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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE INFLUENCE OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY ON THE FORMATION OF BRITISH MULTICULTURALISM IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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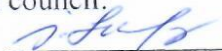   Doctor of Philosophy on Philology
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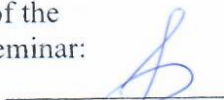
Chairman of the   Doctor of Philological Sciences,
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Urgency of the theme and the degree of the research. Although multiculturalism has existed since the Middle Ages, it emerged as a term first in the mid – 20th century and has recently attracted a surge of attention among linguists as an object of study. Language plays an important and irreplaceable role in the formation of multiculturalism and in the interaction of different cultures. Despite the renew focus on multiculturalism in linguistics, there is a serious lack of a detailed study of the influence of languages on the formation of British multiculturalism in the Middle Ages, rendering the topic all the more crucial.

The formation of medieval British multiculturalism was directly related to the influx of immigrants to Britain in the Middle Ages. The impact of interlingual relations on the British language, multicultural life as well as the study of differences in the lexical development of the language, highlights the relevance of the research.

In modern linguistics, the study of the semantic-functional and structural development of multicultural terms in different systemic languages is of particular importance. In addition to reflecting the commonalities of different terminological systems in multicultural languages, multicultural terms reflect specific features that help penetrate into the essence of language, trace the phonetic and semantic changes in the language, and analyse the dynamics of language development. Systematization and thematic classification, etymological analysis, sources of origin and methods of borrowings introduced by the influx of immigrants is yet to undergo complex study in the field lexical development of language in medieval Britain. In particular, the diversity of views on multiculturalism and language interaction in Britain in the Middle Ages has created an urgent need to come to a common denominator on this issue.

Multiculturalism, language and their interactions have attracted the attention of a number of authors and linguists in the linguistic context. A number of theorists have devoted their work to this area. While writing the research, the works of a number of Azerbaijani authors such as A.A.Akhundov, K.M.Abdullayev, Ə.Ə.Rajabli,

M.Y.Gazıyeva, F.Y.Veysalli, H.M.Zarbaliyev, A.Y.Mammadov, N.Ch.Valiyeva, R.N.Aslanova, N.B.Mammadli were adressed, as well as, E.M.Vereshagin, L.V.Sherba, D.N.Shmelev, B.A.Serebrennikov, L.P.Efremov, A.A.Reformatsky, İ.M.Kreyn, O.Timofeeva, O.Q.Paul, A.Kirikci, D.Adger, H.Alaric, D.Herlihi, M.K.Aydın, T.Modood, U.Kymlika, A.Liberman, C.S.Gundara, A.C.Minnis, A.Jorgensen, F.McCormack, C.Wilcox, Marc Ormrod (expert on the history, politics and culture of medieval England) and benefited from the views of other authors, as well as a number of Internet resources.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is examples of literature in Latin, French and English, reflecting the multicultural lifestyle of the inhabitants of Britain in the Middle Ages.

The subject of the research is the theoretical problems of the influence of linguistic diversity on British multiculturalism in the lexical development of the British variant of English in the Middle Ages.

The goal and objectives of the research. The aim of the research is to study the semantic-functional and structural development of medieval British lexicon in linguistics. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary to determine the following objectives:

− to look at the lexical development of the language under the influence of multiculturalism;

− to conduct semantic lexical analysis of language units expressing multiculturalism;

− investigate the extralinguistic factors influencing the development of English multiculturalism;

− to monitor the role of units expressing multiculturalism in the language system;

− to study the impact of existing concepts related to multiculturalism on language diversity;

− to determine the geographical representation of terms expressing English multiculturalism.

The research methods. Reserach methods have been selected taking into account the object and subject, goals and objectives of the dissertation. Traditional methods and techniques of theoretical

linguistics, especially description, observation, comparitive methods were used in writing the research work.

The main provisions for defense:

− Language paradigms involve the relationship between language and consciousness.

− In the lexical fund of the English language, the root of a word is evaluated as a unit with meaning or significance because it is an integral part of the word.

− The combination of words of different origins in one language attracts attention in terms of both theoretical and practical study of languages, and the study of this compatibility is of great interest.

− Of particular interest is the study of multicultural terms that come with immigrants, involving various facts.

− Although the words in the immigrant vocabulary are single or in several syllable structures, they have a simple word root level.

− The words of acquisition in medieval British lexical development are of interest in terms of linguistic diversity.

− The differentialization of names and verbs in medieval British lexical development is syncret. Such words are used in modern language.

− In medieval English, lexical-semantic development in noun roots resulted in differentialization. Many of the roots of the noun have been formed as words in the form of a historically-ethymological root. That is, many of them are etymologically derived roots.

− The process of differentiation has played an important role in the development of modern English. This differentiation took place at the phonetic, lexical-semantic, grammatical levels. However, the speed of phonetic differentiation became more flexible with lexical-semantic differentiation. Lexical-semantic differentiation has led to the differentiation and enrichment of the vocabulary of medieval English.

The scientific novelty of the research. The linguistic differences in the lexical development of the English language have not yet been systematically studied.

In this sense, grammatical and semantic compatibility is of interest from a theoretical point of view. The topic is rarely

developed in world linguistics. This clearly reveals the scientific innovation of the work.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the study is in the fact that the results obtained are actual in terms of General Linguistics. The results can serve as a basis for further research in this area and further study of the issue. It can also be used in the analysis of similar factors in a number of other languages.

The practical significance of the results can be used in the teaching of English, in the teaching of subjects such as linguistics, country studies, in the preparation of lectures, textbooks and programs on the topic of dissertation.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the dissertation were printed in the form of articles in scientific journals and collections of scientific news published in our country and abroad (7 local and 2 foreign), in the reports and theses at Republican and International scientific conferences (2 local and 2 foreign).

