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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

WAYS OF ENRICHING OF THE LEXICAL FUND OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

Specialty: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY

The relevance and development degree of the theme.

English language continues to be the world's standard means of communication, and its role and influence on the global arena is steadily expanding day by day. This situation does not remain unaffected to international relations, including the science of linguistics. Along with the significant expansion of the object of study of linguistic science, new approaches to linguistic facts have also appeared, which provide ample opportunities for the study of the content side of linguistic units. The approach to linguistic phenomena and facts not from a structural paradigm, but through the prism of an anthropocentric paradigm, created fertile ground for a more detailed coverage of aspects that were previously in the second plan, in the shadows. Language reflects the regularities of mental processes in various forms as a means of communication and expression of thought. These regularities, in turn, reflect the events and processes of objective reality. As a clear result of this, the study of various mental processes as a product of speech activity is studied not only by linguistic science, but also by other branches of science in accordance with their goals and objectives.

In the era of globalization, the role of the English language as a leading language in international relations for a long time, the emergence of new words in it, the unique effect of literary translation and the influence of other factors, the study of the characteristic features of the changes that took place in the lexical layer are important issues, both from the point of view of language relations and the emergence of new words. The growing interest in the issues of the influence of globalization on language in modern linguistics requires the study of its features from different aspects. In this case, it becomes necessary to analyze the diversity of opinions in the research work carried out in the recent past and come to a new, common conclusion on the issue, which is one of the factors that determine the **relevance** of the topic.

The main sources of globalization are science, education, culture, economics and politics. The attitude towards globalization in

each field is different. In fields such as history, culture, economy, politics, globalization is viewed as a natural process, it is generally appreciated and the intensification of globalization is preferred. The similarities in science, culture, and economy are becoming more and more prominent, but there is also a contradictory aspect here. As the world becomes globalized, individual peoples tend to become more attached to the cultures to which they belong, to retain the national values they possess. And this is quite natural, because culture is a system of memory of the people, a single or similar assessment of extra-linguistic reality, a regulator of people's activity, behavior. People approach globalization with sensitivity and caution as a dangerous influence that can destroy national-cultural values, and in some cases as a “disaster”. The essence of the impact of globalization on nationality should be sought, first of all, in the ideas and attitudes of individuals about globalization.

Considerable research has been done in linguistics on globalization. These studies have been conducted from different aspects in different areas of linguistics. Many monographs and articles have been published in Azerbaijani linguistics in this regard. In this regard, the publications of K.M.Abdullayev, F.Y.Veysalli, A.A.Abdullayev, N.Ch.Valiyeva, A.Y.Mammadov, F.F.Jahangirov¹ and others in periodical scientific collections are noteworthy.

¹ Abdullayev, K.M. Theoretical problems of Azerbaijani language syntax / K.M.Abdullayev. – Baku: Maarif, – 1999. – 281 p.; Veysalli, F.Y. Language / F.Y.Veysalli. – Baku: Tahsil, – 2007. – 201 p.; Veysalli, F.Y. Fundamentals of linguistics. / F.Y.Veysalli. – Baku: Mutarjim, – 2013. – 410 p.; Abdullayev, A.A. Actual constituting, text and discourse. / A.A.Abdullayev. – Baku: Zardabi LTD MMC., – 2011. – 270 p.; Veliyeva N.Synergetics of the Language, National Consciousness and Culture by Globalization // Baku, “Nurlar” Publishing-Printing Center, 2016, 232 p.; Veliyeva N. An Introduction to the History of Global English, 2019, 770 s.; Mammadov, A.Y. System of formal means of communication in text creation (Comparative analysis practice) /A.Y.Mammadov. – Baku: FZM, – 2001. –144 p.; Mammadov, A.Y. Discourse study / A.Y.Mammadov, M.Y.Mammadov. – Baku: BSU publishing, – 2016. – 111 p.; Jahangirov, F.F. Perspectives of higher education in the context of globalization // Interuniversity dialogue: Audience management, assessment, transparency. Materials of the republic scientific-practical conference, – Baku: AUL, –2011, – p.12-14.

J.Blommaert in his work “The sociolinguistics of globalization” approached globalization as a sociolinguistic phenomenon. D.Crystal, D.Graddol, A.H.Gardiner, T.Givon, G.Lakoff, T.A. van Dijk, S.Ullmann² and others are the authors of fundamental studies on the role of the English language in the era of globalization.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the lexical fund of the English language in the context of globalization. The subject of the research is the determination and analysis of the influence of extralinguistic factors called “social processes” in the enrichment of the lexical fund of the English language under the condition of globalization

Aims and objectives of the research work. The purpose of the study is to trace and reveal the causes of multivariate in the enrichment of the lexical fund in the globalizing world on the basis of analyzes, to give linguistic classification and analysis of various, colorful changes found, to identify common and distinctive features.

For this purpose, the following tasks were performed in the study work:

– to analyze scientific-theoretical propositions about globalization in linguistic literature;

² Blommaert, J. The sociolinguistics of globalization. / J.Blommaert. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2012. – 312 p.; Crystal, D. The Cambridge Encyclopaedia of the English language / D.Crystal. – Cambridge University Press, – 1995. – 213 p.; Crystal, D. The English Language / D.Crystal. – Harmondsworth: Pelican Books, Penguin Books, – 1988. – 345 p.; Graddol, D. The future of English? A guide to forecasting the popularity of the English language in the 21 st century. D.Graddol – L., 2000. – 66 p.; Gardiner, A.H. The Theory of Speech and Language / A.H.Gardiner. – London: Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2nd ed, – 1951. – 348 p.; Givon, T. Functionalism and grammar / T.Givon. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins, – 1995. – 486 p.; Lakoff, G. Metaphors we live by. / G.Lakoff, M.Johnson. – Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980, 242p.; Lakoff, G.P. Cognitive Scientist Looks at Daubert // American Journal of Public health / Supplement 1, – 2005. Vol 95, No 1, – 160 p.; Dijk, T.A. van. Language, cognition, communication. / T.A. van Dijk. – M BGK.Im. I. A. Boduena de Courtenay, - 2000, 310 p.; Ullman, S. Language and meaning. // – Collected papers (Language and style series). London: Blackwell, 1973, 175 p.

