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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE ROLE OF THE BORROWING PROCESS IN THE
FORMATION OF TOURISM VOCABULARY IN THE
GLOBAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Urgency of the theme and the degree of research.

Globalization is a process of communication and integration between people, organizations and governments of different nations through mutual international trade and investment and supported by information technology, affecting people's material well-being, the environment, the political system and economic development.

The tourism industry, one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the globalized world and almost the first, has recently become an integral part of the economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The rich nature, historical and cultural heritage has contributed to the rapid development of the tourism industry in Azerbaijan in a short time. The tourism sector in Azerbaijan is developing day by day and is becoming one of the leading and most profitable sectors in the country. The roadmap for the development of the specialized tourism industry in the Republic of Azerbaijan, adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 6, 2016, has contributed to the development of this sector. In recent years, the number of tourists visiting Azerbaijan has increased by 20 % compared to previous years. However, the situation with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, as in other countries, has not passed unnoticed in the tourism sector in Azerbaijan, and since March 2020, this sector has also begun to decline. Statistics show a sharp decline in the number of tourists visiting the country. Nevertheless, since the end of January 2021, a revival has been observed in the field of tourism in our country. A comparison of March 2021 alone with the same period last year suggests that the number of tourist trips is more than 21 %. This sustainable development in the tourism industry makes it urgent to increase the number of specialists working in this field, increase language skills and study the of tourism lexicology. As a result of the recent state care for tourism, the work done by young researchers in this direction is relevant for the tourism industry and the country's economy in general. At a time when the tourism industry is of great importance for the country's economy, the study of tourism

vocabulary, the development of dictionaries, the development of tourism products in the country and the provision of necessary resources has become a matter of special attention.

The “English-Azerbaijani dictionary for use in tourism sector”¹ prepared by the staff of the Department of Languages of the Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University, referring to international and local textbooks and dictionaries, with 10,300 words and phrases can be considered the first experience in this field in our country. However, it should be noted that the innovation in the field of science in our linguistics faces a shortage of researchers in this field. For this purpose, the dissertation may be of particular importance in ensuring such sources available to researchers. Variety of topics has been touched upon in different researches. However, many of the problems that need systematic research remain unanswered. In addition, young researchers should constantly focus on the innovations brought to the world industry by the rapid development of tourism, scientific and technological progress and should achieve their application in our country.

From the sociolinguistic point of view, the emergence and development of English tourism vocabulary is of great importance. Over the past 100 years, globalization with the development of science and technology has had a profound effect on the English language. English, as the world's main language of communication, has entered a new stage of development in the last 30 years with the development of international travel and the Internet. D.Crystal² notes that if a word enters a language and becomes part of a language's vocabulary, it should traditionally take a year or two, but now it takes a few days through the Internet. In this regard, the vocabulary of the English language is updated annually on average between 8,000-20,000 lexical units. In order to create conditions for the correct application of world experience in our country, it is necessary to

¹ Turizm sahəsində istifadə üçün ingiliscə-azərbaycanca lüğət Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Turizm Agentliyi, Azərbaycan Turizm və Menecment Universiteti. – Bakı, – 2019. – 379 s.

² Crystal, D. English as a Global Language. / D.Crystal. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1997. – 212 p.

know the history of the formation of tourism vocabulary from the earliest stages of development to the modern vocabulary of science and technology in order to create conditions for the correct application of world experience in our country.

The research provides an overview of the words and expressions related to tourism in English, the process of its formation and development, and a more detailed explanation of linguistic processes based on sociolinguistics as a science that explains the impact of society on language. For the first time in linguistics, words and expressions of tourism origin from more than 30 languages, taken from various sources, were categorized by languages and lexical semantic groups, using corpus analysis covering the period from the initial stages of tourism lexicon to the final stage of global English.

The object and subject of the research. The research object of the dissertation is the investigation of the tourism vocabulary of the global English language and generalization of its results. In modern times, the rapid development of tourism and the global status of English in the last 30 years are accompanied by a massive influx of words and expressions from other languages into the language. Therefore, the development and formation of the English language lexicon as an object of research in the era of globalization has been analyzed on the basis of enrichment through borrowings from different languages.

Generalization and systematization of the results obtained from the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the borrowing process is the subject of the study.

Aims and objectives of the research work. The main purpose of the dissertation is to study the borrowing process in the formation of tourism vocabulary in English in the era of globalization.

We consider it expedient to fulfill the following tasks in the dissertation:

- to systematize the formation of tourism vocabulary from the historical point of view;
- to clarify the origin of etymological research of words and expressions related to tourism;
- to study the impact of globalization on the English tourism lexicology;

- to determine lexical semantic groups of units included in the lexicon of the English language under the influence of tourism in the early stages of tourism development on the basis of corpus analysis;
- to determine lexical semantic groups of units of tourist origin included in the lexicon of the English language in the era of globalization on the basis of corpus analysis;
- to conduct corpus analysis of lexical and semantic acquisitions of tourism origin on languages involved in the research.

The research methods. In order to achieve the goals of the dissertation, traditional research methods such as corpus analysis, semantic analysis, comparative historical and descriptive methods were used. During the research, the stages of historical development of tourism vocabulary were studied by means of comparative historical method, corpus analysis was conducted and statistics on semantic categories were presented.

