

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science in Philology

**LANGUAGE IDENTITY IN THE WORKS OF
CONTEMPORARY-ENGLISH AND
AZERBAIJANI WOMEN WRITERS**

Specialty: 5714.01 - Comparative-Historical and
Comparative Typological Linguistics

Field of Science: Philology

Applicant: **Banovsha Guloglan Mammadova**

Baku – 2023

The dissertation work was performed at the Department of General Linguistics of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Academic Advisors: Doctor of philological sciences, Academician
Kamal Mehdi Abdullayev

Doctor of philological sciences, Professor
Masmakhanim Yusif Gaziyeva

Official Opponents: President of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Academician
Isa Akbar Habibbayli

Doctor of philological sciences, Professor
Saida Ibrahimovna Ibrahimova

Doctor of philological sciences,
Associate professor
Valeh Bayram Nasibov

Doctor of philological sciences,
Associate professor
Malahat Akbar Valiyeva

Dissertation council ED 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku Slavic University.

Chairman of the Dissertation council:

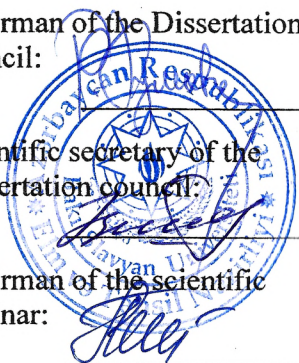
Doctor of philological sciences,
Professor
Rahila Huseyn Guliyeva

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council:

Doctor of philosophy in philology
Suad Arif Efendiyeva

Chairman of the scientific seminar:

Doctor of philological sciences,
Professor
Tamila Hasan Mammadova



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Actuality and level of investigation of the subject. It is known that since the era of Wilhelm von Humboldt, the founder of general linguistics, mutual relationship between common and individual, social and psychological aspects in language, and the possibilities of common expression in the language system have gained significance in philosophical and linguistic thinking. Therefore, beginning that time period serious researches have started to be conducted in this direction.

Wilhelm von Humboldt, who stated, *"Language is like outer appearance of the spirit of a nation; the language of a nation is its spirit, and the spirit of a nation is its language – it is difficult to imagine a stronger identity,"* also expressed the idea that *"language reflects the individual's attitude toward national culture."*¹ This was seen as recognition of the coexistence of both the social and the psychological, as well as recognition of their mutual "nourishment" in terms of their differences.

It is well known that such ideas of Wilhelm von Humboldt formed the ideological-conceptual basis of the "world language landscape" theory. It is not accidental that the theory of "language identity" has also been developed in the same linguistic theory (neo-Humboldtianism) and has originated from the same "world language landscape." These approaches have led to the occurrence of research in German linguistics that focuses, firstly, on the investigation of the psychological aspect. As a result, the German linguistics schools, especially, the neo-Humboltians, have succeeded in establishing the foundation of the theory of "language identity" based on the ideas of the "father of general linguistics" in a new way.

Although centuries have passed, a number of aspects arisen from this theory have not yet found their unambiguous resolution, and in light of some new facts and data that have been appeared as a result of development of linguistics, the interpretation and "reading", even denial of the approaches put forth by XIX-century scientific

¹ Akhundov, A.A. G / A.A.Axundov. – Baku: "The East-West", – 2006. – p.29

thinking are available. Therefore, we are sure to say that in the beginning of XIX century, investigation of this theory not only has not lost its actuality, but also the wide spread of the cognitive science and the anthropocentric approach has gained more significance and importance.

It is evident that the modern world witnesses the era of high technologies and global scientific and technological advancements and covers the time period when technologies have had an influence over human mental thinking at a highest level and “brainwashing” strategies have become mastered. In such a period the investigation of language identity gains a great significance in terms of solution of manipulation technologies against an individual and “decoding” of virtual and real language identity. In such a period investigation of language identity gains a great significance in terms of solution of manipulation technologies against an individual and “decoding” of virtual and real language identity.

Currently, situations of “the clash of civilizations”, confrontation of different cultures have its own peculiarities. Simultaneously, globalization, international economic, cultural (also in terms of language) concentration, intercultural dialogue, promotion and application of multicultural development platforms; ethnic, confessional, racial tolerance and pluralism of thinking also refer to the above-mentioned situations. From this viewpoint, correct solution of the “language identity” of societies and individuals may have a serious influence over quality regulation of the dialogue platform and avoiding the existing and supposed conflicts as well. Thus, “arming” with such strict theoretical doctrine, as a result, may enable positive decoding of the idea *“every meaning has a non-meaning”* (V.F.Humboldt). Thus, awareness of language identity would create opportunity to find solution for “dark points” (actually, incomprehensible points for the cultural or different mentality carrier) derived from mental, psycho-emotional specifications, the diversity of perception channels, Yung dichotomies, individual personality peculiarities. While adjusting the actuality of the language identity, nowadays the issue of its systematic research and investigation gains significant importance.

The other important point regulating the actuality of the language identity is based on its multidisciplinary context and is measured by contributions and services to be made to the development of the science of philology. Thus, systematic investigation of the language identity, especially language identity of creative individuals (i.e., writers and poets) not only enables adequate analysis of the language of works of the mentioned individuals and idiolects of “plethora of images” (created by them), but also may provide “proper reading” of the entire work.

Some points in the investigation presented herewith may reveal interesting, sufficiently actual and new research points in the analysis of mutual correlation of language identities of creative individuals and the language inventory of their works. So, the analysis of issues as identity (for example, African-American identity), psycho-emotional identity (introversion, cognitive dissonance, recognition of superior performance over audio perceptual channel, possession of synesthetic perception, etc.), socio-linguistic identity (the influence of the family language environment, social group belongingness, regional belongingness, i.e., dialect carrier, etc.) can become more actual to both our linguistics and our literary studies.

The investigation of language identity, especially, language identity of creative individuals can significantly facilitate the development of linguistic personology in Azerbaijani linguistics and gain great importance in terms of development of new directions of comparativistics regarding the comparative basis of the research. Investigation of creative individuals is also of great importance in terms of providing a wide research of psycho-linguistics. From this viewpoint, in this dissertation the issue on application and evaluation of new research directions both in psychology and the cognitive science is highlighted with reference to comparative language materials. In this regard, it gains great significance due to application of psycho-linguistic analysis models.

It may be noted that systematic and wide research of language identity of Azerbaijan and English speaking female writers is the most influential issue from the standpoint of defining new analysis “horizons” of stylistics due to the fact that language identity of

creative individuals coincides with the problems of idiolect and idio-style and covers the latter ones (concepts of idiolect and idio-style). Herewith this analysis format puts forward easy approach to the traditional style research and enables to explore the problem through the various perspectives of language-thought, language-individual (psychology of the individual), language-society (micro and macro language environment), identity of language and personality, literary language-norm-dialect, etc.

Integration policies with Europe followed by Azerbaijan, its integration model "roadmap" in the fields of economic, political, and scientific-humanitarian targeted by Azerbaijan, makes the comparative investigation of Azerbaijani and English literature and their languages quite actual. Thus, comparative research of language identity of Azerbaijan and English speaking creative individuals, concretely, female writers, due to different aspects does not put forward only information in terms of local analysis format. As mentioned above, the research presented enables to prove similar and various features of symphonic language identity (belonging to the economic, national, social group), i.e., expressive potentials of mentality in the language system on one or another level. As clearly known from our analysis, there are many common features (for example, expression of gender asymmetry, etc.) in the language identity of Azerbaijan and English speaking female writers due to manifestation forms of group language identity both in terms of symphonic language identity and gender identity while a number of necessary differences also appear (manifestations of regional Azernaijan dialects) (and as it is in dialects serving the expression of Afro-American identity). From this viewpoint, we may confidently say that comparative analysis of the problem of language identity in Azerbaijan linguistics, especially language identity of Azerbaijan and English speaking female writers gains significant importance. Herewith this fact is undeniable in terms of establishing intercultural dialogue and forming "decoding" system of various cultural codes.

With reference to the investigation level of the research, as previously mentioned, if we may say so, while Wilhelm von Humboldt could be considered the unofficial "founder" of the

“language identity” theory, Leo Westerberg is well-known German linguist and recognized as a pioneer of German Neo-Humboldtianism, who, having developed, formed initial theoretical-conceptual contours of this theory. Leo Westerberg has prompted to distinguish the existence of the language personality factor with the concept of language landscape emerged on the basis of this approach². The linguist also succeeded in creating ideological-theoretical foundation of the concept of the language identity as a result of face to face run of collective language landscape with the individual one: *“Every person possesses opportunities of maneuver in the process of mastering and use of own native language and ... herewith is able to express the peculiarity of his personality (i.e., we speak about language identity).”*³

The approach that the language identity is an expression of individual peculiarities of the personality, has been furthermore developed in the investigations of V.V.Vinogradov⁴, N.S.Trubetskoy⁵, G.I.Bogin⁶, Y.N.Karaulov⁷ and the other ones in one or another aspect.

² Weisberger, Y.L. Native language and formation of the spirit / Weisberger, Y.L. Translation from the German., Introductory article and comments. O.A.Radchenko 2nd Edition, amendments and attachments., – Moscow: Editorial URSS, – 2004. – p. 232.

³ Again there.

⁴ Vinogradov, V.V. About prose fiction: [Electronic resource] / V.V.Vinogradov. Selected works.– Moscow – St.Petersburg: State Publishing House (Statepubl), – 1930. – p. 193. URL: <http://books.e-heritage.ru/book/10077359>

⁵ Trubetskoy, N.S. Eurosianism. Pan-Eurasian Nationalism. We and the others: [Electronic resource]. / N.S. Trubetskoy. – M.: Direct-Media, – 2008. – 198 c. URL: http://www.nnre.ru/istorija/kontinent_evrazija/p3.php

⁶ Bogin, G.I. Model of language identity in terms of various types of texts: / abstract. Dissert. Doctor of Philology / – St.Petersburg, 1984. – p. 52; Bogin, G.I. Acquiring the opportunity to understand: Introduction to Philological Hermeneutics: [Electronic resource]./ G.I. Bogin. – Tver, – 2001. URL: http://www.bim-bad.ru/docs/bogin_ponimaniye.pdf

⁷ Karaulov Y.N. The role of precedent texts in the structure and functioning of language identity // Scientific traditions and new directions in studying Russian language and literature: report of the soviet delegation at the 6th congress. International Association of Russian Language and Literature (IATRLL). – Moscow: – 1986, – c. 105-126; Karaulov, Y.N. Russian language identity: integrative aspect in terms of intercultural communications. Textbook: [Electronic resource] / Y.N.Karaulov, N.L.Chulkina – Moscow, – 2008. URL: <http://web-local.rudn.ru/web-local/uem/>

However, the theory of language identity embodies the multidisciplinary field; from this viewpoint, this factor paved the way to show interest to this field through the sciences of psychology, psycho-linguistics, socio-linguistics and the science of cognitive.

Determination of individual personality background in the language identity of creative individuals plays important role as well and it makes necessary to consider the factors as social-political environment, psycho-emotional situation, public thinking (etnomental) and other ones which form those creative individuals. Actually, writers as all creative individuals, express themselves, their own real identities, wishes and intentions, social-political priorities, moral values in their works. So, the expression format of these factors in the language, in general, creates the language identity of separate factors in an entire form. In this sense, it is not accidental that the theory of language identity covers wide range of research directions.

We may concretely say that since the problem of language identity directly constitutes the research subject of cognitive science, involving the other fields of science in investigation of this field, psychological aspects⁸ of the language identity, paying attention to the role of creative individuals' ideas in the verbal representation (the science of literary studies) is considered expedient.

