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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE VERBS WITH
BORROWED ELEMENTS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH AND
AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and
comparative-typological linguistics

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and the degree of the research: As the interactions of the nations of the world become stronger, and the scope of intercultural dialogues is broadened in our modern age, there are also some changes in the vocabulary of languages. Just as historical, cultural, socio-political ties, economic relations and trade links have led to the emergence of common values in the cultural system of nations living on different continents of the world, also facilitate the integration process of different languages. As a result of this process, the borrowing phenomenon is enriched with new linguistic qualities and has specific lexical-semantic and grammatical features. Approaching the problem from this aspect, it is important to study lexical-semantic features of verbs with borrowed elements in two languages of different systems: Modern English and Azerbaijani, and reveal similar and distinct features. As a feature that characterizes the relevance of the topic, this aspect also shows a wide range of its scope. Although, in both English and Azerbaijani linguistics borrowings, as well as borrowed verbs, are mentioned to some extent, the lexical-semantic properties of verbs with borrowed elements have not been studied at the scientific-theoretical level so far.

Examining the causes of origin and distribution of borrowings, as well as the verbs with borrowed elements, the position of borrowings in the vocabulary of the language they are included and their usage scope in the process of globalization, is one of the significant aspects that determine the relevance of the subject. While globalization is an irreversible process, it is very important to protect the national-moral values and the purity of the language from all kinds of foreign manifestations. The order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on the "State Program on the use of Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of time in the conditions of globalization and the development of linguistics in the country" dated April 9, 2013 reaffirms the urgency

of this problem and defines specific directions of new research before linguists.

Socio-philosophical essence of globalization, the peculiarities of verbal and non-verbal borrowings in modern English and Azerbaijani languages, their etymology, cognitive features and etc. are substantial problems. The scientific relevance of the dissertation is also related to its position in Azerbaijani linguistics. The author, who has creatively benefited from the scientific-theoretical base of Azerbaijani, English, Russian and world linguistics, has carefully reviewed the latest scientific achievements of linguistics. In this respect, the theoretical basis of the dissertation is research work of R.Mehdiyev, M.Huseynzadeh, A.Akhundov, H.Mirzayev, F.Veysalli, N.Valiyeva, B.Khalilov, O.Yesperson, L.Blumfield, P.Muysken, J.Wohlgemuth and other scholars on the process of globalization, the phenomenon of borrowing, as well as the verbal and non-verbal borrowings. In addition, fictional works, internet resources, publicist writings and oral speech materials in both English and Azerbaijani were used.

Object and subject of the research: The object of the dissertation is verbs with borrowed elements in modern English and Azerbaijani languages. The subject of the dissertation is the reasons for getting borrowings into language in the process of globalization, the communicative, lexical, expressive and other features of verbal and nonverbal borrowings in Modern English, and the ways of taking borrowings into language. Structural and semantic peculiarities of verbs with borrowed elements in the modern Azerbaijani language, their common and distinctive features are also included in the study.

Aims and objectives of the research: The main purpose of writing the dissertation is to study the lexical-semantic features of verbs with borrowed elements based on the materials of the modern English and Azerbaijani languages. In order to achieve this goal, it is planned to perform a number of specific tasks:

- to clarify the historical-cultural and socio-political causes of the process of globalization and the socio-philosophical nature of the process;

- to identify the advantages and positive effects of globalization brought to national languages, as well as the contradictions, conflicts and complexities created by it;
- to explain the reason for the growing influence of the English language among the world languages;
- to study the intra linguistic, extra linguistic and psychological factors of the word transition from one language to another;
- to identify the main methods of borrowing phenomenon;
- to identify and explain the levels of assimilation at which borrowings are exposed to in the language they enter;
- to classify borrowings by interactions between languages, by meaning and sources;
- review and explain the historical development stages of the English language, etymology and peculiarities of the words included in the language vocabulary at these stages;
- to determine the position and usage frequency of verbs with borrowed elements in Modern English;
- to characterize borrowings according to their lexical-semantic meanings in the modern Azerbaijani language, clarify their cognitive features;
- to compare verbs with borrowed elements based on materials in English and Azerbaijani and highlight common and specific features.

Research methods: The dissertation was worked out on the basis of contrast method, but also methods of classification, comparison, systematization and translation were used.

The main provisions of the defense: The research allows to determine the impact of globalization on intercultural dialogue, the reasons for the formation and dissemination of borrowings in this context.

- More precise scientific results can be obtained by examining the reasons for formation and dissemination of borrowings in combination with intra linguistic, extra linguistic and psychological factors.

- The study of verbs with borrowed elements based on rich material of the English and Azerbaijani languages of different systems provides a basis for characterizing their distinctive features.

- The existence of similar and distinct features of verbs with borrowed elements in both comparable languages is based on the internal regularities of these languages.

- Although the vocabulary of the modern English language is dominated by simple verbs, this is not the case in Azerbaijani. The vocabulary of our language contains only derived and compound verbs with borrowed elements.

- If internal borrowings strengthen linguistic links between individual units of the language, foreign borrowings bring together different systems.

- Verbal and non-verbal borrowings included in the English vocabulary have undergone phonetic and lexical-semantic changes in the English language's historical development.

- It is observed that in English, derived and compound verbs with borrowed elements are preferable to written language. Simple borrowed verbs are used frequently in oral speech. Predominance of the simple verbs in the lexical system of the English language is characterized as one of the peculiarities of this language.

- One of the substantial concepts of cognitive semantics, which is the new branch of cognitive linguistics, is polysemy. The cognitive aspects of the words used in the Azerbaijani language can be described as preserving the polysemy of the words in the donor language, or the subsequent acquisition of a new meaning.

- The affixes that form verbs with borrowed elements in modern Azerbaijani are native affixes, and in English these affixes can also be borrowed.