- to consider the real foundations of globalization and the possibilities of its impact on individual languages;
- to investigate the impact of globalization on the enrichment of the lexical fund of the language;
- to examine neologisms as a result of the impact of the globalization process on language;
- to study the terms included in the language as a lexical phenomenon;
- to determine the influence of fiction on the enrichment of the lexical fund;
- to determine the relationship of the lexical fund of the language with the levels of the language;
- to identify the fields most exposed to the influence of globalization in the language and the resulting expressions;
- to analyze the influence of globalization on the enrichment of the lexical layer of English, including other languages, by comparing;
- to explore the possibilities of the influence of scientific and technical development on the enrichment of the lexical fund of the language;
- to study the impact of Americanization on the enrichment of the English lexical fund.

The research methods. A large number of typical words, expressions and sentences (within the context) were involved in the study as research material. In the research work, traditional methods and techniques of theoretical linguistics were used: description, observation, comparison, component analysis and so on.

The main provisions for defense:

- The phenomenon of globalization, which is too complex to be fully controlled by humans, today brings individual peoples closer together, making their mutual influence on each other even more intense. Globalization is a new structural form of new order of discourse, discourse genres and styles based on neoliberal political views;
- The subject areas chosen by peoples of different cultures in language learning are the same. Some socio-cultural differences in

these fields partially slow down the development of speech skills, since some differences in national cultures lead to the emergence of certain problems in mutual understanding in the act of communication;

- Intercultural communication is the communication of different nations with each other. In order to adapt to the current conditions, non-native speakers must learn the language they study and the culture created in that language, otherwise there is a high possibility of communication failures;

- In modern linguistics, there is a need to study our globalized world from a newer, modern perspective. One of the most obvious examples of changes in the language is the introduction of new lexical units into the language as required by the changing times. New areas of employment are emerging in the world as a result of scientific and technical, social development, due to which new words appear in the lexical layer of the language;

- Although neologisms are not in common use at first, they can quickly become common parts of the language. Neologisms, depending on a number of factors, act as an integral part of the lexical layer of the language, and the most important thing is their acceptance by society;

- Neologisms are existing lexical units that require new meaning, indicators of a developing society;

- In globalization, abbreviated words in the language are becoming more and more. The reason for the emergence of such neologisms is associated by linguists with the dynamic development of modern life. Some of them are more functional, while others have relatively less functionality;

- The field of active development of vocabulary includes words that are widely used. In relation to all the words that make up the main vocabulary fund and specialty, terms used in individual areas of the language are included, because, although the words associated with the specialty are not used by everyone, those who work in one or another field of specialization actively use them in their professional activities;

– The passive layer of the dictionary includes words that have weakened the frequency of their use, remained in old fiction and dictionaries, familiar to a small number of people, but at the same time have just come to the lexical layer of the language in connection with certain relationships and have not fully strengthened. Such words are not used by most carriers of the same language;

– Many of the new meanings of words arise in simple words that are used in various fields that relate to human activity. New meanings are more often formed in everyday vocabulary;

– Today it is difficult to say how many words in American English belong purely to Americans in quantitative terms. This idea can be applied to the difficulty of determining how many words there are in American English in general. This can only be determined with the help of recently published American English dictionaries. With this, changes in vocabulary can be clarified;

– One of the important signs in the assimilation of borrowed words is the participation of the borrowed word in the process of word formation in the language. In the description of this or that model of word formation, attention is attracted by its main signs – productivity, activity, stability, viability. When word formation is mastered, the whole word slot from the source language, that is, the word root, which is formed simultaneously, the internal form in the main language can re-live in the language of the recipient.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the research work, revealing the characteristic features of linguoculturological globalization, substantiating its primality in the system of globalization aspects, the status of English as a global language in the modern world, the interpretation of the features of combining them into a single linguocultural space while maintaining identity in the world's diverse cultural and linguistic palette can be assessed as its scientific novelty. The scientific novelty of the work also consists in the artistic heritage of both languages being compared, newspaper materials published at different times, words and sentences selected from scientific and journalistic essays, as well as the selection of newly emerging words and phrases in the language on the topic of

our glorious victory and Covid-19 and their involvement in cognitive analysis.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the study work is the justification of the emergence of global culture from the linguistic aspect, the interpretation of the role of English as a global language in the realization of linguistic and cultural knowledge in different cultures in intercultural communication. The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that its results can be used in new future research in this field and create a theoretical basis for a more detailed study of the problems related to the subject of the study on the basis of a new paradigm. The results of the research work can be used in the preparation of materials, lecture texts on lexicology, stylistics, cognitive linguistics, discourse theory, language and culture, general linguistics, and master theses.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the study work have been published in the form of articles and theses in various scientific journals and collections of scientific news in Azerbaijan and abroad. The results of the dissertation can be applied in mastering lexical units, teaching and enriching the vocabulary of the studied languages.