Since the ends of XX century, investigations devoted to evaluation of the problem of language personality in the West linguistics have been spread out from the aspects⁹ of information metabolism and socio-linguistic portrait¹⁰ determination up today.

iop_pdf/192-Karaulov.pdf; Y.N.Karaulov. Russian language and linguistic identity. / Y.N.Karaulov. 7th Edition. – Moscow: Publishing House ЯКИ, – 2010. – p.264

⁸ See more detailed: Ryan, L. Boyd and James, W Pennebaker. Language-based personality: a new approach to personality in a digital world: [Electronic resource]. URL: <http://ialsp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/BoydPennebaker2017-LanguageBasedPersonality.pdf>

⁹ Kokoszka, A. Information metabolism as a model of consciousness: [Electronic resource] // International Journal of Neuroscience, – 1993. 68(3-4), – p.165-177. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3109/00207459308994272>

¹⁰ Atkinson, Y. Language That Bears Witness: The Black English Oral Tradition in the Works of Toni Morrison (pp. 12-30) // The Aesthetics of Toni Morrison: Speaking the Unspeakable, Ed. Marc C. Conner. – Jackson: University Press of

There is a great interest for highlighting the problem of language personality from the viewpoint of different direction. So, the analysis of the influence of mini-socium's language personality and creative identity,¹¹ the determination of the impact of gender identity on the writer's language identity,¹² the influence of language identity on the structuring of the text, and similar directional analyses¹³ are among the issues that linguists are interested in.

In this regard, we would like to emphasize that the issue of language identity in Azerbaijani linguistics is,¹⁴ to a large extent, unexplored. Thus, if we except limited local (for example, G.F. Bagirov's dissertation titled "The Linguoculturological Aspect of the Language Identity of Some English-speaking Writers in Literary Discourse" may be mentioned) or few researches (for example, a number of articles of A.Y. Hajiyeva¹⁵), we can confirm that that there

Mississippi, – 2000. – 153 p.; Mataire, L.R. Use of language in *The Color Purple*: [Electronic resource] // *The Reader*, – 2014, 22 September. URL: <https://www.herald.co.zw/use-of-language-in-the-color-purple/>; Nur Islami, Kh., Ardaniah, V. Phonological and Morphological Processes of African American Vernacular English in the Nicki Minaj's Lyrics: [Electronic resource] // *Anglicist*, – February 2017. Vol. 06, No 01, – p.1-9. URL: <http://journal.unair.ac.id/download-fullpapers-anglicist430d7baf00full.pdf>

¹¹ Creighton, J.V. Sisterly Symbiosis: Margaret Drabble's "The Waterfall" and A.S.Byatt's "The Game" // *Mosaic: An Interdisciplinary Critical Journal*, – 1987. Vol. 20, No. 1(Winter), – p. 15-29.

¹² Liang, Z. A Feminist Interpretation of *A Summer Bird-Cage* by Margaret Drabble: [Electronic resource] // *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, – 2016, December. Vol. 6, No. 12, – p. 2320-2324. URL: <http://www.academypublication.com/ojs/index.php/tpls/article/download/tpls061223202324/994>

¹³ Murray, K. *The Construction of Identity in the Narratives of Romance and Comedy // Texts of Identity / K.Murray*. – L.: Sage, – 1989. – p. 200-224

¹⁴ Bagirova Q.F. *Linguine-cultural aspect of language identity in English-speaking artistic discourse: / dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy in Philology / - Bakü, 2016 - p. 125.*

¹⁵ Hajiyeva, A.Y. *Poetic language of Imadeddin İmadəddin Nasimi – as a reflection of specification of the author's language personality // Poetic language of Imadeddin İmadəddin Nasimi and historical issues of Azerbaijan literary language” Scientific Conference of the Republic. – The Institute of Linguistics of ANAS named after Nasimi, – 29 November – 2019, – pp.90-93; Hajiyeva, A.Y.*

is no systematic and comprehensive research dedicated to the problem of language identity in Azerbaijani linguistics. This, in turn, not only indicates the level of attention given to the topic in dissertations related to Azerbaijani linguistics but also highlights the significance of the research for our linguistics.

The object and subject of the research. Dissertation work is devoted to the issue of language identity of modern English speaking and Azerbaijan female writers.

The subject of the research includes sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic factors that play a role in the formation of the language identity of these women writers, as well as the differentiation of perception channels that ensure the specificity and activity of information metabolism and its impact on verbal expression resources. Additionally, it covers the peculiarities of ethno-social identity's influence on language identity, the potential influence of individual concepts derived from micro-society and macro-society, and related issues.

The purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the research is to identify the aspects that constitute the architecture of a creative language identity, determine the role and impact of factors influencing the formation of a creative individual's language identity, and also investigate the inventory of language that reflects the specificity of language identity in a comparative manner.

Within the framework of this purpose, the following tasks have been accomplished in the dissertation work:

Research Methods. Within the framework of the dissertation work, descriptive, comparative, comparative-contrasting, conceptual analysis, and functional-cognitive methods have been used. Additionally, the analysis approach based on Jung's dichotomies that determine the "basis personality peculiarities" has been used for the comprehensive diagnosis of the creative language identity.

Symphonic language personality – as a verbalization of the nation's "Language character" (evaluation of the problem from the psycholinguistic and linguo-cultural viewpoints) // "Interscience integration: linguo-didactic, linguo-cultural and psycho-linguistic aspects" Materials of the International Scientific Conference. – Sumgayit: SDU, – 2019, – pp. 224-227

Furthermore, the analysis method related to the determination of the "manifestation concept channel" has also been addressed.

Main arguments presented in defense:

- The issue of language identity is not homogenous in nature and should be considered within the framework of the symphonic (belonging to the ethnic, social group, etc.) language identity and individual identity.

- The creative individual's language identity is inherently linked to the socio-symphonic language identity to which they belong and reflects the linguistic elements of the corresponding world landscape.

- The creative individual's language identity can reflect the mini socio-environmental influence on their local symphonic language identity, which, in turn, may be demonstrated in the conceptual sphere of the language of their works.

- The creative individual's language identity is realized in a verbal manner that directly manifests various aspects of their psycho-emotional identity, including their peculiarities that can be categorized in terms of Yung dichotomies. This, in turn, allows the expression of their characters, especially those of alter-ego nature, through their idiolect.

- The psycho-emotional nature of a creative individual has a strict influence over formation of his linguo-personological vocabulary, i.e., creation of base of his "favorite" words and phrases and his style priorities of expression (for example, schizoid or neuroticism).

- The unresolved psycho-emotional problems of a creative individual are formed in the language of his/her works as specific concept sphere "layer." This local concept sphere's internal semantic structure is a decoding mechanism, which is linked to the psycho-emotional nature of creative individual's true identity.

- The creative individual's ability to synesthetic perceive largely depends on the selection of metaphors and they prefer the lexical and phraseological inventory in their descriptive style.

- Having being influenced by "base of texts" of the society, the creative individuals belong, they significantly take benefit from the precedent phenom and onim base.

- Creative individuals allow the 'language identity ambivalence' and 'authorial masquerade of masks' with the purpose of achieving successful deconstruction in the language of their works. During this process, they aim to create authentic epistolary and literary style, along with the idiolect 'sameness,' by fully assimilating the writing style of the language identity they imitate.

- Creative individuals' real choices and priorities are reflected in their linguo-personological vocabulary, common concept-sphere of creative language.

- Creative individuals express their psycho-emotional nature (which one creates cognitive dissonance in their own real life) in the communication strategies, lexicological and phraesological element choice of their characters.

- Creative individuals possess female identity; although they make sufficiently feminist secular approach, in some cases, they can "benefit" from gender asymmetry, "patterned" in the symphonic (social) language identity. Herewith this fact should be evaluated as indicator of significant influence of the symphonic language identity in an individual form.

- Since creative language identity, first of all, reflect dialect peculiarities of the society or region he belongs, in some cases, they are not successful in authentically 'reviving' carriers of idiolects with different dialect indicators.

- Creative individuals are aimed to create "mental tie" with their readers by using semantic triggers, considered significant for the symphonic language identity for themselves or they belong to, or they make some kind of "manifestation" for their identities (they declare in an obvious (demonstrative) way).

- The creative individual "may manifest" his own personal values and priorities at this or another level by using dialectisms (for example, as it is in Afro-American identity) and having created strict asymmetry, may implicitly "convey" his own respect to the reader.

Scientific innovation of the research. A comparative research of the language identity of Azerbaijani and English-speaking female writers was highlighted, for the first time in the field of German Studies, Azerbaijani Linguistics, as well as Comparative Studies. The research

presented in the dissertation work can be considered as the first comprehensive investigation in the field of Azerbaijani linguistics, focusing on various aspects of the theory of "language identity." One may note research of influence aspects of creative individual of the symphonic language identity and family language environment amid scientific innovations of the research as well. However, the research may be considered as the first research work that has investigated stylistic opportunities of dialectisms from the viewpoint of linguo-personology. In the research work, for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, the author's perceptual characteristics (audial, visual, etc.) and the specifics of their Yunq dichotomies (introversion – extraversion, etc.) have been systematically and comparatively investigated in the context of their language identity within the dissertation format. Herewith, issues of manifestation of gender stereotypes in the language identity and point of contrast with the real identity have also been highlighted in the dissertation for the first time.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. If we consider that the subject explored within the framework of the dissertation encompasses an entirely new theoretical direction for Azerbaijani linguistics, we are sure to say that research submitted, can be assumed as a kind of initial stencil for the next generation researches (that will be provided from the standpoint of various directions of linguo-personology) within the framework of the "language identity" theory.

In this regard, obtained scientific results, basic scientific aspects set forth within this dissertation work can be applied to teaching of various linguistic subjects (theoretical and practical). Thus, if we consider that a number of new and actual theoretical problems are analyzed for the modern linguistics, especially Azerbaijan linguistics (Azerbaijan German studies as well) and if we pay attention to the significance of practical researches referred to the factual basis within the framework of investigation, we can say that obtained scientific results are able to be widely used in teaching of subjects as "Psycholinguistics", "Azerbaijan literary language", "Azerbaijan dialectology", "Language and society", "Language and culture", "Stylistics of English language", "Actual problems of modern linguistics" and so on.

Approval and Application. The scientific results obtained regarding the problems investigated in the dissertation, as well as the main scientific arguments presented during the defense, have been reflected by the author in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the country and in abroad, in the prestigious foreign scientific journals that are unilaterally recognized by the international scientific community. Additionally, the author has made numerous presentations on scientific conferences at both national and international levels, addressing the scientific issues covered in the dissertation.

The name of organization where dissertation work is carried out. Dissertation work has been carried out at the Department of General Linguistics of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. Dissertation work consists of introduction, four chapters, conclusion and list of literature, have been used. Introduction – 12 pages, 22862 signs, 1st Chapter – 55 pages, 109086 signs, II Chapter – 64 pages, 125178 signs, III Chapter – 62 pages 120529 pages , IV Chapter – 59 pages, 113556 signs, Conclusion – 10 pages, 19392 signs. General volume of the dissertation work constitutes 510603 signs excluding list of literature has been used.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE SUBJECT

The actuality of the subject is justified in **Introduction**, the object and subject of the research, purposes and objectives are highlighted, scientific innovation is clarified, theoretical and practical significance is explained, the development level of dissertation work is summarized, information on approval and structure of dissertation is provided.

However, first Subchapter of the first Chapter titled **“Formation history of the theory “Language identity” and its idea-conceptual basics”** of the dissertation work investigates the problem of correlation of the idea “language identity” with the leading philosophical concepts of the idea of “language identity” and the development path is observed from the period of classical

German philosophy up to the period of structuralism from the viewpoint of philosophical thinking. Herewith V.f.Humboldts' ideas¹⁶ that constitute the foundation and initial base of the theory "language identity", are being analyzed, the concept based on influence of the nation sole over its language and linguistic-stylistic uniqueness of the creative individual is evaluated.¹⁷

The next section analyses the issue of reflection of idealist positivism in the concept of "language identity" of K.Fossler. Evidently, linguistic ideas of the years 20-30, have been undergone by the influence of esthetic individualist K.Fossler, philosopher-symbolist E.Kassier, existentialist and the supporter of personology L.Weisberger as well.¹⁸ As Z.I.Rezanova pointed out, K.Fossler only supported the position as "may be understood in the ready text format of the deep causal relationship between the language and person and the language and nation"¹⁹. From this standpoint, Fossler was not satisfied to review the stylistics as the leading linguistics, but also it considers expedient to review the stylistics in the status of cultural subject.²⁰ The next chapter investigates the issue of significant influence of V.f.Humboldts' antinomies over the theory "language identity". It becomes clear that in

¹⁶ Humboldt, V.F. Language and philosophy of the culture / V.Humboldt. – M: Progress, – 1985. – p.181

¹⁷ Lobanova, L.P. Language picture of the world in the concept of I.Q.Qerder // Issues of psycho-linguistics, – 2014. №4 (22), – pp.47-55; Shen, Y. Cassirer's View of Language // International Education Studies, – Aug 2009. Vol.2, No 3, – p.23-26 etc.