Scientific novelty of the research: The dissertation is devoted to an area that has not been studied in Azerbaijani linguistics so far - the study of lexical-semantic features of verbs with borrowed elements in modern English and Azerbaijani languages. One of the actual problems of Azerbaijani linguistics is the study of the interaction of our language with the world languages in the modern

age, especially with English, systematic study of lexical and semantic features of the verbs with borrowed elements based on materials of both languages, to identify specific features of these verbs by comparison, the study of derived and compound verbs with borrowed elements in the modern Azerbaijani language through the scientific and philological analysis. A number of important issues in Azerbaijani linguistics arise from the comparison of languages of different systems. Problem is approached from this aspect, for the first time the lexical-semantic features of verbs with borrowed elements have been studied.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research: The theoretical significance of the dissertation is that the lexical-semantic character of borrowed verbs in English and Azerbaijani languages, their dissemination range, the reasons for the dissemination of borrowings and determining their range of use are studied on the basis of rich linguistic materials. Some statements, conclusions, generalizations, and scientific findings drawn from this study can be theoretical sources for future researches in this area.

The research can be used in the study of the morphology of the Azerbaijani language instructed in high schools, the lexicology of the English language, in lectures and seminars on relevant topics. It is also possible to benefit from the dissertation in teaching relevant courses at the philological faculty.

Approbation and application of the research: The main statements of the dissertation have been reported at international and national conferences, seminars, the main content of the dissertation is published in the reputable journals recommended by the Azerbaijan Higher Certification Committee.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work has been performed: The dissertation was performed at the the Department of English Lexicology and Stylistics -1 at the Faculty of Education of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The total volume of the dissertation is 138 pages, 227630 characters, the

introduction 5 pages, the first chapter 45 pages, the second chapter 43 pages, the third chapter 23 pages, the conclusion 3 pages, and the references 17 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

Introduction defines the relevance of the topic, the object and subject of the dissertation, theoretical and methodological bases, purposes and objectives, scientific novelty, sources of research, the main statements for defense, theoretical and practical significance, describes approbation and structure of dissertation.

Chapter 1 of the dissertation is entitled **Reasons for Formation of Borrowings in Globalization**. Paragraph 1, entitled **The process of globalization and its socio-philosophical essence**, is devoted to the historical-genetic roots of globalization, the history of its study, the geographical scope of the globalization, and the socio-political, economic and philosophical nature of the process.

Globalization in modern times means the spread of the Western development model to all countries of the planet. Defining the specifics of the globalization process, N.Valiyeva emphasizes that the idea of "living together in the 21st century" is increasingly expanding and strengthening: "Globalization is already happening all over the world. It has become an inevitable process, and its boundaries are vast"¹.

The first perfect theoretical foundations of globalization were developed in Azerbaijan in the 1980s and 1990s and included in the scientific circulation. R.Mehdiyev, A.Shukurov, S.Khalilov, R.Mustafayev and other scholars have written research papers on various aspects of globalization and obtained interesting scientific outcomes.

^{1 1} Vəliyeva, N.Ç. Qloballaşan dünyada multikulturalizm şəraitində dilin inkişafı / N.Ç.Vəliyeva. - Bakı: Avropa, - 2017. - 481 s.

Reputable scientists such as David Held, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt, and Jonathan Perraton divide people into three groups in relation to the process of globalization: a) hyperglobalists; b) skeptics; c) transformationalists. Due to the radical proponents of the globalization process, national states within the industrialization system are losing their importance in the new era.

Supporters of skeptics are against globalization and deny it. According to skeptics, globalization is an attempt to bring the world back, not to move forward.

Unlike radical opponents of globalization, transformationalists A. Giddens and his followers regard globalization as a set of powerful economic, social, and political factors that shape and shape modern societies and world system.

One of the scientists who actively advocates for transformation in relation to globalization and accepts its basic statements, V.N.Lavrinenko, while characterizing the process of globalization, concludes that globalization acts as an objective law in the development of mankind.

Currently, only a few of the hundreds of languages in the world have international status or authority, including English, French, German, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Russian and other languages. There is a rapid increase in the prestige of the English language in the modern world, including the Republic of Azerbaijan, for a number of reasons. We should note two of those reasons:

1) The growing need of a mankind for a universal means of communication - a common language; 2) The social and linguistic advantages of the English language compared to other languages to meet this need.

F. Veyselli evaluates English hegemony in the world as follows: “... *In the context of globalization, the dominance of the English language has led to the adoption of that language by the economic and political and military means of the United States and the United Kingdom, which is the mother of this language, thereby*

causing a lethal blow to the languages and cultures of other peoples”¹.

Globalization should be appreciated by all national directions, including the national language position. In the context of globalization, language needs special attention and care. Therefore, the preparation of the “State Program on the use of Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of time in the conditions of globalization and the development of linguistics in the country” and its approval by the decree of the President of Azerbaijan dated April 9, 2013 is an important historical event.

Paragraph 2 of Chapter 1 is entitled **The position and the reasons for dissemination of borrowings in the language vocabulary**. This section shows that the history of the interrelations between languages contains different aspects of the history of linguistic, religious and cultural relations.

When contact between Sanskrit and Avesta languages became the subject of scientific discussion, the Danish linguist Rasmus Rask showed that the specific religious terms in the teachings of Zoroaster were exceptional pure words not subjected to borrowing and they (religious terms are meant) indicated the coherence status of the two languages- their compatibility with each other. However, early studies on language history have revealed the origin of doublets - words derived from the same source but by different ways of transmission.

The three chapters of L. Bloomfield's fundamental work "Language", consisting of 28 chapters dealt with borrowing and classification of borrowed words according to their content, identified new scientific directions in the discussion of the problem. The borrowings were grouped as *intimate*, *cultural*, and *dialect* borrowing. However, the turning point in the study of borrowings was Einar Haugen's article “The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing”. His purpose was to " *define more precisely the terminology used in*

¹ Veysəlli, F.Y. Qloballaşma və dünyanın dil mənzərəsi // Xalq qəzeti. - 2015, 16 iyul. - s. 4.

linguistic analysis of borrowing, and to set up certain hypotheses concerning the process of borrowing"¹.