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

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, list of used literature and appendix. The dissertation is Introduction 5 pages, 9449 characters, Chapter I – 38 pages, 74008 characters, Chapter II – 37 pages, 72781 characters, Chapter III – 37 pages, 71089 characters, Conclusion 3 pages, 4821 characters. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 232148 characters excluding the list of used literature.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE WORK

The **introductory** part of the dissertation substantiates the relevance of the topic, defines the research goals and objectives, research methods, theoretical provisions, scientific novelty of the work, its theoretical and practical significance, provides information about the structure of the dissertation.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation entitled **"Factors contributing to the formation of multiculturalism in British society in the Middle Ages"**. This chapter, in turn, consists of two sub-chapters. The first subchapter of this chapter, entitled *"Lexical development of language under the influence of multiculturalism"* traces the different opinions about the origins of the term "multiculturalism", which has been widely used since the 1970s[1]. Some sources suggest that the term originated already in the 1960s, while others claim that the term was first coined in 1957 to describe a state in Switzerland where four languages are spoken and several religions adhered to[2]. Other sources claim that it was first coined by Al Cresby, Australia's Minister of Immigration, in 1970 to bridge the gap between the Anglo-Saxons and the local population[3].

The chapter likewise explores the varying answers to the question – What is multiculturalism? A range of different answers can be found among scholarly linguistic literature:

Multiculturalism is one of the most important factors in accepting cultural pluralism and sustainability and creating conditions for its development. Multiculturalism is a society in which every member of a multicultural society, rich or poor, has equal rights[4].

Multiculturalism is an aspect of tolerance. Multiculturalism means that different cultures coexist, develop, and enrich by interacting with each other[5].

In general, there are two main approaches to multiculturalism. The first (a) is *liberalism* and the second (b) is *communitarianism.*

According to the proponents of liberalism (Kimlika), the key to multiculturalism is the desires and aspirations of an individual. In

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[1] Azerbaijan Multiculturalism: Textbook for higher education / Editors K. Abdulla, E. Najafov – Baku: Sharg-Garb, – 2018. – p.16.

[2] https://ndla.no/en/subject:1:06270029-7aa7-4a7a-b383 128b2 75ff 150 /topic: 2:1 849 90/resource:1:91578.

[3] Aliyev, H.A. Multiculturalism and its various models // Issues of national-cultural heritage and its promotion in the context of globalization. Materials of the Republican scientific conference. – Mingachevir: Mingachevir State University, – 2016. – s. 29.

[4] http://bakuforum.az/az/multikulturalizm-nailiyyetler-ve-problemler/?fid=2258.

[5] http://bakuforum.az/az/multikulturalizm-nailiyyetler-ve-problemler/?fid=2258

this case, the rights and freedoms of a particular person, individual or group are preferred rather than those of the whole society.

Proponents of the communitarianism approach (Taylor) claim the exact opposite of liberalism. In the communitarianism approach, the rights and equality of society are based on the society as a whole.

At the same time, two types of multiculturalism can be distinguished: *weak* and *strong.*

Weak multiculturalism applies force against the assimilation of immigrants or ethnic minorities living in certain geographical conditions, belonging to different cultures. *Strong multiculturalism* accelerates and facilitates the process of national minorities' adaptation to the new environment.

The difference between weak multiculturalism and strong multiculturalism is that weak multiculturalism is not just an acceptance of ethnic-cultural diversity of national minorities and immigrants, while a strong multiculturalism is a recognition of ethnic-cultural diversity of national minorities and immigrants that creates all necessary conditions for their adaptation to society[6].

When we talk about multiculturalism, it would be advisable to consider the differences between its manifestations:

Assimilation – a policy aimed at the assimilation of national minorities and immigrants into the culture of the country in which they live. In other words, it serves to destroy the cultures of national minorities and immigrants.

Isolationism – prevents national minorities and immigrants from adapting to society. This policy is related to immigrants and national minorities.

It should be noted that multiculturalism has developed differently in different regions. This difference has resulted in the emergence of different models of multiculturalism in Canada, America, Britain, France, etc. Politicians have even likened the *"melting pot"* to the mixing of people of different cultures living in America together. Interestingly, the term was first used in 1908 by

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[6] Azerbaijan Multiculturalism: Textbook for higher education / editors K.Abdulla, E.Najafov – Baku: Sharg-Garb, – 2018. – p.24-26.

Israel Zangville in the performance *"The Melting Pot"* to express the confrontation between Anglo-Saxons and immigrants in America[7].

When comparing different models reflecting multiculturalism, these can be summarized in the following way:

− Multiculturalism as a positive, well-intentioned process. It focuses on the prosperity of the country and seeks to extinguish the sources of conflict to strengthen the interconnection, trust, and confidence of nations.

− Multiculturalism as a goodwill policy used to reduce dissatisfaction among peoples[8].

Initially, multiculturalism was understood to mean the interaction of different languages. First later did the term came to mean the interaction of different languages with different cultures.

By language we here mean a means of communication in which a culture is reflected in a social group with a personal identity as language and culture are inseparable. Thus, throughout history, English has been in close contact with other languages, sometimes in competition, and sometimes denying their influence or existence. It is these tense relations that have influenced the formation of the English language as much as the language's internal factors. In the Middle Ages, Britain was influenced by the cultures and languages of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Jutes, French, and other tribes. Thus, the words used during the Roman Empire include *exit, pedestrian, inch, wine, kettle, belt* and so on. During the rule of the Anglo-Saxons (in the 5th to the 11th centuries), words and expressions used in everyday speech that reflected the Anglo-Saxon way of life were introduced into English. For example, *chalk, anchor, camp, cheese, chest, cook, copper, devil, dish, fork, gem, inch* and so on. Another example is the expression *Sake and soke*. *Sake and soke* (old Eng.: *sacu and socn*): *sake* − stated the subject of the dispute, *soke* − the process of sending the case to the court. *Sake and soke* means that

[7] Crozier, M. J. The Melting Pot as a God-Term / M.J. Crozier, − Bozeman: Montana State University, Young Scholars in Writing: Undergraduate Research in Writing and Rhetoric, − 2019. – Volume 16, – p. 61.

[8] http://bakuforum.az/az/multikulturalizm-nailiyyetler-ve-problemler/?fid=2258

the Supreme Court will decide on the illegalities in agricultural relations[9].

