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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LINGUOCULTURAL ASPECT OF THE CONCEPT OF
“NOBILITY” IN ENGLISH**

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic Languages

Field of science: Philology

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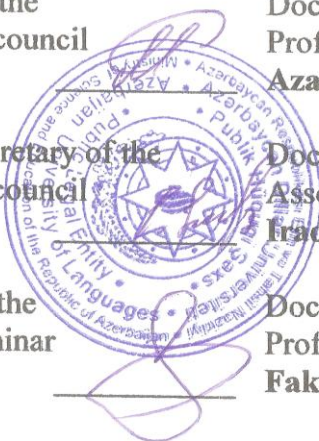
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of development.

Following Azerbaijan's independence, the country's policy of European integration and the establishment of useful partnerships with Western countries have set new goals and tasks for Azerbaijani science, including our national linguistics. In order to create a new generation of research, Azerbaijani linguistics had to focus on research directions corresponding to the place and position of the country in the changing world realities and foreign policy priorities, as well as apply high research standards in world science. Undoubtedly, Azerbaijani linguistics has been directed to contribute to the overall development of the country, as a result of successful strategic planning. In turn, this opened possibilities for scientific research on topical issues predominating modern world scientific thinking, created the opportunity and conditions for systematic and comprehensive research on these topical topics within the framework of new standards and, most importantly, in a way that meets the interests of Azerbaijani science. From this point of view, our research is of particular importance within the framework of the topic related to the study of the mechanisms of verbalisation of the concept of "Nobility", which is absolutely new for Azerbaijani linguistics. This topic focuses on solving a problem that fully meets the above-mentioned high requirements and standards and, most importantly, is of particular interest from the point of view of Azerbaijan's integration into Europe, as well as "keeping up" with the world science. In Azerbaijan's long Soviet past, approaching the nobility from the perspective of inter-class antagonism, that is, in other words, hostility, made it impossible to apply the standard of objective analysis to the verbalisation of concepts related to this class. It is no coincidence that throughout the entire multi decade history of our linguistics, especially during the Soviet period, this topic was unequivocally ignored and not only systematically and in a broad dissertation format, but also objectively not investigated on a fragmentary level. Addressing the topic of the concept of "Nobility" by Azerbaijani linguistics is also important in terms of defining new

research spectrums and new research “horizons” of our linguistics. Namely, the topic of the dissertation is important not only from the point of view of the study of the conceptual sphere of the language, but also from the point of view of giving a new direction to the researches in the field of social dialectology. As it is known from our research, there is a contrast between the concepts of *U English* and *non-U English* in the British English, which in turn provides quite interesting and important materials for the systematic and detailed study of the concept of "Nobility", as well as it also plays the role of additional source of material for the study of social dialect differences in English.

Studying the verbalization mechanisms of the concept of "Nobility" is also of particular relevance in terms of understanding the hidden aspects of the mentality of English speakers, and in terms of overcoming the "barrier" of lacunae that appear at the level of cross-cultural relations. Since the working materials for our research are provided by the English language, the results obtained in the course of this research are of great importance both from the point of view of a full-fledged study of the linguocultural environment of this language and from the point of view of compiling a sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic portrait of the linguistic personality of the speakers of this language. Thus, while semantic universals facilitate linguistic and intercultural dialogue, semantic unicums, including lexical or phraseological “patterned” semantic lacunas, which are one of the most interesting formats of their manifestation, lead to a decrease in the coefficient of adequacy of communication. From this point of view, we can confidently say that the research is undeniably relevant in terms of helping to decipher semantic lacunae and in terms of adequately deciphering the national language identity. Suffice it to note that the stiff upper lips gestalt, being a concept of a directly psycholinguistic nature, seriously affects the speech behaviour of speakers of British English. Ultimately, this leads to a "sociolinguistic portrait" and the formation of communication habits.

We would like to emphasize that the study of the concept of "Nobility" with reference to the English language materials, as well as the determination of the differences in the national literary

language variants of the same language manifested in different geographies, is also important. Thus, the level of realisation of the concept of "Nobility" and the mechanisms of verbalisation, conceptual apparatus testify to the presence of fundamental linguocultural differences between the British variant of the English language and the American variant of the English language. Their analysis in a comparative aspect is interesting not only from the point of view of determining the linguocultural specificity resolved within a single concept, but in general is highly relevant in terms of helping to define the "main line" of linguocultural characteristics of the British and American variants of English.

As already mentioned, the insufficient study of the concept of "Nobility" in Azerbaijani linguistics, namely the absence of even small-scale studies devoted to this topic in local Germanic studies, once again clearly demonstrates the relevance of our address to this topic.

As for the level of development of the research, the concept of "Nobility" has not been studied in any format in Azerbaijani linguistics, i.e. the concept of "Nobility" has not been studied not only in the format of dissertation research, but also in the format of articles or report theses. One of the objective reasons for this is the fact that Azerbaijan has been part of a political system glorifying Bolshevik ideology and aiming to build communism for many decades. Thus, during the Soviet "establishment" years, when nobles were persecuted, stripped of their wealth, and exiled to the deserts of Siberia and Kazakhstan, it would certainly have been impossible to study the concept of class enemies such as the nobility. For this reason, attention to research on the concept of "Nobility" could arise only after the post-Soviet stage. We can observe this trend in Russian linguistics. G.T.Bezkorovaya, Y.O.Kvartovkina, V.L.Sergiyenko, M.A.Angelova, V.A.Reznik, as well as Y.V.Vokhrisheva's names can be mentioned in particular among the researchers who aimed to study one or other aspects of the concept of "Nobility" in post-Soviet Russian linguistics¹. Also at the peripheral level, i.e. in the context of

¹ Безкоровайная, Г.Т. Семантическое поле gentleness / nobleness в английском языке и его актуализация в художественном тексте: /дисс. канд.филол. наук/

a systematic study of another topic, among the studies that fragmentarily analyse and interpret the moments related to the concept of "Nobility", we can show the dissertation studies of T.V.Zaika, A.A.Sharapkova, articles by Y.A.Kovanova, D.B.Shchekina². Among the linguists who have paid attention to the study of this topic in the post-Soviet space, the name of the Kazakh researcher G.A.Kuzembaeva can be particularly noted.³

Among the Western researchers who directly or indirectly investigated the semantic field of the concept of "Nobility", it is undoubtedly important to mention the researches of the famous

Самара, 2014. – 220 с.; Квартовкина, Ю.О. Речь английских и русских аристократов в произведениях художественной литературы XIX века: /дисс.канд. фил. наук/ – Волгоград, 2004. – 180 с.; Сергиенко, В.Л. Концепты «PRIDE» и «NOBILITY» (на материале английской художественной прозы конца XIX – начала XX в.: [Электронный ресурс] /URL: – <https://evnuir.vnu.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/8621/1/33.pdf>; Ангелова, М. М. Актуализация концепта "монархия" в современном английском языке // Балтийский гуманитарный журнал, – 2018. Т7, №2 (23), – с.28-30; Ангелова, М.М. Лингвокультурологическое поле концепта "монархия" в современном английском языке: / дисс. канд. филол. наук / –Москва, 2005 – 236 с.; Резник, В.А. Содержание, объём и структура лингвокультурного типажа "британский лорд" в синхронии и диахронии: [Электронный ресурс] – 2016 / URL: <https://www.dissercat.com/content/soderzhanie-obem-i-struktura-lingvokulturnogo-tipazha-britanskii-lord-v-sinkhronii-i-diakhro>; Вохрышева, Е.В. Лингвокультурный типаж «британский лорд» в синхронии и диахронии: содержание, объем и структура. Монография / Е.В.Вохрышева, В.А.Резник. – Москва: Интернаука, – 2017. – 130 с.