There are a number of different considerations regarding the borrowing process in Azerbaijani linguistics as well. Expressing his attitude to this problem H. Hasanov writes: "*The transition of various elements from one language to another: words, morpheme, sound and meaning is called borrowing*"². M. Gasimov shows: "*Borrowing denotes the process of referring to other languages' vocabulary to express generally new concepts and to differentiate existing concepts, and importing separate elements from one language into another*"³.

B. Khalilov notes that the process of borrowing is not limited to words, and that the affixes and expressions can be borrowed, gives a simple but indisputable definition of the borrowed word: "*The word that one language receives from another language is called a borrowed word*"⁴.

Age, sex, occupation and geographical range of people in which they live, and even their lifestyle, causes the emergence of individual spoken languages - the idiolects. Since each person speaking the same language belongs to different social groups, he expresses his opinion in a language variety with different characteristics. For this reason, the language variety, unique to a single speaker, is called an *idiolect*.

To delve deeper into the problem of borrowing words, it is necessary to identify the factors that play a role in the formation and

¹ Haugen, E. Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing // Language, – 1950. Vol. 26 (2), - p. 210-231.

² Həsənov, H.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Ə.Həsənov. - Bakı: Maarif, - 1988. - 306 s.

³ Qasimov, M.Ş. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Ş.Qasimov. - Bakı: Elm, - 1973. - 186 s.

⁴ Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Ə.Xəlilov. - Bakı: Nurlan, - 2008. - 442 s.

dissemination of borrowed words. We can divide these factors into three parts: extra linguistic, intra linguistic, and psychological.

The extra linguistic causes of importing borrowings from one language to another and expanding their sphere of influence should be considered in the context of historical, cultural, socio-political and economic relations among speakers.

With regard to the intra linguistic causes of the borrowing phenomenon, as the main reason, we can first point to the lack of suitable word for the name of a new thing, event or concept in the native language. Using the same lexical unit in different ways or expressing the same meaning by several units can create confusion in terminology, and preventing this will make it possible for languages to import words from each other to enrich not only the terminological base but also the vocabulary as a whole.

Attractiveness as a psychological stereotype is an important factor in the adoption, assimilation and dissemination of lexical units. The borrowed words do not just name the objects, feelings, types of activities and events, they also give us the mental and physical impact of these phenomena.

Being a two-stage language phenomenon, borrowing presents itself in the first stage as extra linguistic - sociolinguistic phenomenon- importing words, and in the second stage, the language process is the assimilation of the borrowed words. Assimilation manifests itself at different levels of language: *phonetic*, *lexical-semantic*, *grammatical* and *graphic-orthographic*.

Phonetic assimilation of the borrowed words is determined in several ways, taking into account the internal requirements of the recipient language. The borrowed word can also bring non-native phonemes into the recipient language. Non-native phoneme of a borrowed word that doesn't exist in the recipient language is replaced by the nearest phonetic equivalent to it. This is called *adaptation* or *phoneme substitution*. At a later stage, non-native phonological samples are subjected to *accommodation*. *Lexical-semantic assimilation* is the adaptation of the borrowed word to the lexical-semantic system of recipient language. While Latin *abrevis*

→ Italian *abbreviatura* → Russian *аббревиатура* → Azerbaijani *abreviatura* is compared with the word *abrevis*, formal-structural differences are obvious as the result of lexical-semantic assimilation. *Grammatical assimilation* is the adaptation of the borrowed word to the morphological standards of the recipient language. The grammatical structure of each language is almost a protective layer of that language against the borrowings. That is why it is not possible for the borrowing to include the grammatical features of the language it comes, that is, from the donor language to the recipient language. For example, any grammatically assimilated borrowing in English obtains the grammatical categories and paradigms of this language. French origin *count* - *counted*, *counting*; *enemy* - *enemies*, *enemy's*; Italian origin *umbrella* - *umbrellas* and so on.

Graphic-orthographic assimilation is the adoption of graphic, letter, diacritic and punctuation marks in the inter-lingual process of borrowing. In fact, words borrowed from languages that use different alphabets are gradually subjected to graphic alphabet assimilation. For example, the Azerbaijani word of Arabic origin “*fe'l*” has been used as “*fel*” for some time after the apostrophe was abolished under “Spelling rules of Azerbaijani language”. This borrowing, which is now used as a “*feil*”, is in the final stage of its graphic-orthographic assimilation.

Borrowed words are distinguished by the type of interaction between languages as *cultural-informative*, *intimate*, and *prestige* borrowings. *Informative-cultural* or *cultural borrowings* are those that underpin the renaming of the concept that is ultimately derived from new information. “*Cultural borrowings are words that fill gaps in the recipient language's store of words because they stand for objects or concepts new to the language's culture*”.¹ As an example of cultural-informative borrowings, we can point out the words that

¹ Myers-Scotton, C. *Duelling Languages: Grammatical Structure in Code-Switching* / C. Myers-Scotton. - Oxford: Clarendon, - 1993. - 263 p.

come from different languages in the English vocabulary: *abbot, castle, church, devout, grenade, mansion, marquess, musk, opera..*

Borrowings that included in the vocabulary of any language exactly in this way, are called luxury loans / prestige borrowings because they have particular superiority. In fact, there has not been much research on luxury loans in Azerbaijani linguistics so far. However, there are various linguistic materials on luxury loans in both Azerbaijani and English.

Because of the dominance of the French people and the French language in England between 1066 and 1300, most of the French words included in the English language are luxury loans. Hundreds of words like *art, clarinet, cuisine, dance, fur, ruby* and etc. have been borrowed from French into English. The same linguistic phenomenon is also observed in the Azerbaijani words that borrowed from Arabic as luxury loans. At a time when the use of Arabic words was considered preferable, the word *bəyaz* ‘white’, *vahid* ‘single’, *qəlb* ‘heart’ surpassed the use of the native Azerbaijani words *ağ, tək, ürək* respectively.