¹⁸ Demyanenko, M.A. "New" philosophy and theory of the language in Germany in the years 20-30. New philosophy and theory of language in Germany in the years of 20-30:[Electronic resource]: / abstract dissertation of the candidate of philology / – Moscow, 2006. – p.26. URL: <https://www.dissercat.com/content/novaya-filosofiya-i-teoriya-yazyka-v-germanii-20-30-gg-20-v>, – c.19

¹⁹ History of linguistics: XIX – 1st half of XX century. / Prepared., the author of comments and tasks of the Doctor of Philology Z.I.Rezanov. – Tomsk: Publishing House Tom. Un., –P. 1. – 2010, – p.142

²⁰ Esina, E.A., Korn, M.Q., Kovalyova, Q.N. Genesis of the concept "language personality" in the history of the East-European philosophical thinking: [Electronic resource] // Vestnik MSUCA (Moscow State University of Culture and Arts), – 2015. 2 (64), – p.102. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/genezis-ponyatiya-yazykovaya-lichnost-v-istorii-zapadnoevropeyskoy-filosofskoy-mysli>

Humboldt's views on the national spirit, the main focus is on the carrier of the language, directing attention to the "language identity" he successfully justifies the main categories of the "language personality".²¹ The linguist emphasizes in his research on individuality (derived from the investigation of the individuality and uniqueness of conversational language – B.M.) that studying individuality and the precise categorization of this individuality is the most challenging problem in linguistics. He writes this in his study titled "The Character and Personality of Language and Nation". "Despite all external interventions and influences, language maintains its own individuality and uniqueness. According to linguists, "the individuality of language is essentially the unity of differences." Humboldt also deepens the comparison between individual identity and national identity, noting that language, with all its repetitive dependence and uniqueness, influences individuals separately: the individuality of language has an analogous specification over the individuality of a person. "According to Humboldt's idea, speech and its comprehension are different forms of linguistic activity, representing the two sides of linguistic capability. He demonstrates that language achieves complete precision only in an individual's speech. However, in this case, the speaker and the listener comprehend the same thing from different perspectives, and speech conveys different individual content. No one interprets words in exactly the same meaning."²²

The concepts of L.Weisgerber, M.Heidegger, and Z.Freyd, which have had a significant influence on the theory of "language identity," are analyzed in the section titled "The role of philosophical doctrines (existentialism, psychoanalysis) in the formation of the theory of "language personality" in the first half of the XX century". It is known that Heidegger considers Scheler's concept of "personality" to be closer to his position. Heidegger points out that Scheler never views the individual as an object or a substance. Instead, he emphasizes that the individual's ability to feel, think, and grasp experiences beyond their

²¹ Humboldt, V. The character of language and nation. // Translation of O.A.Quliq. Philosophical anthropology of Vilhelm von Humboldt / V. Humboldt. – Moscow: Progress, – 1985. – p. 370

²² Rajabov, A. History of linguistics/ A.Rajabov. – Baku: "Maarif", – 1987. – s.150

own experiences is the fact of "personal Being."²³ Weisberger's concept of "language personality" precisely demonstrates a link with this approach. On the other hand, I.N. Ochirova emphasized in literary works that many creative individuals gave priority to the "language identity" based on the founder of psychoanalysis, the Id - Ego - Superego personality model.²⁴ In the following sections of the first Chapter, the influence of existential psychoanalysis, poststructuralism, J. Lacan's intersubjectivity²⁵ concept, as well as the ideas of R.Barthes, M.Foucault, and other perspectives are analyzed.²⁶ It becomes evident that Michel Foucault (Roland Barthes), adopts a position that differs from traditional approaches regarding the role and functions of the author, although he does not directly share the author's idea of "death." Foucault considers that the possibility of the author's emergence or more precisely as a subject with the author's disappearance as a function is possible.

Within the framework of the following sections, the role of N.S.Trubetskoy's ideas (on symphonic and individual personality), the role of V.V.Vinogradov's (terminology of "language identity),

²³ Heidegger, M. Being and Time: [Electronic resource] / M.Heidegger. Translated by John Macquarrie & Edward Robinson, 1962. – p.73 URL: <http://pdf-objects.com/files/Heidegger-Martin-Being-and-Time-trans.-Macquarrie-Robinson-Blackwell-1962.pdf>

²⁴ Ochirova, I.N. The concept of "personality", "language personality" and opportunities of their modelling in the text of artwork: [Electronic resource] // Issues of theoretical and applied linguistics, – 2015. Volume 1, Edition №4, p.18-21 URL: <http://rllinguistics.ru/journal/article/581/>

²⁵ See: Kireeva, E.S. The concept of multiple structure of personality (subjective mood in speech behavior: [Electronic resource] // Language, thinking, communication: Collection of articles / Edition. V.V.Krasnikh, A.I.Izotov.. – M.: Dialogue-MSU, – 2000. Edition 12. – pp.13-19. URL: http://www.philol.msu.ru/~slavphil/books/jsk_12_03kireeva.pdf

²⁶ Robertson, A. The Author-God is Dead, and Roland Barthes has Killed Him: [Electronic resource] // Verso: An Undergraduate Journal of Literary Criticism, – 2012. – 5 p. URL: <https://ojs.library.dal.ca/verso/article/view/515>; Burke, S. The Death and Return of the Author: Criticism and Subjectivity in Barthes, Foucault and Derrida: [Electronic resource] / S.Burke. – Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, – 1993. – p. 22-23. URL: <https://philpapers.org/rec/BURTDA>; Барт, Р. Fundamentals of semiology // Structuralism: "pros" and "cons"/ R.Bart. – Moscow: Progress, – 1975. – pp.114-163

Y.N.Karaulov's factor (on precedent texts and precedent phenomena), and G.I.Bogin's (influence on different interpretations of "language identity") is evaluated in the formation of the theoretical foundations of the "language identity" concept.

In the next **II Chapter** titled **“The Formation Platform, Environment, and Expression Resources of Creative Language Identity”** the role of linguistic-cultural codes, allusive onims, and precedent phenomena is evaluated in the structuring of literary texts contributed by various creative individuals.

A.Babayeva's essay "Search, Call Me" is a kind of a text permutation based on the deconstruction of R.Afandiyeva's poem "Don't Search Me." In this deconstruction example, A.Babayeva demonstrates her language identity with a wide spectrum of manifestations. Concepts characteristic of A.Babayeva, play a significant role in the structuring of the essay, and the lexical units related to those concepts (selected with high usage frequency in the author's other works) are repeatedly used. While in R.Afanfdiyeva's poem the “image” of nature is satisfied with using mountains, A.Babayeva addresses once again to the images of the Caspian Sea and Kura, characteristic of her creativity. A similar situation can be observed in A.S.Byatt's “The Threshold” allegory in the novel “Possession.” As many researchers have noted, this allegorical piece was written under the direct influence and impression of Z.Freud's 1913 article “The Three Themes of Fiction.”²⁷

On the other hand, in Byatt's allegory, there is an apparent allusion to the plot of Shakespeare's play “The Merchant of Venice” regarding the struggle for Portia's hand in marriage. From the notes of Freud, it becomes evident that Shakespeare himself adopted this plot from the ancient Roman civilization, especially from the narratives in the "Gesta Romanorum" collection. In addition, Freud also shows a connection to the Estonian epic in his choice of the Sun, Moon, and

²⁷ Alfer, A., Amy, J. Edwards de Campos. A.S.Byatt: Critical Storytelling: [Electronic resource] / – Manchester: Manchester University Press, – 2012, 16 oct. – 202 p. URL: <https://books.google.az/books?id=GrDJCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA107&lpg=PA107&dq=the+theme+of+the+three+caskets+freud+a.s.byatt+possession&sour>

stars as allegorical representations.²⁸ It is also evident that "The Merchant of Venice" poem contains strong influences and assimilations from G.Fiorentino's work "Il Pecorone," written in 1378. All these facts, in turn, provide tangible evidence for the "textualization of the world" (J.Derrida) and the actuality of texts being rooted in infinite and endless dialogism. Concretely, concerning the language of postmodern literature, it can be said that really, *"postmodern texts are polyphonic, multilingual, and make use of various multiple semiotic systems. The language of postmodern works can be evaluated as a hybrid and intertextual "super-language" of simulations."*²⁹

Byatt's leading motive of choice and the characterization of three beautiful women by the young lover in "The Threshold" allegory are influenced by the truths put forward in Freud's famous article. Analyses suggest that this allegorical piece is nothing but a deconstruction of the archetypal subject evaluated by Freud. Before assessing this deconstruction format, it is important to note that, in general, A.S.Byatt was strictly influenced by Freud's psychoanalysis, and he has repeatedly referred to Freud as a precedent, stating, *"We live in the truth of what Freud discovered. Whether or not we like it."*³⁰ In the novel, A.S.Byatt even referred to Freud's work "Finite and Infinite Analysis"(which was published in 1937) (in a citation format) as a precedent phenomenon. This, in turn, leads to intertextual assimilations, allowing the creative individual to have various "masks" of different language identities. Indeed, the structure of postmodern texts allows for the "renewal" and "self-actualization" of any known text through certain assimilations and additions made by another language identity, a creative product of another individual. In this case, the second language identity adapts itself to the demands of

²⁸ Freud, Z. The motive for choosing the chest (1913) // Z.Freud. Painter and phantasy (collection of works). – M.: Republic, – 1995. – pp. 212-217.

²⁹ Kuritsin, V.N. Russian post-modern literature: Textbook. 3rd edition., amendments and attachments; V.N Kuritsin, S.Y.Kuznetsov, I.S.Skoropanova – Moscow: Flinta: Science, – 2001. – p. 65

³⁰ Byatt, A.S. Possession: A Romance: [Electronic resource] / A.S.Byatt. – New York: Random House. Inc., – 1990. – 376 p. URL: <http://www.unife.it/lettere/filosofia/lm.lingue/insegnamenti/letteratura-inglese->

the existing text, putting on the “author mask” of the original text's author. A similar event can be observed in A.S.Byatt's novel "Possession: A Romance," where the use of intertextual assimilation, exemplified by the real historical diary of H.C.Robinson³¹, represents a symbol of "textual mystification." A.S.Byatt has successfully imitated the writing style of the real historical figure, Henri Crabb Robinson, by adopting the diary entries' writing style. He makes use of onomastic units presented in the original diary (e.g., Lady Byron and others), information about Robinson's relationships with his contemporaries (such as correspondence and live meetings), concepts discussed in the diary ("spirit" concept), as well as commonly used words that demonstrate high usage frequency (e.g., breakfast, dinner, etc.) and thereby successfully imitating Robinson's style.

Some researchers argue that the diary texts in “Possession: A Romance”³² are entirely the product of Byatt's pen, and they simply represent an imitation of Robinson's style. However, our comparative analysis shows that Byatt skillfully synthesizes quotes from the original text with “textual mystifications.”