² Заика, Т. В.Фразеологические средства репрезентации концепта "совесть" в современном английском языке: [Электронный ресурс] // – <https://www.dissercat.com/content/frazeologicheskie-sredstva-reprezentatsii-kontsepta-sovest-v-sovremennom-angliiskom-yazyke>; Шарапова, А.А. Эволюция мифа о короле Артуре и особенности его языковой репрезентации в англоязычном культурно-историческом пространстве (XV-XXI вв.): / дисс. канд. филол.наук/ – Москва: МГУ, 2015. – 387 с.; Кованова, Е.А., Щекина, Д.Б. Стереотипы об аристократах и их языковая актуализация в британском публицистическом дискурсе // – Тамбов: Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики, – 2019. Том 12, Выпуск 7, – с.196 - 203.

³ Кузембаева, Г.А. Становление и средства актуализации концепта "NOBILITY" в британской лингвокультуре: [Электронный ресурс] / <https://www.dissercat.com/content/stanovlenie-i-sredstva-aktualizatsii-kontsepta-nobility-v-britanskoi-lingvokulture>

sociolinguists A.Ross and N.Mitford, D.Vandebosch, St.Paul, A.Jacot de Boinod, and others⁴ may be mentioned. However, it should be noted that although in Azerbaijani linguistics there are no systematic studies directly or indirectly related to the concept of “Nobility”, there is a general study of the concept⁵ in our linguistics and very important studies⁶ on cognitive linguistics in general have been carried out, which undoubtedly determined the transition of the study of the concept in our national linguistics to a new qualitative stage. Also, in recent years, studies have been conducted to explore the

⁴ Ross, A.S.C. Linguistic class-indicators in present-day English: [Electronic resource] / Neuphilologische Mitteilungen (Helsinki), – 1954. vol. 55(1), – p.20-56. URL: <https://ru.scribd.com/doc/39396431/Ross-Alan-1954-Linguistic-Class-Indicators-in-Present-Day-English>; Ross, A. U and non-U: An Essay in Sociological Linguistics: [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://docplayer.net/126611150-U-and-non-u-alan-s-c-ross.html>; Mitford, N. English Aristocracy: [Electronic resource] / Noblesse Oblige: An Enquiry into the Identifiable Characteristics of the English Aristocracy, 1986. URL: <https://web.archive.org/web/20130721084022/http://www.nancymitford.com/noblesse-oblige-1956>; Vandebosch, D. The aristocrat as 'average man' in Ortega's Revolt of the Masses': [Electronic resource] / URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272018226_The_aristocrat_as_average_man_the_uses_of_aristocracy_in_Ortega's_The_Revolt_of_the_Masses; Poole, S. How to talk posh: a rarely marvellous glossary: [Electronic resource] / The Guardian, 22 Sep 2014, URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2014/sep/22/how-talk-posh-glossary-non-u>; Jacot de Boinod, A. The ultimate guide to Cockney rhyming slang: [Electronic resource] // The Guardian, – 2014, Jun. 9. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2014/jun/09/guide-to-cockney-rhyming-slang>

⁵ Əhmədova, Ü.A. Konsept və ona mövcud yanaşmalar // – Bakı: Elmi xəbərlər, – 2015. №5, – s. 138-144; Əliyeva, Z. Dilçilikdə konsept nəzəriyyəsi // “Ağmusa Axundov və Azərbaycan filologiyası” beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: AMEA, – 24 aprel, – 2017. – s.151-156; Şükürlü, S. “Konsept” məfhumu və müxtəlif yanaşmalar. // – Bakı: İpək yolu, – 2019. №4, – s.126-131.

⁶ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Koqnitiv dilçiliyin əsasları / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Şərq – Qərb, – 2005. – 220 s. Piriye, E. Koqnitiv dilçilik üzrə praktikum. Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2012. – 108 s.; Veysəlli F.Y.Koqnitiv dilçilik: əsas anlayışları və perspektivləri: [Elektron resurs] // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, “Dil və ədəbiyyat”, – 2015. № 2, <https://adu.edu.az/az/adu-haqqinda/elmi-eserler/212.html>

linguocultural features of individual concepts in Azerbaijani linguistics.⁷

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the concept of "Nobility" in English. The subject of the research is the study of factors determining the internal semantic-structural hierarchy of the given concept, determination of factors ensuring the conservativeness and at the same time dynamism of the given concept, etc. similar issues.

The aims and tasks of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the mechanisms of realisation of the concept of "Nobility" in the conceptsphere of the English language. The duties arising from this purpose are the following:

- To determine the differences in the realisation of the concept of "Nobility" taking into account the linguocultural environment of the USA and the UK; to determine the socio-historical factors that led to the diversity of stereotypes related to the concept of "noble" under the influence of those different environments;

- To determine the antagonism of "Nobility" conservatism in the modern globalised world, to reveal the degree of influence of modern liberalisation trends on the linguocultural specificity of the concept of "Nobility";

- To follow the updating format of the concept of "Nobility" in modern English, to analyze the internal semantic structure of the emerging micro-concept "Megxit";

- To determine the socio-hierarchical conditionality of the concept of "Nobility" and on this basis to reveal the influence of the structure of the constitutional monarchy on the conceptsphere of the British variant of English in the linguocultural environment of Great Britain;

- To determine the socio- and linguocultural conditioning of the honorifics that are considered from the active inventory base that

⁷ Əhmədova, Ü.A. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə "Qadın" konseptinin linqvokulturoloji xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2018, – 28 s.; Quliyeva, N.H. "Multikulturalizm" konseptinin sözlü və sözsüz ifadə xüsusiyyətləri (ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin materialları əsasında): / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2018. – 28 s.

participated in the realization of the "Nobility" concept;

- To investigate the linguocultural and linguo-pragmatic justification of the semantic “behavior” of the lexical units included in the concept of "Nobility" in the English language in the vocative position;

- To examine the stereotypes of “noble speech” and “upper class” speech habits in the context of the lexical and phraseological inventory of the concept of "Nobility";

- To determine the effect of the semantic core of the concept of “Nobility” on the “social gradation” of common words in the English language;

- To make a general assessment of the cognitive model of the concept of "Nobility" in modern English and to determine the semantic conditionality of its branching into such micro-concepts as "Nobility – Aristocracy – Elite", "Nobility – Monarchy", "Nobility etiquette, ritual and privileges", "Nobility and power", "Nobility and aristocratism/superiority";

- To determine the level of conditioning of the realization of the concept of "Nobility" by the "cognitive window" of the people and, on this basis, follow the dynamics of the realization spectrum of the concept of "Nobility" with reference to the lexical-statistical analysis of the language of folklore texts of the English language, as well as the language of the works of English classics;

- To determine the specifics of the internal structure of the concept in the example of specific micro-concepts included in the "Nobility" macro-concept ("Nobility-Property", "Monarchy");

- To determine the internal semantic structuring principles of the frame-scenario in general, considering a specific frame-scenario within the framework of the "Nobility" concept;

- To analyze the non-verbal and transverbal units included in the concept of "Nobility", etc.