Yet another example is *toll and team,* an expression referring to the privileges granted to landowners by the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom in the 11th century under Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman laws. *Toll* exempted landowners from paying money to others, and at the same time gave them the right to tax the sale of any product or animal that passed through their land. *Team,* on the other hand, was a law against those who illegally owned land and traded in this illegally owned land[10].

When we look at the lexical development of language under the influence of multiculturalism, we see that Latin influenced the British version of English in two waves in the Middle Ages. The first influence of Latin on English in the Middle Ages dates back to the arrival of Christianity in Britain in the sixth and seventh centuries. The second influential wave is associated with the invasion of Britain by the Normans in the eleventh and thirteenth centuries. The words used at that time were mainly related to culture, religion, war, and everyday life. For example: *abbot, altar, candle, clerk, mass, minister, monk, nun, pope, priest, army, artillery, battle, captain, defence[11]* and so on. In addition, at certain times, words of Scandinavian and French origin were included in the English dictionary.

The second subchapter of this chapter, entitled **"Extralinguistic Factors in the Development of English Multiculturalism"** discusses the role of extralinguistic factors in the formation of multiculturalism in medieval Britain.

Language development manifests itself in two directions: extralinguistic and intralinguistic[12]. In other words, changes in language are called intralinguistic when they are directly related to

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[9] https://ru.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Англосаксонский_период.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Freeborn, D. From Old English to Standard English: A Course Book in Language Variations Across Time / D. Freeborn. 1st Edition. – London: Macmillan, – 1992. – p.33.
[12] Veysalli, F.Y. Basics of structural linguistics: [In 3 parts] / F.Y. Veysalli. – Baku: – Part I. – 2005. – p.6.

the internal factors of the language, and extralinguistic when they are directly related to the general development of society and the history of the people. There are a number of reasons that stimulate and impede the process of borrowings in language. Extralinguistic reasons include factors such as language connections in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres. In the series of extralinguistic factors, there are not many historical conditions, religious affiliations, or political situations that play a significant role in the word-making process, as well as the promotion of psychological, aesthetic, euphemistic expression.

The role of extralinguistic factors in the formation of the British version of the English language and multiculturalism is great in the Middle Ages, for one reason or other. In other words, in the Middle Ages, as a result of a number of historical events that took place within the British geographical boundaries, that is, under the influence of extralinguistic factors, a number of borrowed words were transferred to the English language. Two main reasons for the introduction of borrowed words in the English language can be distinguished without doubt: the linguistic embodiment of new cultural influences affecting the medieval British society due to extralinguistic factors and the influx of immigrants to Britain. When we look at the life of immigrants in Britain, we see both the positive and negative attempts and moments that immigrants bring with them new professions, new cultures, new meanings and new words to express them. For example, *tailor, butcher, painter, carpenter, joiner*[13] and so on.

Mark Ormrod is professor of medieval history at the University of York, and specializes in the political and cultural history of later medieval England, studied the thousands of immigrants who flocked to Britain in the Middle Ages and drew his attention to the culture and features that immigrants brought to medieval Britain. Mark Ormrod points out that in the Middle Ages, England was not the center of ordinary culture, but it was a magnificent multicultural society. While researching the history of immigration in Britain in

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[13] Jespersen, O. Growth and Structure of the English language / O. Jesperson. 2nd Edition Revised. – Leipzig: B.G. Teubner, – 1912. – p.91.

the Middle Ages, he noted that this history began with the Roman occupation and continued with the Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans, and continued with other immigrants from Europe during the Reformation, resulting in today's rich British culture [14].

The emergence of the Anglo-Norman society in the Middle Ages under the influence of extralinguistic factors led to the enrichment of the two cultures by penetrating each other and the emergence of linguistic diversity. We observe it when we sementacilly analyze the synonymous words of English and french words such as eng. *shut* french. *close,* eng. *answer* french. *reply*, eng. *smell* french. *odour*, eng. *yearly* french. *annual*, eng. *stool* french. *chair*, eng. *settle* french. *couch*, eng. *kettle* french. *pot*.

Some linguists call the situation that arose in the Middle Ages in Britain mainly due to the influence of three languages and three cultures "Triglossia". Thus, along with Anglo-Norman, the language of the judiciary, culture, and administration, Latin still retained its importance in church and official writings. The lower classes and peasants, however, spoke English[15]. Both the effect of triglossia and the long historical interrelationship of languages are of particular importance in the study of the history of language as a verbal process and as a result of the process. This, in turn, is an important and interesting process not only in the study of the history of the borrowed word, but also in the study of the language from which the borrowings came from and the history of the culture brought by that language. An example of this is *Boxing Day,* December 26th. It can be assumed that this expression is associated with the sport of *boxing.* However, analysis reveals that this expression is closely related to the customs of the Norman tribes and entered into the English language during the invasion of the Normans. During the Norman invasion of Britain in the Middle Ages, money was constantly thrown into boxes in the port, indicating the preparation

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[14] Ormrod, M. Moving to Medieval England // – Berkshire: UK., BBC history magazine, – 2013. Vol. 14, №8, – p. 41.

[15] Freeborn, D. From Old English to Standard English: A Course Book in Language Variations Across Time / D. Freeborn. 1st Edition. – London: Macmillan, – 1992. – p.60.

for the next battle. Some sources also mention that weapons and ammunition were collected instead of money in boxes. Today, *Boxing Day* is one of the most widely used expressions in British language. However, in a slightly different sense than the Normans. So, every year on Christmas Day, December 25, the British gave boxes filled with food, money, clothes and various gifts to those in need. Later, this custom also took place in America, Ireland, Scotland and other nations[16].

The word *honeymoon,* on the other hand, is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Widespread in Britain in the Middle Ages, it has a very interesting etymology. According to ancient British tradition, the bride's father had to provide the groom with as much honey as he could eat for a month after the wedding. This is where the word *honeymoon* comes from. In modern language, the meaning of this word has changed to meaning a trip or vacation made by a newlywed couple.