It is known that L.Weisgerber, who is considered one of the founders of the idea of language identity, is also the author of the concept of the "world language landscape,"³³ which allows a person to consolidate their entire experience into a single world panorama. This idea not only reflects the characteristics of a specific language community but also influences its (the community's) spiritual attitude and nature (of that society). The process of expressing the spiritual attitude of a society or individual directly in the world's language landscape and, in turn, acquiring verbal representation in language identity (world language landscape → language identity) highlights

³¹ Full text of Diary, reminiscences, and correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson ... [Electronic resource]. – 1869. URL: https://archive.org/stream/diaryreminiscenc00robi/diaryreminiscenc00robi_djvu.txt

³² Samoylova, M.E. The poetics of epigraphic and inserted texts (diary, letter) in the novel A.S.Byatt “Possession” / abstract, dissertation of the Candidate of Philology / – Veliky Novgorod, 2008. – p.18

³³ Weisberger Y.L. Native language and formation of the spirit / Y.L.Weisberger. Translation from the German., Introductory article and comments. O.A.Radchenko. 2nd Edition, amendments and attachments., – Moscow: Editorial URSS, – 2004. – p.51

the logical coherence of this fact. For comparison, Y.N.Karaulov, one of the decisive figures in the second stage of the language identity idea, also appears as the author of the concept of the precedent phenomenon³⁴. For example, let us note that in A.S.Byatt's mentioned novel, many allusive references and intertextual appropriations are not easily accessible to non-English speakers, and therefore, these references, as well as the precedent phenomena and their meanings, need to be presented with specific explanations and clarifications. Let's take a look at the example: "*She looked at her programme. 'The horses' names are jokes. White Nights, by Dostoevsky out of Carroll's Alice.' 'We are literate,' said Evan. 'Whatever your sort might think.'*" Nümunəyə diqqət edək: "*She looked at her programme. "The horses' names are jokes. **White Nights, by Dostoevsky out of Carroll's Alice.**" "We are literate," said Evan. "Whatever your sort might think."*"³⁵

According to them, the interpretation closer to the Russian world's language landscape would be: "*She looked at the race card and said, "The names of the horses are fascinating. 'Dikarka, the daughter of 'Dickens' and 'Arkadina.'* It's nice that someone has read Chekhov's *'The Seagull'*"³⁶. We are educated people," Evan said, "no matter what different ladies might say." Translators have replaced corresponding precedent phenomena with the names of horses (the title of M.F.Dostoevsky's work "White Nights" as a precedent text for the Russian language identity and the name of the main character from Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There" as a precedent name) by the precedent onyms with a high recognition value since they consider them more unrecognizable for the Russian language identity. Thus, they replace "White Nights" by

³⁴ Karaulov Y.N. The role of precedent texts in the structure and functioning of language personality // Scientific traditions and new directions in studying Russian language and literature: report of the soviet delegation at the 6th congress. IATRLL. – Moscow: – 1986, – pp. 105-126

³⁵ Byatt, A.S. Possession: A Romance: [Electronic resource] / A.S.Byatt. – New York: Random House. Inc., – 1990. – p.447-448 URL:

<http://www.unife.it/lettere/lingue/lingue/insegnamenti/letteratura-inglese->

³⁶ Byatt, A.S. "Possession": [Electronic resource] / A.S.Byatt. – Moscow: «Азбука-Аттикус», – 2002. (translation: Lanchikov V.K., Psurtsev D.V.). URL: https://www.e-reading.club/chapter.php/3880/65/Baiett_-_Obladat%27.html

"Chekhov's Arkadina" to avoid associations with St. Petersburg in the Russian language identity, and also, since "Carroll's Alice" may not have a high recognition value for the Russian language identity, they replace it by "Chekhov's Arkadina." It is worth reminding that Y.M.Lotman, who pays attention to the issues related to semiosis in his "Semiosphere," notes that "the text contains a kind of 'ideal audience,' and the audience is encoded in its own text.' According to Y.M.Lotman, the variable reader personality can change the text's roots for both the text and the reader. As a result, *"a complex game of positions between the text and the audience takes place."*³⁷

It is known that the epistolary style, by revealing the author's inner world and priorities in the most evident way³⁸, enables to make light on various perspectives of his linguistic identity³⁹.

In this regard, A.S.Byatt, who skillfully adopts different "authorial masks" with sufficient specificity, successfully employs "deception" (pretense) through various manifestations of the chosen Victorian epistolary style⁴⁰. In the correspondence between **Randolph Henry Ash** and **Christabel LaMotte**, communication strategies manifest with due consideration of the traditions of that era. The appropriate text architecture and selection tactics of the address form

³⁷ Lotman, Y.M. Semiosphere. / Y.M.Lotman. – St.Petersburg: «Искусство–СПБ», – 2000. – pp.203-204

³⁸ Dominenko, N.V. Image of the author and Ways of its literary presentation in the epistolary works of English Romantic writers." // – Харків: ППВ «Нове слово», Наукові записки ХНПУ, – 2012. Вип. 1 (53), Ч. I., – pp.57-64; Silayeva, N.V. Linguistic and pragmatic analysis of the expressiveness of the epistolary text: on the material of English private correspondence in the centuries XVIII-XIX.: / abstract of the dissertation of the Candidate of Philology / – Samara, 2007. – p. 23

³⁹ Dominenko, N.V. Language personality of P.B.Shelly in the epistolary heritage of the poet: [в 3-х ч.]: [Electronic resource] // – Tambov: Diploma, Philological sciences. Issues of theory and practice, – 2016. № 7(61), Ч. 2. – с. 93-98. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/yazykovaya-lichnost-p-b-shelli-v-epistolnyarnom-nasledii-poeta>

⁴⁰ Koehler, K. Thomas Hardy and Victorian Communication: Letters, Telegrams and Postal Systems: [Electronic resource]./ K.Koehler. – Basingstoke (England): Palgrave Macmillan, – 2016. – 236 p. URL: <https://books.google.az/books?id=oGdBDAAAQBAJ&pg=PA10&lpg=PA10&dq=Epistolary+Victorian&source=bl&ots=hT9YVKWUwE&sig=ACfU3U2GxRSKbrgsXuuQPvtyN->

are employed, taking into account gender asymmetry. (For instance, in the initial letters: "*Dear Miss LaMotte*," "*Dear Mr. Ash*," "*Dear Sir*"⁴¹; in subsequent letters: "*My dear Friend*," "*Dear Randolph*"⁴²," and then gradually, the tone becomes more intimate: "*My dear*,"⁴³ "*my very dear*," "*my dearest*,"⁴⁴ "*my Love*"⁴⁵." To enhance the authenticity index in their letters (that is, to apply different linguistic identity masks more accurately), Byatt extensively utilizes relevant historical phenomena and their terminologies matching the protagonists' (main heroes) fields of activity. These include references to figures like *Inez de Castro*, *Giambattista Vico*, *Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher*, *Galileo Galilei*, *Critical philosophy*, etc., and terms such as "*poem(s)*," "*poet*," "*poetry*," "*poetic*," "*poetical*," "*drama*," "*myth*," "*mythical poems*," "*mythology*," "*mythic*," and more. "

As in the epistolary texts, as well as, in examples of poetry, written by A.S.Byatt's from the language of his characters, just as in linguistic terms the concept of the "authorial mask" (in some cases, the term "self-personification" also functions as the "speech mask" variant in linguistics – B.M.) has been evaluated from the perspective of linguistic identity theory. V.A.Maryanchik draws attention to him that "*if linguistic identity is a matrix capable of creating a certain code, then the mask is simply one of the variants that fill this matrix and ensure the success of communication.*"⁴⁶

Therefore, the successful communication of the 'author's mask' depends on its ability to attract the reader into its own 'game.' In this sense, A.S.Byatt undoubtedly displays high skill in drawing the reader into his quote labyrinth. Here, the peculiarities of his language

⁴¹ Byatt, A.S. *Possession: A Romance*: [Electronic resource] / A.S.Byatt. – New York: Random House. Inc., – 1990. – p.96, p.97, p.215, p.217. URL: <http://www.unife.it/lettere/linguistica/lingue/insegnamenti/letteratura-inglese->

⁴² Again there, – s.98

⁴³ Again there, – s.210

⁴⁴ Again there, – s.219

⁴⁵ Again there, – s.211

⁴⁶ Maryanchik, V.A. *Speech mask in the structure of the image of the author of a journalistic text*: [Electronic resource] // Bulletin of the Novosibirsk State University. Series: History, philology, – 2010. Volume 9. Edition. 6, – c.138-144. URL: <https://nsu.ru/xmlui/bitstream/handle/nsu/6837/20.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

identity, such as being a connoisseur of English literature, his introverted nature inclined towards internal self-examination, and the polyphony of his internal 'voice,' *in fact, the 'multiplicity' of the author's personality, along with the 'equivocation' of the 'author's mask,'⁴⁷ and so on, play a decisive role. Because, even behind each 'author's mask' or 'author's image,' there is a concrete author's personality with its unique lexicon, grammar, and pragmatics⁴⁸. ***However, there are enough common aspects in the conceptualization of the surrounding world among individuals belonging to the same social group, the same language collective, and the same national community. This, in turn, allows talking about national specificity or the partnership of the national-cultural worldview.***⁴⁹*

In this context, it seems quite reasonable to give priority to the family factor in the formation of language identity, as suggested by G.Imaşeva.⁵⁰ The comparative analysis of the linguistic identities followed in the creative works of the two prominent and "uncompromising" (due to tense family relationships) sisters A.S.Byatt and M.Drabble, who are notable in contemporary British literature, clearly demonstrates the extent to which this approach is accurate⁵¹.

⁴⁷ The epithet "chameleon writer" is often attributed to Julian Barnes in English literature (Mira, St. Chameleon Novelist // The New York Times, – 1992, 22 November). However, A.S.Byatt has also demonstrated her high mastery in this field with her novel "Possession".

⁴⁸ Bolotnova, N.S. Philological analysis of the text: textbook / N.S. Bolotnova. 4th edition. – Moscow: Flinta, Nauka, – 2009. – p.134

⁴⁹ Kulbaeva, B.T. Universal and national peculiarities of the language picture of the world: [Electronic resource]. URL: [https://kpfu.ru/portal/docs/ F_96267520/ Kulbaeva.pdf](https://kpfu.ru/portal/docs/F_96267520/Kulbaeva.pdf), – p.6

⁵⁰ Odanova, S.A. Elshibayeva, Q.K. Investigation of the language personality in the Изучение проблемы языковой личности в anthropocentric researches: [Electronic resource] // International journal of the applied and fundamental researches. Philological sciences, – 2016. № 6, – pp.793-796. URL: <https://applied-research.ru/pdf/2016/6-4/9700.pdf>

⁵¹ Stout, M. What Possessed A.S. Byatt?: [Electronic resource] // The New York Times, – 1991, 26 May. URL: <http://movies2.nytimes.com/books/99/06/13/ specials/byatt-possessed.html>

Concretely, we can say that in the creative works of A.S.Byatt and M.Drabble, individual concept spheres such as 'Theatre,' 'Cambridge,' 'Education,' 'Victorian Epoch,' etc. are equally actual."

Among these shared concepts, the "Theatre" concept is particularly special. It should be noted that the topic of theatre is extensively explored, and the lexical and phraseological inventory related to the "Theatre" concept is especially followed in M.Drabble's works, which has a very natural explanation. In her early years, Margaret⁵² chose a theatrical career and aimed to become an actress, specializing in "*tragic heroines*." She worked diligently and persistently with well-known actors such as Ian McKellen, Derek Jacobi, Eleanor Bron, and Clive Swift (*the latter being M.Drabble's first husband and the father of her three children*). Despite the passing of half a century, M.Drabble remembers her unrealized acting career and the years spent in the theater with great love and admiration⁵³. It could not adequately represent her gestalt concept's relevance in the format of verbal representation as "Theater". In M.Drabble's novels such as "The Millstone," "The Sea Lady," and others, the "Theatre" concept is extensively explored, and the lexical units included in this concept are used with a high usage frequency. For example, terms like theatre, actress, dramatic, scene, curtain, etc., are used in both literary texts⁵⁴. It should also be noted that in the works of both sisters, the focus is not on the lower classes of Britain but rather on the intellectual elite (individuals with higher education and often even academic degrees), as well as the creative and bohemian individuals (actors, singers, presenters, etc.).⁵⁵ This ensures the functionality of the respective lexical apparatus (segmenting the creative elite).