Research methods. Descriptive and comparative methods were preferred in the studies conducted within the framework of the dissertation. Also, the method of contextual analysis and the method of phraseosemantic analysis were used.

The main provisions for defence:

– No matter how old and conservative the concept of "Nobility" is, modern liberalization trends, the new value system revealed by multicultural values have led to significant changes in the meaning of this concept, as well as in the semantic spectrum of the conceptual sphere related to this concept;

– There are different interpretations of the concept of "Nobility" and the concept that includes the semantic field created in connection with this concept, which is connected, first of all, with different linguocultural conditionality;

– The semantic field covered by the concept of "Nobility" differs significantly in the linguocultural environments of British and American English;

– The concept of "Nobility" can facilitate the emergence of new micro-concepts (for example, "Megxit") based on a known legal basis (for example, "Brexit") by taking advantage of modern social and political processes;

– The honorifics included in the concept of "Nobility" acts as an indicator of the social status of this or that person, as well as one of the regulatory mechanisms of changes in social status;

– Some lexical and phraseological units included in the concept of "Nobility" as well as word combinations with corresponding semantics can be actively used as vocatives;

– Non-verbal and transverbal units also play an important role in the realization of the concept of "Nobility".

Scientific novelty of the research. The main aspect determining the scientific innovation of the study is related to the fact that the concept of "Nobility" has not been studied in Azerbaijani linguistics not only on the material of English language, but also on the material of lexical-phraseological inventory of any language. This study is the first systematic and large-scale scientific work aimed at analysing the mechanisms of implementation of the concept of "Nobility" in Azerbaijani linguistics. One of the main aspects that determine the scientific novelty of the dissertation is the operational research of new concepts that have emerged and are emerging in connection with the processes taking place in modern British society

at the moment, that is, in the second decade of the twenty-first century.

Overall, we can confidently say that we have produced one of the first studies in the field of Germanic studies devoted to the study of the mechanisms of realisation of the concept of Megxit. Also, among the important aspects determining the novelty of the research work, it should be noted that for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, a systematic analysis of the contrast between the use of *U and non-U English* was presented, which reveals the sociolinguistic realisation of social stratification in British society. For the first time among the aspects determining the scientific innovation of the dissertation work, it can be especially noted that the spectrum of realisation of separate microconcepts of the concept of "Nobility" has been carried out with reference to the materials presented in the language of the works of English classics. Such analyses are not found in the studies of post-Soviet and Western Germanists, who seek to analyse this or that aspect of the concept of "Nobility".

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical importance of the research is primarily due to its scientific innovation, which was highlighted earlier. The fact that this dissertation is the first research in which a systematic analysis of the concept of "Nobility" in Azerbaijani linguistics is carried out, constitutes its most important theoretical significance. Another important aspect that determines the theoretical significance of the research is related to conducting a systematic analysis of *U and non-U English usage* for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics. Namely, the analysis of the difference conditioned by this social hierarchy makes it possible to use the scientific results obtained during the research in the teaching of "Sociolinguistics" and "Linguoculturology". It also provides a preliminary theoretical basis for the study of the theoretical aspects of this comparison in the future studies.

Among the important aspects determining the theoretical significance of the study, both for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics and in general as one of the first in Germanic studies in the global sense, we can mention the study of the mechanisms of realisation of the concept "Megxit". Among the aspects that

determine the scientific innovation of the dissertation, it is also possible to mention, for the first time, the study of the concept of "Nobility" based on the material provided by the language of the works of English classics. During this time, the collected materials and obtained scientific results can be involved in teaching basic and elective disciplines such as "History of English Language", "English Language Stylistics", "Linguocultural Studies", "Sociolinguistics", which also determines the practical significance of the dissertation. At the same time, one of the aspects that determine the practical significance of the dissertation is related to the use of the obtained results in the next generation of research - master's theses and doctoral dissertation research.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the research are reflected in the author's articles published in Azerbaijan and abroad (1) and published in the journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission. In addition, many results obtained during the research were presented at 10 international and national scientific conferences held in Azerbaijan, Russia and the Czech Republic. As for the application of the dissertation, the scientific results and generalizations obtained during the research can be applied in the areas of justification of the practical significance of the research.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation was performed at the Department of Theoretical Linguistics and Turkic Languages of Baku Eurasian University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign, indicating the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately. The structure of the research paper consists of Introduction, 3 chapters, Conclusion and list of used literature. The Introduction part of the dissertation covers 9 pages, 16099 characters, Chapter I covers 40 pages, 78978 characters, Chapter II covers 40 pages, 79967 characters, Chapter III covers 48 pages, 94145 characters, the Conclusion covers 4 pages, 7639 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 276828 characters, excluding the list of references used.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

Firstly, the **Introductory** part of the thesis substantiates the relevance of the topic, determines the degree of development of the research topic, provides information about the history of the research in general. The introductory part also contains information about the object and subject of the study, discloses the methods, purpose and duties, declares the scientific provisions put forward for defence.

In Chapter I of the dissertation, which is entitled **“Factors shaping the linguocultural conditioning of the concept “Nobility” in British and American variants of English”**, firstly, the *“Main reasons for the different semantic structuring of the concept ‘Nobility’ in British and American variants of English”* are studied. It turns out that the verbalization of the concept of "Nobility" in the British and US versions of the English language shows significant asymmetry, and if in the first case the connotation of inheritance is brought to the fore, in the second case the factor of material advancement and social success plays a decisive role. While comparing these two versions of the English language, R.D. Lewis also drew attention to the differences in the interpretation of the concepts of "Nobility" and "Aristocracy", and emphasized that, based on his empirical research, in the mentality exhibited in the British version, the titles of nobility can be equated with the social status referring to material well-being in the American mentality due to their level of prestige⁸. In the national ideological doctrine of the United States, pragmatism comes to the fore and, under conditions of equal opportunities, everyone is given the opportunity to take an appropriate position in the social hierarchy according to their knowledge and skills, which completes the image of the average American⁹. In contrast, for British aristocrats to enter this class, it is

⁸ Lewis, R.D. When Cultures Collide: LEADING ACROSS CULTURES, Nicholas Brealey International Publishing: [Electronic resource] / – Boston – London, – 2006. – p.131 URL: <http://www.utntyh.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/When-Cultures-Collide.pdf>

⁹ Mauk, D. American civilization: an introduction. 5th ed. / D.Mauk, J.Oakland. London – New York, – 2009. – 393 p.

enough to be born into a family with a noble title or a certificate of nobility without a title (gentry). The presence of the rent factor in the institution of the British nobility excludes the necessity for barons, earls, viscounts of this country to go to work and "chase profit", which automatically excludes the factor of pragmatism, the factor of occupationism from the concept of "Nobility" in the British version of the English language (unlike the American version).

