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ABSTRACT

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

NATIONAL LANGUAGE UNITS AND
SOCIOLINGUISTIC FACTORS IN TERMINOLOGICAL
VOCABULARY

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İNTRODUCTİON

The urgency and degree of development of the topic. Due to the emergence of the concept of "multidisciplinary" in scientific research since the 90s of the post-Soviet period and the development of technology, topics related to terms and terminology have acquired great importance. This in turn gave impetus to monumental research in the field of terminology, as in many sciences.

Terms are the main elements of the formation of the scientific style of language. At the present stage, scientific and technological progress, integration into world science, the intensity of the flow of interlingual information, changes in social life are also the reason for the development of terminological vocabulary. This happens in two directions - due to national and borrowed lexical units. If development on the basis of a national base occurs due to the internal capabilities of the language, then borrowings are formed on the basis of ready-made units from other languages.

National linguistic units require compliance with certain norms and rules in the creation of terminological vocabulary. Full reflection of concepts, unambiguous perception of the meaning of terms by society are the main conditions and tasks facing national linguistic units. Because of this feature, in the modern period the topic of using national language units in terminological vocabulary is relevant.

Recently, one of the problems has been the replacement of borrowings through the internal means of the language with dialectal, archaic and commonly used words from the vocabulary of the language. This process is observed in terms of geometry introduced by Atatürk in the early years of building the Turkish Republic: "*boyut (measure), uzay (space), yüzey (surface), düzey (level),çap (diameter), prosesiyarıçap (radius), kesek (segment), kesit (part), yay (arc), çember (circle), teğet (tangent), aç (angle), açıortay*", etc. In these terms, national units are taken as the basis. The formation of new terms at the expense of national linguistic units directly depends on intralinguistic capabilities. Therefore, first of all, taking into account the internal capabilities of the national language for expressing new concepts in constantly developing fields of science,

the rational use of these capabilities is one of the most urgent tasks. It should also be noted that after the period of Independence of Azerbaijan, the terminological vocabulary was further enriched bynational linguistic units. This is a clear example of the presence of a large functional base and potential of the Azerbaijani language. A lot of research in the field of terminology has been carried out: M. Gasimov "Basics of terminology of the Azerbaijani language" (1973); N.Mammadov "Borrowed terms" (1997); Borrowed terms in the Azerbaijani language" (2017); S. Sadigova "Theoretical problems of terminology of the Azerbaijani language" (2002); "Formation and development of Azerbaijani terminology" (2005); the process of term formation in the modern Azerbaijani literary language" (2010); "Borrowed terms and the process of their adaptation" (2011);"Terminology of the Azerbaijani language" (2011); "Development of terminology in the Azerbaijani language during the years of Independence" (2016);Y.Mammadov" Military vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language" (1997); A.Hajiyev "Term formation in the Azerbaijani language" (2002); I. Mirtalibli "Social and political terminology of the Azerbaijani language" (2003); H.Gasimova "The main directions of term formation in the Azerbaijani language during the years of Independence" (2005); I.Gasimov "Azerbaijani terminology" (2007); N.Huseynova "The process of term formation in the Azerbaijani language (1920-1990)" (2008); Z. Alesgerov "The role of modern press in enriching the terminological fund of the Azerbaijani language (1990-2000)" (2010); S.Almammadova "The process of assimilation of borrowings in the modern Azerbaijani language" (2015); "Forms of unification and standardization of borrowed terms in the modern Azerbaijani language" (2018); E.Agamirzayeva "Borrowings in term formation in national languages" (2016); V.Abdullayeva "Directions for the development of terminological vocabulary in the modern Azerbaijani language" (2020); E.Atakishiyev "Linguistic analysis of linguistic terms in the modern Azerbaijani language" (2015); L.Gurbanova "The place of terminological vocabulary in the lexical system of language" (2005); T.Guliyev "The process of terminological renewal in the Azerbaijani literary language (1920-1990)", (2005), etc. Candidate and doctoral

dissertations on these and other topics were defended. This clearly shows that national linguistic units and sociolinguistic factors in the terminological system were not the object of the study. In this regard, the analysis of national units in terminological vocabulary, the study of their theoretical and practical problems is not only relevant for linguistics but also is one of the important factors that make up the priority directions of the language policy of our state.

