

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH INTO AZERBAIJANI
IN THE CONDITION OF GLOBALIZATION**

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Dayanat Sabir Aghayev**

Baku – 2024

The work was performed at the Department of Lexicology and Stylistics of the English Language – 1 of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Nigar Chingiz Veliyeva

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Rena Teymur Safaraliyeva

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
Elnara Eldar Putayeva

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
Chinara Zahid Shahbazli

Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Chairman of the
Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Azad Yahya Mammadov

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
Associate Professor
Irada Nadir Sardarova

Chairman of the
scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Fakhraddin Yadigar Veysalli



THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the rate of the use of the theme. By our independent republic being placed among the world countries in recent years globalization has widened its areal as a form of a process and flow, and naturally, as a result, the process of globalization is showing its influence in our country, too. This influence is displayed in various aspects, as well as in the field of language.

Historically the Azerbaijani language was influenced by several languages, a great number of borrowed words have placed in the word stock of the language with their means. Among these languages, traditionally, Arabic, Persian, Russian, Turkish, as well as some European languages by means of Russian, recently, in the condition of globalization English can be shown. The influence mentioned here is not considered for only lexical meaning. R.Quirk's¹ famous saying about that has already been used as an epigraph by world researchers: "*[English is] a language – the language – on which the sun does not set, whose users never sleep.*"²

In the direction of attention and care to the mother tongue about the identification of the state language the consecutive decrees (Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the improvement of the applied use of the state language" (June 18, 2001), Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the establishment of the Day of the Azerbaijani Alphabet and the Azerbaijani Language" (August 9, 2001), Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the application of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the State Language in the Republic of Azerbaijan" (January 2, 2003)), the passed laws (Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on State Language in the Republic of Azerbaijan (September 30, 2002)), orders not only happened in the Nationwide leader Haydar Aliyev's age, as well as in Mr. President Ilham Aliyev's

¹ Quirk, R. A comprehensive grammar of the English language / R.Quirk, G.Leech, S.Greenbaum. – London: Longman, – 1985. – p. 1.

² Krajiňáková D. English as a world language: [Electronic resource] / Jazyk a kultúra. – 2012, №10 (3), available at: URL: http://www.ff.unipo.sk/jak/10_2012/krajnakova.pdf

age of leadership continues (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On approval of the Orthography Rules of the Azerbaijani Language” (August 5, 2004), “State Program on the use of the Azerbaijani language suitable to the demands of the time and the development of linguistics in the country in the context of globalization” (April 9, 2013)).

The theme is actual both for the point of view of globalization and the researching of the influence of English in this condition. The discussions are carried out about that in the mass media from time to time. Different TV and radio programs carry out certain discussions on this theme, the Azerbaijan State Language Commission and Terminology Commission inform people about the work done in this field, as well as the issues put before by Mr. President are brought to notice and also their instructions about the importance including the responsibilities falling into people’s lot are taken part in the agenda.

The concrete research related to the influence of English into Azerbaijani in the condition of globalization has not been studied complexely up to date. Though certain scientific-publicist discussions were made about some hypotheses taken into the attention the concrete steps are not met in the complex form in the direction of their thorough solutions. Although recently different researches have been done on the theme of globalization and its influence into language, concretely the influence of English into Azerbaijani in the levels of language has not been targeted as an object of research by Azerbaijani linguists. The theme of the research, generally, has already been a working theme in the recent literature. In every edition of most of the language-oriented journals related articles are placed in this or that form.

Of the foreign authors about the spread of English in the condition of globalization it is necessary to emphasize J.Blommart, D.Crystal, G.Ferguson, M.Flammia, C.Saunders, D.Graddol, H.Hill, V.L.Inozemtsev, B.Kachru, F.Kilickaya, D.Krajnakova, V.Labov, H.Meyer, S.Mufwene, B.Parker, R.Fillipson, R.Quirk, J.Richards, K.Schmid, Y.Yano and others.

However, the researches related to the theme have been done by several Azerbaijani linguists in this or that form and thoughts have been

sounded. Among them A.A.Akhundov, N.G.Jafarov, N.C.Valiyeva, M.Z.Naghisoylu, J.I.Kazimov (Ismayıloğlu), K.A.Gasimova, T.R.Yagubova, G.M.Maharramli and others can be shown.

The empirical base of the research comprises the vocabulary of Azerbaijani undergone influences in the phonetical, lexical and syntactical level as the result of the dominance of English in the background of globalization.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the phonetic, lexical and grammatical situation of contemporary English and the analyzing of its influence into the Azerbaijani language. And the subject of the research consists of generalization and systematization of the knowledge gained through the analysis of the research.

The aims and duties of the research. Beginning from the 20th century, globalization began to spread in all the world countries as a process of which is talked about most and playing an important role in the life of people. The dissertation aims to define the influence of English into Azerbaijani as an international language in this process.

To achieve this aim the duties that should be implemented are the following:

- to define the history of the spread of English in Azerbaijan, parallelly to determine the history of the preliminary observation and raising of the globalization;

- to define the words and expressions of English origin which include in the word stock of Azerbaijani and “standby regime” yet and to make statistical analysis related to them;

- to study the degree of the use of English among the international organizations which the Azerbaijan Republic cooperates with, as well as is a member of or carry out an activity in the area of Azerbaijan Republic;

- to compare the borrowed words which are used in the Azerbaijani media with the word stock and to define the share of the presence of English among those borrowed words;

- to research the influence complexly which Azerbaijani was involved by means of English on the levels of language;

- to study the intensity of the influence of globalization into the

environment of Azerbaijan related to the linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

The methods of the research. The comparative-typological, descriptive, contrastive and observational methods have been used in the research.