The next paragraph examines *"The differences in the interpretation of the micro-concept "Blue Blood" in the linguistic environment of the English language in Great Britain and the United States"*. It is established that the expression *blue blood* was adopted from Spanish as a copy of the phraseology *sangre azul* "blue blood". Etymological dictionaries point out that this expression, which has been used in the source language itself (Spanish) since 1809, refers to the expression that the Castilian nobles proudly called themselves when praising their monogeneity¹⁰. Sources point out that this phrase was used in English only since 1827. Since 1877, the term "blue blood" has been found in the dictionaries as *"representative of an ancient and aristocratic family"*. As the first meaning spectrum of the expression *blue blood* in the British linguocultural environment, it is directly determined by the monarchical structure and belonging to the nobility. In contrast to this, in the US linguocultural environment, the expression blue blood can be used to refer to a representative of a generation, a family with a very high financial status, as well as to the generation of a person holding a certain prestigious position and status, as well as to the families of representatives of the intellectual and creative elite. For example, it is known that in the USA the factor of pragmatism characteristic of the linguocultural environment comes to the fore, and the term *"blue blood"* is coined for the representatives of the *"old money"* generation.

Then, *"The influence of trends in the modern globalized world on the linguistic-cultural specificity of the concept of "Nobility"* is determined. As rightly noted by A.A.Polyakova, *"the institution of monarchy is the "visiting card" of Great Britain*, it is not by chance that in people's subconsciousness the term *"royal"* is evaluated as a

¹⁰ Blue blood: [Electronic resource] / <https://www.etymonline.com/word/blue-blood>

kind of "quality mark", "quality indicator". This positive connotation of the term "royal" is manifested even when it is used in relation to events, situations, and objects that do not directly belong to the British Royal Family and are not directly related to any member of that family¹¹. However, it cannot be denied that, as T.A. Ivushkina emphasized, the processes taking place in this globalized world where the ICT revolution is taking place are revealing serious tests for the British aristocracy. Thus, the templates of mass culture clash with traditional noble values¹², which in turn makes certain changes in the British aristocracy itself and in society's attitude towards it inevitable. In this context, the disappearance of stereotypes, the "softening" of behavioral templates can be characterized as the impact of general (global) trends, which ultimately does not pass without a trace in the internal structure of the concept.

In the next paragraph, in addition to information about recent changes in the semantic field of the concept "Noble", it is emphasised that this concept was not conservative in nature, as was assumed, but was able to reflect the social, economic and political changes taking place in society. "*Linguocultural and sociolinguistic realities forming the microconcept of Megxit*" is reported. Examining the features of semantic diversification of this micro-concept suggests that the "Megxit" micro-concept is structured based on the realities of the British linguocultural environment. The name of the micro-concept "Megxit" – a neologism-blending *Brexit*¹³, which

¹¹ Полякова, А.А. Роль монархии во внутренней и внешней политике Великобритании в конце XX - начале XXI века: / дисс. канд. истор. наук / – Москва, 2015. – 281 с.

¹² Ивушкина, Т.А. Аристократическая культура Великобритании в эпоху глобализации // – Москва: Вестник МГИМО-Университета, – 2012. № 4. – с.225-231.

¹³ Setter, J. Will Brexit spell the end of English as an official EU language?: [Electronic resource] // The Guardian, – 2019, Dec. 27. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/dec/27/brexit-end-english-official-eu-language-uk-brussels>; Сергиенко, П.И. Репрезентативные особенности концептуализированной области Brexit (на материале политических неологизмов) // – Москва: Вестник МГУ. Серия 19, – 2017. №1, – с.168-177; Марусенко, М.А. Brexit и эволюция европейской системы языков

emerged as a generic name for the activities related to the UK's exit from the European Union, is formed on the basis of its analogue and with the same blending component (-exit). A certain level of frame-scenario parallelism is observed in both concepts. It is known that after the decision and announcement of the *Megxit* process, i.e. the exclusion of the Duke and Duchess of Sussex from the working "senior members" of the royal family, agreements regarding the separation of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle from "Beckingham Palace", as well as possible possibilities and predictions, two scenarios stand out: *soft Megxit* and *hard Megxit*.

*Hard or soft Megxit? What's on the table.... Will it be a hard Megxit or a soft Megxit?*¹⁴; *Whether or not the ex-Sussexes' new independence will require a hard or soft Megxit has yet to be determined...*¹⁵. Since the Megxit process was quite painful for the British society, it was completely expected that there would be semantic diversifications related to drama and tragedy in the Megxit semantic field (*Megxit drama, exit drama, Royal Megxit drama, Megxit drama, royal drama*). Likewise, in the realization of the Megxit concept, it is possible to express a negative tone through the implicit ironic connotation of the terms "saga" and "farce": *Here's how the entire 'Megxit' saga unfolded.*¹⁶; *The British Royal Farce... For some years Britain has been struggling with the still unresolved issue of Brexit.*¹⁷

// – Москва: Вестник Московского университета. – Серия 22. Теория перевода, –2017. №1, – с. 118-134.

¹⁴ Low, V., Blakely, R. Hard or soft Megxit? What's on the table: [Electronic resource] / – January 13, – 2020. URL: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/hard-or-soft-megxit-whats-on-the-table-ckw079zwc>

¹⁵ Hampton, R. The Most Bananas Quotes From Alleged Royal Insiders About Megxit: [Electronic resource] // Slate Magazine, – 2020, Jan. 14. URL: <https://slate.com/human-interest/2020/01/the-wildest-quotes-from-alleged-royal-insiders-about-meghan-markle-and-prince-harry.html>

¹⁶ Cranley, E. Harry and Meghan will step back from royal duties in Spring 2020: [Electronic resource] // The Insider, – 2020, Jan 19. URL: <https://www.insider.com/timeline-harry-meghan-stepping-back-from-royal-duties-2020-1>

¹⁷ Curtis, M. The British Royal Farce: [Electronic resource] //New English Review, – 2020, January 8. URL: <https://www.newenglishreview.org/the-british-royal-farce/?print=print>

In the last paragraph of Chapter I, information is provided about ***"The internal semantic diversification of the concept of "Nobility"***. The fact that the concept of "Nobility" does not have a homogeneous semantic field makes it possible to distinguish three main macrosemantic fields: 1) Nobility – a macrosemantic field covered by microconcepts created by monarchical titles (*"King / Queen", "Prince / Princess", "Lord / Lady", " Duke / Dushess", "Knight"*, etc. microconcepts and the lexic unit and phraseology they cover); 2) micro-concepts containing lexical units and phraseology that include concepts related to events, processes, persons affecting the institution of nobility or, conversely, processes, events and persons affecting the institution of nobility (including the micro-concept *"Megxit"*, as well as *"High society / elite", "Communicative Behaviors", "Royal classy"* etc. microconcepts); 3) The lexical unit and phraseologisms related to the nobility's lifestyle, expressing the labels of the nobility, also form the semantic microfield of the next direction (*"Culture and etiquette", "Mindset", "Aristocratic traditions"* microconcepts).