A lot of research in the field of terminology has been carried out. This clearly shows that national linguistic units and sociolinguistic factors in the terminological system were not the object of the study. In this regard, the analysis of national units in terminological vocabulary, the study of their theoretical and practical problems is not only relevant for linguistics but also is one of the important factors that make up the priority directions of the language policy of our state.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the dissertation research is a linguistic analysis of national linguistic units used in terminological vocabulary. As necessary, various lexical layers of terminological vocabulary are also involved in the research as an object. The subject of the research is the main features, sources of national linguistic units and sociolinguistic factors in terminological vocabulary, the phenomena of terminologization and determinologizaton.

The purpose and tasks of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the influence of sociological factors on the terminological system of the language, determine national linguistic units and borrowings in the terminological layer.

The implementation of this goal predetermined the development of the following tasks:

– to consolidate the positions of terminological vocabulary in the lexical system;

– to characterize the emergence and formation of terms;- to determine the contiguity of professional vocabulary and terms, their place in the knowledge system and the basic essence of the term;

– to identify similarities and differences between terminological and ethnographic vocabulary;

– to clarify the sources of terminological vocabulary;

– to identify the essence of using various lexical layers in the creation of terminological vocabulary;

– to determine the semantic standardization of national language units in terminological vocabulary;

– to study the ways of terminologization of linguistic units based on linguistic facts;

– to explain the reasons of terminologization and determinelogization;

– to highlight the role of scientific and technological progress in the development of terminology;

– to note the importance of social processes for the development of terminology;

– to emphasize the role of linguistic connections and bilingualism in the development of terminology;

– to trace the ways in which borrowings enter terminology in a natural way;

– to analyze the problems of language policy and language construction in the field of terminology.

The methods of the research. Using descriptive, comparative and statistical methods, the author applies a comprehensive method in a synchronous manner based on the scientific views and conclusions of world scientists, and, as necessary, expresses her author's attitude to individual items.

In addition to the above methods, in the research process we relied on scientific concepts and views of various scientists around the world and, as necessary, expressed our author's attitude to them.

The main arguments of dissertation to be defended:

– The role of terminological vocabulary in the lexical-semantic system of a language is great.

– Having moved to the appropriate spheres many language units are terminologized, transterminologized, and some terms are determinologized.

– The study of processes occurring in society, including terminology, is necessary.

– State policy and language construction constitute unity in the field of terminology.

– The speed of emergence of terms due to internal capabilities and borrowings varies.

– The scope of functioning of terms formed due to internal capabilities is limited.

– In the Azerbaijani language, borrowed terms can be divided into terms of Arabic-Persian and Latin origin. Other terms were formed from these terms and became more widespread in subsequent stages.

– The emergence of new words and terms is a universal phenomenon.

New words and terms can be created using the following types of conversion in the language: 1) lexical-semantic; 2) morphological-semantic; 3) morphological-syntactic.

– By adapting to the rules and laws of the language (the phonetic, grammatical, semantic ones) borrowed terms are unified.

Having acquired a terminological function commonly used words are used as terms in various fields.

The scientific novelty of the research. As a result of the use of national linguistic units and their sociolinguistic factors in the terminological vocabulary, the following scientific innovations were acquired:

– The sources of terminological vocabulary and their role in the formation of functional vocabulary are involved in the study in a comprehensive form.