The main provisions for defense:

- until the 19th century, the history of the development of tourism as a whole and partly the English tourism vocabulary was accepted by researchers of the field as “the period before the development of tourism.” That is why the vocabulary used in the field until the 19th century can be considered incomplete. Therefore, only the lexicon formed since the 19th century should be considered the basis of the history of the development of modern lexicon and a factor that plays an important role in the development of modern lexicon;
- several linguistic and extra linguistic factors have influenced the formation of borrowed words in the tourism lexicology of the global English language;
- global English, tourism and the borrowing process should be investigated together to explore how the globalization period and the development of tourism have influenced the borrowing process;
- while investigating the lexical-semantic groups of the tourism lexicon, the specificity of the regularities in the assimilation of borrowed words is revealed. In this regard, tourism lexicon should be etymologically analyzed and grouped around lexical-semantic groups based on corpus analysis, both prior to globalization and during the globalization.

Scientific novelty of the research work. The scientific novelty of the dissertation is that for the first time in the global English language, derived words that enrich the lexicon of tourism have been studied in a complex form. So far, the researches conducted by world linguists in this field have been analyzed and summarized, and the lexicon of tourism before and after the development of tourism has been systematized. The most important innovation is that for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, corpus analysis of words and phrases of borrowed tourism lexicon was conducted, as well as lexical semantic groups of borrowed words and phrases in tourism areas were created for each analyzed period and corpus analysis was conducted.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the dissertation is that for the first time, words and expressions of derived origin found in tourism lexicon were studied from the first days of tourism to modern times, their origin was clarified with etymological dictionaries, divided into lexical semantic groups, and statistics was introduced.

The practical significance of the dissertation can be a useful source in the field of tourism, which is new and very important for Azerbaijan. Thus, the materials of the dissertation can be used by researchers conducting research in the field of tourism, can be important in writing textbooks. As a result of the research, the English-Azerbaijani etymological dictionary and tables on lexical semantic groups covering the lexical units included in the tourism lexicon in the appendix to the dissertation can be a useful practical resource for linguists.

Approbation and application. The scientific results covering the content of the dissertation and obtained during the research were published in the form of articles and theses in various scientific journals published in the Republic of Azerbaijan and abroad. Papers were presented at international and national scientific conferences on the basis of the provisions reflected in the dissertation.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed. The work was performed at the Department of Languages of Azerbaijan University of Tourism and Management.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and an appendix (English-Azerbaijani etymological dictionary). Introduction consists of 6 pages, 10271 signs; Chapter I consists of 36 pages, 2 paragraphs, 63535 signs; Chapter II consists of 30 pages, 3 paragraphs, 55179 signs; Chapter III consists of 51 pages, with 3 paragraphs and 71079 signs; conclusion consists of 5 pages with 8596 signs. The total volume of the dissertation is 208660 characters, excluding the list of used literature and appendix.

BASIC CONTENTS OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The **Introduction** substantiates the choice and relevance of the research topic, defines the object, subject, goals and objectives, specifies the material and research methods, states the scientific novelty, highlights the theoretical and practical significance of the work, sets out the main provisions to be defended, gives information about the approbation and structure of the thesis.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“History of the formation and development of tourism vocabulary in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and America”** consists of two paragraphs and each paragraph consists of three sections.

In the first paragraph, entitled *“The initial stage of the formation of tourism lexicon in the UK – the period up to the 18th century”* the lexicon of tourism, which enriched the English language from antiquity to globalization, studied extra linguistic factors in conjunction with linguistic factors, at the same time the time and conditions of the formation of units were studied, 89 lexical units involved in the study were divided into lexical semantic groups and clarified with etymological and historical dictionaries of English and British dictionaries in the field of tourism.

There is no consensus in the modern tourist literature on the stages of the emergence and development of tourism, but all linguists are unanimous in one point. M.V.Sokolova³, L.P.Voronkova⁴,

³ Соколова, М.В. История туризма: Учеб. пособие. / – М.: Мастерство, – 2004. – 352 с.

M.B.Birjakov⁵ and others claim that the period up to the 19th century can be described only as the period before the development of tourism. O.V.Danilenko⁶ proposes to divide the development of tourism into 5 stages in connection with the development of vehicles used during travel. According to him, the first period in the development of tourism is the pre-industrial period, when people still used primitive means of transport. The next four periods are associated with the discovery of railways, automobiles, the age of jet aircraft and new vehicles such as cruise liners.

The first section of the first paragraph “*Ancient period*” claims that the foundation of modern tourism was laid in antiquity. In the early stages of tourism development, lexical units such as accommodation, tavern, thermal springs, sport tourism, cultural tourism, balneological tourism were accepted to the lexicon of the language.

The analyzed lexical units of the ancient period can be grouped around seven lexical semantic groups:

1. types of ancient tourism: cultural tourism, sport tourism;
2. components of ancient hospitality accommodation, provision of food (fare), transfer, recreation;
3. accommodation: tavern;
4. provisions of food (fare): business lunch;
5. transfer: papyrian boat, palanquin;
6. recreation: hydrotherapy, graffiti, thermal springs, Bath, Olympic Games, Olympiad;
7. ancient travelers: nomad.

Looking at the results, we see that the largest group is recreation.