Adopting words from each other, languages or dialects spoken in societies formed within the same geographical area, within a common political culture, gives rise to *intimate borrowings*. Such kind of borrowing caused by the influence of the superstratum language on the substratum language, especially during the conquests, is unilateral. When newly adopted words do not spread to a wider range, the process of borrowing remains the same as dialecticisms caused by mutual linguistic relations within a particular geographical area.

Chapter 2 of the dissertation is entitled **Specific Features of Verbs with Borrowed Elements in Modern English**. The problem studied here is reflected in two sections. Paragraph 1, **Verbal and Non-Verbal Borrowings in Modern English**, examines the features of verbal and non-verbal borrowings in Modern English.

Since English is constantly evolving, like all other languages in the world, it is quite difficult to divide it into certain historical periods. However, language historians point to the fact that English

has progressed in three main periods, as the Old, Middle and Modern English.¹

This is also an interesting fact that "*there is a new word created every 98 minutes in the English language*".² Some of these words included in the lexical stock are new words formed by the own internal capabilities of the English language, while others are borrowed from other languages under the influence of external factors.

Borrowings of Latin origin- It is known that in ***Old English*** period "*some of 500 Latin words came by way of the British Celts*"³ were included in the English.

It is possible to choose whether the borrowed words used in the ***Middle English*** period are French or Latin origin simply because of their structure. The lexical stock of this period is characterized by the majority of the borrowed verbs - *admit, commit, discuss, seclude*, and adjectives - *complete, imaginary, instant, populous, querulous*.

In the ***Early Modern English*** period, the influx of Latin and Greek words into English continued through Latin: *compensate, digress, imitate, urge, vindicate* and etc.

Borrowings of French origin- At the time of *prestige borrowings/luxury loans* the English included not only the names of the food items on the Norman tables- *beef, mutton, pork, veal*, but also the verbs expressing the preparation of these foods - *boil, broil, fry, roast, stew* as borrowed words in the dictionary.

Borrowings of Spanish and Portuguese origin have been included in the English vocabulary through travel, commerce, exploration and colonialism. In the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, the English received a large number of Spanish and partly Portuguese words, such as *adobe* (through Arabic), *alligator, cigar* (through the Mayan). This process continued in the 19th century, and

¹ Yule, G. *The Study of Language* / G.Yule. - Cambridge: CUP, - 2010. - 322 p.

² URL: <http://www.languagemonitor.com/category/number-of-words/>

³ Serjeantson, M.S. *A History of Foreign Words in English* / M.S.Serjeantson. - London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, - 1961. - 354 p.

as a result, words such as *bronco*, *mustang*, and *pinto* were introduced from Spanish into English. The recent examples of borrowings include words such as *albino*, *molasses*, *pagoda*.

Borrowings of Italian origin enriched the English musical terminology with such words as *adagio*, *concerto*, *duo*, *fugue*, *largo*, *libretto*.

Borrowings of Greek origin have been introduced into English since the Middle English period through Latin and French. Words such as *acronym*, *agnostic*, *chlorine*, *kudos*, *pathos*, which came directly from the Greek into English, are considered to have been borrowings of the Early Modern English period.¹

Borrowings of Celtic origin - Although the Celtic words were common in Old English, the basic Celtic words such as *bannuc / a bit*, *bratt / cloak*, *cumb / combe*, *torr / peak* were derived during the early years of English colonialism.²

German languages - Another language that added words to the English vocabulary as many as French is German (29% of its borrowing vocabulary is of German origin). Hundreds of words from the ***Low German*** language (ancient Saxon dialects) came into English through trade relations in the Middle Ages: *bowline*.

High German had relatively little effect on English. However, many words related to geology and mineralogy such as *cobalt*, *feldspar*, *gneiss*, *loess* were included in the lexicon. ***Dutch borrowings*** relate to maritime trade between the Netherlands and the British Isles. Approximately 1500 words like *bow*, *deck*, *freight*, *iceberg*, *yacht* are of Dutch origin.

Borrowings of Scandinavian origin - The Scandinavian words *carl*, *fellow*, *hit*, *low*, *rag*, *sly*, *swain*, *take*, *thrall*, *want* were adapted, in whole or in part, into the phonetic and inflectional system of English in the Old and Middle English period. Borrowing of

¹ URL: www.etimonline.com

² Pyles, Th. Origins and Development of the English Language. 5th edition. / Th.Pyles, J.Algeo, - New York: Heinle Thomson International, - 2004. - 347 p.

Scandinavian words continues in Modern English. The words *ombudsman*, *moped* and *varve* are of Swedish origin.

In the world languages, borrowed verbs are often found in the form of verbals and verbs with the borrowed elements in the best-case scenario. Hungarian scientist E.A.Moravcsik in her paper “Borrowed verbs” writes: “A *lexical item whose meaning is verbal can never be included in the set of borrowed properties*”.¹ If any language borrows a verb from another language, the recipient language will first take the verb of the donor language as a noun, then this noun will be verbified.

The view has been confirmed by the scientific research that the borrowed words in the vocabulary of the world languages are mostly nouns and adjectives. M. Haspelmath and U.Tadmor have conducted investigation on 41 languages belonging to different language families to explore cross-linguistic perspectives of lexical borrowing in the world languages. It has been found that in the vocabulary of the languages involved in the study, “*31% of the total borrowings are nouns, 15% are adjectives or adverbs, and 14% are verbs*”.² When confronting the borrowing of non-verbal words and verbs, we see that restrictions on the structure of languages can play a significant role in the borrowing process.

If we list the linguistic difficulties arising in the process of borrowing verbs approximately, we can first see that the complexity of the morphological system of the verbs prevents them from passing from one language to another. As another reason, we can show that the process of nouns being separated from the language environment to which they belong is more straightforward than the verb.

Types of loan verb insertion in modern English can be classified as follows:

¹ Moravcsik, E.A. Borrowed verbs // Wiener Linguistische Gazette, - 1975. № 8, - p. 3-30.