The name of the organization in which the dissertation work was carried out. The study work was carried out at the Department of lexicology and stylistics of the English language-1 of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of the introduction, 3 chapters, the conclusion and the list of the used literature. The introductory – 6 pages, 10612 characters, Chapter I – 53 pages, 99494 characters, Chapter II – 41 pages, 77975 characters, Chapter III – 28 pages, 52186 characters, Conclusion part 3 pages, 4211 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 244478 characters, excluding the list of references used.

MAIN CONTENTS OF THE WORK

In the **“Introduction”** part of the dissertation, information is given on the relevance and degree of development of the theme, the object and subject of the study, purpose and objectives, methods, main provisions defended, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance, approbation, application and structure.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called **“The place of globalization in modern linguistics”**. It is noted here that globalization in most cases does not mean differently for individual people, being understood in a narrow sense. On the one hand, the term globalization is perceived by a group of people as a super-negative force that will destroy local cultural values, local national languages, result in the introduction of American values and lifestyles, as well as make people dependent. On the other hand, globalization is understood as a future that promises more favorable living standards, welfare and democracy.

The first paragraph of Chapter I called ***“Place and basis of intercultural communication in modern linguistics”*** provides information about the fact that the expression of intercultural communication, dialogue heralds the beginning of a new stage in modern world science. If we exclude the conditions of incompatibility of the cultures of the two nations (for example, during the war), it is necessary to inculcate a positive approach and friendly understanding towards the speakers of a foreign language in people learning the same language, and indifferent negative attitudes are unacceptable.

Through oral (verbal) communication, a person speaks a foreign language, understands a representative of another nation and is happy when he realizes that he is understood, the language barrier gradually dissolves. A person still wants to experience the joy of speaking a foreign language.

In the second paragraph ***“The real basis of globalization and its impact on languages of various systems”***, it is noted that language plays an important role in any field in the life of each of us, and it is indicated that languages are subject to the influence of

globalization. In the family, in society, political, scientific and in general, our daily activities are related to language. The language should be voiced, the information given by the voice should be heard and perceived and understood. In this case, language competence is performed, that is, communication takes place. Against this background, language facts become functional. The fact that language is a means of communication comes from its systematicity. As written by M.Pesce, three of the three characteristics inherent in the structure are manifested in the language:

1) *integrity*; 2) *transformation*; 3) *self-control*³.

The development of natural language, as well as the emergence of a new word in the language, is due to class, profession, position, age group and other social factors.

The third paragraph is called ***“The impact of globalization on the enrichment of the lexical fund of the language”***. This paragraph examines the potential effects of globalization on the vocabulary composition of the language. One of the scholars interested in the need to teach language in relation to the social context and the linguistic functions used in the speech process is M.A.K.Halliday. M.A.K.Halliday, who completed D.Haims' concept of communicative competence by developing a strong theory about the functions of the language, described the main functions of the language in the following manner and sequence:

1) *instrumental function – using language to get things*;

2) *regulatory function – using language to control the actions of others*;

3) *interactive function – using language to interact with others*;

4) *personal function – the use of language to express individual feeling and meaning*;

5) *heuristic function – use of language to learn, discover*;

6) *imaginative function - using language to create an imaginary world*;

7) *representational function – using the learned language to communicate*.⁴

³ Pesce, M. Content – analysis and theory of discourse / M. Pesce. – M.: Progress, Quadrature of meaning. French school of discourse, – 1990. – p. 336.

English is the official language of 74 countries of the world. According to this indicator, it ranks first among other world languages. Other world languages, including Chinese and Russian, which are the working languages of the UN General Assembly, are the official languages of less than 10 states.

It should be noted that the English language is mainly used for three different purposes in the world:

- 1) as a native mother tongue (England, USA, Australia, New Zealand, etc.);
- 2) as a second language (India, Pakistan, Nigeria, etc.);
- 3) as a foreign language.

Currently, people who have identified themselves in the third group regularly move to the second group. This is mainly observed in Denmark, Costa Rica, The Netherlands, Suriname and The Philippine Islands, where the penetration of the English language is growing rapidly.

In modern studies, the following 5 advantages of the English language are noted:

1. English is the most widely taught language in the world and the most preferred common means of communication in international circles. It is superior to all world languages due to its connections with other languages.

2. English is the language that has created the most hybrid words and combinations in terms of communication with other languages. In this field, English language is also ahead of all other languages.

3. In the last 50-60 years, English is the language that gave the most borrowed words to other languages. In this regard, English should be presented as the most necessary language in terms of borrowed words.

4. In Third World countries, English is the highest means of communication in the fields of science and technology, politics and law. In developed industrial countries, English is a language of exceptional importance, on the one hand, in the fields of science and

⁴ Halliday, M.A.K. An introduction to Functional Grammar (second edition). / M.A.K.Halliday. – London: Arnold, – 1994. –p.176

technology, and on the other, in the fields of finance and tourism. English has become an integral part of communication in Swedish companies, lecture rooms, auctions and research laboratories of Dutch universities.

5. English acts as the goal of linguistic change and transformation of all world language communities.

Attention is drawn to 12 aspects of the international importance of the English language:

1. English is the official language of international organizations and conferences. About 85% of international organizations operating in the world use only English as the official language. English is also the main language of financial institutions.