In addition, the analysis of these 17 lexical units belonging to the ancient period shows that 75% of words are of Greek-Latin

⁴ Воронкова, Л.П. История туризма и гостеприимства. Учебное пособие. / Л.П.Воронкова. – М.: Фаир-пресс, – 2004. – 304 с.

⁵ Биржаков, М.Б. и др. История туризма: Томас Кук и его роль в становлении туризма. / Туристские фирмы. Вып. 22. – СПб.: Нева, 2000. – 260 с.

⁶ Даниленко, О.В. Становление и развитие английской туристской терминологии и их экстралингвистической обусловленности. О.В.Даниленко. – Омск: – 2011. – 261 с.

origin. One of the interesting facts is that lexical units of French origin are of Greek-Latin origin.

In addition to words of ancient Greek-Latin origin, words from ancient German, ancient French, Portuguese and Spanish also entered the tourism lexicon of modern English.

The second sections of the first paragraph is called “***Middle period***”. According to the research, seven lexical semantic groups can be distinguished in this period:

1. medieval travelers: itinerant, missionary, seafarer, navigator, Viking, pilgrim;
2. accommodation: inn;
3. basic aims of médiéval tourism : pilgrimage, mission (missionary work), discovery;
4. transfer: navigation, seafaring, flotilla;
5. additional sources of information for medieval travelers: itinerary, saga;
6. provisions of food (fare): feast, fork, knife;
7. medieval discoveries: Ireland, Iceland, Greenland.

The analysis shows that the most active group is the group of medieval travelers.

According to the analysis, words and expressions related to the lexicon of tourism used in the Middle Ages were formed only in the following centuries. However, it is safe to say that the foundation of the first concepts of tourism lexicon was laid in the Middle Ages. The third section of the first paragraph is called “***renaissance period***”. The tourism lexicon of the renaissance is divided into three lexical semantic groups:

1. cartography for renaissance travelers: globe, atlas, compass;
2. transfer: stagecoach, diligence;
3. provisions of food (fare): tea, coffee, ordinary, a la carte, table d’hote.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the most active group was Gastronomy.

Research shows that in this period, as in the Middle Ages, the main origin of words are Greek-Latin words. The words of Greek-Latin origin, formed during the renaissance, are used in the language as active elements of modern communication.

During the analysis of the renaissance, in addition to words of Greek-Latin origin, words from French, Chinese, Arabic and Turkish were also borrowed into modern English.

The fate of the words was different for each period. Some words of antiquity have retained their original meaning in modern times, while others have lost their old meaning and acquired a new meaning.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is entitled *“The post-18th stage of development of tourism vocabulary in the United Kingdom and the United States.”* This paragraph covers the period from the 18th century to the 50s of the 20th century, which is one of the most important stages in the development of tourism. The 18th century is considered to be the initial stage of the emergence and formation of the global world economy.

This paragraph includes three sections. The first section of this paragraph, entitled *“15th Century – Elite Tourism”*, discusses the impact of innovations on the lexicon of the language, which are the result of achievements in the field of transport technology during this period.

In the 18th century, four lexical semantic groups were distinguished.

1. types of tours and tourism: educational tour, elite tourism, balneological (balneal) tourism, domestic tourism, incoming tourism;
2. accommodation: hotel, spa;
3. transport: railway;
4. provision of food (fare): catering, restaurant, gastronomy, pasta, sauce, macaroni, spaghetti, pot au feu.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the largest group is provision of food (fare). From this, we can conclude that the tradition of the Renaissance continued in the 18th century.

Research shows that despite the fact that most of the words, which were founded in the 18th century, were used in the language for many years, they were able to enter the lexicon of tourism only in the 19th century⁷.

⁷ Hoad, T.F. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology / T.F.Hoad. – Great Britain: Oxford University Press, – 2003. – p.11-15

The second section of this paragraph is called ***“19th century – the development of mass tourism.”*** As a continuation of the rapid development of tourism in the 18th century, a new stage in the development of tourism lexicon, which appeared in the 19th century, is accompanied by a new influx of words into the lexicon of the language of mass tourism. During this period, seven lexical semantic groups can be distinguished:

1. types of tourism: mass tourism, cruise tourism, business tourism;
2. tourist establishments: travel company, club of interest;
3. service in tourism: excursion work;
4. types of tourists: motorist;
5. accommodation: Savoy Hotel, house, motel, hostel, holiday centre, boarding house, furnished room;
6. provisions of food (fare): European plan, dining car, cafeteria, grill room, ice cream parlor, ice cream, fruit aerated water, vacuum packing and preserving;
7. transfer: steamship, steam locomotive.

According to the study, the most common group was in the field of provisions of food (fare).

According to the analysis of the words of the 19th century, the following can be said:

- the most common lexical semantic group is the provision of food (fare) group,
- French words of Greek-Latin origin prevail,
- in addition, there are words derived from ancient French, ancient Germanic, ancient Scandinavian and ancient Spanish.

The last section of the second paragraph, entitled ***“20th century – the period of development of international mass tourism”***, systematically analyzes the words and expressions related to tourism that emerged in the 20th century when tourism became a global policy and international tourist organizations began to emerge.