⁵² Drabble, M. Biography: [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://www.enotes.com/topics/margaret-drabble>

⁵³ Allardice, L. A life in writing: Margaret Drabble: [Electronic resource] // The Guardian, – 2011, 17 Jun. URL: <https://www.theguardian.com/culture/2011/jun/17/life-writing-margaret-drabble-interview>

⁵⁴ Byatt, A.S. The Children's Book: [Electronic resource] / A.S.Byatt. –Chatto & Windus, – 2009. URL: http://royallib.com/book/ByattAS/the_childrens_book.html; p.50; p.354

⁵⁵ Drabble, M. The Sea Lady: / M.Drabble. – Mariner Books; First edition, – 2008, 12 May. p.187; p.202; Drabble, M. The Millstone / M.Drabble. – Penguin Books, – 2010.

Two sisters, Antonia Susan Byatt and Margaret Drabble, two of the most distinguished female representatives of modern British literature, are considered the "new Bronte sisters" of contemporary national literature by many researchers and literary critics⁵⁶. Having grown up in the same family, in the same social environment, and, importantly, within the framework of the same national language identity, they (two different-natured, different-psychotyped and temperamentally distinct writer sisters) have many common themes in their works and similar conceptual elaborations of those themes, as well as quite distinct linguistic realizations. Whether it's A.S.Byatt or M.Drabble, they both address issues of feminism, women's freedom, and the asymmetry of women's and men's rights. However, while A.S.Byatt takes a more moderate approach to these issues, M.Drabble displays a sharper, more revealing position. This, in turn, leads to different interpretations of the same "Gender" concept. This aspect of both Byatt and Drabble's female characters having "different mental and emotional characteristics and gender roles" has not gone unnoticed by many researchers.

G.O.Vinokur, who analyzes the views on language and style of the linguists as Qabelents, K.Fossler, H.Scheyntal, L.Spitsel, and many others, has successfully developed his own author's concept about the linguistic identity of the creative individual. He raises the logical question, *"If we consider the direct attribution of translation to personality, including that of a famous individual, why shouldn't we learn individuality and the forms of its linguistic manifestation*

p.15; Byatt, A.S. The Matisse Stories: [Electronic resource]. / A.S.Byatt. – Chatto & Windus, – 1993 URL: http://royallib.com/book/Byatt_AS/the_matisse_stories.html, p.16; Byatt, A.S. The Children's Book: [Electronic resource] / A.S.Byatt. – Chatto & Windus, – 2009. URL: http://royallib.com/book/Byatt_AS/the_childrens_book.html, p.51.

⁵⁶ Gussow, M. For Mother, No Escape From the Past; A Margaret Drabble Novel Traces Her Family's Dreams And Disappointments: [Electronic resource] // The New York Times, – 2001, 28 May. URL: <https://www.nytimes.com/2001/05/28/books/for-mother-no-escape-past-margaret-drabble-novel-traces-her-family-s-dreams.html>; Creighton, J.V. Sisterly Symbiosis: Margaret Drabble's "The Waterfall" and A.S.Byatt's "The Game" // Mosaic: An Interdisciplinary Critical Journal, – 1987. Vol. 20, No. 1(Winter), – p. 15-29.

through translation?" According to Vinokur, the author's linguistic identity reflects "the signs of his personality, the sum of all the excitement and upheavals, all the steps taken, the history of his personal life."⁵⁷

He agrees with the approach of S.Dovlatov's linguistic researchers, who have found that the language of his works reveals Dovlatov's psychological characteristics. The analysis of the writer's linguistic identity has allowed the assertion of their inclination towards Yung dichotomies⁵⁸, being extraverted in nature, adopting a personality strategy⁵⁹ inclined towards expressiveness, paradox, contradiction, as well as a formal tendency towards absurdity. In this sense, the research of the author's language also helps to explore his (the author's) "soul" and "internal world." In conclusion, the correlation between the language of a literary text and the writer's personality is evident, and the exploration of this correlation can be accomplished through two research methods: 1) from the author to language (i.e., following the language in the author's "translation projection"); 2) from language to the writer (i.e., analyzing the author's psychology).⁶⁰ Y.V.Kravsova, who evaluates the "writer (poet and/or literary) as a person with a high level of language competence", categorizes their language identity as someone who perceives and feels the surrounding reality of the creative individual in a special form, exclusively characteristic and unique to them, and expresses it in the form of prose and/or poetic artistic language. According to linguists, *"the creation of a literary text is always determined by the creative individual's language identity (defined, guided), which can find explicit or implicit expression through*

⁵⁷ Vinokur Q.O. About studying the language of literary works.// – Moscow: Hayka, Philological investigations: Linguistics and poetics. –1990. – pp. 120-121.

⁵⁸ Khlupina, M.A. Peculiarities of language personality S.D.Dovlatova: / abstract of the Candidate of the Philology / – Moscow, 2015. – pp.11-13

⁵⁹ Bukireva, T.A. Aspects of language game: anomaly and paradox of the language personality S.Dovlatov: / abstract of the Candidate of the Philology / – Krasnodar, 2000. – p.15

⁶⁰ Vinokur, Q.O. About study of the language of literary works. // – M.: Hayka, Philological investigations: Linguistics and poetics. –1990. – pp. 120-121.

linguistic means of conveying conceptual information and certain associative complexes” (the differentiation is ours V.M.).⁶¹

Researchers, emphasizing the ancient origins of gender asymmetry, especially in the era of "postmodern capitalism" of the third millennium, highlight the paradox of still being unable to resolve this issue.⁶² E.Pauls, through a comparative analysis of numerous expressions in English, German, French, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish, has come to the conclusion that all of the mentioned languages have stereotyped approaches regarding gender, corresponding metaphorical transitions, as well as the verbal representation of situations such as women's invisibility, being pushed to the background, and women's status being evaluated in relation to men."⁶³

Researchers have explored “the problem of gender in English linguistics” and drawn attention to the objective and subjective conditions of gender asymmetry in this linguistic environment. Authors who refer to the practical researches of P.Fishman, U.Labov, P.Trudgill, and others note that women display communication strategies that are more understanding, inclined to make contact, adapt to the flow of conversation, and exhibit more formal, polite, and emotionally expressive communication strategies due to their natural characteristics. R.Lakoff even highlights that some of these characteristics (e.g., politeness) are conditioned by the weaker social position of women and, consequently, their lower self-confidence⁶⁴. The comparative analysis of the communication strategies of the main characters in the works "Man needs a man" by A.Babayeva and "The Millstone" by M.Drabble represents the gender asymmetry observed in the research of P.Fishman, U.Labov, and others. Both

⁶¹ Kravtsova, Y.V. Problems and perspectives of investigation of the author's language personality // Науковий часопис НПУ імені М.П.Драгоманова. Серія 9: Сучасні тенденції розвитку мов., – 2015. № 12, – pp. 109-116.

⁶² Alvanoudi, A. Gender, Language and a Lipstick: Creating Cultural Change in a World of Paradoxes: [Electronic resource] // Humanities, – 2018. 7, 87, – p.10. URL: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0787/7/3/87/pdf>

⁶³ Pauwels, A. Women Changing Language. Longman. / A.Pauwels. Women Changing Language. – London – New York: Longman, – 1998. – p.157

⁶⁴ Qritsenko, E.S. Gender in English linguo-culture / E.S.Qritsenko, A.O.Laletina, M.V.Sergeyeva. – Nizhny Novgorod: NNLU, – 2008. – p.18

female characters prioritize guiding the course of relationships towards men, and as a result, they often implicitly express their thoughts, emotions, and intensity or present them to the reader in an internal monologue format. In M.Drabble's novel, the main character's thoughts expressed with the feeling of self-aggression, expressed in an internal monologue format, is associated with lack of her self-confidence. Rozamund seeks the cause of her communication passivity not in the other person but within herself.

In the aspect of linguistic identity theory, O.V.Zakovorskaya and her colleagues, in their research "Diagnostic of Self-aggressive Behavior in the Author of a Written Text," indicate that the analysis of given texts allowed them to identify various types of self-aggressive behavior (e.g., spontaneous aggression, depressive aggression, emotional lability, etc.)⁶⁵ according to the "Freiburg Multifactorial Personality Survey" questionnaire. It should also be noted that in her research "Linguistic and Psycholinguistic Aspects of Linguistic Identity," Y.M.Zalogina rightly identified emotional lability as one of the leading features characterizing linguistic personality⁶⁶. Rozamund's self-aggression manifests as a form of emotional lability, and she employs a tactic of soothing herself through comforting and deceptive excuses to acquit the other side and, conversely, demonstrates a tendency to blame herself.

At first glance, it may seem paradoxical that female writer like A.Jafarzade, who praises female power and spirituality in her works (at the level of plot and theme), also appeals to the metaphors and associations that carry traces of this gender asymmetry. For instance, A.Jafarzade rewards her female characters with peculiarities that could be considered important in the masculine value system to show their success in the society. In her novel "Baku-1501," the main female character, Bibixanim-Sultanim, has to transform herself into "*a brave, heroic homeland defender (i.e., a man) not chosen among*

⁶⁵ Zagorodskaya O.V., Litvinova T.A., T.A., Litvinova O.A. Diagnosis of the tendency of the author of a written text to self-aggressive behavior:// Bulletin of VSU. Series: Linguistics and Intercultural Communications – 2015. № 3, – p.100.

⁶⁶ Zalogina, E.M. Language personality: linguistic and psychological aspects: /abstract of the dissertation of the Candidate of Philology / – St.Petersburg, 2004. –p.17

the valiant men" to gain the respect of her mother-in-law and father-in-law. Only then does she earn the admiration and respect of the palace aristocracy after marrying her life partner, *who frequently wears a young warrior's attire*, and *together they ride horses and play with swords*. Other examples are as follows: 'God knows what the women are busy. *I swear!*'; '*That's women's stuff, dear*'; '*But anyway, women's business is not a lawsuit, my dear*';⁶⁷ '*After all, it is men's business, do you know about his prayer direction?*'⁶⁸ "The main female character of the novel "Baku-1501," Bibixanim-Sultanim, has to transform herself into a woman who possesses "brave, heroic, and manly traits" (i.e., characteristics typically associated with men) to gain the admiration of her mother-in-law and father-in-law (the Shirvanshah and his wife).

We can observe the most evident form of this stereotypical approach from the language of Sultankhanim who sets her life partner on a path of conflict, as seen through the words of her master. For example, we observe the most evident form of this stereotypical approach from Sultanım's husband's language when he says: "- *What about you? My Sultan, what if you turn into women (wives)? What is this softness?*"⁶⁹ The phrase "turn into wife" does not leave any doubt about its pejorative meaning. The female author's choice of this metaphorical transition undoubtedly considers "woman-faced" (femininity) as an insult (for example: "*Let this childish, womanly femininity of the prince explode in anger, it's better!*")⁷⁰. Interestingly, *A.Jafarzade herself sometimes tries to reveal gender asymmetry*. "...*I don't choose you among the brave and manly men of the homeland. You are one of them, my dove, my sand! Sultan's lady's eyelashes flickered, and stars twinkled in her eyes. – These words "brave" and "dove" don't go together.*"⁷¹

⁶⁷ Jafarzade A.M. Baku1501: [Electronic resource]. URL:<https://media.turuz.com> p.205

⁶⁸ Again there, s.172

⁶⁹ Jafarzade A.M. Baku-1501: [Electronic resource]. URL:<https://media.turuz.com> p.146

⁷⁰ Again there, p.167

⁷¹ Again there, p.146

Herewith this section discusses the psycho-emotional and cognitive specificity of the creative individual's language identity, based on the references to the works of Azerbaijani and English-speaking female writers. This is explored in Chapter III, where the analysis begins with the topic *"Language Identity and Yung Dichotomies: Linguistic Representation Mechanisms of Introversion."* Modern linguistic researches have extensively proven the relevance and inevitability of utilizing K.Jung's dichotomies in language identity theory, as well as the sociotics typology developed by A.Augustinavichyute based on Yung's dichotomies.

Linguists note that behind each psychological and sociotics type, there are not only psycho-emotional and mental differences but also differences in language and speech. Moreover, they emphasize that these differences are mutually interconnected with cause-and-effect relationships⁷².