The main theses of the research:

1) It is not possible to be protected from the negative influence of English without the written and oral branches of Azerbaijani improved in the condition of globalization.

2) Not to make translation and transliteration in the use of proper nouns (names) in scientific-publicist newspapers and journals, media, the use of such nouns as in the original language increase the influence of English.

3) The transliteration of the names of countries, cities, villages, and settlements decreases the influence of English into Azerbaijani on the phonetical-phonological level.

4) With the elaboration of the electronic version of Azerbaijani materials in the communication systems, it is possible to increase the competence on the applying of Azerbaijani in these systems.

5) To make certain suggestions to apply a unified norm in oral and written translation is important to prevent the negative influence of English into Azerbaijani.

6) It is necessary to guard the appliance of the Azerbaijani alphabet with Latin script in all correspondences and local car registration numbers.

7) It needs to sufficiently balance “The law on advertisement” (article 20) on TV and radio, especially TV advertisements, as well as street advertisements and to follow this law appropriately.

The scientific innovation of the research. The complex study of the changings which are in the word stock of Azerbaijani, or haven't been included in the word stock yet caused the “passing” influence by means of English and the existing linguistic voids which were made by their negative influence forms the scientific innovation. Also the advisability of Azerbaijani in the expression of international terms and words in the condition of globalization, at the same time the definition of the problems created in the language and

the ways to solve them have been comprehensively reflected here.

In Azerbaijan, the use of English which is the leading international language of the world coincides recently. From this point of view to research its influence on the word stock of the language could be considered as of the most modern researches. As the notion of globalization is related to modernity itself the research also deals with new issues.

More than that, the spread of English as a global language being related to not only linguistic but also extralinguistic factors has been comprehensively researched in the global volume including also the environment of Azerbaijan.

The theoretical and practical importance of the research.

By researching and defining the influence of English into Azerbaijani on different levels in the condition of globalization, by researching the mechanisms of the influence of English into Azerbaijani it comes to the thought that as a dominant language English has influenced Azerbaijani.

The theoretical importance of the research is that the definition of the influence of English into Azerbaijani on mechanisms plays a basic role to study the influence of other languages as well.

The practical importance of the research is that the obtained results can be used in different auditoria, universities, courses and other educational institutions.

Approbation and application. The main theoretical theses and practical suggestions of the dissertation have been reflected in the scientific press, the theses of the scientific-practical and international conferences. On the dissertation 6 articles and 5 theses have been published in different journals. One article and one thesis have been published in a foreign country.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation was performed at the department of English lexicology and stylistics – 1 of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of the introduction, 3 chapters, the conclusion and

the list of the used literature. The introductory – 6 pages, 10213 characters, Chapter I – 35 pages, 70038 characters, Chapter II – 30 pages, 56521 characters, Chapter III – 29 pages, 56721 characters, Conclusion part 6 pages, 10119 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 203612 characters, excluding the list of references used.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In “**The Introduction**” the actuality of the theme is grounded, the aims and duties set before the dissertation are defined, it is informed about the hypothesis, the theoretical-practical importance of the research, the object and the subject of the research are elucidated, the methods, the scientific innovation, the main theses submitted to the defense are explained. At the same time, it is informed about the approbation and structure of the research.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**The globalization and the problem of mutual influence of languages in the context of Azerbaijan**” that consists of three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph of the first chapter named “*The conditions of the spread of English in Azerbaijan*” firstly the historical rounds of globalization and its essence as a term were reviewed. The creation of “*this process firstly begun to use in 1967 as a term in science*”³ formed the ground earlier actually. This term originally comes from the French word “global” and the Latin word “globus” that express the meanings of “general, globe”. Being the main object of research of the 20th century the globalization already opened new ways to the new millennium with the result of the 2nd millennium. The globalization is already accepted also as a separate field of science. “*Globalistics is understood as a training (science) about global (planetary) processes.*”⁴

In this paragraph the similar and various aspects of the notions

³ Valiyeva, N. Synergetics of the Language, National Consciousness and Culture by Globalization / N.Valiyeva. – Baku: Nurlar, – 2016. – p. 12.

⁴ Османзаде, Р.М. Компьютерная глобалистика: Гносеологический и социальный аспекты / Р.М.Османзаде, Э.М.Рзаде. – Баку: [и. н.], – 2015. – с. 11.

of “globalization” and “internationalization” were investigated and it has become known that when saying globalization the representation of a local university (organization and so on) in the world, its access to the world is understood, when saying internationalization the joining of local university (organization and so on) of different countries is understood. *“The flow of antiglobalism which reflects the rejection itself to the process of globalization is referred with the name of alterglobalism, too.”*⁵

The researches in the field of globalization have begun since the 1990s in Azerbaijan. Among the experts in this field, the names of R.Mehdiyev, A.Shukurov, S.Xalilov, and R.Mustafayev can be mentioned. These outstanding scientists researched in the field of philosophy, actually, covered the theoretical and practical issues of globalization on a large scale.