² Haspelmath, M. Loanwords in the World`s Languages. Comparative Handbook. / M.Haspelmath, U.Tadmor, - Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, - 2009. - 1102 p.

1) *direct insertion*- direct insertion of root or infinitive form. For example, from Low German *pulen* → *pull*; from High German *bin* → *be*; *slaf* → *sleep*; verbs of Latin origin from French: Latin *tendere* → French *tendre* → *tend*; *movere* → *movoir* → *move*.

2) *indirect insertion*- indirect insertion of root or infinitive form through verb-forming or special affixes. For example, from Latin *signum* → *sign*- *signify*; *organa* → *organ*- *organize*; from Old Scandinavian *veikr/vek* → *weak*- *weaken*.

3) *light verb strategy* – compound verbs with borrowed elements through the light verbs- mainly *do*, *make*, *have*, sometimes *go*. For example, from Indian *yoga* ‘yoqa’ → **to do** *yoga*; from Arabic *jihad* → **to make** *jihad*.

American linguist Garland Cannon shows in his research on the latest borrowings of English from 84 languages that “25% of French words, 16% Japanese and Spanish, 14% Italian and Latin, 12% German and Greek, 8% Russian and Hebrew, 6% African, 3% in Chinese, descending order, Arabic, Portuguese, Hindi, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Afrikaans, Malay-Polynesian, Vietnamese, American, Swedish, Bengali, Danish, Indonesian, Korean, Persian, Amharic”.¹

Paragraph 2 of Chapter 2, **The Use of Verbs with Borrowed Elements in Modern English in Speech, Writing and Journalistic style**, focuses on the peculiarities of the problem.

Although in modern English, borrowed verbs (simple loan verbs) and verbs with borrowed elements (derived and compound verbs with borrowed elements) are common both in speech and writing, such borrowings are generally predominant in the written discourse.

When analysing the dialogue between the TV presenter Oprah G.W. and the guest Lindsey S. in one of the most watched television program off all time, reality-show “Oprah: Where Are They Now” (OWN TV) on 28.01.2017, we see that national verbs

¹ Garland, C. Problems in Studying Loans // Proceedings of the 25th Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society, - 1999, №25, - p. 326-336

prevail in the speech. The origin of the verb *to bulb* used in the dialogue comes from Latin noun *bulbus* “onion, onion root”. It entered English through the Middle French in the sixteenth century. Nearly two centuries later, it gained the meaning *bulbing* “swelling in a glass tube (bulb)”. This is in fact the shortened form of the verb *to lightbulb*, to be used as *to bulb* in the spoken language. The verb *to loose* originates from Old Norse adjective *laus* “loose, free, unencumbered”. After entering the English language in the early 13th century, it acquired verbal features. In Modern English it means *untie, unfasten; to set free*.

A monologue requires the speaker to pre-determine the role of the speech, the nature of the idea and the subject to be expressed, and most importantly to select the appropriate language material. The large number of national verbs is observed here as well. Let's look at such an example:

I feel so privileged and excited to be part of my favourite show on TV. I already know how much of an amazing experience it will be for me and I can't wait to show my girls some of my new dance moves. I'm nervous to put on my dancing shoes but can't wait to learn a new skill and have the Strictly tan and makeover” (Katie Piper/ Strictly Come Dancing/ Ballroom competition /BBC One/ BBC Breakfast, 21.08.2018).

A look at the most widely read newspapers and magazines (including electronic publications) in the British press in recent years shows that the numerical superiority of national verbs not only in articles, but also in news headlines is obvious.

“The Telegraph” 06.08.2018 - *Is Melania Trump trolling her husband again? To troll is from Old French verb troller (to roll).*

“Radio Times” 17.08.2018 - *Mamma Mia 2 director confirms Neighbors Easter egg-did you spot it? To confirm is derived from the Latin verb confirmare, and to spot is derived from the Middle Dutch noun spotte.*

Most of the borrowed verbs used in the written context in modern English are mainly multisyllabic verbs of Latin and French

origin. But in speech, the use of monosyllabic national verbs is preferred:

Latin *discooperire* → Old French *desovrir* → English *discover*- *find*

Latin *obtinere* → Middle French *obtenir* → English *obtain* - *get*

Latin *permittere* → Middle French *permettre* → English *permit* - *let*

There are also borrowed verbs in English with the factors showing that they belong to another language. In English linguistics, such borrowed words are called foreign words whether they are verbal or non-verbal borrowings. Foreign words are words that cannot be understood without translation and are written on the basis of the graphics of the donor language. After a certain period of time, the foreign word becomes a borrowed word.

The historical immigration of the Jews led to the use of Hebrew words as well as verbs such as to schmooze and to schlep in both the British and American variants of English. **To schmooze** is derived from the Hebrew verb *shmuesn* (to chat). In the early days of its use in English, it meant *informal speaking, sincere conversation*, but later it also gained the meaning of *gathering information* and taking words. *We schmoozed for a bit, mostly talking about the dog problem and camping spots.*¹

In the written context of modern English, which is rich in borrowed verbs, mainly in belles-lettres, and partly in journalistic style, it is very common to find verbs with borrowed elements - compound verbs with the participation of such words. Auxiliary verbs such as *do, make, have, give, take* are added to borrowings to form compound verbs with borrowed elements.

to have a déjà vu - *déjà vu* means 'already seen' in French. Introduced into English in 1903, it means 'someone's feeling of previously experienced a present situation'. *When I was a child, I had a déjà vu all the time...I wondered, what just happened to me?*² The auxiliary verb to get can form a compound verb with the same

¹ Brotherton, Ph. Trail of Poppies / Ph.Brotherton. Ebook, Kindle Edition, - 2018, - 385 p.