2. Currently, the English language acts as an international unit of science and technology.

3. English is the language of international banking activities, economic and trade relations.

4. English is the advertising language of global brands.

5. English is the language of audiovisual products (film, TV, modern music, etc.).

6. English is the language of international tourism.

7. English is the language of higher education.

8. English is the language of international security.

9. English is the language of international law.

10. English is the main language of written and oral translation.

11. English is the language of dissemination of technological achievements.

The fourth paragraph is called ***“Neologisms as a consequence of the globalization process”***. In the era of globalization, abbreviated words appear a lot in the language. This gives rise to a large number of neologisms. For example, let's take the word “*demo*”. This word is a shortened form of the word “*demonstration*”. The words “*frog*” and “*fridge*” are derived from the words “*refrigerator*” and “*trank tranquilizer*”. Many linguists associate it with the dynamic development of modern life. But other reasons should be investigated. Among the main reasons are the requirements for rhythm, harmony, which occur more often in monosyllabic words.

In order to find the meaning of a word formed by “blend” (mixing), it is necessary to analyze the components involved in the creation of that word. In blends, either the first part is participated as root, the last part is discarded, or the second part is kept, the first part is discarded. There are two types of “blends”. These differ according to the sides of the phrases. One of these two types is called additive and the other restrictive. In the restrictive type, the first side becomes the definite article, which is used as a determiner of the second type. For example, “*cine*” (*matographic pona*) *rama – cinerama, medicare – medical care, telecast – television broadcast*”.

The additive type is formed from compound words joined by a conjunction. For example, “*smog-smoke and fog*”. In both types, a shift in both sound and meaning occurs. But the semantic relations are different. Their components may be synonymous or may be included in the same semantic field and the same lexical-grammatical class. For example, “*French + English = Frenglish*”.

For example, the word “*bench*” is a wooden or stone seat (*carpenter table*). Most linguists understand semantics only as a change in the meaning of a word that gives rise to homonyms. For example, “*flower*” and “*flour*”.

In the era of globalization, the expansion of the meaning of words leads to the enrichment of the vocabulary. Expanding the meaning of words is one of the main factors that lead to the development and growth of the vocabulary. The expansion of meaning determines the polysemy of words. This leads to the formation of a large number of new words in the vocabulary of the language.

Chapter II, called “**Real basis of the formation of the lexical fund of the modern English language**”, consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph entitled “***Terms entering the language as a lexical phenomenon***”, it is noted that at a certain stage of language development, the theory of word formation gives information about the formation of new words, and can also create new rules for the formation of such words. Based on these rules, language users have the opportunity to create new complex and

compound words synchronously⁵. In the lexical system of the language, there are combinations that are ready-made units and create a special group due to their meaning. The words included in this group differ from commonly used words and proper names in their lexical and semantic characteristics. The lexical units included in that group, as a rule, are far from their lexical meaning and, in fact, do not have an independent meaning in isolation. More precisely, the components of compounds serve to create a common meaning expressed in the compound. Grammatically, the constituent parts of these compounds are deprived of discreteness, that is, independence. In other words, they are not able to preserve their own ability to be an initial morphological and syntactically independent part of speech and a member of a sentence.

The introduction of borrowed words into the language has intensified since the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Among the borrowed words are barbarisms and non-assimilated words. This innovation is due to the fact that globalization has reached the point of development. There are borrowed terms in all languages. Some of them are processed in the same way in the field terminology system of all languages, regardless of their origin. Such terms are grouped as international terms. Different languages have a lot of common words borrowed from English. The mentioned aspect is at a higher level in terms.

Modern languages and their today's rich lexicon, which includes thousands of words, developed in connection with the first formation of these peoples. Any language in the world cannot develop on its own. The external world, by constantly influencing it, leaves its traces in the process of its development. It should be especially noted that new, proud words and expressions have entered the Azerbaijani language in connection with our 44-day glorious victory. They are the words *"itigovan"*, *"bayraktar"*, *"pua"*, *"harop"*, etc.

The pandemic period did not remain affectless the vocabulary of the language. While the "Oxford English Dictionary" (OED) list

⁵ Chafe, W.L. Meaning and structure of language. / W.L.Chafe. – M.: Progress, – 1975. – 306 p.

included 0.03 million tokens related to the coronavirus in December, in 2020, after the official declaration of a pandemic, 1,750 million tokens were available on social networks. Note that *tokens* are the smallest units collected in the OED corpus. The most relevant of them is the word *Covid-19*. The World Health Organization began to provide extensive information about the virus and declared a pandemic.

“Coronacoinages” began to appear on the topic of “Covid-19”. For example, in German “*coronaspeck*” is used in the context of Covid-19, it is used in the sense of “sitting at home”. In Spanish, the words “*covidiota and coronaburro*” appeared. Here, “*burro*” is a type of game related to monkeys. The word “*doomscrolling*” refers to those who constantly read new news on the internet.

When grouping them thematically, they can be classified by expressing feelings-excitement, fear, etc. For example, the word “*phobia*” means feeling and anxiety, the word itself is used in a figurative sense. The phrase “*panic attack*” belongs to the same thematic group.

In addition, the phrase “*social distance*” is included in the vocabulary of the language and is included among the common words. Let's look at other lexical units:

1. “*Covidiot*” (*someone ignoring public health advice*);
“*Covidio party*” (*someone's online parties via on ZOOM or Skype*);
3. “*Covexit*” (*the strategy for exiting lock down*);
4. “*Pandemic*”;
5. “*Lockdown*”;
6. “*Key Workers*”;
7. “*WFH*” (*working from home*);
8. “*ZOOMbombing*” (*hijacking a ZOOM video call*);
9. “*Quaranteams*” (*online teams created during lockdown*).