While having a look at the spread of foreign languages in Azerbaijan historically the use and study of Arabic, Persian, Russian, Turkish, French, German and English attract attention. In the modern age different newspapers and journals published in foreign languages, television and radio programs, different means broadcasting on the internet which have websites in this character play a significant role in the spread of foreign languages, especially English. Here the role of the internet should be mentioned especially because it is possible to prepare variants of a website in several languages and to access it easily. The role of different language courses together with higher educational institutions is commendable in the teaching of foreign languages.

The following conditions accelerate the spread of English in Azerbaijan as in other countries:

- *This is the widest speaking language in the world;*
- *This is an international business language;*
- *Most films are in English;*
- *It is easy to learn this language;*
- *This is a relative with languages in large amount;*

⁵ Кадиева, С.А. Парадигмы нового мира: Глобализация и антиглобализация (политико-философский анализ): / автореферат дисс. доктора философии по философии / Баку, 2015. – с. 3.

- *You can name objects in 100 different ways;*
- *It sounds in different kinds around the world;*
- *It is elastic really;*
- *It continues to change.*”⁶

The paragraph ***“The language situation in Azerbaijan”*** deals with the actuality of the language situation and language policy in the world and Azerbaijan. The activity of researching scientists in Azerbaijan on this theme is elucidated. *“When saying the language situation it is considered a collection of the form of existence consisting functional, as well as social influence of one or several languages in the framework of the certain political-administrative body or the geographical territorial boundary.”*⁷

Generally it can be said that 5 languages hold the major place in the language situation in Azerbaijan: Russian – as one of the relicts of imperia, American-English – as a language of globalization, Turkish – as a relative language, Arabic – as a language of religion, Persian – as a language of enslavement and finally Azerbaijani – as a national language⁸. As the use for which purposes of the languages presented in the language situation it can be distinguished as a state language, a language of behavior, a fundamental language, a language of communication, a language of research or search⁹.

In this paragraph, it has been focused on the history of studying and the way of development of American-English language in Azerbaijan in terms of education from the viewpoint of its being as a language of globalization in the language situation as well. It has been touched upon the issues of translation and transliteration of proper nouns. It has been found that unique standards are not applied

⁶ Ef.com. Nə üçün ingilis dili hökmranlıq edir: [Elektron resurs] / URL: <http://www.ef.com/az/blog/language/n%C9%99-ucun-ingilis-dili-hokmranlıq-edir/>

⁷ Kazımov C.İ. Dil siyasəti və dil situasiyası sosiolinqvistikanın predmeti kimi // Əli bəy Hüseynzadənin 150 və akademik Məmmədəğa Şirəliyevin 105 illik yubileylərinə həsr olunmuş “Sələflər və xələflər” mövzusunda I Beynəlxalq Simpoziumunun materialları. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014, – s. 321.

⁸ Veysəlli, F.Y. Seçilmiş əsərlər: [3 cilddə] / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c. 3. – 2016. – s. 182-183.

⁹ Veysəlli, F.Y. Seçilmiş əsərlər: [3 cilddə] / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – c. 3. – 2016. – s. 184-185.

during the translation and transliteration of proper nouns. Sometimes these names are translated into Azerbaijani, sometimes they are just transliterated. And during the translation from Azerbaijani into English also intermediary languages are found.

In the paragraph “*International relations and English*” the international relations of Azerbaijan Republic, the languages of correspondences, again the similar and different meanings between the notions of “global” and “international”, the requirements for global and international languages, international and regional organizations, the place of English among their official and working languages, the languages of the international organizations which the Azerbaijan Republic cooperates with, the work done in Azerbaijan in the direction of English being as a global language were dealt with.

It can be shown that global and international languages taken together are organized from the languages met the following requirements:

- numerous users;
- a significant proportion of non-native users in the division;
- the official status in several countries;
- the use in several regions of the world;
- a language community where ethnic group (multi-ethnic, multi-centered language) has been undefined;
- one or more standard indicators that are widely studied as foreign languages;
- the relationship with linguistic prestige;
- the use in international trade relations;
- the use in international organizations;
- the use in the scientific community;
- significant literature.

In this paragraph related to the degree of use of English in the world scale in B.Kachru’s¹⁰ division D.Crystal’s¹¹, Y.Yano’s¹² and

¹⁰ Kachru, B. English in the World: Standards, codification and sociolinguistic realism: the English language in the outer circle. / B.Kachru, ed. R.Quirk, H.Widdowson. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1985. – p. 11-30.

¹¹ Crystal, D. English as a Global Language / D.Crystal. – 2nd edition. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2003. – p. 61.

F.Kilickaya's¹³ thoughts took place.

Among 17 international and 31 regional organizations involved in research it has become known that English is used as a working language appropriately in 15 and 17 organizations. Even the organizations where English is not an official language (Arab Monetary Fund, Gulf Cooperation Council, Eurasian Economic Union, Francophonie, Nordic Council) consider the existence of the variant of English important among the language selections in their websites.

INGOs (international non-government organizations) act on different categories. These categories are mainly the following: many regulating projects, health, children and youth, education, human rights, environment, religion, space, and technology.