² Jones, D. Déjà vu, Again? / D.Jones. - 2008. - 192 p.

meaning. *Some believe that dreams are a sign of what's to come, which is where we get déjà vu.*¹

Chapter 3 is entitled **Structural-semantic features of verbs with borrowed elements in the modern Azerbaijani language.** Paragraph 1, **Cognitive-semantic aspects of borrowed words in the modern Azerbaijani language**, discusses the origin of borrowed words in the modern Azerbaijani language, the usage frequency of these words, cognitive-semantic features, etc. issues.

Like all other world languages, the Azerbaijani language has also borrowed words from languages which it interacted somehow in different historical periods, factors such as the invasions of the people, socio-political, cultural and historical relations with other peoples, etc. has led to the emergence of borrowed words in the Azerbaijani language.

In connection with the development of cognitive linguistics, linguistic phenomena, as well as the phenomenon of borrowing, are considered from different aspects in modern times. Cognitive linguistics is a current of linguistics in which *“language is the focus of a general cognitive mechanism and cognitive device. This device is a system of signs that play a role in encoding and transmitting information”*.²

The cognitive approach to the phenomenon of borrowing as a whole allows us to focus not only on the nominative meaning of the new lexical unit, but also on the conceptual content of the language. Conceptual content refers to the concept expressed by a lexical unit within a context. The concept is the content of the notion and has the same nature as the meaning. Concepts resulting from cognitive activity reflect the amount of knowledge a person acquires about material and spiritual beings, as well as structured knowledge. The conceptual theory shown by A.Abdullayev is interesting because of its statements: “1) *each natural language reflects a certain way of*

¹ Childress, T. When the smoke clears / T. Childress. - Lulu.com,- 2010. - 154 p.

² Иевлева, М.Х. Базисные концепты ментального мира человека / М.Х. Иевлева. - Уфа: БашГУ, - 2002. - 139 с.

perception and organization of the world; 2) the language-specific approach to the conceptualization of the world is partly nationally language-specific; 3) worldview (method of conceptualization) is "naive" in the sense that it is different from the scientific worldview".¹

Beginning in the late twentieth century, a new field of cognitive linguistics, cognitive semantics, developed. The term "*cognitive semantics*" was first coined by Lakoff, and linguistic semantics is a psychological-cognitive approach. The cognitive-semantic approach is presented by the following six statements:

1) meaning is conceptual in the cognitive model; 2) cognitive models are defined mainly conceptually (meaning is not separate from perception); 3) semantic elements are based on spatial and topological objects, not on symbols that can be compiled according to a certain system of rules; 4) cognitive models are mainly descriptive-schematic. Descriptive schemes are transformed by metaphorical and metonymic transitions; 5) semantics is the basis for syntax and defines it in part (syntax cannot be imagined separately from semantics); 6) concepts have a prototype effect.²

Borrowed words have been changing according to the lexical-semantic requirements of our language since the time when they were used in the Azerbaijani language. Our language has an interesting history of the English word *arsenal*: this lexical unit was translated into English from the Italian word *arzenale* (navy), and into Italian from the Arabic word *dar as-sina'ah* (production house).

The word *arsenal* means "reserve ammunition, armour" in our language, and is used figuratively as "reserve base, collection, treasure". *The arsenal of our army*; figurative meanings such as "publishing arsenal, design arsenal, arsenal of ideas" are a clear example of how the borrowed word becomes poly semantic.

¹ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Koqnitiv dilçiliyin əsasları / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. - Bakı: Sabah, - 2008. - 248 s.

² Allwood, J. Cognitive Semantics: meaning and cognition / J.Allwood, P.Gardenfors - Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company, - 1999. - 201 p.

There are also some borrowed words in addition to their meaning in the donor language, later acquire a new figurative meaning in the recipient language in relation to the main meaning, or lose one or more of the meanings expressed in the donor language. The word “meeting” (native English word, Old English *meting*) in English expresses meanings as “gathering of people for discussion or decision”; “a group of people attending any meeting”; “scheduled or random meeting of two or more persons”; “sports event or race (mostly horse racing)”.

In the explanatory dictionaries of the modern Azerbaijani language, the word *mitinq* is defined as “*a public meeting to discuss political and other topical issues of daily life, to support a demand or to show solidarity*”¹. The new meaning of the word *mitinq*, which has recently appeared in spoken language and do not exist in English, is expressed as protest; to oppose, to demonstrate the opposite position.

Paragraph 2 of Chapter 3 is entitled "**Similarities and differences of verbs with borrowed elements in the English and Azerbaijani languages**". Here, a comparison of verbs with borrowed elements in our language and English is made, and the specific features of these words are clarified.

In the most ancient periods of the formation of the Azerbaijani language, not only borrowed verbs, but also traces of verbal borrowings are not found. Thereby, the Azerbaijani language has been able to fully meet the need of the native speaker to express the concepts of work, situation and motion at all historical stages. Even in modern times, the Azerbaijani language does not take verbs from any language. Examples of verb borrowing in English, which consists of 70% of the lexical fund, are superior to those in Azerbaijani. Simple borrowed verbs used in modern English can be grouped as follows:

- a) English verbs from Latin

¹ Politologiya. İzahlı lüğət / Baş redaktor: R.Ə.Mehdiyev. - Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - 2007. - 352 s.

Many verbs ending in *-ere* were adopted from Latin into English through French (Present Participle form). For example:

Latin	→	Old French	→	English
abolere		aboliss		abolish ‘ləgv etmək’
diminuere		diminuer		diminish ‘azaltmaq’

Verbs ending in *-are* / *-ari* (Past Participle form) were transferred from Latin to English via direct insertion.

dedicare → dedicate ‘həsɾ etmək’, indicare → indicate ‘bildirmək, göstərmək’

Not all Latin verbs ending in *-are* had undergone *-ate* modification when they passed into English. For example, *la intrare* → *en enter* ‘daxil olmaq’

b) English verbs from different world languages:

old fr *haster* → en *haste* ‘tələsmək’, old high de *naschen* → *nosh* ‘qəlyanaltı etmək’; old N *dusa* → en *doze* ‘mürgüləmək’, *kikna* → *kick* ‘təpikləmək’

2. Many non-verbal English words from different languages have acquired verbal meanings over a period of time and are being used in modern English as simple derived verbs. For example:

el *skhema* → la *schema* → en *scheme* ‘sxem, layihə’ – *to scheme* ‘layihələşdirmək’;

he *qabbālāh* → la *cabbala* → fr *cabale* → en *cabal* ‘gizli siyasi fitnəkar qurum; hiylə’ – *to cabal* ‘hiylə işlətmək, kələk gəlmək’ etc.