According to some linguists, the term “*Zoombombing*” may become a very common term in the future. It can be used as an alternative to the phrase “*hoovering up a mess*”. Even if the ZOOM company loses its dominance, there are researchers in linguistics who predict that this expression will still be active for many years.

We did not share so much about SARS in 2002 and “Swine Flu” in 2009. Now social networks help us in this work. Online communication also plays an important role in the spreading of new words and terms, as the terms that are created are not used locally. During the pandemic, metaphors also arise. For example, the following opinion was expressed in the briefing: *“This enemy can be deadly, but also beatable”- to sports, storms, monsters, natural disasters, and more.*

As it can be seen, metaphorical word transfers attract special attention, and by means of metaphor the real situation is conveyed in a prominent, figurative way.

The word *“briefing”* is also characterized as a lexical unit denoting space. It is characterized as the most active concept of the pandemic period, which contains the motive of feeling and excitement. New lexical units began to emerge in the language, which became functional in both medicine and other fields. Here, among some lexical units, there are those that are used in the possessive case. For example, phrases such as *Covid-19’s obliteration of demand, Covid-19’s spread* have appeared on social networks.

Lexical units of nominative character began to appear. These are the following:

1. *“The coronavirus situation”*;
2. *“Virus factories”*;
3. *“A Covid-19 hospital”*;
4. *“Covid-19 words”*;
5. *“Covid-19 Data”*;
6. *“Covid -19 news”*;
7. *“Covid-19 committee”*;
8. *“A virus outlier”*;
9. *“Covid-19 patients”*;
10. *“Covid-19 hotspot”*;
11. *“Corona law”*.

These phrases that we have listed are widely used in social networks and reflect the reality of life.

Lexical units are based on innovation in each language. The role of social networks in the emergence and spread of new lexical

units is undeniable. It is important to learn how such words are formed, since the newly formed lexical units are subject to the influence of certain linguistic processes. It is necessary to determine which structural-semantic types they belong to, in which area of life they are most often used.

Prefixes and suffixes also demonstrate productivity in the formation of these lexical units. On the topic of Covid-19, prefixes and suffixes create shades of connotative meaning. Several prefixes can be cited as an example of this:

The prefixes *-Un-*, *dis-*, *in-* are used in negative, opposite meanings. For example, “*unmitigated calamity*”, “*unexciting*”, “*unhappy*”, “*disagree*”, “*dislike*”, “*inarticulate*”, “*inactive*”, “*undo*”, “*unblock*”, etc.

The most commonly used word-forming suffixes in the formation of new words are:

-ation (makes nouns from verbs), for example, “*vaxin-ation*”, “*reconcili-ation*”, “*regul-ation*”;

-ant (makes words indicating person from verbs), for example, “*inhabit-ant*”, “*protest-ant*”;

-er (makes words indicating person from verbs), for example, “*Key Worker*”;

-ment (makes nouns from verbs), for example, “*appoint-ment*”, “*accomplish-ment*”;

-ee (makes personal words from action words), for example, “*employ-ee*”, “*detain-ee*”, “*pay-ee*”, etc.

There are prefixes that actively participate in the creation of some words and expressions on the topic of Covid-19, for example, *-pre*, *-post*, *after*.

Among them, the following can be presented as an example:

1. *Pre-coronavirus*,
2. *Post-coronavirus*,
3. *Pre-virus*,
4. *Pre-covid*,
5. *Post- covid*.

Thus, many words on the subject of Covid-19 have appeared in the language. Some of them were characterized by figurativeness,

low figurativeness or lack of expressiveness. But in one form or another, they became common.

Here are some of them:

1. *Vaxin*,
2. *Pandemy*,
3. *Injection*,) etc.

It is worth noting that the use of lexical units or idioms that carry negative connotations is a feature of the pandemic period. The word Covid-19 has a negative connotation.

The following expressions that arise in this regard can be an example of this:

1. *Killer or threat, killer*;
2. *A nasty blast*;
3. *A natural disaster*;
4. *A major threat*;
5. *Punishment*;
6. *An unmitigated calamity*;
7. *A health emergency*;
8. *Known enemy*;
9. *Quarantine and chill*;
10. *Virtual happy hour*, etc.

It should also be noted that “collocations” are widely used in this topic.

For example:

1. *Letting the virus out of the bag*;
2. *Covid dries up a cash now*;
3. *The ill wind of Covid-19*;
4. *The sting of Covid-19*.

In addition, many phrases have appeared on the topic of Covid-19. Here are some of them:

1. *Covid-19 deaths*;
2. *Virus – related*;
3. *Covid strikes (firms)*;
4. *Virus control*;
5. *Virus-induced (slump)*.

The emergence of abbreviations also did not bypass the pandemic. For example, The abbreviation “*PPE*” began to be used in the meaning of “*life saver*”. It appeared as an abbreviation of the words “*Quaz quarantine*”, “*sanny sanister*”.

There are also compounds formed from the combination of noun-noun type and having a nominative characteristic. For example, we can show such examples:

1. *Outbreak*;
2. *Shock*;
3. *Crisis*;
4. *Pandemic*;
5. *Cases*;
6. *Hit*.

It should be noted that some words and phrases are connected by a causal relationship.

1. *The coronavirus recession*;
2. *The Covid-19 catastrophe*;
3. *The Covid-19 shutdown*;
4. *The Covid-19 lockdown*;
5. *The Covid-19 calamity*;
6. *The Covid-19 deaths*;
7. *The Covid-19 restrictions*;
8. *Corona holiday*.

So, acquaintance with the new lexical units that arose on the topic of Covid-19 began on social networks, and this acquaintance continues. And as it continues, it is characterized by enrichment in the lexical fund of the language.

