an international term, it is necessary to convey the phonetic composition of the recipient language and the phonetic composition of the term belonging to the source language as similar and accurate as possible. The primary objective of transcription in such cases is to convey the sound composition of the international term with the phonemes of the recipient language. For example, eng. *blockchain* /blɒk.tʃeɪn/ > azerb. *blokçeyn*. The combination “ck” in English is also given in Azerbaijani as a single phoneme [k], and the combination “ch” [tʃ] is given in Azerbaijani as a single phoneme [ç], unlike in English. In the word chain, the diphthong [eɪ] in the second component of the word has been replaced with the phoneme combination “ey” in accordance with the sound system of the Azerbaijani language.

In the context of phonetic transcription, standards are established in accordance with the requirements of transcription. Transcription is a phonetic principle and is based on the pronunciation of the word. This method is advantageous in that it

⁴⁷ Calallı, İ. İnformatika terminlərinin izahlı lüğəti / İ.Calallı. – Bakı: İnformasiya texnologiyaları, – 2017. – s.703

accurately conveys the phonetic similarity to another language while preserving the sound composition of the foreign language unit as much as possible. For instance, the term “Microsoft” was formed from combining the words “microcomputer” and “software”. In order to preserve the sound structure of the term, the vowel “i” in the initial word micro was transcribed as “ay” in accordance with the original pronunciation, and no changes were made to the remaining letters. The combination [maɪkrou] ou is transcribed and replaced with the letter “o”, which is more acceptable for the norms of the Azerbaijani language, since it facilitates the pronunciation of the term.

The second paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is called **“Graphic assimilation of international terms in the modern Azerbaijani language”**. Graphic assimilation is the process of adapting the term to the writing system of the recipient language. One of the graphic methods that accelerates the process of assimilation of international terms into the modern Azerbaijani language and makes it possible to adapt the graphic system of the source language is transliteration. Transliteration is a graphic principle based on the representation of letters of the alphabet system of another language with graphic elements of the recipient language.

In the modern Azerbaijani language, the graphic composition of some international terms remains unchanged as in the source language. For example, *eng. tripod* > *azerb. tripod*, *eng. developer* > *azerb. developer*.

During the transliteration of a group of international terms, we encounter the abbreviation of the grapheme “e” at the end of the terms. For example, *eng. onshore* > *azerb. onshore*. As can be seen, the prototype of the word in English consists of 7 graphemes. Thus, since the combination “sh” is expressed with one phoneme /ʃ/ during transliteration, the combination “sh” in Azerbaijani has been replaced with one grapheme “ş”. The grapheme “e” at the end of a word is abbreviated differently from the source language.

One of the most important issues in graphic assimilation is the simplification of double consonants in the root of a word. When double consonant terms are introduced into a new language system and are fixed in writing, they are often expressed with one phoneme. In the process of graphic assimilation, some single or double consonant words ending in a double consonant in the Azerbaijani language undergo a process where one of the consonants that does not have phonemic significance is abbreviated. For example, eng. *trackball* > azerb. *trekbol*; eng. *skimming* > azerb. *skiminq* and etc.

The widespread use of English in the globalized world in recent years creates a basis for relying on the phoneme-grapheme relationships of the language when adopting international terms. Let us analyze the main features of international terms adopted by transliteration into Azerbaijani: The grapheme “w” typical for English has no equivalent in Azerbaijani, this grapheme is replaced by the grapheme “v” or “u”. In the term *co-working* [kou.w3.:kɪ], the grapheme “c” expresses the phoneme /k/. Based on pronunciation, “c” is replaced by the grapheme “k” in Azerbaijani, and the grapheme “w” is replaced by the phoneme “v” in the national language.

The last paragraph of the third chapter is called “**Variability in international terms in modern Azerbaijani**”. When an international term is adopted in accordance with the phonetic and graphic system of the recipient language, several variants of the same lexical unit are created that are used in parallel in the language. Thus, this type of international terms varies until they are stabilized in the literary language. For example, the term online informatics was written in various ways in the texts in the early 2000s during the initial stages of its assimilation into the Azerbaijani language: *on-layn/ online/ onlayn*. The correct spelling of this term was stabilized in the spelling dictionary published in 2021 as online.

A variety of international terms possess different phoneme compositions in different variants. This is due to the use of different

methods, such as transcription and transliteration, in the assimilation of the same international terminological unit. In this instance, the international term is assimilated by both transcription and transliteration methods. This also creates variations: *supervayzer/supervizor*.

The word sphere in the words *atmosfer, litosfer, biosfer* (*atmosphere, lithosphere, biosphere*) assimilated in the language is stabilized as *sfer*, that is, by shortening the “a” at the end of the word. However, in scientific terminology, we come across some international terms with the second side being a sphere, which causes variation in the language: “*Barisfera (Barisphere)* – the heavy core of the Earth”⁴⁸. // “*Barisfer (Barisphere)* – the inner part of the Earth consisting of the core and mantle layer”⁴⁹.

In the recently published Spelling dictionary of the Azerbaijani language (2021), variability is also evident: *orisphere, technosphere*⁵⁰. Thus, in the dictionary, the second part of the words *bloqosfer, etrosfer* (*blogosphere, etrosphere*) is recorded as “*sfer*”, and the words *orisfera, texnosfera* (*orisphere, technosphere*) are recorded as “*sfera*”. In our opinion, these terms should be stabilized as *orisfera, texnosfera* in accordance with the phonetic norm of the Azerbaijani language.