Unlike Modern English, there is no simple borrowed verb in Azerbaijani, all simple verbs are native Azerbaijani words.

In spite of the fact that there is no borrowed verb in Azerbaijani, there are derived verbs with borrowed elements in our language. Derived verbs with borrowed elements are formed from words of Arabic, Persian, Russian, English, Latin, Greek, German, French and other world languages inserted in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language through Azerbaijani suffixes forming verbs from nominal such as productive *-laş²*, *-lan²*, *-la²* and non-productive *-sa²*, *-i⁴*.

-laş² – from words of Arabic origin *fəallaş*, *məktublaş*; Persian origin *fikirləş*, *qəşəngləş*; Latin origin *aktuallaş*, *aktivləş*; Greek origin *avtomatlaş*, *azotlaş*; from English *passivləş*, *reallaş* and so on.

*-lan*² – from words of Arabic origin *ağllan*, *məlumatlan*, *təəccüblən*; Persian origin *dəmlən*, *hırsən*; Russian origin *elektriklən*, *kontuziyalan* and so on.

*-la*² – from words of Arabic origin *cıldlə*, *xərcələ*; Persian origin *alqışla*, *azarla*; French origin *betonla*, *kodla*, *zondla*; German origin *kraxmallla*, *şiferlə*; Latin origin *alqoritmlə*, *inteqralla*, etc.

*-t*⁴ – from words of Persian origin *bərki*, *qartı*, *lənği*, *turşu*;

*-sa*² – from words of Arabic origin *qəribəsə*; Persian origin *kıfsə*.

The vocabulary of the English language is also rich in derived verbs with borrowed elements. Latin, French, German, and Italian words turned into derived verbs with borrowed elements by adding the verb-forming suffixes *-ate*, *-ify*, *-ize/-ise* and prefixes *co-*, *de-*, *dis-*, *mis-*, *re-*. For example:

-ate – from Latin *formulate*, *liquidate*; from Italian *italianate*;

-ify – from Latin *classify*, *signify*; from German *nazify*; from French *frenchify*;

-ize/-ise – from Latin *hospitalize*, *itemize*, from French *randomize*, *standardize*;

co- – from Latin *co-articulate*, *coexist*, *coordinate*;

de- – from Latin *decode*, *decompose*; from French *destabilize*, *decentralize*;

dis- – from Latin *disappear*, *disconnect*, *discolor*;

mis- – from Latin *misinform*, *misinterpret*, *mismanage*;

re- – from French *reconsider*, *rearrange*; from Latin *reabsorb*.

In the Azerbaijani language, suffixes forming verbs with borrowed elements are native suffixes. In English, however, verb-forming affixes can also be borrowed. Affixes are borrowed with words that have passed from one language to another throughout history. Accordingly, prefixes *de-*, *re-*, *dis-*, *co-* (la. *-com*), *-fy* (la. *-ficare*), *-ate* (la. *-atus*) were borrowed from Latin, the suffixe *-ize/-ise* (el-*izein*) was borrowed from Greek. In modern English, there is also a case when the borrowed affix is added to the native root. *reload-* *re*+load ‘yenidən yükləmək’; *refresh-* *re*+fresh ‘təravətləndirmək’; *remake-* *re*+make ‘dəyişdirmək, yenidən düzəltmək’; *dismiss-*

dis+*miss* ‘*azad etmək, buraxmaq*’; *dismast-* *dis*+*mast* ‘*nəyinsə dirəyini qırmaq*’and etc. *Load, fresh, make, miss, mast* are native English words.

These words came into Azerbaijani through Russian and, more recently, through English. They are mostly used in scientific and journalistic styles.

As in English, verbs with borrowed elements are used less in speech than in writing.

In modern Azerbaijani the same as in English, oral use of verbs with borrowed elements in speech in journalistic style is less common. In the program “*Konul dunyamiz*” broadcasted on one of the Azerbaijani TV channels (Khazar TV, 16.02.2019), both simple (*danış, dinlə, ol, istə, bil, toxun*), derived (*birləş, sevin, yaşa*) and compound (*üz tutmaq*) verbs were used in the text of the presenter Sayyara Sayyaf’s speech. None of these verbs contain any borrowed linguistic element.

Both in speech and writing, verbs with borrowed elements formed mainly of words borrowed from Arabic-Persian languages predominate. The main reason for this is that the history of Arabic-Persian words in our language is more ancient, and over time, these words became native due to the native suffixes and native auxiliary words of the Azerbaijani language.

Although English and Azerbaijani are languages of different systems, the verb in the vocabulary of both languages has a wide capacity of meanings. This variety of meaning is also mixed with the characteristic linguistic features of new concepts and expressions that pass through the world's languages on the basis of the phenomenon of borrowing. As a result, verbs with borrowed elements act as a product of language interactions and contribute to the enrichment of lexicology.

The general and specific aspects of the conducted research can be summarized and the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Extra linguistic, intra linguistic and psychological factors play an important role in the insertion and spread of borrowed words into the language. In this regard, borrowings, being a two-stage

linguistic phenomenon, are assimilated into the language they enter at the phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical and graphic-orthographic levels. Borrowed words that undergo assimilation face certain changes based on the internal laws of the language. Successful borrowings that enter the language as a result of necessity have a significant impact on the lexical background.

2. Verbal and non-verbal borrowings have undergone certain changes in modern English at various stages of development and have acquired unique characteristics. The stages of historical development of the English language are classified as follows: a) Old English period; b) Middle English period; c) Modern English period.