In Chapter II of the dissertation, which is entitled ***"Socio-hierarchical conditioning of the mechanisms of verbalisation of the concept "Nobility" in the conceptsphere of the English language"***, firstly, information about ***"Socio-hierarchical conditioning of the concept of "Nobility" in the linguocultural environment of Great Britain"*** is provided. It turns out that the title and forms of address of the head of the British Monarchy were established by the relevant law in 1953¹⁸: *"Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith"*¹⁹. As stated in the same law, the British monarch must be addressed as His / Her Majesty. This

¹⁸ Royal Titles Act 1953, 1953 CHAPTER 9 1 and 2 Eliz 2, 26th: [Electronic resource] / March 1953, URL: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/1-2/9>

¹⁹ "No. 39458". The London Gazette (Supplement): [Electronic resource] / – 6 February 1952. – p.757. URL: <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/39458/supplement/757>
URL: <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/39458/supplement/757>

form of address refers to a French acquisition that entered English in the late 14th century, and although Henry VIII adopted the term Majesty during his reign (1509–1547), it was only during the reign of James I (1567–1625) that the term was advanced over other units of "monarchical terminology" and established as a direct form of address to the king/queen²⁰. We read in a historical document from 1610: *"Whereas the King's most Excellent Majesty has continued this Parliament together, longer than hath been usual... His Majesty has now resolved,... Given at His Majesty's Palace of Westminster the 31 day of December ..."*²¹. From the 12th century to the 15th century, as in France, Castile, Aragon, and Portugal, the term "Highness" was used to address the Monarch in England²². In addition, the label term *His Grace // Her Grace* was also used until the 15th century. But over time, after the functionality of this expression in addressing the King or Queen disappeared, the term *His Grace // Her Grace* began to be used, "narrowing" its scope of application, only addressing the Duke // Duchess, as well as addressing the archbishop, who is considered one of the highest ranks of the Christian Church.²³ It should also be noted that, without exception, in connection with establishing the privilege of using the expression *His Majesty / Her Majesty* only in addressing the Monarch, the other tag term – the term Highness – refers to lower-ranking higher nobles (when high nobles mean members of the royal family) became possible to use: *His Royal Highness // Her Royal Highness*.

Then the problem of socio-lingucultural conditioning of honorifics is studied. As S.G.Shafikov notes, *"in many European languages there is a normative-neutral system, which can express respectful attitude and deference of one person to another and is*

²⁰ Royal Titles Act 1953, 1953 CHAPTER 9 1 and 2 Eliz 2, 26th: [Electronic resource] / March 1953. URL: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/1-2/9>

²¹ Proclamation 1610 : [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/james-i/proclamation-1610/>

²² Royal Styles and the uses of «Highness»: [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://www.heraldica.org/topics/royalty/highness.htm>

²³ His / Her / Your Grace (phrase): [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/his-her-your-grace>

realised with the help of personal pronouns, or "semi-pronominals", or nouns, or due to the category of addressability"²⁴. According to V.M.Alpatov, honorifics are considered important language units that ensure the realization of the category of politeness in the language.²⁵ If we take into account the fact that honorifics show a fairly high frequency of use in English and that they act as a kind of "litmus test" of the social hierarchy, we can say that the similarity of that situation with the honorifics expressed in the politeness category of the Japanese language cannot be considered accidental. According to the rules of internal regulation of the institution of the British monarchy, it is prohibited to use honorifics in addressing a person if he has lost the title of nobility or if his privileges are limited. For example, although Prince Charles' (now King Charles III) first wife, the late Princess Diana of Wales, was born into a noble family, it was only after her marriage to the crown prince that she was privileged to address her as Her Royal Highness²⁶ and was stripe of this privilege after the divorce in 1996. Wallis Simpson, who was once married to Edward VIII, was allowed to use the addressive form *Her Grace* (because he was a twice-divorced and non-noble American) rather than the honorific *Her Royal Highness*.²⁷

In the framework of the analysis of the ***“Linguocultural and linguo-pragmatic justification of the use of lexical units included in the concept of "Nobility" in the vocative position”***, it is noted that princess, queen (my princess, my queen), etc. we can see that three functions are realized during the processing of terms of aristocracy in the vocative position - the intention of addressing, the intention of attitude, and the intention of expressing emotional evaluation. The reasons and circumstances of the creation of such laudatory vocatives

²⁴ Шафиков, С.Г. Уважительное обращение в европейских языках и проблема русского адресива // – Уфа: Вестник Башкирского университета, – 2012. Т.17, №1, – с.133-138

²⁵ Алпатов, В.М. Категории вежливости в современном японском языке. / В.М. Алпатов – Москва: Наука, – 1973. – с.51-53.

²⁶ Tikkanen, A. Diana, princess of Wales: [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Diana-princess-of-Wales>

²⁷ Wallis Simpson: [Electronic resource] / URL: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Wallis-Simpson>

such as my princess, my queen, etc., arising from the combination of functions, as well as positions of use, allow us to speak about their difference from other groups of vocatives. The vocatives created by the involvement of the terms of nobility characterize asymmetrical relations by having a direct laudatory nature, that is, they serve to enhance the addressee's status and (emotional, social) resourcefulness. *Dear Darling, I thought of you all day, princess. ... You know you are going to be crushed with affection from me when I get home, don't you princess?.. I am only yours, princess*²⁸.

Within the framework of the research on ***“Mechanisms of the Related Realization of the Concepts of "Nobility" and "Gender" in the Linguocultural Environment of Great Britain”***, it is noted that aristocratism, nobility is considered a priori as the privilege of having superior qualities. As L.P.Murashova notes, when the image of an ideal woman for English-speaking thinking is mentioned, it is precisely a generalised abstract image of flawlessness, which represents aristocratic Britain, absolutely necessary for the British nobility, which includes high education, possesses such qualities as literacy, dignity and honesty. It is no coincidence that the image of a "mysterious, beautiful lady" is denoted in English by the term "lady", which first appeared as a title of nobility. It should be recalled that, as many sources unanimously agree, the term was originally used to denote the high noble status of the spouses of persons who held the titles of baron, marquis, count, viscount, as well as to characterise the daughter of a peer, duke, count, as well as to refer to female family members of persons of high standing in society²⁹. As it can be seen, the masculine and feminine ideals regulating gender relations in British society, i.e. social-psychological, mental image "legals" of the society, are conditioned by the characteristics of nobility and "blue blood".

²⁸ Krueger, C.M. To Princess from Krug, 2002: [Electronic resource] / URL: https://books.google.az/books/about/To_Princess_from_Krug.html?id=ekAFIzLZS7YC&redir_esc=y; p. 193.

²⁹ Мурашова, Л. П. Концептуально-фреймовое конструирование женской идентичности в английском языке: / дисс. канд.филол. наук / – Пятигорск, 2018. – с.45-46.

As mentioned in the next paragraph titled ***“Nobility” terms and metaphors arising from their determination***, an interesting point about the retermination of the nobility term *Queen* is that in fact this term, which only began to function as a chess term from the middle of the fifteenth century, shows parallelism with the term *Dame* in its semantic core. It should be recalled that the period of retermination of the chess term queen "minister" from its pro forma "queen" nobility term coincided with the middle of the fifteenth century. That time coincides with the period of succession of female monarchs in British history: Queen Mary Tudor (reigned years: 1553-1558); Queen Elizabeth I (reigned years: 1559-1603). From this point of view, it is completely logical that the minister figure, which is considered the strongest figure among the chess pieces, was formed as a result of the retermination of the nobility term "queen". *One of the first things everyone learns playing chess is that the queen is the strongest piece on the board*³⁰.