Recently, the international outlet term that has been actively used in the language is *outlet* also used in various variants as *outlet/outlet*. In the Spelling Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language (2021), the spelling of the word is stabilized as *outlet*. However, words with the *out-* prefix are transcribed into Azerbaijani as *aut*. For example, *outsorsinq, autsayder, autfild* (*outsourcing, outsider,*

⁴⁸ Neftqazıxırma terminlərinin izahlı lüğəti (rusca-İngiliscə-azərbaycanca) / tərt. ed. A.M.Quliyev, R.M.Əfəndiyev, M.A.Hacıyev – Bakı: Ərgünəş, – 2017. – s.39

⁴⁹ Geologiya terminlərinin izahlı lüğəti / tərt. ed. A.A.Əlizadə. – Bakı: Nafta-press, – 2006. – 50 s.

⁵⁰ Azərbaycan dilinin orfoqrafiya lüğəti/ tərt. ed. İ.O.Məmmədli, N.Seyidəliyev, T.Baxşıyeva [və b.] – Bakı: Elm, – 2021. – s. 483; s. 617.

outfield) etc. For this reason, the equivalent of the term should be given as “*outlet*” (*outlet*).

It takes a certain amount of time for the full phonetic and graphic assimilation of foreign language units in the national language system. International terms are fully stabilized in the literary language after being assimilated at all levels of the language. “*After graphic assimilation (rational term selection from existing variants, unification, graphic arrangement, arrangement of the external shell) is completed, orthographic variation also disappears, and the national form of the borrowed term is stabilized.*”⁵¹”

Although many international terms that have entered the language have been unified over time in accordance with the norms and rules of the Azerbaijani language, variability still exists in the spelling of these terms. Variability is also observed in the spellings of the words *poverbank* and *pauerlifting* given in the spelling dictionary. Thus, both terms have passed through the English language and the first component of both terms is from the word power (powerbank and powerlifting). In English, the pronunciation of both terms is expressed with the phoneme “u” [paʊə bæŋk] and [paʊə.lɪftɪŋ] However, in the Azerbaijani language, one of these two terms is spelled with the grapheme “v” as *poverbank*, and the other is spelled with the grapheme “u” as *pauerlifting*.

Thus, when variability arises, the main necessary condition for the phonetic assimilation of the term is first the stabilization of the spelling and pronunciation of the word.

In the “**Conclusion**” part of the dissertation, the following scientific and theoretical provisions are summarized:

1. The integration of science, technology and various fields on an international scale is ensured by international terms forming a special layer of the terminological system. In modern times, there are

⁵¹ Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.B.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2017. – s.251

no longer any spatial or temporal limitations for the direct transition of international terms into world languages. In the current globalized world, the Internet and other telecommunication networks have significantly accelerated the direct transition of international terms into world languages, overcoming the geographical limitations of previous periods.

2. The terminological system of the Azerbaijani language, for example, is being enriched with new international terminological units in line with societal development and globalization, as well as technological advances and extralinguistic factors. It has been determined that international terms are more likely to be the result of the effects of globalization and technological, economic factors.

3. Analysis of the origin of international terms in the Azerbaijani language once again shows that Latin and Greek languages play a basic role in the creation of international terms in modern times. Alongside these languages, a significant number of international terms belonging to English, French, German, Dutch, and Arabic languages are also used in modern Azerbaijani. When analyzing international terms by origin, it is evident that the number of hybrid terms is increasing in modern times.

4. The emergence of advanced technologies in the XXI century, primarily in English-speaking countries, and the leadership of the United States in high-tech innovations, has increased its international influence. Consequently, in contrast to earlier periods, the primary source of international terminology entering the Azerbaijani language in modern times is American English.

5. Analyses indicate that slangs satisfy professional needs in the language and have the potential to become a unit of the lexical system of the literary language. In particular, the transition of a group of slangs to the literary language, their performance in the term function, and their reflection in terminological dictionaries have increased as a result of the development of ICT and computer technologies.

6. The study determined that two-component international terms in the form of word combinations are used more often, and four-component ones are used less often.

7. International eponyms used in modern Azerbaijani language are mostly two-component: personal name (surname) + noun model terms.

8. The abundance of information, the emergence of new technologies and equipment, and the laconic expression of complex basic concepts have increased the need for international abbreviation terms in the language. Initial, telescopic and mixed abbreviations predominate among international terms in the modern Azerbaijani language. Some abbreviations are used so frequently that they have become lexicalized and anachronistic.

9. Derivational analysis of international terms in the Azerbaijani language reveals that prefixes, prefixoids, suffixes and suffixoids play a crucial role in ensuring internationality in the formation of these terms.

10. International terms that have entered the modern Azerbaijani language are assimilated according to the phonetic regularities of the Azerbaijani language. The principle of transcription is applied to convey maximum phonetic similarity in the sound form of international terms.

11. The graphic assimilation of international terms is based on the graphic system of the Azerbaijani language. The characteristic letters of the source language are transliterated by adapting them to the alphabetic system of the Azerbaijani language.

12. The study indicates that the spelling of some recently adopted international terms has not yet fully stabilized. The variability observed in international terms indicates a need for unification of terms.

The main content of the dissertation is presented by the author in the following publications:

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The defense will be held on 11 March in 2025 at 11:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

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Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 07 February 2025.

Signed for print: 30.01.2025

Paper format: 60x84 16¹

Volume: 45 798

Number of hard copies: 100