Modern linguistic research explores the influence of psychological types on language identity and investigates the various manifestation forms of these typological differences at different language levels⁷³. Specifically, experimental studies on the modeling of the associative field in the process of information assimilation from the surrounding world for introverted and extraverted individuals have revealed that the associative "circles" of introverts are deeper and more concentrated, while extraverts have broader and more scattered associative "circles."⁷⁴ In this regard, it becomes evident why Rozamund's self-narrative may create a sense of

⁷² Golev, N.D., Kuznetsova, A.V. Linguosociotic modeling of the extraverted and introverted types of language identity: // *Bulletine kemqu (Philology)*, – 2009. №3, – p.95-98.

⁷³ Zakorko, S.V Emotional-evaluated component of the word meaning (according to the materials of associative experiment with the introverts and extraverts): // *Bulletine of Chelyabinsk State University*, – 2009. № 5 (143), – pp.25-27; Khan N.A. Specifications of Features of the compression of the reproduced text depending on the psychological characteristics of the speaker // *Bulletine of St.Petersburg State University. Series. 9*, – 2011. Edition. 1, – pp.147-151

⁷⁴ Bogoslovskaya, I.V. Modelling of associative field of extraverts and introverts: results of psycholinguistic experiment: // – *Chelyabinsk: Bulletin of Chelyabinsk State University*, – 2011. №11 (226), – pp.25-28

affirmation in some cases or difficulty in redirecting its own reflection from one object to another, become quite clear. In M.V.Lyapon's article "The Verbal Worldview of an Introvert: The World Picture," he emphasizes that individuals with a creative nature, possessing this type of information metabolism, exhibit a particular focus on "meandering around the denotation," internal impulses, and expressing their internal emotions explicitly in the text⁷⁵.

In the case of introverted language identity, M.Drabble highlights the attention to the "meandering around the denotation" in the hero's (a character with an introverted nature) inner monologue: *"It was upon George that the whole delicate unnatural system was wrecked. Dear George, lovely George, kind and camp and unpretentious George."*⁷⁶ This internal monologue almost turns into an affirmation, as the text repeatedly uses situational expressions without any productivity (idea development) of anthroponyms or any descriptions. In the section entitled "Language Identity and Cognitive Dissonance (Based on M.Dreabble's Works)," it is noted that "auto-narrative" is an individual's self-narration and what they say. Individuals can verbalize their "identity history through their memories and the information they provide which covers their daily life.

During this process, individuals express their real emotions, desired positive evaluations, and even the representation of the created image about themselves in the surrounding world⁷⁷. Rozamund's auto-narrative reflects his real identity in terms of his lexicon inventory, semantic substructure, and allusive background. Considering that Rozamund's auto-narrative can be considered as the author's alter-ego, it can confidently be said that Drabble's taste and values seem to be entirely logical. We should recall that Victorian values have deeply influenced over Drabble's subconscious, her behavior code, and values system, to the extent that some researchers

⁷⁵ Lyapon, M.V. Picture of the world: linguistic vision of the introvert // (managing editor. L.P.Krysin) – Moscow: Alphabet book, Russian language today: collection of articles, – 2000. Edition 1, – pp. 199-207.

⁷⁶ Drabble, M. The Millstone / M.Drabble. – Penguin Books, – 2010. – p. 15

⁷⁷ Murray, K. The Construction of Identity in the Narratives of Romance and Comedy // Texts of Identity / K.Murray. – L.: Sage, – 1989. – p.200

argue that despite being a contemporary writer, her soul and perspective on life belong to the Victorian era (Though Drabble is a contemporary novelist, many of her views are Victorian).⁷⁸ This point is correspondingly acknowledged by Drabble's alter ego (Rosamund) as follows: "But being at heart a Victorian, I paid the Victorian penalty."⁷⁹ "The Victorian image" which expresses a connection to the Victorian era, is used intensively, both in terms of plot line due to its repetition in the same context, and also in terms of the author's linguistic identity as reflected in Rozamund's language identity and her alter ego, appears entirely logical. It should be remembered that the metaphorical representation of Rozamund's "Victorian penalty" refers to her failed relationships with members of the opposite sex. Here, too, the choice of the "Victorian penalty" expression was not accidental. If we consider the "historical and social context" of this expression, we can define that until the judicial reforms carried out between 1877 and 1914, the punishments in the Victorian court system were quite severe and relentless.⁸⁰ Interestingly, this micro-text containing the expression "Victorian penalty" vividly portrays the hero's cognitive dissonance. The comparison between "*Twentieth-century crime and Victorian penalty*" and "*being a child of the age and being at heart a Victorian*" undoubtedly allows detecting the verbal representation of cognitive dissonance in this context. As we recall, the renowned US psychologist Leon Festinger proposed the theory of cognitive dissonance, which deals with the individual's perception of two contradictory situations, ideas, or beliefs and the emotional discomfort or expressing them together in the same context⁸¹. Linguists who have studied the verbal representation formats and

⁷⁸ Tapaswi, S. *Feminine Sensibility in the Novels of Margaret Drabble an Interpretation and Evaluation*: [Electronic resource] / S.Taraswi. – London: Atlantic, – 2004. – p.105

⁷⁹ Drabble, M. *The Millstone* / M.Drabble. – Penguin Books, – 2010. – p. 13

⁸⁰ Victorian era. Crime, police and prisons: [Electronic resource]. URL: http://hitchhikersgui.de/Victorian_period

⁸¹ Cognitive dissonance // *Popular psychological encyclopedia*: [Electronic resource] / – Moscow: ЭКМО. S.S.Stepanov, – 2005. URL: <https://psychology.academic.ru/6641/%D0%9A%D0%9E%D0%93%D0%9>

mechanisms of cognitive dissonance emphasize its most obvious manifestation at the verbal-semantic level of language personality.⁸²

Concerning the facts of cognitive dissonance expressed in M. Drabble's mentioned novel, or more precisely, its verbal representation forms, we can categorize them into two groups: 1) cognitive dissonance situations that the author acknowledges, and 2) cognitive dissonance situations expressed by the author as subconscious thoughts without her awareness.

In the chapter titled "*Language Identity and Semantic Triggers of T. Morrison and E. Walker in the Context of African American Identity*," it is observed that certain lexical units and expressions have manifested in the idiolect of these female writers, carriers of the symbolic language identity's main concepts. This fact indicates the presence of trigger transmission within their works." As far as it is known, semantic triggers, considered one of the fundamental concepts in modern cognitive linguistics, involve a "transition from one script to another"⁸³ and encompass associations that can "direct" necessary images.⁸⁴ In the context of language identity for T. Morrison and E. Walker, undoubtedly, the main script platforms that are relevant to their African American identity take precedence. It is not accidental that both writers' use of semantic triggers, where concepts related to racial discrimination summarized in their language, highlights the mental-associative "bridge" role. These semantic triggers are chosen for their high usage frequency and wide functional spectrum. The title of T. Morrison's novel "The Bluest

⁸² Drozdova, T.V. Cognitive dissonance as a linguistic problem: due to the material of English language: / abstract of the dissertation of the Candidate of Philology / – Belgorod, 2011. – p.12

⁸³ Pashkova, E.A. Linguistic and sociocultural features of song discourse (due to the materials of Russian and English languages): [Electronic resources] // Modern science: actual problems of theory and practice. Series: Humanitarian sciences. – Moscow, 2018. – № 9/2. – PP. 129-135. URL: <http://www.nauteh-journal.ru/files/7b44c3c3-73e0-4186-96c5-9c4440c30b29>.

⁸⁴ Baranov, A.N. Against Against the "decomposition of meaning": recognition in the semantics of idioms // Computer linguistics and intellectual technologies. On the materials of international conference Dialogue – 2008. – Moscow: – 2008, Edition 7 (14), – pp. 39-44

Eye" indeed references that very semantic trigger, and in this novel, the term "blue eyes" has been used for 30 times.

The association with "blue eyes" creates a mental image of transitioning to a tableau-screen of "comfortable, privileged, luxurious living conditions" as depicted in the quote: "*A picture of little Mary Jane, for whom the candy is named. Smiling white face. Blond hair in gentle disarray, blue eyes looking at her out of a world of clean comfort.*"⁸⁵

The phrase of "*blue eye*" goes beyond merely describing a physical characteristic like eye color. Evidently in the provided excerpt, as T.Morrison puts it, "*the blue eye*" is used as a semantic trigger that directs and associates the concept of a different screen, referring to a "comfortable, privileged white" luxurious lifestyle. Exactly, that is why "the bluest eye" serves as the "Fixed idea" position for little Pecola, the main character of the novel "The Bluest Eye." As known, a "Fixed idea" is a highly valued idea, desire, purpose, wish, or goal. Pecola, with her desire for "bluest eye," struggles in the hope of attaining a sense of superiority in her social environment. Throughout the novel, this "Fixed idea" remains the guiding force in her life, profoundly affecting her psychology.

As noted by Y.N.Karaulov, a bilingual language personality (or a language personality formed in a bilingual environment) is different from a monolingual one in that is open to borrowing from other languages as well⁸⁶. Certainly, it is possible to observe the influence of Russian-origin borrowings in the language of A.Babayeva's works.⁸⁷ Undoubtedly, society's innovative representatives, as positive examples in some cases and negative ones in others, can subject the symphonic language identity (i.e., the national language identity) to varying degrees of influence, thus "enriching" it with their own language identity. This fact does not

⁸⁵ Morrison, T. "The Bluest Eye": [Electronic resource]. URL: http://royallib.ru/book/morrison_toni/The_Bluest_Eye.html, – p.24

⁸⁶ Karaulov Y.N. Russian language and language personality. / Y.N.Karaulov. Edition. 7-e. Moscow: Editorial URSS, – 2010. – p. 64

⁸⁷ Babayeva, A. "Where are you, Friend"... / A.Babayeva. – Baku: "Gənclik", – 1977. – p.47; p.242; p.276; p.260; p.318.

cast even the slightest shadow on the reality of the "*inseparable connection of the language personality with the ethnocultural and national characteristics of the individual.*"⁸⁸

For comparison, let's note that the language identity of Alaviyya Babayeva, considered one of the most prominent representatives of the modern Azerbaijani literature, directly expresses the characteristics of both her macro-symphonic and micro-symphonic language identities, which she belongs to. Specifically, the writer 1) possesses the macro-symphonic language identity, based on the ownership of the Azerbaijani language as a carrier, and 2) presents herself as a carrier of the micro-symphonic language identity in the status of intelligentsia from Baku. The final point is related to A.Babayeva's personal development and her active creative period (specifically, during the 1940s to 1990s, the 20th century) in connection with Baku's bilingual status. We can accept the results of N.Godin's practical research concerning the nature of a bilingual individual, i.e., the bilingual language identity, which is directly relevant to an individual's bilingualism. According to linguists, language identity can only be identified when it is embraced as "one's own" within the miniature society (surrounding) of both language carriers, without encountering any language barriers."⁸⁹

In our next research object, we can observe the expression of bilingual language identity in the text – the literary works of A.Jafarzade based on the language she used. It is worth noting that A.Jafarzade grew up and developed in an Azerbaijani-Persian bilingual environment and also had the opportunity to read the "Qurani-Kerim" (Quran). A.Jafarzades' creative works contain Arabic-Persian "interventions" that are utilized as intertexts in both individual words and word

⁸⁸ Karaulov Y.N. Russian language personality: integrative aspect in terms of intercultural communications. Textbook / Y.N.Karaulov, N.L.Chulkina – Moscow, – 2008. – p.46

⁸⁹ Godin, N. Bilinguistic personality: Experimental investigation of Russian picture of the world of the Finnish-Russian bilinguals. /N.Kodin. – Tampere, – 2013. –p.20

combinations, as well as in the integration of complete ideas and expressions from Arabic or Persian texts into the relevant context.⁹⁰

In the context of the **IV chapter** titled "**The Role of Dialectisms in the Idiolectal Structuring of the Language Identity of Azerbaijani and English-speaking Women Writers,**" it is mentioned that T.Morrison and E.Walker have successfully represented specific aspects of the Afro-American dialect in their language identity. Indeed, in their works, they widely used characteristic features of Black English, such as grammatical simplifications, abbreviations, and combinations, as well as sound substitutions and other phonetic events.