In each of these periods, due to certain socio-political, historical-cultural, etc. reasons, borrowings whose main source is Romance languages have entered the vocabulary of the English language, and this process has now become more intensive. In general, "on average, a new word enters the English language every 98 minutes".

3. Borrowed verbs, including verbs with a borrowing element, are a minority in the world's languages. This aspect is more obvious when compared to various parts of speech. Verb borrowings as a linguistic phenomenon arise as a result of the interaction of languages and successive cognitive processes. Borrowed verbs are initially processed as nouns in the source language, and in later stages, they acquire verb features and are considered the product of verb borrowing, which is characterized as a unique linguistic phenomenon.

4. Verbal borrowings are more likely to occur in synthetic languages than in amorphous languages. Verbal borrowings are a minority in the world's languages. For example, in the Dravidian languages, verb borrowings are almost non-existent. All words that have entered the Native American languages from European languages are nouns. In most language families (Indo-European, Turkic language families, etc.), borrowed nouns outnumber borrowed verbs. A study conducted on forty-one languages with different systems revealed that "31% of borrowings are nouns, 15% are adjectives or adverbs, and 14% are verbs." The main reason for this is the complexity of the

morphological structure of those languages. In other words, typological incompatibility between the donor language and the recipient language prevents the introduction of verbs from one language to another.

5. The relatively dominant verb borrowings in English enter the language through various methods: direct insertion, indirect insertion, light verb strategy and paradigm transfer. As a result, borrowed verbs undergo certain changes, are adapted to the national-cultural system and spread among speakers of the language.

6. In modern English, the use of verbs with borrowed elements in oral and written contexts, as well as in journalistic texts, is unique. Verbs with borrowed elements are used more often in written speech. Although common words predominate in oral speech, borrowed words are also used here, albeit in small quantities, along with dialectisms and terms. The frequency of use of national verbs is higher in dialogic and monologic speech.

7. The study shows that the use of borrowed verbs in journalistic writings, reports, and various news headlines is more intensive. In contemporary English, the majority of borrowings used in written contexts and journalism are multisyllabic verbs of Latin and French origin. The use of borrowed verbs, derived and compound verbs with borrowed elements increases the impact and expressive capabilities of the language.

8. Compared to Azerbaijani, English has more verbal borrowings. Unlike English, Azerbaijani does not have simple borrowed verbs. However, as in English, derived verbs with borrowed elements have been formed through suffixes from words that entered our language from world languages. In Azerbaijani, the suffixes involved in the formation of derived verbs with borrowed elements are purely national suffixes. In English, such suffixes can be both national and derivational suffixes. In both languages, compound verbs with borrowed elements have rich semantic properties. As in English, in Azerbaijani, verbs with borrowed elements are less frequently used in oral speech than in written speech and journalism.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. Qloballaşma şəraitində dillərin tədrisi və müəllim-tələbə münasibətləri // Müəllim-tələbə münasibətləri:pedaqoji və psixoloji aspektlər, - Sumqayıt: SDU, - 27-28 oktyabr, - 2016, - s. 244-246.
2. Qloballaşan dünyada ingilis dilinin mövqeyi // Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri, - Sumqayıt: SDU, - 24-25 noyabr, - 2016, - s. 329-330.
3. Qloballaşma prosesinin sosial-fəlsəfi mahiyyəti və dillərə təsiri // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, - 2016. №10, - s. 164-168.
4. Qloballaşma və dilin lüğət tərkibində alınma sözlərin mövqeyi // - Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, -2017. №2 (102), -s. 117-119.
5. İngilis dilinin lüğət tərkibinə daxil olan sözlərin mənşəyinə dair // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXI respublika elmi konfransı, - Bakı: BDU, - 24-25 oktyabr, - 2017, - s. 206-208.
6. Alınma sözlərin tədqiqi tarixinə dair // - Sumqayıt: Elmi xəbərlər, Sosial və humanitar elmlər bölməsi, - 2018. Cild 14, №2, - s. 10-13.
7. Виды заимствований и ассимиляция заимствованных слов (на основе материалов современного английского и азербайджанского языков) // - Чебоксары: Вестник, Гуманитарные науки, - 2018. №2, - s. 253-260.
8. Müasir ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərində alınma elementli düzəltmə feillər // Tətbiqi dilçiliyin müasir problemləri, - Bakı: ADU, - 25-26 oktyabr, - 2018, - s. 32-33.
9. İngilis dilində feili alınmalar // - Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat, - 2018. IX cild, №1, - s. 46-51.
10. Qloballaşan dünyada sözalma hadisəsinin səbəbləri // Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoqda bədii ədəbiyyatın rolu, - Sumqayıt: SDU, - 4-5 dekabr, - 2018, - s. 365-366.
11. Xarici dillərin tədrisində psixolinqvistik yanaşmanın rolu // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri, - Bakı: ADU, - 6-7 dekabr, - 2018, - s. 195-196.

12. İngilis dilinin inkişaf mərhələlərində alınma sözlərin özünəməxsusluğu // Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, - 2018. №19, - s. 142-149.
13. Sözalma hadisəsində tərcümənin rolu // Tərcümə problemləri, - Bakı: ADU, - 15 mart, - 2019, - s. 89-91.
14. Alınma feillərin publisistikada işlənmə dərəcəsinə dair (çağdaş ingilis dilinin materialları əsasında) // Bakı: Elmi əsərlər, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, - 2019. № 1, - s. 125-129.
15. Когнитивный подход к явлению заимствований // Международная научно-практическая очно-заочная конференция “Филологические и социокультурные вопросы науки и образования”, - Краснодар: КубГТУ, - 25 oktyabr, - 2019, - s. 477- 485.
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20. Exploring the cognitive dynamics of borrowed verbs in English: A comprehensive cognitive linguistic analysis // Dedicated to the 101th Anniversary of the National Leader of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, VIII International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, Proceedings Book - Baku: BEU, -26-27 April, - 2024, -p. 2021-2024.

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