The study distinguishes eight lexical semantic groups in the 20th century:

1. types of tours and tourism: international mass tourism, convention tourism, familiarization tourism, inclusive tourism;

2. types of tourists: frequent independent traveler (FIT), camper;
3. tourist organizations: World Association of Travel Agencies;
4. documentation, law norms in tourism: bonding, wallet;
5. accommodation: camping, chalet, moderate tourist class hotel;
6. types of restaurants: fast food restaurant, “drive in” restaurant, Hot Shoppe;
7. provisions of food (fare): car, “mee too” breakfast, basic dishes at Wendy’s restaurant, French toasts, omelet(te), sandwich.

Based on this division, when analyzing the lexical units of the 20th century, it can be concluded that types of tours and tourism and provisions of food (fare) groups are predominant.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **“The impact of the borrowing process on the English language in the era of globalization”** consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph, **“Globalization and the Global English Language”**, examines globalization and its impact on the English language from a sociolinguistic perspective.

Globalization is a process of interaction and integration between people, organizations and governments of different nations, carried out through international trade and investment and supported by information technology. This process affects the environment, the political system, economic development and people's material well-being.

Linguistic globalization has been officially present for two decades. With the publication of the famous linguist D.Crystal's book “English as a global language”, this field of science has entered its stage of development⁸. Although no universal concepts of the global language phenomenon have been developed until modern times, the main characteristics of global lexicon⁹, as well as the features that

⁸ Crystal, D. English as a Global Language. / D.Crystal. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1997. – 212 p.

⁹ Долгенко, А.Н., Косырева, М.С. Глобализмы как проблема интерлингвистики и русистики // Известия Волгоградского государственного педагогического университета, – 2016. № 2 (106), – с. 105-110; Долгенко, А.Н., Косырева, М.С. Интернационализмы и глобализмы // Этносоциум и межнациональная культура, – 2016. № 6 (96), – с. 120-126.

give English a global status in modern linguocultural situations, can still be identified today.

It would be wrong to assess the globalization of the English language only as a result of economic and political advantages. To do this, it is enough to pay attention to the features of the English language that led to its victory for global linguistic dominance:

1. Richness and depth of lexical composition;
2. English is an inflective language;
3. Higher degree of unification of English grammar;
4. Simpler writing and reading rules in English;
5. The cosmopolitan character of the English language

The IT revolution, which transcends geographical boundaries, changes not only the world with the development of economy, management and culture, but also the language, which is directly reflected in changes in written and oral speech, lexical and grammatical structure, as well as simplification of communication structure. As a result, English becomes “secular” and “English for everyone.”¹⁰

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called “***Global English and Tourism***”.

Globalization has changed a number of lifestyles. Among them, tourism has a special place. Tourism can be considered one of the factors leading to globalization. This may be due to the fact that people are constantly crossing borders and opening new worlds with the desire to get acquainted with other cultures. At the same time, economic globalization has affected the tourism industry.

English is the language of international tourism, and travel is an integral part of global life. I.Piller describes it this way: “*The use of English iconically transcends [national and linguistic] confines and passes into a mystical, global unbounded realm where nothing but the sky is the limit... the implied reader of bilingual advertisements is not a national citizen but a transitional consumer*”¹¹.

¹⁰ Crystal, D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language / D.Crystal // Cambridge University Press. – 1995. – 499 p.

¹¹ Piller, I. Identity constructions in multilingual advertising. Language in Society. / I.Piller. – Cambridge University Press, – 2001. – p.173, – p.180

More interesting ideas can be found in G.Dann's book: *“Good understanding speeds up communication and decision making. The language of tourism encourages, convinces potential tourists to become actual tourists. Therefore, tourism is becoming an object of discourse. As a discourse, tourism promotion is built in a convincing way to attract tourists.”*¹²

The role of the borrowing process in enriching the vocabulary of tourism is studied in the third paragraph entitled ***“Borrowing process in the era of globalization and loan words and expressions related to tourism in English”***.

It should be noted that the English language was constantly evolving in contact with other languages, which in turn had a direct impact on their development, as a result of which the process of the emergence of a large number of loan words in the language began. English as a global language has an influential impact on the world.

With the development of society, science and technology, words borrowed from French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic in the fields of politics, culture, education, economics, science and technology, and tourism contribute to the enrichment of this language. Loan words have become an important part of the process of enriching the vocabulary of the English language.

When talking about the factors that led to the globalization of the English language, the first reason was its rich vocabulary. According to statistics, the vocabulary of the English language in modern times is enriched by an average of 8,000-20,000 lexical units each year. Of course, this figure is enough to understand the changes in the language. Since the ways of formation of these units are of special interest to researchers, research is being conducted on the borrowing process in various fields. One of these areas is tourism. As a result of globalization, the global English language was created, tourism developed, and as a result, the English language was enriched with lexical units in this field¹³.

¹² Dann, Graham. *The Language of Tourism. A Sociolinguistic Perspective.* / G.Dann. – Wallingford: CAB International, – 1996. – p.98

¹³ Crystal, D. *English as a Global Language.* / D.Crystal. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1997. – 212 p.

Borrowings from the French language have maintained the trend for centuries. In particular, French words, which enriched the English language with words and expressions related to various areas of tourism, contributed to the global status of English, the hegemonic language of the second half of the 20th century and the 21st century.

There are many English words of French origin in sports, art, and food. Italian is one of the languages that has contributed thousands of new words to English. Words of Italian origin related to cuisine, culture, art and entertainment, accommodation, transport enriches the vocabulary of the English language. Some Spanish words have changed their meaning when they were borrowed into English.