In her works featuring characters from the Shamakhi⁹¹ (and partially Baku)⁹² region A.Jafarzade skillfully incorporates the local dialect "color" into the idiolect of the characters, making it evident and prominent. When it comes to characters from the Tabriz region, their speech is presented in the Azerbaijani literary language, which can be attributed to the influence of the author's own language identity. For comparison, let's say that A.Babayeva's creative works, dialectisms are mostly limited to the idiolects of characters from a specific region: the author "verbalizes" the marginal characters⁹³ in the Baku dialect.⁹⁴ Unlike A.Jafarzade, where dialectisms are skillfully utilized to represent the local dialect "color" of specific regions, A.Babayeva adapts dialectisms as a linguistic defect, primarily fitting the members of society's marginalized segment.

"In the context of the dissertation on the topic 'Language Identity in the Works of Modern English and Azerbaijani Women Writers,' our analyses and research have led to the following generalizations and conclusions, allowing us to obtain relevant results:"

⁹⁰ Jafarzade, A.M. I have a voice in the world / Jafarzade, A.M. – Baku: "The East-West", – 2006. – p.360; p.260, etc.

⁹¹ Jafarzade, A.M. "I have a voice in the world" / Jafarzade, A.M – Baku: "The East-West", – 2006. – p. 109

⁹² Jafarzade, A.M. Baku-1501: [Electronic resource]. URL: <https://media.turuz.com>. p.195

⁹³ Babayeva, Ə. Where are you, friend, where... / A.Babayeva. – Baku: "Genjlik", – 1977. – p. 272.

⁹⁴ Jafarzade, A.M. Baku-1501: [E-resource]. URL: <https://media.turuz.com>. p. 138

- The analysis and evaluations conducted in the first chapter titled "The Historical Formation of the Theory of 'Language Identity' and Its Idea-Conceptual Foundations" in the dissertation work lead to the following conclusion: While the theory of "language identity" took its contemporary form only in the 20th century, its idea-conceptual contours were already outlined centuries before. It becomes evident that various terminological presentations and interpretations of the concept of "language identity" were already presented in the works of V.f.Humboldt, considered the "father" of general linguistics. Indeed, his initial analyses and concepts laid the foundation for the theory of "language identity" and were further developed and expanded in subsequent studies by scholars such as L.Weisgerber, K.Fossler, N.S.Trubetskoy, V.V.Vinogradov, G.I.Bogin, Y.N.Karaulov, V.I.Karasik, and many others, eventually leading to the formulation of the modern "language identity" theory's theoretical framework.

- It has been determined that the theory of "language identity" is inherently multidisciplinary, establishing direct or indirect connections with philosophy, psychology, history, ethnography, sociology, literary studies, and many other fields of science. Simultaneously, one of the realization units of the substance of "language identity" is constituted by the "national language identity." However, in its turn, the profound influence of philosophical movements that shaped the theoretical foundation of linguistic identity and formed conceptual perspectives on specific periods, which regulated the societal ideological platform, inevitably led to their substantial "appropriation."

- In V.f.Humboldt's linguistic views, the initial theoretical basis for distinguishing individual and social (as well as national, pertaining to a particular community or group) language identities was established, and the concept of the "national spirit" factor as the essential essence and foundation of national language identity was justified. In the following stage, neohumboldtians, especially L.Weisgerber, further developed V.f.Humboldt's ideas and deemed the differentiation of individual and national language identities as acceptable.

- It is evident that not only in V.f.Humboldt's differentiation of the individual and social language thinking but also in his famous

antinomies, the theoretical basis of language identity specificity is present. Specifically, the adequacy of the exchange of ideas among individuals with different language identities correlates directly with the compatibility of their respective language identities on the other side. In other words, the presence of common reference points (such as common national language identity, etc.) ensures that the transmitted information by the opposite side can be understood as closely as possible to the intended meaning of the addressee. These findings were based on the example of the specific differences in the original text and the translation material into the Russian language from the translation fragment of R.L.Stevenson's "Treasure Island" by A.Babayeva."

- It is known that attempts have been made to restrict Humboldt's ideas within the framework of mere idiolects and evaluate individual style characteristics from the perspective of their uniqueness. If it were not for L.Weisgerber and his successors' active interventions, due to K.Fossler's idealist positivism, the theoretical platform of language identity could have been limited to a purely stylistic framework, allowing for local development. However, K.Fossler, who allowed the distortion of Humboldt's ideas, did not concentrate on broad aspects of the problem, such as ethnolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and so on.

- In the first half of the 20th century, it became apparent that the theory of "language personality" was significantly influenced by the analysis of existentialism and psychoanalysis doctrines. Indeed, the innovations brought to the humanities and scientific thought by these concepts, especially the models shaping personality, such as Freud's triada, have shed light on many psychological aspects of linguistic identity. The problem of "linguistic identity," as implied by its name, is inherently linked to the concept of "personality." Therefore, discussions about the comprehensive development of this theory ("linguistic identity") could not exclude the gifts of Freud's personality model, as it is directly related to the notion of "personality," even though indirectly.

- The evaluation of M.Heidegger's role in the development of the theory of language identity allows us to state that his

philosophical views have emerged as one of the primary factors opposing the boundaries of linguistic formalism. During the phase when structuralist ideas predominantly emphasized a formalistic approach, existentialism, with its consideration of "personal Being", capable of feeling, thinking, and analyzing experiences beyond one's own, facilitated the renewal of perspectives on "language identity."

- The analysis of the theory of "language identity" from a psychological and psycholinguistic perspective reveals the impact of the functioning mechanisms of the human brain, composed of the crawling brain, limbic system, and neocortex, on language identity. The quotes drawn from excerpts taken from the works of female authors evidently justified the conclusions obtained.

- In the 20th century, the analysis of the formation of the theory of "language identity" through existential psychoanalysis and J.Lacan's concept of intersubjectivity enabled to say that the theory of language identity is enriched by significant discoveries in the field of non-linear psychological thought history. As a result of this enrichment, it becomes possible to identify the influence of the "language identity" factor in the mechanisms of mutual conditioning between intersubjectivity and subjectivity.

- It is known that the theory of "language identity" was developed in the 20th century by scholars such as V.V.Vinogradov, N.S.Trubetskoy, and others. N.S.Trubetskoy's conception of personal classification and the idea of individual and symphonic personality can be evaluated as a continuation, albeit in a different format, of the ideas of V.F.Humboldt and L.Wieseberger in terms of their essence.

- It has been observed within the framework of the analysis of the impact of post-structuralism on the development directions of the theory of "language identity" that the concept of the "death of the author" had aspects that did not necessarily resonate with the theory of language identity in terms of ideological-theoretical essence. Perhaps in the 1970s of the 20th century, during certain stagnation in the development of the theory of language identity, the notion of the "death of the author" (Roland Barthes' "death of the author" concept) played a decisive role in resolving the situation.

- Our analysis shows that Michel Foucault, while engaging in discussions on the "death of the author," draws attention to the author's own real language identity being "masked" within his own approach (especially when viewed in the context of the theory of language identity). Foucault's specific characteristics in the form of criticism analyze the position where the author, armed with these features, hides his own "author identity" and creates an "unreadable," unresolved state. Despite exhibiting contradictory positions, though Michel Foucault refrains from explicitly stating the subject as 'seeing,' the author acknowledges the functional self-expression of 'right'.

- Based on our analysis, we were able to define that Y.N.Karaulov, a prominent researcher who gained prominence in the late 20th century, has laid the foundation for the concept of the "precedency phenomenon" in parallel with the development of the theory of "language identity."

- Our analysis motivate us to say that each creative individual reflects the linguistic landscape elements of the world specific to their ethnic, social, and other related groups, acting as representatives of the symphonic language identity inherent in their society.

- It becomes evident that creative individuals can pave the way for the 'appropriation' of texts resonating with specific facets of their linguistic identity and their transformation into a new textual format through the process of deconstruction. In this sense, the concept of the "textualization of the world" (J.Derrida) allowed authors to present well-known texts in a new "self-referential" format.

- It turns out that creative individual refers to the symphonic language identity inventory of the society (to which they belong) in selection of intertexts in terms of precedent phenomena, leveraging a mental dialogue format. For the author, decoding their "semantic codes" becomes crucial, and thus, the "labyrinth games" they engage in with the reader are primarily directed towards the reader's potential for decryption. Interestingly, the "decryption potential" of the reader's language identity is evident not only in A.S.Byatt's original works but also when compared with his translated texts.

- It has also been observed that A.S.Byatt, while easily replacing "authorial masks" and showcasing a kind of "chameleon-

like" idiolect proficiency, skillfully demonstrates the authentic "conformity" of the linguistic identity of accomplished real writers (such as Henri Krabb Robinson). Furthermore, he also creates distinct "authorial masks" that correspond to the diverse linguistic identities of different "pseudo-historical" wordmasters.

- A.S.Byatt successfully realizes the polyphony of his "authorial masks" both within the framework of literary fiction and the epistolary style. Thanks to his excellent philological preparation and extensive theoretical-intellectual background, A.S.Byatt skillfully incorporated explicit or implied "references-allusions" (allusions) to the works and characters of William Shakespeare, Sigmund Freud, Henri Krabb Robinson, Henry Beecher-Stowe, George Eliot, Charlotte Bronte, and others in his philological novel "Possession: A Romance." Moreover, he extensively included different interpretations of Z.Freud's essay "The theme of the three caskets," as part of the narrative.

- The analysis of the role of their common family environment in the formation of the creative language identity of A.S.Byatt and M. Drabble reveals that both authors share common semantic gestalts and concepts. The analysis of the mechanisms of verbalizing these concepts allowed the identification of the influence of the shared family social environment as a micro (symphonic) language environment for both writers.

- Within the framework of the analysis of the problem of the creative individual's gender stereotypes and its reflection in their language identity, a comparative analysis was conducted on the manifestation of gender asymmetry in the language identity of A.Babayeva and M.Drebble.

- The analysis of language identity within K.Q.Yung's psychological type dichotomies has given rise to the statement that the writer's psychological characteristics significantly influence over their speech-communication strategies and the selection of verbal inventory as well. It has been revealed that the main character, Rozamund Stacey, in M.Drebble's novel "The Millstone," embodies the author's alter ego under a number of aspects. Facts presented about the character, such as onomastic units and priorities in concept realization,

reflect Rozamund as a young Margaret's alter ego while also explaining both of their introverted identities. The comparison of R.Stacey's communication strategies, directly voiced in the author's language, and M.Drebbel's unique communication strategies pertaining to language identity have indicated significant correlations.

- The analysis of the presence of the synesthesia factor in the expression of the author's linguistic identity has revealed that the specific aspect of synesthetic perception, which is characteristic only for a limited group of creative individuals, is more characteristic for English-speaking female authors like A.S.Byatt. A.S.Byatt's linguistic identity is significantly marked by the particularity of "colorful perception," and this type of synesthetic expression is extensively featured in her most distinct and meaningful works.

- The analysis of the realization of A.Babayeva's auditory perception in a synesthetic context has revealed the potential influence of this perceptual style (synesthesia) on linguistic identity. Based on people's perceptual styles – visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and discrete – groups according to their properties, modern psycholinguistic and neurolinguistic research has identified a new analytical direction. It has been determined that A.Babayeva's works prominently feature auditory-themed comparisons and metaphors in the language, emphasizing a preference for acoustic images.

- Our analysis on aspects of cognitive dissonance, considered one of the most actual issues in modern cognitive linguistics, is based on M.Drabble's idiolect. The verbal expression mechanisms have influenced both the language of the images created by M.Drabble and have also found expression in his journalistic writings in this or other ways.

- The analysis of semantic triggers in the linguistic identity of T.Morrison and E.Walker has led to the assertion that semantic triggers enabling a transition from one worldview script to another are indicative of a strong connection with the creative language identity. It has been determined that both women writers, who possess an Afro-American identity, extensively utilize triggers that facilitate a transition from an Afro-American symphonic linguistic

identity to a "White America" linguistic identity (and vice versa) in characteristic manner.