– national linguistic units which are one of the main concepts of linguistics, the norms for their standardization as terminological vocabulary are determined;

– for the first time in the dissertation, terminologization an determinologization of national linguistic units, the place ofinternational lexical units in terminology, the influence of social processes on terminological vocabulary are studied against the background of the state language policy in the field of terminology.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical provisions obtained during the research process can serve as the main source for scientific works in the field of terminology devoted to the study of the lexical-semantic level of language. At the same time, this study can be used as an additional tool in teaching lexicography, theoretical linguistics, terminology, sociolinguistics at the undergraduate and graduate levels in universities, since the terms in the language reflect all spheres of life and processes occurring in society. In addition, the results obtained are significant as scientific sources when conducting linguistic research on the problems of term formation and terms.

The approbation and application of research. The main provisions of the work are reflected in the scientific journals recommendded by the Higher Attestation Commission,in the author's reports at the international and republican scientific conferences, symposiums and congresses in Azerbaijan, Turkey, Ukraine.

The name of the organization in which the dissertation was implemented. The dissertation has been completed at the Department of General Linguistics of Baku State University. Department of Azerbaijani linguistics of Baku State University.

The structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of "Introduction", three chapters, "Conclusion" and list of references. The Introduction consists of 6 pa‿ (10195 sigı. „ the first chapter – 48 pages (95895 signs), the second chapter – 39 pages (75753 signs), the third chapter – 49 pages (96678 signs); List of references – 54 pages; Conclusion consists of 3 pages (5935 signs). The dissertation in the total consists of 146 pages, 284456 signs

THE MAİN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

"Introduction" contains the substantiation of the urgency of the theme, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the work, the information about the object, subject, purpose, tasks, sources, methods of the research, the main arguments of the dissertation to be defended, the approbation and structure of the work.

The first chapter of the dissertation, "**Formation of terminological vocabulary**," consists of four subchapters. The first subchapter, "*The History of the Origin and Formation of Terms*," makes a brief excursus into the history of terms; it also talks about the history of the appearance of terms in Europe, Russia, Turkey and Azerbaijan, and notes the role of Islamic civilization in term formation. This subchapter also emphasizes the enormous role of such representatives of the Azerbaijani intelligentsia of the late 19th and early 20th centuries as M.F.Akhundov, H.Zardabi, M.Kazymbey, B.Chobanzadeh, U.Hajibeyov, H.Zeynalli, N.Narimanov, G.Garabeyov, S.M.Ganizadeh, R.Efendiyev, F.Kocherli and others, the famous Azerbaijani linguists M.Shiraliyev, A.Orujov who expressed their scientific opinions on the problems of terminology after the 1st Turkic Congress, M.Gasimov's scientific approach to the problems of terminology after the creation of the Terminology Committee under the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, his followers N.Mammadov, S.Sadigova and I.Gasimov during the period of Independence of Azerbaijan and in the subsequent period. The merits of the Terminology Department of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences in the implementation of this work are great. Work in the field of terminography in Azerbaijani linguistics has achieved great success and results.

The second subchapter of the first chapter "*Formation of various types of functional vocabulary*" emphasizes that a comprehensive study of the lexical-semantic system of language is one of the important problems of Azerbaijani linguistics. The Azerbaijani language, which has a rich vocabulary, can express the same concept with several synonyms. This subchapter also talks about phraseological units that play an important role in the formation of a synonymous series, about vernacular and dialect words used in the common language, about the borrowing of words from contacting languages, about the dynamics of the vocabulary of a language as one of the reasons for the presence of words in it according to their origin and sphere of use. It is also noted here that in the modern Azerbaijani language, along with common Turkic words, a sufficient

number of words of Arabic, Persian, Russian, Greek, Latin origin, words from Romano-Germanic languages are also used; this subchapter also provides an overview of scientific opinions and views of prominent linguists on this topic. A.Rajabli writes that more than 50% of the words in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language are of Arabic origin.[1].