The final paragraph of Chapter II systematically analyses the problem of ***“Lexical and phraseological inventory of the concept of “Nobility”: in the context of stereotypes of 'aristocratic speech' and speech habits of the 'upper class'”***. Firstly, the degree of influence of the semantic core of the concept of "Nobility" on the "social gradation" of some commonly used words is determined. It turns out that some lexical units or phraseological phrases enter the semantic field of the concept of "Nobility" only because they are characteristic of the nobility-elitist style of speech, i.e. because they form an opposition of the common variant. Although those lexical and phraseological units by themselves have a completely neutral meaning to the semantic core of the "Nobility" concept, they are automatically included in the "circle of interest" of the "Nobility" concept due to the fact that they are standardized in terms of *upper-class speech* canons, i.e. meet the requirements of *talk posh*. For example, it is known that the use of the words *bike*, *vegetables*, *ice*, *scent*, as well as *They've a very nice house*, is a noble style of speech,

³⁰ Chipmunk, A. Why You Should Move Your Queen As Early As Possible!: [Electronic resource] / Oct 11, 2019 <https://www.chess.com/article/view/why-you-should-move-your-queen-as-early-as-possible>

while, the words *cycle, greens, ice cream, perfume*, as well as the sentence structure and composition *They have (got) a lovely home* are characteristic of the colloquial style of the lower-class representatives³¹.

It then follows "*The impact of the gradualism of upper-class and non-upper-class speech on the modern British linguocultural environment*". The analysis shows that the differences are at such a prominent level that researchers have emphasised that in contemporary English linguocultural environment, the contrast between upper-class and non-upper-class speech is used even in literary works according to the writer's intention. Thus, T.A. Ivushkina conducts a comparative study of that group of words, which are social class identifiers, referring to the language of the works of writers such as Julian Fellowes, Jeffrey Archer, Charles Jenning, David Nichols. For example, based on the work of Ch. Jenning, the linguist points out that the concepts of *U / non-U words* are used as implicit information conveyed to the reader.³²

The third chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Cognitive Aspects of the Verbalisation of the Concept "Nobility" in Modern English**", firstly conducts a "*General Assessment of the Cognitive Model of the Concept "Nobility" in Modern English*". Within the paragraph of the same name, first, the concept of "Nobility" is assessed as a macro concept. Based on the analysis, the specifics of the organization of microconcepts branching from the semantic core are followed. It is determined that it is important to differentiate the micro-concepts "Nobility – Aristocracy - Elite", "Nobility - Monarchy", "Nobility etiquette, rituals and privileges", "Nobility and power", "Nobility and arrogance/superiority".

Then, it is observed that the realization of the concept of "Nobility" is conditioned by the "cognitive window" of the people,

³¹ Mitford, N. English Aristocracy : [Electronic resource] / Noblesse Oblige: An Inquiry into the Identifiable Characteristics of the English Aristocracy, 1986, URL:<https://web.archive.org/web/20130721084022/http://www.nancymitford.com/noblesse-oblige-1956>; p. 6

³² Ивушкина, Т.А. U / non-U words в зеркале современной английской художественной литературы: // – Екатеринбург: Научный диалог, – 2016. № 6(54), – с. 49.

and for this purpose, the author refers to the lexical-statistical analysis of the language of folklore texts. The lexical-statistical analysis based on the texts of "*English Fairy Tales by Joseph Jacobs*" reveals the following results: the term *King* was used 100 times; *queen* – 10 times; *prince* – 28 times; *princess* – 21 times; *lord* – 35 times; *lady* – 37 times; *noble* term and its derivatives (*nobleman*) – 4 times; *castle* – 47 times; *knight* – 16 times and so on. For comparison, let us say that the language of the tales included in the collection does not use any of the titles "duke". This can be justified by the fact that this term entered the English language only after the reform of King Edward III. In 1337, a special title of nobility was established for his youngest crowned children, which is still held by members of the royal family today. Etymological studies suggest that this term originated in Old French around the twelfth century, and only two centuries later it supplanted the term *earl*, which had previously been used in a similar semantic position in English.³³

Lexical-statistical analyzes are continued in the next paragraph. The dynamics of the realization of the concept of "nobility" is involved in the analysis considering the conceptual sphere of creativity of the classics of English literature. For this purpose, the language of works by J.Austen, Sh.Bronte, E.Bronte, etc. is evaluated and it is established that the language of works by classics of English literature reflects the internal cognitive structure of the concept of "Nobility" ("Nobility-Ownership", "Nobility-Reputation", "Nobility-Power", "Nobility-Etiquette" by micro-concepts) is sufficiently interesting and rich material to follow it authentically.

In the next paragraph, ***"An analysis of the internal structural specifics of the concept is carried out on the example of a micro-concept included in the "Nobility" macro-concept"***. The internal semantic structuring of the "Nobility-Property" microconcept is followed. Within the framework of the paragraph ***"Evaluation of the internal organisation of the cognitive model of the concept of "Nobility" in modern English"***, firstly, on the example of the frames of the microconcept "Monarchy", the role of functional,

³³Duke (n) : [Electronic resource] /<https://www.etymonline.com/word/duke>

contextual facultativeness in the design of the internal conceptosphere is studied. It turns out that the term “Monarchy” acts as a sub-component in the hierarchical structure, creating a micro-concept within the concept of "Nobility", so synonyms such as Monarchy = Crown = Trone = Imperium (Imperialism) = Kingdom = Kingship = Principality (Principality) = Sovereignty = Firm etc. are defined as a sub-component of the core. If we look at the positions and contexts in which the quasi-synonym “*Firm*” is used, it will undoubtedly reflect a negative connotation. That is, it reflects a pejorative assessment, lacking emotional neutrality. The man who played an exceptional role in the origin and dissemination of this quasi-synonym, George VI, “created” this metaphor in the context of repaying a debt to the country, the importance of working for the interests of the country and emphasising the responsibility to work for the welfare of the country as an organic member of the royal family³⁴. However, over time, opponents of the British monarchy, as well as those who have personal problems with members of the royal family, have given this expression a negative meaning.

In the next paragraph, the internal semantic structuring of a specific frame-scenario within the framework of the concept of "Nobility" is followed in the example of the "Rejection" frame-scenario. It turns out that while micro-concepts related to such concepts as "Title", "Throne", "Royal Family", "Monarchical duties" etc. contained in the concept of "Nobility" embody the frame, the micro-concept "Abandonment of title/throne/obligations as a member of the Royal family" is already a frame-scenario. Thus, in the latter, there is a process and activity that is connected to a certain time and place, and whose dynamic development is followed starting from the starting point. Those processes and activities embody the script of certain episodes within the frame. In this sense, the subslots that are generally related to the process of abdication can be mentioned as the top slots of the subframe “*Edward VIII's abdication*”. At the same

³⁴ Boyle, K. Which Royal Family Members Run ‘the Institution’?: [Electronic resource] // Cheatsheet, – 2021, March 11. URL: <https://www.cheatsheet.com/entertainment/royal-family-institution-members-meghan-markle-prince-harry-queen-elizabeth.html/>

time, subslots such as “king”, “Prince of Wales”, “coronation”, “death of the king”, “succession to the crown”, “throne” can be mentioned. *Wallis Simpson lies in a grave beside that of her husband, the Duke of Windsor, who shocked the world in 1936 by abdicating as Edward VIII to “marry the woman I love”*³⁵.