Despite the fact that Chinese has been used in the United States for a century and a half, English has had not much effect on the vocabulary compared to French, Italian and Spanish. Even some words have become so neutral that they have become part of the vocabulary. Examples of Chinese lexical units that have recently been borrowed into English include lexical units such as chow mein, kung fu, lazy sesame, mahjong, and wok.

The rapid development of tourism in Turkey in recent years is accompanied by a large influx of tourists. In addition to Turkish, English is an additional language in the country, which helps to communicate with visitors. In this regard, the Turkish language in this area continues to leave its mark on the language with which it is in contact. Turkish words that entered the English language in the 20th century are mainly related to food names.

English includes Arabic words that are borrowed directly from Arabic to other languages, and then into English. Examples of such lexical units are hijab and shawarma.

English continues to borrow from old languages in modern times. It should be noted that modern English has received a large number of words from Latin and Greek.

Studies show that although all of these units are part of the English lexicon, not all speakers know the meaning of these words. For example, the word sushi first appeared in English in the 1890s. For a long time, the word was difficult to understand without being explained in language. After sushi has taken its place in the world market in the

last few decades, the word has become accepted as sushi not only in the English-speaking world, but also in all world languages¹⁴.

One of the interesting questions during the research can be considered whether units from the Azerbaijani language have entered the tourism lexicon of the English language. Even in ancient times, Azerbaijan was a state known as an important caravan stop on the Great Silk Road. Ancient cities such as Gabala, Shamakhi, Barda, Nukha, Ordubad, Nakhchivan, Tabriz, Maragha were considered international trade centers located on the Great Silk Road.

Great geographical discoveries, the development of mass tourism, and globalization, which are of great importance in the development of tourism had an impact on Azerbaijani tourism. Especially in recent times, the laws adopted by the state on the development of the tourism sector have accelerated the flow of tourists to the country. Holding a number of world-class events in Azerbaijan led to the intensive development of tourism in the country, and this led to the creation and development of tourism lexical units base in our language. At the same time, the tourists who got acquainted with the material and cultural heritage of Azerbaijan presented the national characters belonging to this zone to the world arena. For example, the rich Azerbaijani cuisine attracts the attention of foreign tourists. Although the names of some Azerbaijani dishes, such as various types of dolma, piti-bozbash, sac-gourma, khan-plov, baklava, halva, are accepted as they are, some are presented in a distorted manner. For example, dushbara, typical of our national cuisine, is translated in some sources as wonton soup belonging to Chinese cuisine. One of the unfortunate things is that none of these words are on the list of borrowed words. So, although these lexical units are adopted and used by tourists, and are found in social media, they are considered not included in the lexicon of the English language. Of course, these units cannot be limited only to the kitchen. Lexical units such as kalaghayi, khari bulbul, buta, kilim, kutap, dolma, halva, pakhlava, piti-bozbash, khan plov belonging to

¹⁴ Barlow, R.G. Fifth Directory of Periodicals Publishing Articles on American and English Language and Literature, Criticism and Theory, Film, American Studies, Poetry and Fiction. / R.G.Barlow. – Swallow Pand Ohio: UP, – 1959. – 382 p.

various lexical-semantic categories can be considered examples of this lexicon. From this point of view, systematizing the units of tourism origin in the lexicon of the Azerbaijani language and preparing an Azerbaijani-English dictionary would be the most useful contribution to this work.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled **“Corpus-based analysis of words and expressions related to global English-language tourism”** consists of three paragraphs.

The first paragraph of this chapter, **“Tourism Vocabulary in English as an Object of Linguists' Research”** provides an analysis of global vocabulary from the perspective of modern linguists and young researchers.

The development of modern telecommunications, television, the Internet, and the mass use of mobile phones have resulted in an influx of new words into the language. Over the past few decades, words borrowed from French into English have become more prevalent than other languages. According to research conducted by a number of different world linguists in this direction, in the 20th-21st centuries, as in other centuries, the French language has maintained its leadership in this matter. J.Algeo gave a list of French words that entered the English language in the second half of the 20th century¹⁵. Although the words cover different areas, they refer to fashion, art, culture, sports, everyday life, especially kitchen, and so on. Words related to such areas (art deco, cinéma vérité, fuselage, limousine) are of special interest. However, unlike some other linguists, J.Algeo did not group these words semantically. L.Chirol explored French words in modern English. As it was published in 1973, the study of language units covers only the period up to that time¹⁶. He analyzed 2,500 French Gallicisms taken from A.J.Bliss's *Dictionary of Foreign Words and Phrases*¹⁷. L.Chirol has divided different lexical units into 3 main