It should be noted that we respect the opinion of anyresearcher, however, we believe that sectoral terminology in the Azerbaijani and Turkic languages was formed not in the 19th-20th century but much earlier, and these lexical units entered the Azerbaijani language with all their perfection and advantage leaving foreign terms in the sha-dows. Over time, as a result of the influx of Arabic-Persian terms into the Azerbaijani language, terms of Turkic origin were forced out.

A word does not exist in isolation in its semantic field. The semantic field has a diverse composition; in it one can distinguish the center and the periphery. Words with the main meaning that form the field refer to the center. Most often, they are widely used words: in the semantic field "terms of kinship" the basis is the names of blood relatives6 father, mother, brother, sister, etc. Words such as brother-in-law and sister-in-law refer to the periphery. If words in lexical-semantic fields are connected by relations of hierarchy and similarity, then the same is true in the semantic relation; words connected precisely by these relationships form special thematic groups. For example, the word "wolf" is associated with such words as predatory, wild, dexterous, etc.

In our opinion, the most correct approach to professional voca-bulary is that of H.Hasanov. By calling professional vocabulary "spe-cial words" or "terms," the scientist notes that since such words are not known and understood by all speakers of the Azerbaijani language, they are called "argo".

This, in turn, directly affects the formation of various types of functional vocabulary. From the above, we can come to the

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[1] Rəcəbov, Ə. Dilçilik tarixi / Ə.Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Maarif, – 2007, s. 226-227. – 528 s.

conclusion that the largest group of functional groups of words is professional vocabulary, ethnographic vocabulary and terminological vocabulary that make up separate layers of the lexical system of the language. The functional vocabulary of a language, being a historical category, is the result of the historical differentiation of language.

The third subchapter of the first chapter is called "*Sources of terminological vocabulary*". Terminological vocabulary forms a certain part of the lexical layer of any language. However, terminological vocabulary is not the same in all languages, and this depends on the level of development of the language. The terminological system changes depending on the sphere of language use. From this standpoint, the number of terms and the features of their use in differrent languages are various. If in some languages terms make up the majority, then in some languages they are not enough. However, this does not mean that the terminological vocabulary consists entirely of borrowed words. Terminology in the language has two sources: through internal means and through borrowing. M.Gasimov emphasizes that the most convenient way to enrich and improve the terminological fund of the Azerbaijani language is term formation due to its vocabulary and internal capabilities [2].

S.Sadigova notes the relevance of this scientist's thought for the Azerbaijani language from the standpoint of general linguistics and the importance of term formation due to internal capabilities, taking into account certain directions[3].

N.Khudiyev notes that term formation itself directly serves the formation of layers in the literary language [4].

Term formation does not just mean the creation of new words; it occurs through semantic development and expansion of the meaning of commonly used words in the language. Semantic change

[2] Qasımov M. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Qasımov.– Bakı: Elm, – 1973, – s.114, –188 s.
[3] Sadıqova S. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində termin yaradıcılığı prosesi /S.Sadıqova. – Bakı, Elm, – 2010, – s.14-15, - 244 s.
[4] Xudiyev N. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin sovet dövrü / N.Xudiyev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1989, – s.64-65, - 384 s.

of words and their acquisition of new meaning is one of the main directions of term formation. Commonly used words in a language are often transformed into terms and, acquiring a terminological meaning, create a term with a new meaning.[5].

Another source of term formation is dialects. The terminology of dialectisms since the last century has covered all areas of terminology, and this process is still ongoing. A.Akhundov takes as a basis four ways to enrich the literary language: the national spoken language or various dialects, the classical literary language, foreign languages and publicistic style, giving preference to dialects and dialects as the primary source [6].

Experts who talk about the need to introduce dialect words into the literary language believe that this should not happen spontaneously, but consciously. It is necessary to take into account that the terms refer to the scientific style, and refusal of international words can lead to distance from scientific terminology.