The brought examples once again show the interconnection and unity of language and culture. Throughout history, this interaction has left its traces on the development of both.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"Interlingual relation in the condition of multiculturalism",** is divided into two subchapters. The first subchapter, entitled *"The Role of Language Units Expressing the Concepts of Multiculturalism in the English Language System"* examines the roots of interlingual relations through the study of the medieval lexical development of Britain.

No language in the world develops in isolation. The external world constantly influences it and leaves indelible traces in its various spheres. For example, linguists regard English as a mixed language because although the common meanings of many words are identical, they often have completely different roots. As an example, we can analyze the words *head-chapter-chief*. Although these three words are close to each other in meaning, each of them belongs to

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[16] Lukyanenko, V.V. Traditions and customs of Great Britain. Christmas // IV All-Russian Festival of Science. XVIII International Conference of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists "Science and Education", [in 5 volumes] – Tomsk: TSPU Publishing House, Vol. II. – 2014. – p. 110.

three different languages of origin. *Head* Anglo-Saxon is a word of origin (Anglo-Saxon origin words denote concrete subjects). The word *Chapter* has passed through the Latin language, which is the language of Science and education. And the word *chief*, which is in the everyday use of the former Nobles, is a word of French origin. During the semantic analysis of these words, it becomes clear once again that each unit of language reflects the culture to which it belongs.

It is notable that in many cases where a number of new synonyms of French origin have entered the English language system, these have different lexical units with exactly the same meaning. In other words, two words with identical meaning but different lexical units can simultaneously maintain their existence in a language system. For example, *maternity − motherhood, infant – child, amity – friendship, battle – fight, liberty – freedom* and so on. Even today, combinations of Anglo-Saxon and Norman French doublets are widely used by linguists *(law and order, love and cherish, lord and master)¹⁷*.

A multicultural lifestyle has not only influenced the formation of new synonyms, new phraseological combinations, and idioms in the language, but has also had a great impact on the spelling of words and changes in their literal structure. Naturally, all of this has been closely linked to the different forms of pronunciation of people in different cultures. For example, under the influence of the French language, French writers replaced the graphemes *"cw", "sc"* and *"c"* with the graphemes *"gu", "sh"* and *"ch"* to adapt to the French pronunciation. The word *"cwen"* is written as *"queen",* the word *"scip"* as *"ship"* and the word *"scolde"* as *"should"*. At the same time, the ancient English graphemes *"hw"* were replaced by graphemes *"wh"*. The reason for this change was that it corresponded to the graphemes *"ch"* and *"th"*. Although words beginning with *"wh"* graphemes were pronounced with special aspiration, they were replaced by *hwaer – where, hwaenne – when,* and *hwil – while.* Even for words that start with the *"h"* grapheme, *"w"* was added seemingly

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¹⁷ Jespersen, O. Growth and Structure of the English language / O. Jesperson. 2ⁿᵈ Edition Revised. – Leipzig: B.G. Teubner, – 1912. – p.99.

for no reason (*hole* became the word *whole*). Another interesting fact is that the word *"hwo"* is became *"who"*, where *"w"* is not pronounced at all. Under the influence of the Scandinavian language, the grapheme *"g"* was replaced by the grapheme *"y"* in a number of ancient English words such as *dag, gerd, gear* and so on. *dag – day, gerd – yard, gear – year*[18]. As can be seen, the changes taking place in such a multicultural background have been strengthened by the English language system.

Multicultural concepts have occupied a special place in the British language system since ancient times, as can be clearly seen in the name of the country itself. *"Britain"* is a word of Celtic origin, derived from the word *birth "painted"*[19]. Indeed, chronicles record that the Celts painted their faces and bodies in various colours when they went to war or hunting.

It is known that any proverbs, poems, legends and myths and various works of art reflect the historical heritage of the people to whom they belong. The most obvious example of this is the work of J. Chaucer. When reading Chaucer's works, it becomes clear that they were written under the influence of Anglo-Norman society and French culture simultaneously. Thus, starting with the Prologue to *"Canterbury Tales"*, the protagonists of *"The Reeve's Tale", "The Pardoner's Tale",* and *"The Man of Law's Tale"* stories reflected the characteristics of multicultural British society at the time. In particular, the *"Canterbury Tales"* provide a detailed account of the influence of Christianity on medieval British life[20]. In fact, French culture and the French language are so important in the work that none of those elements can be replaced by elements specific to another language and culture. Notable among these works is the poem *"The Owl and the Nightingale",* written in the twelfth-

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[18]https://dustindortch.com/2015/05/16/old-english-introduction-and-the-shift-from-g-to-y/
[19] The English Cyclopaedia: A New Dictionary Of Universal Knowledge. Geography: [in 4 vol.] / by Charles Knight. – 1st Edition.– London: Bradbury & Evans, – Vol. 2. – 1854. – p.150.
[20] Freeborn, D. From Old English to Standard English: A Course Book in Language Variations Across Time / D. Freeborn. -1st Edition. –London: Macmillan, – 1992. – p.90.

thirteenth centuries. It gives a detailed interpretation of British culture, music and lifestyle, comparing examples of English literature with examples of French literature. This work is one of the oldest examples of English literature.

When analysing the poem, we once again witness the leading position of French culture in the British culture of the twelfth-thirteenth centuries and the strong influence of the French language on medieval British English.

Another interesting case study is the works of John Wycliffe. John Wycliffe's *The Bible* was banned by the church in the Middle Ages for unknown reasons. In this work, John used a number of words of French, Latin, Arabic, Scandinavian origin: *barbarian, birthday, canopy, childbearing, communication, cradle, crime, dishonour, emperor, envy, godly, graven, humanity, glory, injury, justice, madness, mountainous* and the same time *an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, woe is me[21]*. Over time, these multicultural words have found their place in the language system.

The second subchapter, entitled ***"Influence of Multicultural Concepts on Language Diversity"*** discusses the ever-complex relationship between language and culture. They develop under the influence of each other. A change in one directly affects the other. The beginning of culture begins with the creation of language, the richness of one determines the development of the other.