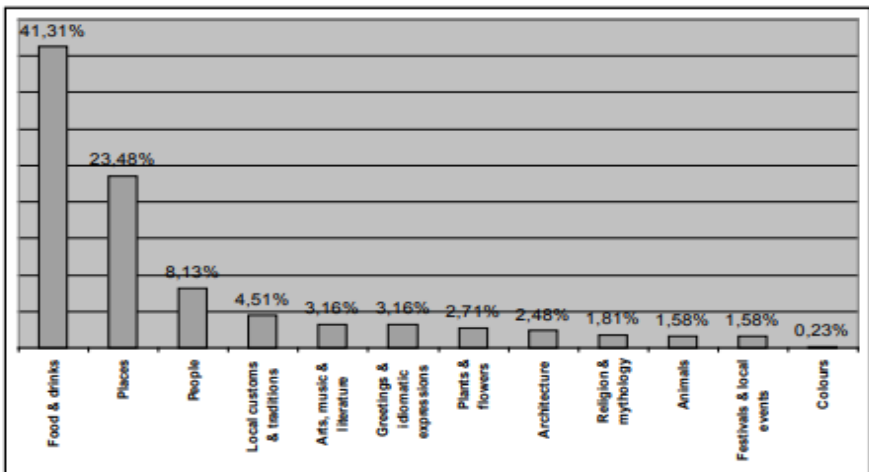
¹⁵ Algeo, John. Fifty years among the new words. / J.Algeo. – Cambridge: – 1993. – 268 p.

¹⁶ Chirol, Laure. Les “mots français” et le mythe de la France en anglais contemporain. / Laure Chirol. – Paris: Klincksieck, – 1973. – 215 p.

¹⁷ Bliss, A.J. A Dictionary of Foreign Words and Phrases in Current English. / A.J.Bliss. – London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, – 1966. – 389 p.

semantic areas. The first of these areas, “Un Art de vivre”, covers the kitchen, fashion, games, entertainment and travel sub-areas.

A study by Stefania Gardin, a researcher at the University of Sassari in Italy, based on BTC's travel corpus, and the study of words and phrases in tourism discourse can be considered a useful resource in this area. As can be seen from the graph in S.Gandhi's research, the food and beverage sectors dominate, as evidenced by G.Dann and G.Capelli's views¹⁸.



Graphic 2.3. BTC loan words and expressions – semantic categories %

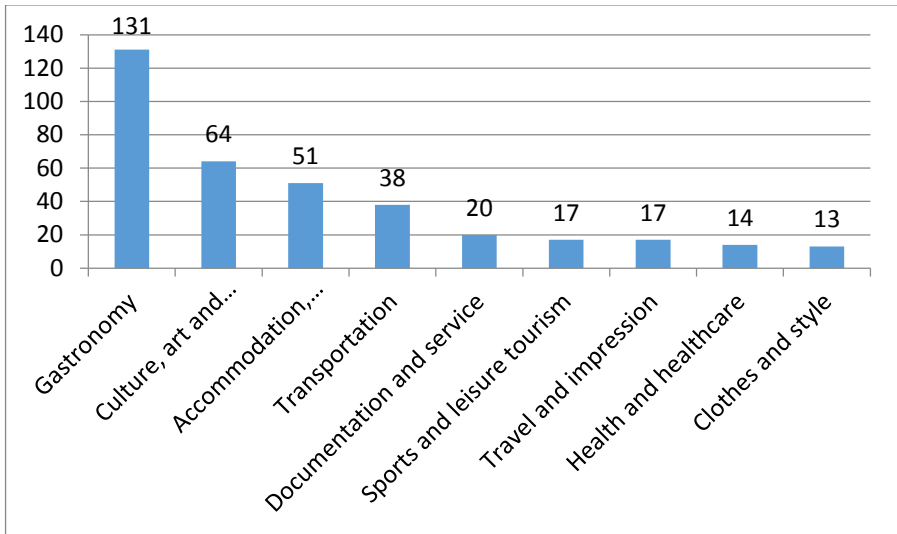
The second paragraph of the third chapter is called “*Corpus analysis of borrowed tourism vocabulary by semantic groups*”.

In this paragraph, 365 lexical units that enriched tourism vocabulary in the era of globalization were analyzed lexically and semantically and divided into the following groups:

1. Gastronomy

¹⁸ Gandin, S. Investigating Loan Words And Expressions in Tourism Discourse: A Corpus Driven Analysis on The BBC Travel Corpus: [Electronic resource] // European Scientific Journal, –January, – 2014. Vol. 10, No2, – p.1-17. URL: <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.820.9300&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

2. Culture, art and entertainment
3. Accommodation, equipment and facilities
4. Transportation
5. Documentation and service
6. Sports and leisure tourism
7. Travel and impression
8. Health and healthcare
9. Clothes and style



Graphic 3.2. Loan words and expressions – semantic groups

1. Based on the 365 units involved in the study, the lexical semantic group gastronomy can be considered the largest group with 131 words. Lexical units make up 35.89% of the analyzed units for that period. Within this lexical semantic group, borrowings from the Italian language took first place with 30 units. This is 21.37% of the group.

2. Culture, art and entertainment with 64 units account for 17.53% of the 365 lexical units involved in the study. Within this lexical semantic group, French is the first language among the languages studied with 26.56%.

3. The group of accommodation, equipment and facilities with 51 units includes 13.97% of all analyzed lexical units. This lexical

semantic group, which is the third largest group in terms of the number of borrowings from different languages, has the most words from French. Thus, 16 lexical units derived from French make up 31.37% of the 51 units analyzed for this lexical semantic group.

4. Lexical semantic group transportation with 38 units makes up 10.51% of 365 lexical units involved in the research. French, as in other groups, manifests itself in this group. Words and expressions borrowed from this language prevail over those borrowed from other languages with a sharp difference in the field of transport. Of the 38 lexical semantic units analyzed in this area, 22 are from the French language (57.89%).