Considering the majority of INGOs, by involving totally only 17 INGOs out of them which Azerbaijan Republic cooperates with, including: the organizations out of the categories of many regulating projects (7), health (1), children and youth (2), education (2), human rights (2), environment (3) to the research it has been known that English has placed in the official websites of all of them.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **“The influence of English into Azerbaijani in different levels of language”** and consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph of the second chapter named **“In the phonetical-phonological level”** deals with the influence of English into Azerbaijani in the phonetical-phonological level. It has been touched upon the issues such as the influence of global languages into local languages, the difference between the Latin-based Azerbaijani alphabet and the alphabet compiled by the International Phonetics Association, new view to the conjugation of vowels in Azerbaijan, orthographic and orthoepic influence, transliteration, advertisement, non-standards encountered in television and car registration numbers.

¹² Yano, Y. Cross-cultural Communication and English as an International Language // Intercultural Communication Studies, – 2006. v. 15 (3), – p. 4.

¹³ Kilickaya, F. World Englishes, English as an International Language and Applied Linguistics // English Language Teaching, – 2009. №2/3, – p. 38.

In the result of historical progress of languages it can be mentioned that the influence of global languages into local languages is observed in one of the 3 ranges: 1) the lower range – the fail of the process (deglobalization), 2) the middle range – the use parallelly with local languages, 3) the higher range – the withdrawal of local languages and the rise to the state language.

The letters Ç, Ə, Ğ, İ, İ, Ö, Ş, Ü make problems on the internet, sportswear, car registration numbers (additionally Q). Though Unicode (with 2 bites) and non-Unicode (with 1 bite) were realized for Azerbaijani with character encoding and also keyboard order in 2001, the mentioned problems haven't been completely solved yet, the phonemes /ə/, /ş/, /ç/, /ü/ are expressed with the letters a/e, s/sh/w, c/ch, u appropriately.

More than that, there is no unique standard for the expression of some specific English sounds (/θ/, /ð/, /w/, /ŋ/) in Azerbaijani. If “Washington” is sounded and written as /Vaşinqton/, “Wales” is used as /Uels/. This problem has led to some argues in the early 20th century, especially during the switch to the Latin alphabet and then the passage to the Cyrillic alphabet. *“Generally, while compiling the orthographic rules after the middle of the 1930s the following issues mainly stand at the centre of different argues – the writing of European-Russian origin words as existed in the original language, or as used in Azerbaijani.”*¹⁴

The location of the programs such as “Star life” (“Star layf”, Xəzər TV), “Football Time” (“Futbol taym”, ATV), “CinemATV” (“SinemATV”, ATV), “Auto Time” (“Avto taym”, ATV), “Bozbash Pictures” (“Bozbaş PİKçəz”, ATV), “Retro Lounge” (“Retro Launc”, Lider TV), “Shopping Time” (“Şopinq taym”, Lider TV) on the television, moreover, the writings of the names of mobile operators and their services and campaigns with English graphemes, as well as the cases of mixed use of the pronunciation of English-origin words with English and Azerbaijani graphemes (“Azercell”, “Bakcell”, “Nar Mobile”, “Azercellim”, “PayCell”, “CINeration”, “Klass XL/XXL”, “Bakcell Stars”, “Nar-Citynet”, “eNəzarət” və s.) display

¹⁴ Xudiyev, N.M. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi / N.M.Xudiyev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1995. – s. 461.

the influence of English into Azerbaijani in the phonetical-phonological level in the modern age.

In a certain sense, the confusions that observed in the use of punctuation marks can also be included in the influence of the global language into Azerbaijani. It is known that in Azerbaijani quotation marks are used during the use of quotations, some proper names and especially emphasized words in the sentence. These marks are encountered in French, English, German, Polish, Swedish and other languages. If we analyze Russian, English and Azerbaijani comparatively, we can see that quotation marks are « », “ ” and „ ” appropriately. Let's note that, the quotation marks used in Russian are French-origin, while the quotation marks used in Azerbaijani are Polish-origin. But recently the use of the quotation marks mentioned for Azerbaijani is encountered rarely. Instead, the usage of the quotation marks used in English has been intensified. In some scientific-publicist newspapers and journals even it is possible to encounter not only the joint use of completely English or Polish inside a text but also both English and Polish quotation marks parallelly.

The second paragraph of the second chapter named *“In the lexical level”* deals with English turning into lingua franca, the division of the words entering into Azerbaijani in groups, the history of formation and progress of terminology, the origin of borrowed words used in media, the English-origin words existed in the Azerbaijani word stock, the grouping of the borrowed words on fields.

When saying Lingua franca (it. lingua franca, the franc language) the language used for the interethnic relation in a certain field or area is understood. *“But today English has been declared as the official language of 34 countries even if it is not used much.”*¹⁵

S.Jafarov divides the words that entered Azerbaijani in four groups: *“the words come from the Caucasus languages, Arabic, Persian and Russian (including from other languages by means of*

¹⁵ Veliyeva, N. Some aspects and peculiarities of intercultural communication in the process of globalization / N.Veliyeva .– Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2013. – s. 470-471.

Russian)”¹⁶, and he groups the words belong to other languages by means of Russian in seven groups according to the origin: “*Latin, Greek, French, English, German, Italian, Dutch.*”¹⁷ Also B.Khalilov¹⁸ (he separates Russian and European origin words in 5 groups¹⁹) and A.Gourbanov²⁰ agree with the division of the European-origin words that entered Azerbaijani by means of Russian.