“Wallis Simpson”, “America”, “marry”, “divorce”, “marry the woman I love”, etc. subslots can be specified as the sub-slots of the subframe “*Edward VIII's abdication*”. Also, the expression *to strip of (their) royal titles* forms a separate subframe, which in turn marks the deprivation of royal family members from their titles of high nobility – Duke and Duchess (for example: *the Duke and Duchess of Sussex*).

Finally, based on the analysis “***The relationship of non-verbal and transverbal units included in the concept of "Nobility"***”, it is established that, since the concept of “Nobility” essentially covers a complex social and hierarchical gradation, a system of relations, it includes a system of rules that symbolise belonging to this class, as well as providing the internal conventionality of this class. This system of rules was shaped by the social institutions controlling the rituals of the monarchical method of government over the centuries, and its implementation was regulated by the relevant supervisory authorities. Although the liberal values of the modern postmodern world do not make the fulfilment of these rituals and etiquette rules mandatory, the persistence of these customs, rituals and etiquette rules is observed by a certain historical and social “inertia” in societies that demonstrate fidelity to centuries-old traditions. (*There are no mandatory codes of behavior when meeting The Queen or a member of the Royal Family, but many people wish to observe the traditional forms*³⁶). By familiarising ourselves with this system of rules, we definitely see that both verbal and non-verbal means of

³⁵ Pilkington, E. The other American: what Meghan can learn from Wallis Simpson: [Electronic resource] / The Guardian, 9 Jan 2020 <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/jan/09/meghan-harry-wallis-simpson-edward-history>

³⁶ Greeting a Member of The Royal Family: [Electronic resource] <https://www.royal.uk/greeting-member-royal-family>

communication coexist on the basis of mutual conditioning. In addition to mentioning the mechanisms of performing ritual gestures of greeting (in small details up to the level of bowing, the depth of reverence), the sequence of forms of address is emphasised, i.e. in the first address it is obligatory "Your Majesty", and in subsequent ones - the format "Ma'am". Interestingly, the rules established by the royal protocol even stipulate a detail that falls within the research area of phonology, which is considered a branch of paralinguistics. It is a directive about exactly how to pronounce the address form of "ma'am" (*pronounced with a short 'a,' as in 'jam'.*).

*The summarized theoretical **conclusions** of our research within the framework of the dissertation topic are as follows:*

- The assessment of differences in the semantic structuring of the concept of "Nobility" in the British and American variants of English in the linguocultural aspect gave grounds to say that the presence of the constitutional-monarchical system in Great Britain provides a rather dominant position of the concept of "Nobility" in the linguocultural environment of the British variant of English, as well as its diffuse character. This concept is closely related to, and more or less influenced by, many of the concepts that have developed in the conceptsphere of the British variant. In contrast, the dominance and diffusion of the concept of "Nobility" is not observed for the linguocultural environment of the USA.

- Within the framework of analysing the differences in the interpretation of the Blue Blood microconcept of English in the UK and US linguistic environments, the comparison of these features was focused on a specific expression, and the analyses revealed relevant results. It was found that if in the British linguocultural environment the expression "Blue Blood" mainly means belonging to the nobility, then according to the semantic load formed in the American linguocultural environment, "blue bloods" are representatives of the establishment, the elite of show business, members of high society, beau monde figures, intellectual and scientific elite, oligarchs, political family clans, etc. social group and individuals can be classed.

- The results obtained during the evaluation of the antagonism

of "Nobility" conservatism in the modern globalized world suggest that the current liberalization trends in the world opened the way for more democratization of the institution of nobility and the British monarchy as a whole. This ultimately resulted in some concepts included in the concept of "Nobility" becoming archaic, reducing the frequency of development, or acquiring new shades of meaning.

– Our analysis of the "autonomy" of the concept of "Nobility" in modern English aims to analyze one of the most relevant problems for the British linguocultural environment - the semantic development of the concept "Megxit" formed in 2020. These analyzes made it possible to come to the following conclusions: 1) the "Megxit" concept was formed on the basis of the analogy of the "Brexit" concept; 2) "Megxit" concept has a sociolinguistic infrastructure and influence, besides having a linguocultural essence; 3) The concept name "Megxit" was quickly generalised as a random combination of the words Meghan and exit.

– The concept of "Megxit" quickly found semantic development and managed to diversify into different frames: frames such as *soft Megxit and hard Megxit*, *Megxit drama*, *Royal tragedy*, *"Megxit" narrative*, *Megxit saga*, *Megxit crisis*, *Megxit split*, *Megxit deal* are formed. This concept also served as a fertile ground for the formation of occasional neologisms. For example: to Meghan Markle

– As a result of the study of the internal semantic structuring of the concept of "Nobility", it was possible to distinguish the following three macrosemantic fields. 1) Nobility – the macrosemantic field covered by microconcepts created by monarchical titles ("*King / Queen*", "*Prince / Princess*", "*Lord / Lady*", "*Duke / Duchess*", "*Knight*"); 2) micro-concepts containing lexical units and phraseological units that include concepts related to events, processes, persons affecting the institution of nobility or, conversely, processes, events and persons affecting the institution of nobility ("*Megxit*", "*High society / elite*", "*Communicative Behaviors*", "*Royal class*" etc.) ; 3) The micro-field related to the nobility lifestyle, expressing the labels of the nobility ("*Culture and etiquette*", "*Mindset*", "*Aristocratic traditions*", etc.)

– Our analyses of the conditioning of the social hierarchy of the concept of “Nobility” suggest that the British linguocultural environment was heavily influenced by the social gradation demanded by the monarchy. This is clearly manifested in certain etiquette-appearance norms and the regulation of honorifics. In the British linguocultural environment, honorifics are no longer simply a socio-historical term, but act as a barometer of social attitude, a 'litmus test' of hierarchical class affiliation. It is not accidental that the treatment with the honorific *His Royal Highness/ Her Royal Highness* is considered a special kind of privilege, and at the same time it is seen as an instrument of "punishment" in a certain sense, as an indicator of the restriction of belonging to the highest class in the noble hierarchy. This suggests that their semantic "behavior" has a linguocultural and linguo-pragmatic justification.

– Our analysis of the terms "Nobility" and the metaphors arising from their definition allowed us to identify a metaphorical linking scheme and a passage on the example of chess terminology.

– Our analysis of "posh talk" stereotypes and "upper class" speech habits within the framework of the concept of "Nobility" allowed us to come to the conclusion that in the British linguocultural environment there is a differentiation of "posh talk" (talk posh), which is *to talk posh, to speak posh, posh accent, to sound posh*, etc. reflects the meaning manifested in expressions. We are talking about different interpretations of meaning, even different semantic connotations, in the speech of representatives of the upper class and nobility.