The problem of borrowed words is a linguistic, but at the same time social phenomenon, and the development of some language is impossible without the word formation process. According to B.A.Serebrennikov, “*a foreign word seems more expressive, in this respect it is superior to a familiar and ordinary national word*”⁶. It is impossible to completely agree with the opinion of the scientist, because the adoption of every word that seems “expressive” can

⁶ Serebrennikov, A. The role of the human factor and language. / A. Serebrennikov. – M.: Nauka, – 1988. – p.82.

sometimes make the language difficult. I.M.Crane, one of the scientists studying borrowings, calls the phenomenon of word acquisition “*the enrichment of the vocabulary of another language under the influence of one language*”⁷.

The second paragraph of Chapter II is called “***The influence of fiction on the enrichment of the lexical fund***”. Here, the contributions and potential opportunities of fiction literature to the enrichment of the lexical layer are brought to the fore. From a linguistic point of view, texts of the most diverse profiles can be involved in research, and the aspects of their analysis can also be diverse. For example, according to K.M.Abdullayev, “*in principle, any literary text can be analyzed from syntactic, phonetic, lexical, and morphological aspects*”.⁸

The third paragraph of Chapter II is called “***The relationship of the lexical fund of the language with the layers of the language***”. When talking about the semantic-functional and structural evolution of the root word nests of the language, we should note that the influence of socio-political events on the development of the vocabulary of the literary language is great. The development in the economic, political, socio-cultural life of society creates a real basis for the enrichment of the lexical-terminological potential of the language. The enrichment of the language with new words and a change in its existing meanings are associated with a new development in public life and public opinion. The vocabulary of the language is subject to various changes due to demand. Many of these words have been collected and molded into other derived words, some have become archaisms, and some have survived to modern times.

In Chapter III, which is called “**Fields most affected by globalization and new emerged expressions in the language**”, the words and expressions that entered the language in connection with it are examined. The first paragraph of this chapter entitled

⁷ Crane, I. French borrowings of the 19th century in the English literary language: /Dissertation of a candidate of philological sciences/ – M., 1963. – p.1.

⁸ Abdullayev, K.M. Theoretical problems of Azerbaijani language syntax. / K.M.Abdullayev. – Baku: Maarif, – 1999. – p. 179.

“Comparative analysis of the impact of globalization on the formation of the lexical fund of English and other languages” examines the comparative analysis of the impact of globalization on the formation of the lexical fund of English and other languages. Considering the necessity of the globalization process and the inevitability of integration into this process, It is necessary to implement a number of reforms in order to achieve adaptation to the process of globalization of science and education fields. It is in these areas that not only new knowledge and technologies, but also new mechanisms and methods of one or another form of human activity are transferred to the younger generation. From this point of view, if different countries of the world achieve mutual and fruitful cooperation in the field of science and education, then all mankind can benefit from this. The essence of globalization is that each person is a citizen of the whole world, does useful things in a universal sense. However, such interaction cannot take shape on its own or fall from the sky. It is necessary to implement it purposefully.

Globalization is characterized by influencing different languages in different ways. However, the issue of interest here is that if any language is more exposed to the influence, then from time to time the changes caused by this influence penetrate into other languages. For example, the influence of globalization on the lexical fund of the English language to one degree or another results in the introduction of words and terms borrowed into other languages. Here we cannot deny the direct or indirect impact of globalization on a language.

The second paragraph is called ***“The impact of the development of science and technology on the enrichment of the lexical fund of the language”***. There are also terms that are used in other fields with new meanings. Terms belonging to one branch of science, developing, gradually move to other areas. For example, the general term “system” is used in a new sense in cybernetics. Here we mean something that consists of two parts that are at least interconnected. The word “logic” is used in a new sense in electronics. In this case, sequential operations are envisaged, which are controlled by a computer through electronic circuits.

A large number of international neologisms are not related to any modern language, they were formed mainly from the combination of elements belonging to the Greek and Latin languages. The widespread use of any word, its transition from one language to another and, finally, its transformation into an international term, has to do with the concept it expresses, with the event and the process.

In this sense, as the scientific and technical achievements increase, the process of turning the words that express the concepts and understandings born out of necessity into international terms also accelerates.

The third paragraph examines ***“The impact of Americanization on the enrichment of the English lexical fund”***. American English is recognized as the largest component of political American history. “Americanism meaning” can be defined as a word or a fixed combination of words that contains characteristics specific to the English language spoken in the United States of America. This manifested itself in the names that North Americans gave to animals and plants. It is regarded as the first and greatest contribution of the American people to the English language.

In different years, such words as “*corn*” and “*catfish*”, taken in 1608-1612, “*raccoon*”, “*moose*”, taken in 1609-1613, have passed into the vocabulary of the language.

The emergence of American English dates back to the 17th century, which is the period when the first colonies were established. The growth of the colonies accelerated the use of English in America. This was prompted by the celebration of important days. Thus, the celebration of Thanksgiving in 1621 (which is celebrated in the United States and Canada), the opening of the Public School in 1636, the “*Alumnus Day*” celebrated in 1696, the change of the The Frontier in 1676 take place in this ranking. If we look at it from a chronological point of view, the XVIII century was remembered mainly by such events as “*Awakening*” of 1736 and “*Immigrant Migration*” of 1789. In the XIX century, more precisely, in 1838, the “*New method of technology*”, and in 1883-the “*First skyscrapers*” appeared. So, in 1916, the Americans began to perform “*Intelligence*”

tests assessing human intelligence" (IQ). In 1985, they realized the opportunity to study to become rocket scientists. Already the end of the 20th century, 1980 was characterized by the emergence of new words and concepts. This led to lexical enrichment typical of the era of globalization. Thus, words and phrases such as "Ethical investment" and "Internal market" were born.