It has been touched upon the division of the history of formation and progress of terminology in Azerbaijan by S.Sadigova²¹. The idea of the addition of the 7th round, 21st century also to this division ended with the years of the 90s of the 20th century was put forward.

The share of English is 21% among the borrowed words used in the Azerbaijani media. This figure shows that every 1 out of 5 borrowed words used in the press is English-origin. The number of English-origin words is 17 among the 113 borrowed words having equivalent, and this is as 15% of the borrowings having equivalent, and as about 1% of all the borrowings.

269 English-origin words take part in the Azerbaijani word stock. The compilers have added 1289 new words, the 98 (7.6%) of which is English-origin. And new English-origin words, generally, cover the 36.4 % of the English-origin words entered into Azerbaijani up to now.

The English words newly entered into the Azerbaijani word stock can be grouped in the following fields: sport, music, technics, economics, and others. The borrowings in the field of sport used in media and generally by Azerbaijani carriers, but haven't taken part in the word stock: *bodibildinq, bouling, dayvinq, derbi, krossinq, qolf,*

¹⁶ Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: II hissə: Leksika / S.Ə.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 44.

¹⁷ Ibid, – p. 57.

¹⁸ Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Ə.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s. 40.

¹⁹ Ibid, – p. 59.

²⁰ Qurbanov, A.M. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dili: [2 cilddə] / A.M.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 1. – 2003. – s. 219.

²¹ Sadıqova, S.A. Azərbaycan dilində terminologiyanın təşəkkülü və inkişafı / S.A.Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005. – s. 4; 33.

pauerliftingq and so on. The borrowings in the field of music: caz-rok, dicey, ekvalayzer, karaoke, kantri, pop-rok, remiks, rep, rok-n-roll, etc. The borrowings in the field of technics: bayt, bit, blutuz, çip, çat, buk-mark, dekoder, disket, hard-disk, imeyl, internet, java, etc. The borrowings in the field of economics: advertayziq, diskaunt and so on. The borrowings in other fields: advayzer, advetura, avro, bendi, beyser, boss, cekpot, cersi, dopinq, fiçe, killer, etc.

In this paragraph it has been touched upon as well as the issue of the increasing of the quantity of the national words by the way of the borrowed words joint national word-building suffix: “boksçu”, “liftçi”, “voleybolçu”, “qreyderçi”, “buldozerçi”, “voterpolçu” and etc. The Western European origin words and terms not including into the line of the borrowings ended with the Azerbaijani suffixes provoke controversy. To our mind, it is incorrect not to pay attention word-building suffixes or the constituents of compound words joining to the borrowed words getting farther from their roots by creating new words and which language being their origins.

The third paragraph of the second chapter named *“In the syntactical level”* deals with the types of borrowings, syntactical borrowings, terms, a look to the conjugation of word combinations, the influence of English into Azerbaijani from the point of view of the word order in word combinations and the influence in the level of sentence.

*“Borrowings have mainly 3 types: 1. Lexical borrowings. 2. Morphological borrowings. 3. Syntactical borrowings.”*²² The substitutions in the level of word combination “Kino Mərkəzi” – “Cinema Center”, “Xına mərasimi” – “Henna party”, “olduğu kimi köçürmək” – “copy-paste”, in the level of sentence “Ad günün mübarək” – “Happy birthday” inform the influence of English into Azerbaijani in the syntactical level.

Within the influence encountered in the syntactical level firstly the cases of the forming of terms, also the need for the creation terms related to different fields of science in the language reveal themselves. *“Y.V.Breus defined three main methods of term-making:*

²² Yaqubova, T.R. Azərbaycan mətbuat dilində alınmalar (1990-2000) / T.R.Yaqubova. – Bakı: MBM, – s. 93.

1. Syntactical method – the creation of term by means of word combinations; 2. Lexical method – the borrowings from English terms and the creation of loanwords; 3. Semantical method – the consideration of realizing of the English cognitive (realization) based words existed in Russian in other kinds.”²³

We can see the manifestation of the syntactical influence in the level of word combination by having a look at the place of word order in the word combinations (the 1st, the 2nd type) where proper nouns used in Azerbaijani: “Mehmanxana “İnturist”, “qəsəbə («посёлка» as in Russian) Kirov”, “restoran “Aurora”, “Respublika “Belarus”. As seen from the examples, Azerbaijani can not accept this kind of use, but this kind of use is characteristic for Russian and European languages (“Hotel California”, “Cafe Escobar”, “rue de Gaulle” etc.).

The researches about the observation of the syntactical influence in the level of sentence show that such influence exists though it hasn't spread as broadly and easily as in word combinations. For example, instead of the using of the sentence of “I remember that place where we met” as a simple sentence, “Mən görüşdüyümüz o yeri xatırlayırım”, the use in the form of “Mən o yeri xatırlayırım, harada ki biz görüşmüşdük” is understood normally as an adjective clause, but it paves the way to the thoughts about a little strange sounding in comparison to the simple sentence. During the translation of the sentence of “This is the book which you gave me” the sentence of “Bu mənə verdiyin kitabdır” is more native in comparison to the sentence of “Bu o kitabdır, hansı ki mənə vermişdin”. The problem is that the using of adjective clause (kim (nə, hara) ki, kimin (nəyin, haranın) ki, kimi (nəyi, haranı) ki, kimə (nəyə, haraya) ki, kimdə (nədə, harada) ki, kimdən (nədən, haradan) ki, hansı ki) so frequently with the influence of English or Russian decreases the using of simple sentence used with compound attribute (participle combination and mainly compound participle) and the traditional need for simple sentence with compound attribute nearer to the folk style isn't ensured.