When we talk about linguistic diversity in the Middle Ages, we are talking about the important role of French in British life after the Norman invasion of Britain, and the history of the adoption of English as the official language of Britain from the fourteenth century onwards. However, the complex and difficult situation of language diversity in medieval Britain in this in between period is not taken into account. By approaching language diversity only in terms of class and politics, it is wrong to deny its role in shaping multiculturalism.

British multiculturalism was formed and changed not only by the influence of local language units, but also by other languages. In

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[21] https://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/history_middle.html#Top.

order to follow the dynamics of the lexical development of multiculturalism in English and to revive the picture of its lexicon in this language, it is important to look at which languages have historically developed more lexical units. These conditions include the need for each word to form. For example, the word *beautiful* is of French origin and reflects the luxurious, tasteful clothing styles of the French. Similarly, *interview* is of French origin and designates to talk face to face, to solve any problem. This was directly related to the French custom of specifically solving problems face to face in the Middle Ages. For example, *Sincere* has interesting roots. Thus, research has shown that the word derives its origin from Roman marble quarries. At that time, some stone cutters used waxes to cover the defect of the marble. After a while, when it was discovered, it was considered a violation of the law, and in the Roman Empire it was confirmed that all marbles must be *"sine cera"* or *"sincerus"*. Thus, the concept of honesty and sincerity has emerged.

The Old English word *gift* as a noun meant the *money paid to the bride at the wedding,* but not in the meaning of *present.* In the Scandinavian language, when it was developed in the sense of a *gift, present*, it changed the original meaning of old English word *gift* by giving it new meaning as a *presen*t. Under the scandinavian influence, meanwhile, the ancient English words *bread (bread slice in Middle English), dream (joy in Middle English), holm (ocean, sea in Middle English), plough (land size in Middle English)*, and so on changed their old meanings[22].

Other examples are the names of a number of new spices traded in medieval Britain. In the thirteenth century in particular, spices imported by sea from northern Italy can be seen to have been of mostly Arabic origin. The word *cumin* or *caraway* was derived from the Arabic word *karawya* in this early period. An etymological analysis of the word *cumin* reveals that the word first appeared in 897 and was a combination of the Hebrew word *kammôn* and the Arabic word *kammûn.* At the same time, the name of *saffron* spice

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[22] Məhərrəmova, N.Ç. Qloballaşma dövründə multikulturalizmin dilə təsiri // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər, – 2020. Cild 11, №3, – s.6

(*za'farān* in Arabic, *saffron* in French), introduced by the French in the twelfth century, is a word of Arabic origin.

Proverbs and sayings, which are a clear example of the close connection between language and multiculturalism, also reflect the unique features of the language to which it belongs and the people's worldview, history, way of life and traditions. Due to these features, proverbs are also called language speakers. Let us look at the following proverbs as an example:

A bonny bride soon <u>buskit</u> and a short horse is soon <u>wispit.</u>
A <u>toom</u> purse makes a <u>blate</u> merchant.
Never make toom <u>rusie</u>.
A <u>wight</u> man never wanted a weapon
Better sit and rue than <u>flit</u> and rue
Hall <u>binks</u> are sliddery[23].

Here the words and expressions such as *buskit (dress up, get ready), wispit (dress up), toom (empty), blate (embarrass), toom rusie (brag in vain), wight (brave, brave), flit (change house, make upside down), binks (bench)* are of Scandinavian origin. These words entered the English lexicon from Scandinavian dialects in the Middle Ages and were mainly developed in Northern Umbria. However, although it gradually disappeared from everyday use, it was preserved in the structure of such expressions, and was a mediator in the transmission of part of the medieval worldview and culture from generation to generation.

Once again, it is clear to us that British culture and language have changed and enriched for a variety of reasons, methods and ways. Every new culture, multicultural concept that entered the life of medieval British society played an exceptional role in the formation of linguistic diversity in the Middle Ages.

The third chapter of the dissertation entitled **"Geographical representation of terms expressing English multiculturalism"** and is divided into two subchapters.

The first subchapter, entitled ***"Functional Features of Terms Related to Linguoculturology"*** studies the relationship of

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[23] https://www.ebarbicaectricscotland.com/culture/features/scots/sayings.htm

linguoculturology and culture, and deals with the sphere of their influence as well as the methods in which the two enrich each other.

The term linguoculturology appeared in the late XX century as a result of the work of V.N.Telia's phraseological school, V.Vorobyova, V.A.Maslova and others. Linguoculturology examines the relationship between language and culture from a linguistic and non-linguistic point of view. In other words, language is not considered here simply as a means of communication, but as a basic, leading means of understanding cultures and transmitting them to the new generation. Language and culture are studied as a single system.

In the Middle Ages, in Britain literary works were sometimes written in English and French, sometimes in English and Latin, and at the same time if to take into account that Britain was ruled by German tribes and French government for a long time the question arise in what language do the people think, do they perceive the world through their own language or through another language they are influenced by?

Although it is a bit difficult to answer this question, Gustav Le Bon partially answered this question: *"People are changing the elements of their civilization, adopting new religions, languages and institutions... When you take a closer look at all these apparent changes, you immediately see that the text behind these words is alive and is very slow to change... even when the language is strengthened by writing, it definitely changes if it passes from one nation to another."*[24]

Thus, after following the rules of the language in which the word is included, it is going to be closely related with the worldview and thinking of the people, which changes the word's semantics. *"In other words, spontaneous changes in language also, to a certain extent, allow for the conscious influence of society."*[25]

Each language reflects the history and culture of the people to whom it belongs. Every nation understands the world in its own language. At the same time, however, the language of the nation has

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[24] Le Bon G. Mass psychology / Le Bon G. Translated by Gardashkhan Azizkhanli. – Baku: Zakioglu, – 2006. – p. 86.
[25] Rajabli, A.A. Sociolinguistics / A.A.Rajabli. – Baku: Nurlan, – 2004. – p.346.

a certain influence on the formation of the widespread worldview among the nation's population. This influence, in turn, is reflected in culture. For example, the expression *a nest egg*[26] was passed from Scandinavian tribes to English: when the Scandinavians collected eggs from a turkey, the custom was to leave one egg with the turkey. When asked, "why do you leave one egg?" They responded, *"to increase productivity".* This idiom is currently used in the sense of *"investment for the future."*