5. 20 of the 365 units involved in the study (5.47%) belong to documentation and service lexical semantic group. French words also predominate in this group. 8 lexical units from this language make up 40% of the 20 analyzed units.

6. Sports and leisure tourism lexical semantic group with 17 units accounts for 4.65% of the 365 lexical units analyzed in the study. French is first with 17.64%.

7. The lexical semantic group of travel and impression accounts for 4.65% of the 365 lexical units analyzed. With 41.17%, French is the leader, as in other groups.

8. Health and healthcare group comprises 3.83% of the lexical units studied in the mid-20th century. Unlike other groups in this group, the words of Japanese origin prevail over other languages. Thus, the Japanese language represented by 4 words in the group is 28.57% behind the French language by two lexical units.

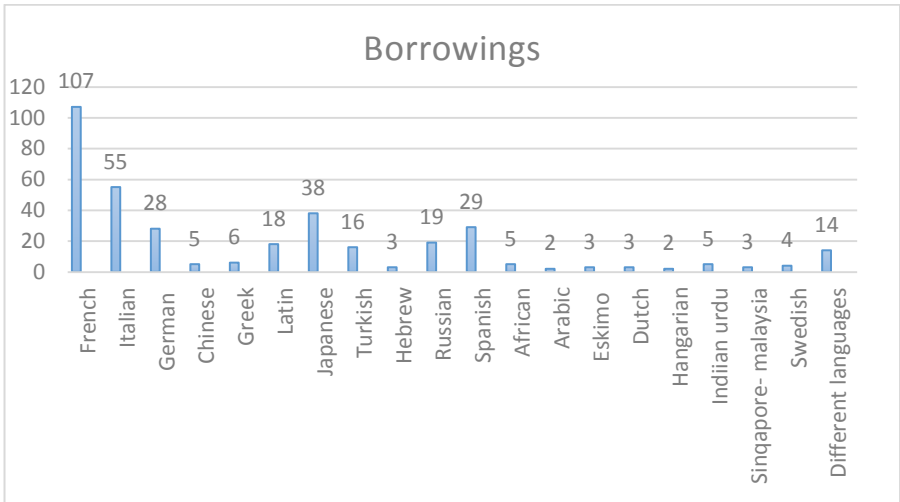
9. In the clothes and style group, French prevails with 30.76%.

Based on the analysis of 365 lexical units involved in the study, nine lexical semantic groups were identified, the largest of which covers the areas of gastronomy with 131 units, and the smallest clothes and style with 13 units.

“Corpus analysis of semantic groups of tourism lexicon on languages” is the third paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation.

The lexical units which were investigated during the research were analyzed not only on the basis of semantic groups, but also on

the basis of the languages derived. Thus, during the study, more than 30 languages were included in the research, statistics were conducted and certain conclusions were reached.



Graphic 3.12. Loanwords from different languages into Global English

As can be seen from the graph, which is prepared according to the corpus analysis, words and expressions derived from the French language continue the trend of the 20th century and maintain their primacy. And, of course, another trend is that words derived from French are of Latin-Greek origin. Borrowing from the French language is 29.31% of the 365 lexical units analyzed in 107 words and phrases, which is not a small number.

Italian words and phrases with 55 units are in the second place in the table of borrowings from different languages. According to the analysis, 15% of the 365 units involved in the study are Italians (55 lexical units). According to the corpus analysis, the words of Italian origin are mainly related to cuisine: amaretto, bruschetta, cappuccino, ciabatta, espresso, latte, focaccia, mascarpone, panzanella, pepperoni, pizza, spumante, zucchini.

Of the 365 units involved in our study, 38 are words and phrases borrowed from Japanese. This is the third place with 10.41%. The group

of culture, art and entertainment with 14 lexical units can be considered the area with the most words (3.83% of 365 lexical units).

According to the results of the corpus analysis, Spanish is the fourth which most enriched global English with words and phrases in. Spanish loan words with 29 units which account for 7.94% of the total 365 lexical units involved in the study.

Most of the words borrowed from Spanish into English entered the dictionary of the language through Mexico.

Taking into account the lexical semantic analysis of 365 lexical units, it was determined that 17 of the 29 units entered from Spanish to global English belong to the gastronomy. This is 4.65% of the total lexical units.

In our research, with 28 units words and expressions derived from German accounted for 7.67% of the 365 units analyzed. Words derived from German can be found in all lexical semantic groups. The most common indicators are found in the gastronomy.

Loan words of Latin origin have continued to enrich the vocabulary of the English language throughout history, as well as in the era of globalization. In general, the trend observed throughout history in the global era has continued. Thus, an etymological study of words derived from different languages in the global English language reveals that many words are of Latin origin. However, in this study, lexical units derived directly from Latin, not through any language, can also be found. The number of such units is 18, which is 4.93% of the analyzed units. The most active group with 1.36% is documentation and services.

Most of the Chinese-derived words in modern English are words that have been entered into Chinese from Korean and Japanese. The second half of the 20th century saw a mass influx of words of Chinese origin into English through modern international communication.

1.36% of the units analyzed in the study are in Chinese.

According to the corpus analysis, 3 of the 5 derived words of Chinese origin cover the gastronomy field. This covers 1.36% of the analyzed units.