²³ Nəcəfzadə, M.A. Sintaktik üsulla yaranan genetik terminlər // – Bakı: AMEA-nın xəbərləri (biologiya və tibb elmləri), – 2013. c. 68, №3, – s. 164.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **“The extralinguistic factors influencing the spread of English in the condition of globalization”** and consists of two paragraphs.

The first paragraph of the third chapter named **“Economical, political and military factors”** deals with the spread of English, the extralinguistic factors, the causes of the spread of English, the 1st group – economical, political and military factors influencing the spread of English in the world and Azerbaijan.

The 4 criteria defined for every language to be important are these: 1. The number of speakers. 2. The extent to which a language is geographically dispersed: in how many continents and countries it is used or knowledge of it is necessary. 3. Its functional load: how extensive the range of purposes is for which it is used. 4. The economic and political influence of the native speakers of the language. *“Japanese, Russian, and German, for example, as languages of powerful, productive, and influential nations. But English is the language of the United States, whose gross domestic product in 1980 was more than double that of its nearest competitor, Japan.”*²⁴

The economical factor: with the agreement in Bretton-Woods in 1944 dollar as the US monetary unit being accepted as a unique world economical monetary unit informed its increasing prestige in a short time. Its membership in the most important economic organizations of the world is also the index of its economic prestige.

The political factor: the USA revealed to be an influential power among the world countries and the necessity of its presence in important global events. The membership and chairmanship in the important international organizations is also the index of its political prestige.

The military factor: the military potential of the USA, the membership in the military organizations, control over the world military area and the presence of its military troops are considered as the further factor for its being a superpower.

The second paragraph of the third chapter named **“The cultural and technical factors”** deals with the 2nd group – cultural

²⁴ Quirk, R. A comprehensive grammar of the English language / R.Quirk, G.Leech, S.Greenbaum. – London: Longman, – 1985. – p. 3.

and technical factors.

In the spread of English, several factors are presented. These factors are lined up as the following: historical factors, globalization, economic development, communication, business and entrepreneurship, education, travel, popular culture, media, a global English language teaching industry, symbolism. As seen from the list globalization itself takes part in the line of the factors influencing the spread of English separately.

“– the communication factor shows the fruitfulness of the use of English in an easy and convenient language for communication across national boundaries and a wide range of professions;

– the travel factor itself based on the development of tourism reflects the mobility and the idea of the citizens to move to a new location to seek employment. International travelers generally find that they need some knowledge of English to travel abroad;

– the popular culture factor reflects the importance of English itself for the expression of western popular culture, as seen in movies, television, and music. In some parts of Europe, English-language movies and television programs are broadcast in English without translation usually with subtitles.

– finally, the media factor plays an important role for international readers to read local or international newspapers and magazines, to watch the news in the media in English.”²⁵

The technical factors as the most modern factors are in the order of the factors influencing the spread of English in the condition of globalization. *“English is not only a business language but also the language of the internet.”²⁶* Sometimes internet users have more trouble in the system language that existed in their mother tongue in comparison to the system language in English. If a reason for it arises from the practice of the English-language system, the other reason is that the translational system is not original, the communication terms

²⁵ Richards, J. Key Issues in Language Teaching / J.Richards. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2015. – p. 6, 8.

²⁶ Flammia, M., Saunders, C. Language as power on the internet // Journal of the American society for information science and technology, – 2017. 58(12), – p. 1902.

are not fitting into language. For example, the verb “to click” is offered in several variants in Azerbaijani, “şıqqıldatmaq”, “klikləmək”, “klik etmək”, “tıqlamaq”, “tıqqıldatmaq”.

The cultural factor makes its contribution to the globalization with its colorfulness. Western culture plays a special role in the spread of English. Here includes all kinds of arts – music, painting, craftsmanship, as well as sport, national cuisine, etc. To get familiar with world culture the need for having detailed information about that culture makes the language of the environment where it was created integrate along with this or that cultural sample. The organizations covering the fields of culture are created and provide the familiarity with the cultural life of one another by joining the world countries within themselves. As in other significant fields also in the field of culture Azerbaijan Republic has provided the description of world culture which has joined a global stream in our country and the representation of Azerbaijani culture in the world mutually. In our country different international music festivals, sports competitions are organized, as well as our country is presented in the process of cultural exchange which is a part of globalization by representing in international music festivals, art galleries, sports competitions, cuisine exhibitions, and other cultural events. The mentioned events reflect the role of the spread of English in the world, as well as in Azerbaijan.

The technical factor organizes the significant role in the flow of globalization, the spread of global language English on the newest and continuing to updating modern fields. Information technologies, digital installations, the internet, and so modern notions significantly display the role of the technical factor in the flow of globalization and the spread of English in the result. It is known that the language of computer systems, the manuals of various devices or the solution of emerged problems are introduced mostly in English regardless of their country of origin. The mentioned cases define the role of the technical factor in the spread of English in the condition of globalization.