– The research suggests that this concept has an internal cognitive-structural modelling, and the structural hierarchy and verbal apparatus are determined on the basis of the relationship with linguocultural characteristics. It turns out that the presence of sub-components, i.e. micro-concepts, such as "Nobility – Aristocracy – Elite", "Nobility – Monarchy", "Nobility – Titles/Honorifics", "Nobility Etiquette, Ritual and Privileges", "Nobility – Aristocratism", "Nobility – Property", "Nobility and "power", "Nobility and aristocratism/superiority", "Nobility and stereotypes"

are identified, and the lexical and phraseological apparatus of individual micro-concepts are determined.

– Referring to the lexical-statistical analysis of the language of folklore texts, our analysis of the relationship between the realisation of the concept of "Nobility" and the "cognitive window" of the people allows us to come to the conclusion that not all titlonyms characterized by high frequency of the concept of "Nobility" in modern English demonstrate the same indicators of lexical statistical frequency in diachronic analysis.

– The analysis of the realisation of the concept of "Nobility" on the basis of the language of works by J. Austen, S. Bronte, E. Bronte and others, lexico-statistical estimations and comparison of the received calculations with modern linguistic realities testifies that in the British variant of English in the Middle Ages and modern epoch "the terminology included in the concept of "Nobility" was selected with a greater frequency of use; since the lexical and phraseological inventory of the concept was used in a more authentic context, it was used in semantically adequate meanings, close to its original meaning, considering the etymon.

– The analysis of non-verbal and transverbal units included in the concept of "Nobility" gave grounds to assert that in the discursive environment to which this concept belongs, non-verbal signs, especially ritual gestures, greeting etiquette, gestures of respect, are very important, we would even say, play a decisive role. It also turns out that the concept of "Nobility" is impossible to fully realize outside of transverbal signs. Thus, it is on the basis of transverbal signs that many conditionalities are expressed.

The general content of the research, the main points put forward for defence, and the results obtained in the course of the research are presented in the articles and reports published by the author, as listed below:

1. Böyük Britaniya linqvokulturoloji plastında “Gender” və “Zadəganlıq” (Nobility) konseptlərinin əlaqəli məqamları haqqında // “Gender problemi və müasir Azərbaycan” adlı beynəlxalq konfrans, – Bakı: AU, – 27 noyabr, – 2019, – s.116-118.

2. Müasir Türk dilində ingilis dilindən alınma “Zadəganlıq” terminləri (Azərbaycan dilindəki analogi faktlarla müqayisədə), Azərbaycanda da Müasir Ərəbşünaslığın Banisi, Əməkdar elm xadimi, professor Ələsgər Məmmədovun 100 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Şərşünaslığın aktual problemləri” adlı respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: BDU, – 18-19 dekabr, – 2019, – s.41-43.
3. İngilis dilinin Böyük Britaniya və ABŞ variantlarında “Aristocracy” konseptinin fərqli semantik strukturlaşmasının linqvokulturoloji aspektdən dəyərləndirməsi // “Elmlərarası integrasiya: linqvodidaktik, linqvokulturoloji, psixolinqvistik aspektlər” mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Sumqayıt: SDU, – 19-20 dekabr, – 2019, – s.152-154.
4. Honorativlərin sosiolinqvistik və linqvokulturoloji şərtlənməsinə dair (“Zadəganlıq” konseptinin semantik şaxələnməsi fonunda təhlil) // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2020. №1(113), – s.132-134.
5. İngilis dilində Honorativlərin Praqmalinqvistik yüklənməsi” (Britaniya linqvokulturologiyası kontekstində) // – Bakı: AU, İpək Yolu, – 2020. №2, – s.167-175.
6. On the linguocultural factors in the semantic development of the microconcept of “MEGXIT” (in the comparison of the concept of “Brexite”) // Actual Problems of the Theory and Practice of Philological Researches, X International Scientific Conference, – Prague: – March 25–26, – 2020, – p.51-59.
7. İngilis dilində “Zadəganlıq” konseptinə daxil olan leksik vahidlərin vokativlik mövqeyindəki semantik özəlliklərinin linqvokulturoloji və linqvopraqmatik əsaslandırmasına dair // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 97-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Təhsil millətin gələcəyidir” adlı Respublika Elmi Konfransı, – Bakı: Qərbi Kaspi Universiteti, – 10 may, – 2020, – s.114-118.
8. “Blue Blood” mikrokonseptinin ingilis dilinin Böyük Britaniya və ABŞ linqvokulturoloji mühitindəki interpretasiya fərqlilikləri haqqında. // – Bakı: AU, İpək yolu, – 2021. №1, – s.201-208.
9. “Zadəganlıq” konseptinin sosial iyerarxiya şərtləndirməsinə dair (Böyük Britaniya linqvokulturoloji mühitinə nəzərən) // Gənc

Tədqiqatçıların III Respublika Elmi-Praktik konfransı, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, – 13 mart, – 2020, – s.254-255.

10. О мобильности концепта «ЗНАТНОСТЬ» в современном английском языке (на примере брендинга «Мегацит» и связанного с ним микроконцепта). // – Дрогобич: Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук, – 2020. Вип 30, том 3, – с.41-49.
11. “Zadəganlıq” konseptinin daxili semantik strukturlaşması // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №3, – s. 9-51.
12. İngilis xalqının dünyanın dil mənzərəsi və “Zadəganlıq” konsepti: Qarşılıqlı korrelyasiya münasibətlərinə dair (folklor mətnlərinin dilinin leksik-statistik təhlilinə istinadən) // Gənc Tədqiqatçıların IV Respublika Elmi-Praktik konfransı, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, – 9 aprel, – 2021, – s.221-223.
13. Qloballaşma şəraitində monokultural səciyyəli “Zadəganlıq” konseptlərinin dünya miqyaslı konseptlərə çevrilməsi barədə // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 98-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Heydər Əliyev: Multikulturalizm və tolerantlıq ideologiyası”, IV Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: ADU, – 7 may, – 2021, – s.89-90.
14. “Zadəganlıq” konseptində gender münasibətlərinin reallaşma spesifikasiyası // “Gender Problemi və Müasir Azərbaycan” Beynəlxalq Konfrans, – Bakı: AU, – 19 noyabr, 2021, – s.46-48.
15. “Zadəganlıq” konseptinin leksik və frazeoloji inventarı: “upper class” nitq vərdişləri kontekstində // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. №3(117), – s.93-96.
16. “Zadəganlıq” terminləri və onların determinləşdirməsindən törəyən məcazlaşmalar haqqında (şahmat terminologiyası ilə əlaqəlik aspektində) // – Bakı: AU, İpək Yolu, – 2021. №4, – s.127-134.
17. Об исследовании и перспективах изучения концепта «благородство» // – Казань: «Языковое разнообразие в глобальном мире» KILS-21, – Казань, – 15-19 ноября, – 2021, – с.207-210.

18. “Zadəəganlıq” konseptinin leksik və frazeoloji inventarı: “kübar danışığı” (POSH TALK) stereotipləri // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2022. №1(118), – s.53-57.
19. “Zadəəganlıq” makrokonseptinə daxil olan bir mikrokonseptin təmsalında konseptin daxili struktur spesifikasiyasının təhlili (“Zadəəganlıq-Mülkiyyət” mikrokonsepti) // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2022. №2, – s. 208-219.

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