In the research work, the words and expressions that are of special importance in the formation of tourism vocabulary in the era of globalization have been analyzed in the form of corpus and studied from ancient times to the present day. The research leads to the following **conclusions**:

1. Based on the analysis of the opinions of researchers regarding the history of the emergence and development of tourism, it is possible to say that the roots of the formation of the tourism lexicon trade back to ancient times. Thus, while the initial stage of formation of tourism lexicon in Great Britain until the 18th century covers the ancient, medieval and renaissance periods, the other stage is from the 18th century to globalization, which includes the periods of elite tourism, the development of mass tourism, and the development of international mass tourism in Great Britain and in the United States of America.

2. The corpus analysis carried out on the tourism lexicon from ancient times to the globalization period reveals that the lexical units involved in the research related to different lexical-semantic groups, like, nutrition, transportation, social and cultural services, accommodation of guests, types of travel and tourism, types of tourists, etc. have exhibited different dynamics according to the demand of the time.

3. According to the corpus analysis conducted on the tourism lexicon involved in the research, words and expressions of Greek-Latin origin prevailed in all periods (especially French borrowings of Greek-Latin origin).

4. Starting from the Middle Ages, an increase in the number of words borrowed from other languages has been observed. In this context, words have been borrowed from ancient French, ancient Germanic, Anglo-Norman, ancient Scandinavian, Chinese, Turkish, and Arabic languages.

5. According to the research, the formation of the tourism lexicon in the period before the 19th century can be considered incomplete. Therefore, the lexicon formed since the 19th century can be considered the basis of the development history of the modern lexicon.

6. The English tourism vocabulary has already been formed in the 20th century and has gained global and international importance.

7. Globalization has been officially present for almost 30 years now. Evaluating the globalization of the English language solely as a result of economic and political advantages would be incorrect. The richness of the lexical composition that led to the triumph of the English language's global linguistic dominance, its status as a flexible language, high degree of standardization, simplicity in comparison to other languages in terms of writing and reading rules, and the cosmopolitan character of the English language are all crucial factors contributing to its global status.

8. According to the corpus analysis, which is the main part of our study based on the analysis of 365 lexical units from more than 30 languages taken from various sources, nine lexical semantic groups (gastronomy, culture, art and entertainment, accommodation, equipment and service facilities, transport, documentation and service, sports and leisure tourism, travel and impressions, health and healthcare, clothes and fashion) are distinguished in the global English lexicon, the largest of which is gastronomy with 131 units (35.89%), the smallest with 13 units covers the clothes and fashion industry (3.56%).

9. Analysis of words and expressions from the languages involved in the study shows that in the period of globalization, the lexicon of tourism continues to be enriched by other languages. The research proves once again that the French language has played an exceptional role in the enrichment of the English lexicon of tourism as a mediator between historical periods.

10. As a continuation of the trend in the 19th century, a number of acquisitions lost their original meaning and acquired a new meaning in the global era.

The main provisions of the thesis are reflected in the following publications:

1. Alizada, L.V. Global English and Tourism // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, “Tətbiqi Dilçiliyin müasir problemləri” III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın tezisləri. – Bakı, – 25-26 oktyabr – 2018, – s.78;

2. Əlizadə, L.V. Qlobal ingilis dilində turizm leksikasının formalaşmasında alınma sözlərin rolu // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2019. № 3(111), – s.13-16;
3. Əlizadə, L.V. Turizm diskursunda qlobal ingilis dilinin rolu // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi, Doktorantların və Gənc Tədqiqatçıların XXIII Respublika elmi konfransı. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Memarlıq və İnşaat Universiteti – 2019, – s.166-168;
4. Əlizadə, L.V. Orta və erkən müasir ingilis dilində turizmə aid sözlərin leksik-semantik bölgüsü prinsipləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2020. № 1, – s.41-44;
5. Əlizadə, L.V. Qlobal ingilis dilində istifadə olunan müxtəlif dillərdən alınma turizm mənşəli sözlər və onların xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. № 2(116), – s.28-38;
6. Alizada, L.V. Global spread of English and its impacts on tourism lexicology // – Одесса, Україна, Ukraine, Lvov: Науковий Вісник Міжнародного Гуманітарного Університету, – 2021. №51(1), – p.4-8;
7. Alizada, L.V. The Role of Global English in Tourism Discourse, Loan Words and Their Division Into Lexica-Semantic Groups // International Doctoral Scientific Symposium “Modern Tendencies of Scientific Development: Visions of Young Scientists”. – MTSD, Kishinyov, – 15 June – 2021, – p.145-148;
8. Əlizadə, L.V. Antik dövrdə ingilis dilində turizm leksikasının formalaşmasında ekstralingvistik amillərin rolu // – Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. № 3(117), – s.68-71;
9. Alizada, L.V. Tourism related borrowings from different languages used in Global English and their features // Proceedings of the 3rd International Scientific and Practical Conference International Scientific discussion: Problems, Tasks and Prospects. – Brighton Great Britain, – 21-22 October – 2021, – p.98-104;
10. Əlizadə, L.V. Qlobal turizm leksikası dilçilərin tədqiqat obyektinə kimi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2022. № 4, – s.17-21.

The defense will be held on 20 December 2023 at 10⁰⁰ 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.

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A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to be 'L. Huseynov', is written in a cursive style.

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