In the part of “**Conclusion**” of the dissertation the following scientific theses are generalized:

1. The reasons for the spread of English in Azerbaijan include the fact that it is the most widely spoken language in the world, it is an international business language, most films are in English, English is easy to learn, it is related to many languages, it is possible to name objects in different ways, it sounds different around the world, it is assumed to be flexible and continue to change.

2. English is present in Azerbaijan in all forms, except for the state language as a foreign language included in the language situation: behavioral language, fundamental language, communication language, research or search language forms.

3. English is the leading language in the international relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

4. The confusions appearing in Azerbaijani have been defined related to the use of the Latin alphabet in Azerbaijani and English in the research done related to the influence encountered in the phonetical-phonological level. These confusions cover beginning with the communication systems to social networks, scientific-publicist journals and even the references displayed on sportswear. The concrete observations were made related to all of them:

- the proper nouns and names in English and other languages aren't just translated, even not transliterated though it is possible;

- the cases of the use of apostrophe which once was used in the Azerbaijani alphabet but withdrawn recently to determine the long vowels inside the Arabic-Persian origin words, in another form, to separate proper nouns from suffix in other languages especially in European languages are encountered;

- for the sake of the protection of the mother tongue, the use of the graphemes of the Azerbaijani alphabet isn't restored based on the practices of other countries on sportswear used during different local sports games when it is not necessary;

- during the domestically use of car registration numbers the provision of the use of Azerbaijani graphemes isn't fulfilled, this rule either isn't restored based on the practices of other countries.

5. A suggestion has been put forward about a moment that emerged during the investigation of the influence encountered at the lexical level. So that, the calculation of the words which roots are

borrowed, created by means of word-building suffix, as national words can not be agreed. In this way, the number of national words is increased artificially and there appear misunderstandings in the statistical information in the result. To compile their statistics is getting more difficult for a scientist who investigates borrowed words. Because words that entering a language and being reformed with national word-building suffix are accepted as national and placed in the list of national words. It is not provided to separate them from borrowed words or to compile their list as separate words, not within national words.

6. The influence encountered in the syntactical level though not embracing itself as broadly as in other levels is observed with its intensive character in a certain form. If barbarism means using borrowed words without a need in a language, it can also belong to borrowed constructions without a need. The expression of simple sentences in a form of complex sentences without a need informs the existence of this influence. To express the sentence of “Mən Azərbaycan Respublikasının paytaxtı olan Bakı şəhərinə gedirəm” in a complex construction of “Mən Bakı şəhərinə gedirəm, hara ki Azərbaycan Respublikasının paytaxtıdır” confuses as it is similar to the complex constructions used in Azerbaijani. Considering the use of this kind of constructions in Azerbaijani sometimes the practices to use any constructions in this structure appear that their intensiveness limits the use of simple broad sentences.

In the result of combined research of the theme of globalization with the theme of the spread of English, the thoughts of world scientists on all continents, the American continent where English dominates, the position of English which is the official language of the United Kingdom in present political arena of Europe, as well as the events forecasting in the near future, the language situation and the language policy in the former colonial countries in Africa, present language view in Asia, the extralinguistic factors influencing the spread of global language in the condition of globalization in Australia, the further continent where English dominates, even the past and present language view in Oceania were reviewed and the spread of English in the condition of globalization has been studied

globally. This research conveyed a comparative character to study the flow of globalization also in the environment of Azerbaijan, similar and different characters have been discovered.

7. The extralinguistic factors influencing the spread of English in the modern condition were separated into two groups by being the point of emergence and intensiveness guided: Within the factors of the 1st group political, economic and military factors, within the 2nd group cultural and technical factors were studied. If the factors of the 1st group are distinguished with having their historical characters, the factors of the 2nd group are distinguished with their emergences in the new, modern age and having the intensive character. But the factors of both groups maintain their actuality.

8. It has been defined that:

- though this process is not new, the full condition has arisen for its realization in the modern age;

- globalization has its positive characters, as well as its negative characters;

- in the result of the attack of the global language by basing the endurance of defence power of other languages not being easy, the protection of Azerbaijani isn't provided completely both in the level of state and folk language besides with all laws, decrees and orders, as well as the propagandas starting from educational institutions to the media;

- the issues such as to provide the observation of the rules of Azerbaijani in scientific-publicist journals, to fulfill moot points appropriate to the results obtained after the discussion with the State Language Commission and the Terminology Commission, and to propagate recommendations about being indebted to follow the present language rules periodically till obtaining the result aren't in the required level.

9. The Azerbaijan Republic is getting strengthened its relations with world political organizations in the form of dense cooperation. Also, the bilateral relations with the United States and the United Kingdom have a special weight the relations building with either the American continent or the European continent. The cooperations that building with state-level representations and global political

organizations such as the US embassy, the US Educational representation, the British Council, the UNO and so on condition the tide of the global spread of English pass through Azerbaijan.