It is not enough to know the language in order to build the right communication, it is necessary to have the same worldview. However, we would like to note that even in the context of bilingualism, different people do not have the same worldview. That is why linguistic dictionaries come to our help to understand certain phraseological and idiomatic combinations. Language units contain cultural elements from certain historical periods, which do not have a direct translation. For example, the term by *hook* or by *crook* dates back to the XIV century. We first find this expression in the work of John Wyclif. It is translated into Azerbaijani *"it doesn't matter or false just do it quickly".* While analyzing the expression, it became clear that in the Middle Ages, when it was necessary to collect firewood in Britain, the villagers often had to be hit by branches of bad or good (does not matter) trees and collected in the form of firewood. Let's look at another expression *hue and cry*. This expression originated during the influence of French culture on Britain. Thus, in 1285, King Edward added *The Statue Winchester* law[27]. According to the law, if any crime took place outside, everyone who saw and witnessed this crime had to shout and cry. Thus, the local population helped law enforcement to overcome the crime.

The word *Heithen* was introduced to the language during Scandinavians' attack to the Britain, reflecting the Scandinavian beliefs. It means *pagan*. The Scandinavians, as we know, believed in many gods.

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[26] Məhərrəmova, N.Ç. Qloballaşma dövründə multikulturalizmin dilə təsiri // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər, – 2020. Cild 11, №3, – s.5
[27] https://study.com/academy/lesson/hue-and-cry-in-medieval-england-definition-meaning-lesson.html

Research has shown that the lexicon of the British version of English has also benefited from Arabic culture through the French language, thanks to the Crusades and the trade of merchants in the east and west. Despite this effect, the lexical relationship between medieval English and Spanish has not been sufficiently investigated. This, in turn, is due to the fact that they affect each other not directly, but through other languages, and the problems associated with the study of words taken in the medieval context.

For example, the word *barbican* was loaned to British lexicon in the 1300s. and came from old French language in the form of *a barbicane*. In fact, the word is *barbakh/barbar + khanahs* itself, of Arabic or Persian origin (a pair of castles available to defend the city or palace)[28].

Similarly, in the word *average*, which refers to trade, the medieval British lexicon was passed in the form of an ancient French word *avarie* in about 1200, and in the analysis it is clear that the word is in fact the word *awāriyah* of Arabic origin. The word first passed to Italian lexicon in the form of *avaria*, then to French and finally to English. It is known that each word is subject to the lexical and semantic laws of the language in which it passes, and in this sense there are certain contractions and extensions. We can observe this process more clearly in the word *average*. Thus, if the original meaning of the word *average* was understood *as damaged goods transported on a ship*, then its meaning changed to some extent, understood in the sense of *a tax on transported goods*, and now expresses its *average (medium)* meaning[29].

The word *alchemy* has been transferred from the Arabic to the English lexicon. It should be noted that *alchemy* comes from the Arabic word *alchemy* – chemistry, which has almost never undergone a change. At the same time, the English lexicon includes

[28] Məhərrəmova, N.Ç. Orta əsr ingilis dilinin formalaşmasında üç mədəniyyətin roluna dair // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat, – 2019. IX cild, №1, – s.131

[29] Məhərrəmova, N.Ç. Orta əsr ingilis dilinin formalaşmasında üç mədəniyyətin roluna dair // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat, – 2019. IX cild, №1, – s.131

the words *alkali* and *almanac*. In semantic analysis, we observe that the *al* − syllable in words is derived from the *al* − Arabic definition article. The word *alkali* is derived from the Arabic word *al-qili* (ash of alkaline plants). The word *almanac* is from the Arabic word *al-mankh,* which means climate and is used in astronomy.

Jeffrey Chaucer was the first writer to use twenty-four words from Arabic, stemming from his interest in medieval science and philosophy. In his poem *The Book of the Duchess,* Chaucer refers to chess and uses the Persian word *fers* for the first time:

At the ches with me she gan to pleye;
With hir false draughtes dyvers
She stal on me and tok my fers
And whan I sawgh my fers awaye
Allas, I kouthe no lenger playe[30].

As mentioned earlier, Chaucer used words of Arabic origin in his works in order to strengthen his poetry. In the example above, the game of chess was developed for poetic purposes. Similarly, the word *checkmate* comes from the word *shah mat,* which is of Arabic and Persian origin, and is used to mean that the *king is dead.* The word *fers* is derived from the Arabic word *firzan (intelligent man).* Chaucer's use of words such as *chessmate* and *fers* are therefore examples of the gradual influence of Arabic culture on the lexicon and culture of the English variant of Arabic in the Middle Ages.

Words from the Persian language began to enter the English from the twelfth century onwards, leaving their mark on the language and culture. Persian words have also passed into the language through French. Examples of these words are *tiger* (used in the sense of *sharp*), *scarlet* (in the sense of expensive clothes), *azure* (blue colour). Other words passed from Arabic and through Latin into the English language, such as *arsenic* and *salamander.*

We can therefore conclude that medieval British multiculturalism benefited not only from the cultures and languages with which it was directly related, but also from second- and third-

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[30] http://homes.chass.utoronto.ca/~cpercy/courses/6361Wilson.htm.

degree influences of languages and cultures, once again indicating the richness of medieval British culture and language.

As the name implies in the second subchapter of the chapter ***"Functional Features of Terms related to linguo-countrystudy",*** the study of the interaction of language and culture in Britain in the Middle Ages was conducted in the direction of linguistics.

Linguo-countrystudy is the study of language units that more clearly express the cultural characteristics of each nation. Both disciplines approach the interaction of language and culture from different aspects, touching on a number of important issues such as the lexical development of language units, the historical development of changes in their semantics, the role of multicultural terms in the language system, the study of differences in lexical development

When we look at the cultural history of mankind, we see that the cultural heritage of every nation is rich in diversity. In some cultures, this diversity is noticeable because it is very rich, and in some, it is relatively small. In other words, no culture can exist in isolation. The concept and process of cultural exchange has always attracted the attention of cultural historians.