In addition, the word "*payment*" was replaced by the word "*plastic*". Concepts such as "*credit cards*" and "*debit cards*" were widely used in the language. Later, the word "*yuppie*" appeared, which is considered one of the main figures in the language. In the 20th century, this term meant young, smart, flexible business representatives aged 25-30. At other times, new words such as "*mobile phone*", "*laptop or plamtomp*" enriched the language.

The new American version of the English language can be considered the turning point of the "American Revolution".

The American variant of the English language is at the highest point of this revolution. If we look at the opinions of the leaders of the "American Revolution", we will see that they considered it as the most obvious example of independence.

There are also words that become commonplace after being accepted by everyone. For example, The meaning of the word "hue" in the words "*hue*" and "*hue and cry*" is no longer the meaning of "noise" in the word "hue and cry". Another interesting fact is that such changes have spread to proverbs and aphorisms. For example, consider the following proverb:

/One man's meat is another man's poison//. The word "*meat*" used here is used in the sense of "*sweet meat*" (food), in the sense that one's food-meat is poison for another.

Even today, the word "*computer*" (counter), which is among active, working words in our language, was used in the sense of *to compute* (a person who counts) even before the Second World War. Currently, this word is used in the sense of "counting machine".

The main reason for the emergence of new words in the United States was associated with the development of science and technology. Today it is difficult to say how many words in American English in quantitative terms refer exclusively to Americans. These

ideas can also be applied to the fact that it is difficult to say how many words there are in general. Here we can only determine with the help of recently published dictionaries of American English. With this, changes in words can be clarified.

In American English, you can find out how many words are increasing in quantitative terms from the dictionary⁹. In this regard, D.Adger writes that “*a small unit can take different forms while retaining its meaning*”¹⁰.

The author provides examples of this. At this point, he shows examples of auxiliary verbs used in different dialects.

A. /You have na a wrinkle//

/You don t have a single wrinkle//;

B. /Aye, you do na have the champagne in there//

/Yes, you don’t have the champagne in here//¹¹.

Or let's take a look at the types of sentences that the author used in another version:

A. /I wisna sick or nothin, ye ken//

/I wasn’t sick or anything, you know//;

B. /Never heard of a woman director or onythin//

/I d never heard of a woman director or anything//¹².

The given examples prove the role variability plays in the language system.

Phillipson Robert rightly points out that the imperialism of one language permeates the imperialistic features of other languages. Their integration is inevitable.¹³ The author draws attention to all

⁹ United English Braille (UEB). Braille Authority of North America(BANA)// 2 November 2016. Retrieved 2 January – 2017. – p.145.

¹⁰ Adger, D. Language variability in syntactic theory / In Game Picallo, ed. Linguistic Variation in the Minimalist Framework / D.Adger. – Oxford University Press, – 2014. – p.6.

¹¹ Ibid, p.6.

¹² Adger, D. Language variability in syntactic theory / In Game Picallo, ed. Linguistic Variation in the Minimalist Framework / D.Adger. – Oxford University Press, – 2014. – p.7.

¹³ Philipson, R. Linguistic Imperialism and Linguistics // – Oxford: OUP, Linguistic Imperialism, – 1992. – p.50.

possible situations that occur in language layers, including variability, as a result of the integration of languages.

Some researchers cannot come to a common conclusion, suggesting that variation is a permanent and progressive process in language, while others are a temporary process. In general, the role of external influences in the occurrence of variability in the language is not small, which includes dialects, connections, globalization, etc. F.Y.Veysalli writes that *“the study of orphophonetic features of language units, of course, depends on the purpose of our approach to our own object - language. If we approach language using as a whole instrument, then there is no need to divide it vertically and horizontally. This means that we will not divide it into literary and colloquial or nationwide layers (they call it diatopic constituting), we will examine it from a syntopic point of view”*.¹⁴

M.Y.Gaziyeva writes: *“in the logical rules of speech, historically formed typical connections of words and phrases are reflected by their normative accentuation, pause, melodiousness characteristics”*.¹⁵

According to the cognitive approach, the formation of speech is considered as a process of thinking, at the same time, it considers cognitive and linguistic structures in their constant joint activity and interaction, but therefore requires the presence of not only operational mechanisms in the human brain for the process itself, but also a special “stationary” base of its application. The internal lexicon (an unchanged part of the speaker's memory) is studied not as a vital component of speech activity, but as a system for its provision¹⁶.

Let's make the following generalizations and consider some aspects through the prism of the study of variability:

¹⁴ Veysalli, F.Y. Basis of structural linguistics. Part I /F.Y. Veysalli. – Baku: Mutarjim, – 2005. – p. 99.

¹⁵ Gaziyeva, M.Y. Laws and rules of speech logic on stage // – Baku: Scientific news of ASPU, – 2002. – p. 13.

¹⁶ Abdullayev, A.A. Text, meaning and understanding (communicative-cognitive analysis): /dissertation.abst. of the Doctor of Philological Sciences / – Baku, 2001.– p.20

1) analysis of normativity and non-normality in terms of speech culture;

2) the process of development of the language, from the point of view of its history, is involved in research;

3) parallel realization of means of expression in the stylistically colorful plane of communication;

4) diastratic and diatopic realization of variants from a sociolinguistic point of view.