10. By guiding the beginning of the economic cooperations laid right after regaining the independence, with “the Contract of the Century” which is the great leader Haydar Aliyev’s masterpiece, with its playing the role of foundation the implementation of numerous economical projects connected to the Azerbaijan Republic, in reality, is connected with the influence of the economic factors which are of extralinguistic factors from the point of view of progressing towards the centre of globalization. Therefore, considering the economic sector form the strongholds of the state it concludes that the influence of global language into national language is observed mainly with the influence of just the economic factors.

11. With the decision of the world escaping from traditional wars to live in a peaceful condition, the traditional military fields have lost their actuality. But, despite it, military organizations aimed for self-defense continue their activity. The Azerbaijan Republic also continues its cooperation with military organizations of this character, the Ministries of Defence of separate states. Besides, it is not possible to keep the military field completely inattentive for the struggle with international terrorism, a different alignment that is of negative sides of globalization. In this purpose with the active presence of Azerbaijani military staff in trainings, military contests in different countries and even in hotbeds of war it is possible to define the existence of the role of the military factors also in the joining of also the Azerbaijan Republic to the circle of global struggle and in the spread of global language with the investigations done.

12. In the cultural field which is of the most actual fields, the Azerbaijan Republic that integrated into the world both spread the world culture in this environment and writes its own culture in the line of the cultural heritage of world nations with that. Today cultural exchange is of the events happened daily. In the result of dense cooperation with UNESCO the insertion of our cultural monuments into the list of world monuments assumes importance as “the

copyright” of the people on the one hand, finds out the thoughts to think about the issues connected with keeping the correct orthographic and orthoepic rules during the expression them in the language of world nations on the other hand. The certain observations were made related to it:

- to use in the international world toponymic names, as well as other national tied cultural monuments and generally the examples of craftsmanship aren’t either transliterated or translated as possible;

- during their translation sometimes languages other than English are used;

- during the expression of this kind of material and spiritual cultural examples with other languages the translation into those languages being carried a conditional character is avoided attention. Other languages aren’t used to understand only in a limited part of time, sometimes this case has a constant character, for those cultural examples other languages are used as well as national and global languages.

13. The spread of English with the influence of the technical factors is considered more actual. Basing almost all the services being implemented through the internet today we can say that the increase of the number of communication installations per person gradually, with PC or laptop, mobile phone, tablet, smartphone, smartwatch, etc. installations being existed in every house we come across a sentence or word in English absolutely every day. Without finding equivalent to these language units yet as they are new they already begin to take part in people’s lexicons. The most important issue brought to the notice here is to pay attention to the correspondence of the translations to the language made during the expression of the names of this kind of installations, their structural names in Azerbaijani.

The main theses of the research have been reflected in the author’s following published articles and theses:

1. Ağayev, D.S. Azərbaycan Respublikasının əməkdaşlıq etdiyi beynəlxalq təşkilatların rəsmi dilləri və onların içərisində ingilis dilinin yeri // – Bakı: ADU-nun "Elmi Xəbərlər"i, – 2015. №5, – s. 89-95.

2. Ağayev, D.S. Tərcümə zamanı xüsusi isimlərin yaratdığı problemlər // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri, – Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. – Bakı, – 5-6 may, – 2016, – s. 370-372.
3. Aghayev, D. Language situation in Azerbaijan // Gənc alimlərin I beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Gəncə, – 17-18 oktyabr, – 2016, – s. 246-250.
4. Ağayev, D.S. Qloballaşmanın Azərbaycan dilinə fonoloji səviyyədə təsiri // – Bakı: Azərbaycanda xarici dillər, – 2017. №2(36), – s. 27-31.
5. Ağayev, D.S. Qloballaşmanın Azərbaycan dilinə leksik səviyyədə təsiri // – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universitetinin “Elmi Xəbərlər”i, Sosial və humanitar elmlər bölməsi, – 2018. №1(14), – s. 15-18.
6. Ağayev, D.S. Qloballaşmanın Azərbaycan dilinə mənfi təsirləri // – Lənkəran: Lənkəran Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərlərinin Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2018. №1, – s. 20-25.
7. Aghayev, D. The influences of English into Azerbaijani during globalization // – Горно-Алтайск (Rusiya): Мир науки, культуры, образования, – 2018. №3(70), – s. 438-439.
8. Ağayev, D.S. Qloballaşma və dil // – Bakı: Azərbaycanda xarici dillər, – 2018. №3/4(40), – s. 22-26.
9. Ağayev, D.S. Qloballaşma şəraitində ingilis dilinin Azərbaycanda tədrisinin perspektivləri // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, – Bakı, – 6-7 dekabr, – 2018, – s. 8-9.
10. Агаев Д. Влияние глобального английского языка на азербайджанский язык // Современные вопросы лингвистики, переводоведения, педагогики и психологии: традиции и инновации. Международная научно-практическая конференция кафедры «Иностранные языки», посвященная 90-летию БГТУ, – Брянск (Rusiya), – 28 июня, – 2019, – s. 7-9.
11. Ağayev, D.S. İngilis dilinin yayılmasında ekstralingvistik amillərin rolu // – Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2022. №5, – s. 209-215.

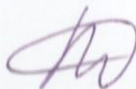
The defense will be held on 28 February 2024 at 12:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 2.12 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, Rashid Behbudov Street, 134.

Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan University of Languages Library.

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 23 January 2024.



Signed for print: 23.01.2024

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 39 463 characters

Number of hard copies: 20