- It has been known that the verbalization of ethno-social identity in linguistic identity involves certain mechanisms, where the writer's formation environment interacts with the linguistic identity, reflecting author's creative personality's psychological structure. It has been determined that A.Babayeva, who is inclined towards a schizoid personality type, has imbued certain (including negatively charged) words and expressions with a high usage frequency that resonates with her complex internal psychological structure.

- Our analysis has revealed the specificity of A.Babayeva's linguistic identity, which is also connected to her bilingualism. In fact, the writer's linguistic identity demonstrates a strong connection to her bilingual nature. For instance, she has even allowed a wide use of Russian words (specifically, varvarisms, which are words originally borrowed from Russian and not fully assimilated into the Azerbaijani literary language) in situations that might be considered unacceptable for literary language, especially within the context of the Azerbaijani literary tradition.

- Within the framework of analyzing aspects of the creative individual's bilingual or multilingual nature in their linguistic identity, it has been revealed that in the works of A.Jafarzade, there is high frequency usage of Arabic-Persian-origin vocabulary. It has been observed that the author often incorporates vocabulary from this linguistic heritage to create various images, particularly aiming for linguistic authenticity in historical novels, in terms of "contextual suitability".

- The analysis of the place and position of dialectal elements in the linguistic identity of Azerbaijani and English-speaking female writers has revealed that authors predominantly prioritize verbal "markers" of the identity they inherently carry. In this regard, a comparison between our Azerbaijani women writers who have attempted to reflect the rich palette of Azerbaijani dialects and female writers who equally express a "dialect identity" brings out a distinction. Notably, authors like A.S.Byatt and M.Drabble, who have written and created in Standard English, cannot be considered in this

comparison. Among the prominent female writers who verbalized the issue of identity, were considered to be T.Morrison and E.Walker. From this viewpoint, they demonstrated aspects of conformity to Black English.

- In terms of the strategy of utilizing dialect elements, our comparative analysis has demonstrated that both Azerbaijani and English-speaking writers employ these elements to emphasize the social status of the depicted characters. For comparison, let's consider that Azerbaijani female writer A.Babayeva has used dialect elements specifically to highlight belonging to the "lower class", aiming to portray the less favorable members (negative images) of the society. In contrast, in the idiolect of A.Jafarzade, such "arrogant" differentiation was not presented sharply.

- The analysis of the strategy of utilizing dialect elements within the same linguistic identity has led to the conclusion that a particular dialect identity represented by the author, regulates the weight and quality of the dialectism inventory they utilize. So, in the novel "I Have a Voice in the World," where A.Jafarzade depicted historical events of the 19th century, successfully reviving the authentic linguistic environment of Shamakhi-Shirvan, but in the novel "Bakı-1501," where events belonging to an even earlier period (16th century) were reflected, she had "narrated" the characters predominantly in the literary language used by the intelligentsia of 20th century Baku.

- Our analysis has proved that both Azerbaijani and English-speaking female writers extensively utilize various types of dialect elements in their language, including phonetic, lexical, and morphological dialectics. It has been found that Azerbaijani writers predominantly utilize phonetic and lexical dialect elements to authentically portray their characters' idiolects. On the other hand, T.Morrison and E.Walker have given preference to the use of phonetic and morphological dialect elements in their works.

- It turned out that the strategy of using dialect elements in a writer's work can be influenced by their linguistic identity, and their individual mentality can play a decisive role. For instance, in E.Walker's novel "The Color Purple," she juxtaposes Black English

and Standard English in the contrasting dialogue between two sisters (Celie and Nettie).

- The analyses conducted within the framework of the dissertation have clearly demonstrated that the author's linguistic identity plays a significant and distinctive role in various aspects, including the formation of the conceptual sphere, utilization of lexical and grammatical inventories (including dialectal inventories), communication strategies, the psycholinguistic nature of chosen metaphors (whether auditory-based, synesthetic, etc.), and so forth.

The overall content of the dissertation and the key arguments presented during the defense have been reflected in the author's various scholarly articles that have been published in the following list:

1. "Correlation of the Idea of "Linguistic Identity" with Leading Philosophical Concepts (from Classical German Philosophy to Structuralism)" // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, Language and Literature, – 2019, Volume IX, No. 1, – pp. 14-21;
2. The Polyphony of A.S. Byatt's Linguistic Identity: On the Manifestation Forms of "Authorial Masks" in Epistolary Style // – Baku: "Elm" Publishing House, Terminology Issues, – 2019, No. 2, – pp. 97-105;
3. The Linguistic Identity of the Creative Individual: As a Fundamental Core in the Construction of the Semantic Underpinning and Conceptual Sphere of a Literary Text (Based on A.S. Byatt's Novel "The Virgin in the Garden") // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Research Works, – 2019, No. 2, – pp. 3-12;
4. The Role of V.F. Humboldt's Ideas in the Formation of the Theory of "Linguistic Identity" (In the Context of Humboldtian Antinomies) // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Actual Issues in the Study of Humanities, Collection of Interdisciplinary Scientific Articles, – 2019, No. 4, – pp. 50-55;
5. The Formation Stages of the Theory of "Linguistic Identity" in the 20th Century (In the Context of Existential Psychoanalysis and J. Lacan's Intersubjectivity Concept) // – Baku Scientific, Methodological, and Publicistic Journal, – 2019, No. 4, – pp. 6-10;

6. The Theoretical and Conceptual Foundations of Linguistic Identity in Linguistics // Dedicated to the 96th Anniversary of the National Leader of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, III International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, – Baku Engineering University, – Baku, Azerbaijan: – April 29-30, 2019, Book 2, – pp. 1317-1320;
7. "Language Identity: as Representation of an Individual's Intellectual Priorities and Level of Erudition" // Materials of Conference of the Republic on the Theme "Current Issues in Azerbaijani Linguistics" dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the distinguished Turkologist scholar and professor Mahabbat Mirzaliyeva at the Institute of Linguistics of ANAS named after Nasimi. – Baku: – October 28th – 2019, – pp. 64-67.
8. "Correlation of the Author's and Translator's Linguistic Personalities as a Problem of Literary Translation" // Translation Issues. Theses of Scientific-Practical Conference of the Republic. – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – March 15th – 2019, – pp. 91-92.
9. "Theory of Linguistic Identity and Michel Foucault's Concept of the 'Author'" // Conference of the Republic on "Continuous Development and Current Issues in Humanities" dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the national leader Heydar Aliyev's assumption of power in Azerbaijan. – Baku: Azerbaijan University, – October 24th – 2019, – pp. 88-90.
10. "Aziza Jafarzadeh's Theory of Linguistic Identity and Gender Asymmetry" // Azerbaijan University, Middlesex University, Proceedings, International Conference on Gender Issues and Modern Azerbaijan. – Baku – November 27th – 2019, – pp. 81-83.
11. The Same "Family Linguistic Identity" as a Factor Conditioning the Commonality of A.S. Byatt's and M. Drabble's Individual Conceptual Spheres (Based on the Representation of the "Theatre" Concept) // – Baku: Baku Girls University, Research Works, – 2019, Volume 10, No. 4 (40), – pp. 15-23;
12. The Linguistic Identity and Dialectisms of English-speaking and Azerbaijani Women Writers (General Introduction to Analysis)

- // – Nakhchivan University, "NUH" Publishing House, Research Works, – 2020, No. 4, – pp. 100-108;
13. On the Reflection of Afro-American Identity in the Linguistic Identity of Toni Morrison and Alice Walker (Phonetic Dialectisms) // – Baku: “Elm və təhsil”, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Issues of Philology, – 2020, No. 11, – pp. 32-41;
 14. The Linguistic Personality of Margaret Drabble: Linguistic Representation of Introversion // – Drohobych: Current Issues in Humanities: Interuniversity Collection of Scientific Works by Young Scholars of Ivan Franko Drohobych State Pedagogical University, – 2020, Issue 34, Volume 3, – pp. 118-126;
 15. The Influence of Aziza Jafarzade's Linguistic Identity on Her Strategy of Utilizing Dialectisms // – Baku: Scientific and Pedagogical News of Odlar Yurdu University, – 2020, No. 57, – pp. 195-202;
 16. Linguistic Identity and Semantic Triggers in Toni Morrison and Alice Walker (in the Context of Afro-American Identity) // – Almaty: News of Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, "Philology" Series, – 2021, No. 1 (75), – pp. 130-133;
 17. Intertextuality and precedent as a model of expressing the language identity of the writer (In the context of "Decipherment" potential of collective language identity) // AD ALTA. Journal of Interdisciplinary Research; Akademické sdružení MAGNANIMITAS, – 2021. – pp.108-110 (**Web of Science, Erih Plus**);
 18. About idiostyle and language personality factors in teaching English // "Actual problems of teaching foreign languages" dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev. Republican scientific-practical conference. A collection of theses. - Baku: AUL, - December 23 - 2021, - p.58-59;
 19. On the Verbal-Semantic Realization Specificity of Bilingualistic Identity (Based on the Language of Alaviyya Babayeva's Works) // Baku: Scientific Reports of Azerbaijan University of Languages, – 2022, No. 3, – pp. 30-35;

20. The Manifestation of Idealist Positivism in Karl Fossler's Concept of "Linguistic Identity" // Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, Language and Literature, – 2022, Volume XII, No. 1, – pp. 16-23;
21. Comparative Analysis of the Potential for Idiolect Representation of Dialectisms expressed in the Linguistic Identity of Azerbaijani and English-Speaking Women Writers // Baku: Scientific Journal of Azerbaijan University: Silk Road, – 2022, No. 3, – pp. 84-91;
22. Deconstruction and Text Permutation as Expressive Formats of Linguistic Identity // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Current Issues in the Study of Humanities, – 2022, No. 3, – pp. 35-40;
23. Traces of the Influence of Afro-American Identity in the Linguistic Identity of Toni Morrison and Alice Walker (Morphological Dialectisms) // – Baku: Azerbaijan Science Center, Scientific Works International Scientific Journal, – 2022, Volume 16, No. 10, – pp. 7-13;
24. On the Influence of Perceptual Style on the Direction of Linguistic Identity Format (in the Context of Resolving Aziza Jafarzade's Auditory Perception in a Synesthetic Context) // – Baku: Elm və təhsil, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Manuscripts named after M.Fuzuli, Issues of Philology, – 2022, No. 11, – pp. 166-174;
25. The Concept of "Author's Death" as a Catalyst in the Developmental Stage of the "Linguistic Identity" Idea // – Baku: Scientific and Pedagogical News of Odlar Yurdu University, – 2022, No. 61, – pp. 181-187;
26. A.S. Byatt's Linguistic Identity and the Mask of "Krebb Robinson": On the "Mystification" Technique in the Text // – Baku: Baku State University, Language and Literature, International Scientific-Theoretical Journal, – 2022, No. 3(120), – pp. 157-160;
27. "Idiostyle in Toni Morrison's Work as a Striking Manifestation of African American Linguistic Identity" // VI International Scientific and Practical Conference "New World. New Language. New Thinking." Federal State Budget Educational

Institution of Higher Education "Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia" Department of Russian and Foreign Languages. – Moscow – February 3rd – 2023, – pp. 62-64.

28. "Analysis of Yung Dichotomies in the Realization of Linguistic Identity (Sensation-Intuition)" // International Scientific and Practical Conference "Science. Education. Culture" dedicated to the 32nd anniversary of Comrat State University. – Moldova, Comrat, – February 10th – 2023, – pp. 243-245.
29. "Analysis of Information Metabolism Peculiarities in the Implementation of Linguistic Personality (Introversion-Extraversion)" // Collection of Scientific Works "Modern Technologies for Dissemination of Scientific and Educational Achievements". Materials of International Scientific-Practical Events by the Society of Science and Creativity. – Kazan: – January – 2023, – pp. 134-137.

The defense will be held on 24 november 2023 at 14⁰⁰ at the meeting of Dissertation council ED 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Azerbaijan Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku Slavic University

Address: AZ 1014, Baku city, str., S. Rustam, 33. Baku Slavic University.

Dissertation is accessible at Baku Slavic University Library

Electronic version of abstract are available on the official website of Baku Slavic University.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 21
october 2023.

Signed for print: 25.09.2023

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 87961 characters

Number of hard copies: 20