From the perspective of a language learner, variation can be viewed as an unchanging, stable state in a given language section. As an example, we can show the American, British, Australian, Scottish and other variants of the English language.

The following **conclusions** were obtained from the analysis of theoretical sources and language material.

1. Today, English is used for various purposes. The vocabulary composition and structure of the English language has changed due to the influence of scientific, technical and economic development, and as a result of this, these facts must be taken into account in its teaching.

2. In the process of globalization, abbreviated words are more often formed in the lexical composition of the language. This led to the emergence of a large number of neologisms in the English language, which can be attributed to the dynamic development of the modern world from scientific, technical, socio-economic and political aspects. As another reason, rhythm harmony can be especially noted, since this factor leads to the emergence of more monosyllabic words in the lexical system of the language.

3. In the context of modern globalization and thanks to the Internet, international media, social networks and translation texts, the widespread use of English has intensified its relations with other languages as never before, which is reflected in new words that have passed from English to other languages. The essence of the globalization process lies in the intensification of human – and intercultural relations in the world, in the transformation of individuals into a member of the world community. The stabilization

of joint activities between individuals and peoples in the broad sense is only the result of purposefully implemented measures.

4. Important knowledge includes the concept of globalization, including the necessary factors such as understanding the characteristics of societies and their times. Without them, the solution to the issue of adapting science and education to the globalization process in the world does not seem realistic.

5. The main source of globalization is science, education, culture, economics, politics. However, the attitude towards globalization in each field is completely different. Globalization in such fields as history, culture, economy, politics is viewed as a natural process, it is mainly appreciated and the development of globalization is promoted. And the similarities in science, culture, economy are becoming more and more pronounced, but here the contradictory aspect is manifested – as the world becomes globalized, people tend to become more closely attached to the culture to which they belong, to preserve national values.

6. People view globalization as a dangerous influence, in some cases, a “disaster” that can destroy self-awareness and culture. The essence of the impact of globalization on national language and national-moral values should be sought, first of all, in the perception and attitudes of individuals about globalization.

7. As a result of the long-term and intensive relationships that exist between individual languages, the number of words passing from one language to another is growing rapidly. The reasons for the increase of such words in languages, and the investigation of various problems related to borrowed words are of special interest in linguistic research.

8. The study of neologisms in the era of globalization allows to study in detail the causes, sources, ways of borrowing, types and forms, as well as the phonetic, morphological and semantic changes that borrowed words undergo in the target language. The main reason for the process of word acquisition, which is interpreted as the transfer of a word from one language to another, is the interlingual process, which is caused by the absence of a concrete or abstract

concept in the language that takes the word, i.e. the presence of gaps in the lexical layer of the language being studied.

9. Borrowed words include barbarisms and unassimilated words. This is related to the intensity of development of globalization. In the era of globalization, the semantic expansion of words leads to the enrichment of the vocabulary. The expansion of the semantics of words is an intra-linguistic process aimed at the surplus “enrichment” of the vocabulary layer of the language. The expansion of the meaning layer of a word is a linguistic phenomenon that conditions its polysemy. The fact that every word in the language regularly acquires new meanings is a fundamental feature of the natural language.

10. American English is an integral part of American political history. “Americanism meaning” can be defined as a word or a fixed combination of words that includes features specific to the English language spoken in the United States of America. This was reflected in the names that North Americans gave to animals and plants. And this is regarded as the first and greatest contribution of Americans to the English language.

11. Today it is difficult to say how many words in American English in quantitative terms refer exclusively to Americans. These ideas can also be applied to the fact that, in general, it is difficult to say how many words there are. Here we can only identify it with the help of recently released dictionaries of American English. By this, one can clarify the changes taking place. In American English, you can find out how many words are increasing in quantitative terms from the dictionary.

The following articles and theses of the author on the research work were published:

1. Ways of neologisms in English // – Baku, Azerbaijan University of Languages, Language and Literature, – 2018. № 2, p. 22-26;
2. Neologisms in Modern English // “Modern Problems of Applied Linguistics”, III International Conference. – Baku, Azerbaijan University of Languages, – 2018, – p.23-24;

3. The impact of globalization on the English language // XXII Republican scientific conference of “Doctoral Students and Young Researchers”. – Baku Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, – November 22-23, – 2018, – p.233-234;
4. The role of zoonyms in the enrichment of the English language // XXIII Republican scientific conference of “Doctoral Students and Young Researchers”. – Baku, University of Architecture and Construction, – December 3-4, – 2019, Vol. 2, – p. 170-171;
5. Terms included in the English language as a factor enriching the lexical fund of the language // – Baku, Baku Slavic University, Actual problems of studying humanities, – 2019. № 4, – p. 28-33;
6. The impact of words and phrases arising on the topic of Covid-19 on the enrichment of the lexical fund of the English language // – Baku, Azerbaijan University of Languages, Language and Literature, – 2020. №3, – p.48-55;
7. Terms that entered the language in the era of globalization as a lexical phenomenon // – Baku, ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after Fuzuli, Philological issues, – 2021. №3, – p.178-187;
8. The influence of the development of science and technology in the context of globalization on the enrichment of the lexical fund of the English language // – Ganja, Ganja State University, Scientific news, – 2021. № 1, – p.203-208;
9. Influence of fiction on enrichment of English Lexical Fund // – Budapest Hungary, The Scientific Heritage, – 2021. Vol.4, № 66, – p.56-58;
10. The impact of globalization on the enrichment of the lexical fund of modern languages // – Almaty, Bulletin of Kazakh Nationality University, Philological Series, – 2021. Volume 181, No. 1, – p. 143-150;
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