"The British model of multiculturalism has a long and successful history. It is neither a product of the end of the twentieth century nor a new maneuver applied to us by politicians"[31].

A number of peoples and tribes played an important role in the emergence and formation of British multiculturalism and the English language. This influence began with the attacks of the German tribes (since the 13th century they called themselves Anglo-Saxons), and then the process continued with the attack of the Vikings and the attack of the French. The lifestyles of the peoples living here, in a way, play the role of a mirror of British history.

The British model of multiculturalism with a long and positive history – a rich cultural heritage – comes to us through literature. It is the analysis of these literary examples that gives us a broad account of the path of development through which culture has undergone,

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[31] https://www.president.az/articles/16703

how it has changed, enriched, and under the influence of which cultures it was.

When you look at medieval British literature, you can see more clearly how multicultural Britain is. For example, the work of the medieval writer William of Newburgh *"Green Children of Woolpit"* is noteworthy. This XII century's work beautifully reflects the richness of the medieval culture of England[32].

If we look at *"Chronicle of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds"* written by the historian and priest Jocelin of Brakelond in the 13th century, we can see that medieval man himself practiced three cultures. Joselin says about the hero, Abbot Sampton, of his work in Latin the following:

In Latin:*"Homo erat eloquens, Gallice et Latine, magis rationi dicendorum quam ornatui uerborum innitens. Scripturam Anglice scriptam legere nouit elegantissime, ett Anglaice sermocinare solebat populo, et secundum linguam Norfolchie, ubi natus et nutritus erat, unde et pulpitum iussit fieri in ecclesia et ed utilitatem audiencium et ad decorem ecclesie."*

In English: *"He was eloquent both in French and Latin, having regard rather to the sense of what he had to say than to ornaments of speech. He read English perfectly, and used to preach in English to the people, but in the speech of Norfolk where he was born"[33]*.

It is clear from this short passage from the work that the the hero of the work knew three languages and used them skillfully, which made him the most civilized and educated man of his time.

We even come across some political facts that in the Middle Ages Britain was under the influence of three languages. So, during the investigation, we came across Matthew Paris 's legend about the work of the England Embassy. In the Middle Ages, the Emir of Morocco, Emir Murmelius, asked King John Luckland of Britain for a report on the territory and population under the rule of the kingdom. Thomas Herdint, a spokesman for the embassy, boasted

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[32] Cohen, J.J. Cultural Diversity in the British Middle Ages: Archipelago, Island, England. / J.J. Cohen. – US: The Palgrave Macmillan, – 2008. – p.75.
[33] Alaric, H., Interfaces between Language and Culture in Medieval England. / H.Alaric, O. Timofeeva, A. Kiricsi, B.Fox – BRILL, – 2010. – p.157.

that the people John ruled were educated in three languages: Latin, French and English (Anglo-Saxon) [34].

Changes in economic, political, and cultural life also had a profound effect on the vocabulary of the language. T. R. Yagubova notes the following in this regard: *"Depending on the socio-political and economic conditions, the borrowings sometimes manifested themselves in a special wave, and sometimes retreated and were met with a good sense of jealousy over a period of time."*[35] These borrowings, which are included in the vocabulary of the language, played a positive role in the enrichment of the language. Already in the thirteenth century, ten thousand words had passed from French to English, and many of them were nouns. Sometimes a word that passed into English became the equivalent of another word already existing in the language. In this case, either the new word completely replaced the existing word, or both words underwent semantic changes and remained in the lexicon of the language. For example, the word *beautiful* replaced the word *wlitig,* and the word *place* replaced the word *stow.* However, the words *house* (which already existed in the English language) and the word *mansion* (borrowed from French), *hearty* (existing in English) and *cardial* (borrowed from French). In both cases, both words were able to maintain their presence in the English lexicon.

L.Chris puts forward four criteria for accepting the word as a borrowing:

1) the ability of the recipient language to express the word of another language graphically and phonetically;

2) compliance of the received word with certain criteria;

3) semantic freedom of the received word;

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[34] Taylor, M.N. England & Medieval Multiculturalism. Pel rei sui engles e normans: Multicultural Medieval England vis-à-vis France and Gascony / Plymouth Medieval Forum XX, Session 1, Group 5 "Literary Themes I". URL: https://www.academia.edu/11786504/England_and_Medieval_Multiculturalism?auto=download

[35] Yagubova, T.R. Acquisitions in the language of the Azerbaijani press / T.R.Yagubova. – Baku: MBM, – 2008. – p.3.

4) developed in at least two functional styles and used as a term in a certain terminological system.[36]

It should be noted that, the word *"England"* is a word of Anglo-Saxon origin. Studies show that during the attack and settlement of the Angles in Britain, their place of residence was called *"Angle-race"*. Later, the word *"Englaland"* was used when trying to indicate the location of the enclosures. Over time, there have been some changes in the word *"Englaland"*, such as a series of words spoken or created as a result of a certain need, and it has been formed as the present *England*[37].

Thus, the protection of multicultural values is a requirement of time. It is impossible to determine the formation of medieval British multiculturalism without analyzing the medieval linguistic diversity and the sources, causes, methods and ways of its emergence.

In the **"Conclusion"** part of the dissertation, the results obtained in the research process are summarized as follows.

1. The emergence of new words in the language plays an important role in human cognitive activity, providing the nomination process and its results. Word creation is also one of the main means of enriching the vocabulary of the language and creating connections between parts of speech.

2. The process of borrowings describes the features of modeling derivatives in the derivation process. This process is characterised by permeability, non-permeability, productivity, non-productivity, indicates the discrepancy of morphemes and their morphological variations, and expresses phonetic, morphological, semantic and pragmatic limitations. In the process of analysis of the words involved in the study from a lexical-semantic point of view, it becomes clear that in the Middle Ages the English language had little number of words in the vocubalary stock, and their meanings were polysemantic. But thanks to the borrowings it began to increase.

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[36] Krysin, L.P. Russian word, one's own and someone else's: Studies in the modern Russian language and sociolinguistics / L.P.Krysin. – Moscow: Languages of Slavic Culture (YaSK), – 2004. – p.50.
[37] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England.

The words included in the language were subject to the rules and laws of the English language, as a result of which there were an expansion and narrowing in the semantic sense of some words.

The causes of borrowings in medieval Britain can be grouped as follows:

a) in the absence of lexical units to declare the names of new fields created in connection with scientific and technical progress;

b) if it is not possible to create a relevant term for the expression of understanding at the expense of the internal possibilities of the language (the term denoting that concept from another language is taken readily);

c) in the absence of an equivalent lexical unit for the expression of positive or negative connotation in the receptor language (also conditioned by psychological factors);

d) lexical units that are more convenient to use in general spoken language. This includes more easily pronounced, shorter, transparency of etymology, the concrete semantics, picked up lexams (mainly lexical units taken from the scandinavian language);

e) In the absence of lexical units to name the new occupations which was brought by immigrants.

3. The concept of motivation refers to the close semantic connection between the meanings of derivative and compound words and the words that create them. In immigrant language integration, some units act as a source of motivation, while others are result-oriented.

4. The process of creating new words with the help of formal means is often called derivation. Derivative and compound words created in the process of derivation are marked with the general term "derivatives". In world linguistics, there is often a sign of equality between word creation and derivative morphology.

5. Lack of a specific lexical meaning, inability to function as an independent lexical unit distinguishes the root of the word from the word itself. In English, the root word is not a word, but a part of a word. The root of a word acquires lexical reality through the root of the word, not directly, and enters speech. Although the root of the

word does not have a specific lexical meaning, there is an abstraction of lexical-grammatical meaning.

The base of the word is formed on the root of the word. The basis of a word is the meaningful part of the word. In this sense, the root of the word is equal to the word. In all cases, the semantics and structure of the word are broad and complex. All grammatical changes are changes in the word, not the base, derivative words are formed from the word, not from the base, compound words, word combinations, sentences are considered to be the result of the connection of words. In this sense, the base of the word is equal to the word, but in fact it is part of the word.

6. Despite the process of historical differentiation, the ancient lexical layer in the vocabulary of the English language is almost preserved. General lexical units are still used today. Although these words were derived, they later developed as an independent word on the basis of their own laws.

Differentiation began when it was separated from the root language. Later, this process accelerated and reached the highest point of development at the stage of the national language. As a result, an independent, national, multicultural English language emerged.

7. Multiculturalism has not entered all western countries with a history of immigration. This was sometimes the result of official state policy, and in some cases, the aspirations and activities of the migrants themselves.

The collapse of multiculturalism is the collapse of humanity. At that time, certain imperfection complexes will be at its root, and conflicts will be inevitable. They are distinguished by their more social and political character. Indeed, multiculturalism is an easy goal and goal. Mankind has always set goals and objectives. At present, the global goal is to create a multicultural society, a multicultural space.

8. In the Middle Ages, Britain was mainly influenced by three cultures (ancient Rome, Anglo-Saxon and French). Among these three cultures, the French language and culture took precedence.

The lexicon that immigrants brought with them made the evolution of language variability inevitable. The active integration of various dialects into medieval British lexicon accelerated this process, and we could even say that it was characterized by interference with the phonetic-lexical-semantic-grammatical shell of the language: foreign words underwent a certain morphological paradigm and underwent a certain transformation; The multicultural way of life has not only influenced the formation of new synonyms, new phraseological combinations and expressions in the language, but also had a great influence on the spelling and letter structure of words.

The following theses and articles on the subject of the dissertation have been published:

1. The role of medieval British multiculturalism in the formation of modern English // International scientific conference on current issues of cognitive and applied linguistics. – Baku, – October 20-21, – 2016, – p. 88-90.
2. On the lexical development of British multiculturalism // – Baku: Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli of ANAS, Philological issues, – 2017. №18, – p. 201-205.
3. On the role of extralinguistic factors in the development of English multiculturalism // – Baku: Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli of ANAS, Philological issues, – 2018. №1, – p. 92-96.
4. The emergence of commonality in the lexical semantic layer as a result of integrations in the British lexicon // – Baku: Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan, – 2018. №3, – p. 35-39.
5. The secret of peaceful coexistence or enriched vocabulary // Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan University of Languages. Modern problems of applied linguistics. Theses of the III International Scientific Conference, – Baku: – October 25-26, – 2018, – p. 88.
6. Interrelation of multiculturalism and language // – Baku: Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku Slavic University. Scientific works (language and literature series), – 2018. №2, – p.123-127.

7. On the multicultural life of Medieval Britain. // – Norwegian Journal of development of the International Science, – 2018. Vol. 4, №25, – p.19-23

8. The role of multicultural elements in foreign language teaching // Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan University of Languages. Actual problems of foreign language teaching. Theses of the Republican scientific-practical conference. – Baku: – December 6-7, – 2018, – p.138.

9. History of enrichment of English vocabulary // – Baku: Nakhchivan branch of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Searches, – 2018. №4, – p.75-79.

10. On the role of three cultures in the formation of medieval English // – Baku: Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan University of Languages. Language and literature, – 2019. Vol. IX, №1, – p.128-136.

11. Linguistic and cultural aspects of vocabulary introduced by immigrants // World Science: Problems and Innovations. International Scientific Conference. – Penza, ICNS "Science and Education", – March 30, – 2019, – p.173-175.

12. The impact of language on multiculturalism in the era of globalization // – Baku: Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku Girls University. Scientific works, – 2020. Vol. 11, №3 (43), – p. 3-10.

13. Multicultural Lexical Picture of Britain in Middle Ages // – Minsk: Modern Scientific Researches. Belarus, Yolnat PE, İssue, – 2020. Part 6, №13, – p.60-68.

14. Lexical development dynamics of multiculturalism in English // The XVIII International Scientific Symposium "The past and future of the Turkic world". – Kazakhstan: Eurasian National University, International Scientific Center Elger, – Nur-Sultan, — September25, – 2021, – p. 86-88.

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