In this regard, in order to preserve the specific features of the scientific style, one must be extremely careful when using dialect words. On the other hand, considering dialects and sub-dialects as a means of enriching the vocabulary of a language with terms means depriving it of other sources. In fact, even before, the national language, dialects and sub-dialects were used in the process of term formation. [7]

S.Sadigova writes: "Some of the terms taken from dialects and sud-dialects were words that did not have equivalents in the literary language. The literary language had a need for these words used to express a particular concept; they were used and reflected in dictionnaries. Examples of such a kind of words include the following:

[5] Мечковская, Н.Б. Социальная лингвистика / Н.Б.Мечковская. Москва: Аспект Пресс,-1996. ст.-34-35,-207 с.

[6] Axundov A. Ümumi dilçilik / A.Axundov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006, – s. 45, - 280 s.

[7] Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi / T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Maarif, – h. 2. – 1987.s. 171, – 293 s.

başaq "ear of grain", *təpəcə* "hillock", *çuvar*" a person distributing water for irrigation, kharal "big sack". [8]

In the fourth subchapter of the first chapter, "***The Use of Other Lexical Layers in Terminological Vocabulary***", it is indicated that a commonly used word, acquiring a new meaning, is terminologicalized in a certain area and at this time is re-formed semantically. Such terms have a narrowing of meaning and, unlike commonly used words, they most often express one specific meaning.. [9]

The subchapter deals with ways of term formation and their use; it is noted that this process is almost the same in different languages. The following ways of term formation are considered: semantic, morphological, syntactic ones, calque and abbreviation. The important role of dialect vocabulary in term formation is substantiated by concrete examples from the epos "Kitabi-Dede Korkud": (*dəyənək* "cudgel", *çovkan* "the ancient equestrian team game", *sapand* "slingshot", *gürz, toppuz* "battle flail, threshing hammer, battle whip", *dəpər* "a battle ax used as a weapon", *çavuş* "sergeant", *çakmaq* "trigger", kalkan "shield", etc.). The same process also occurs in the Azerbaijani language. The factual material analyzed in this chapter allows us to come to the conclusion that recently the terminology of commonly used words is associated with the development of new sciences. In particular, as a result of the creation of an informatics programming system and a global information network, development in various fields of science, including the banking system, aviation, is also manifested in term formation.

The second chapter of the dissertation, "**The Role of National Linguistic Units in the Formation of Terminological Vocabulary**" consists of four subchapters. The first subchapter "***National***

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[8] Sadıqova, S. Azərbaycan türkcəsində terminologiyanın təşəkkülü və inkişafı / S.Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2005, s. 27. – 348 s.

[9] Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti [Mətn]: [4 cilddə], ABCÇD I cild / red. Ə.Orucov; tərtibçilər: Ə. Orucov, B. Abdullayev, N. Rəhimzadə; nəşrə haz., təkmilləşdirən, ön sözün müəllifi və red. A.Axundov; AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. s. 252. 744 s.

linguistic units as the basic concept of linguistics" deals with the central place of national linguistic units in the formation of a language system, differentiation of the central units of language from the sta ndpoint of a single level in theoretical linguistics. It is noted that "*the integral system of language is based on the connections and relationships of its subsystems. Such subsystems having their own separate unit are called language levels*". [10]

In this regard, such terms as "language levels", "language layers", as well as Americanism "language tiers" are used in Azerbaijani linguistics. In linguistics, phoneme, morpheme, word, word combination, sentence are distinguished as units of a separate level. Discourse and text are considered units more than a sentence. The Azerbaijani language, as one of the perfect languages of the world, contains over 100 thousand language units. It should also be noted that in linguistics the attitude towards language units is different. National language units of any language are a system. The units of this system are objects uniting around it. V.M.Solntsev writes: "*A system is an integral object consisting of elements that are in mutual relationships*".[11]

According to Yu. Stepanov, the structure of language includes phonemes, morphemes, words, and sentences. In modern linguistics, this also includes such linguistic terms as a complex syntactic whole, text (micro text, macro text).[12]

The national language develops at the expense of the ethnocultural sources of the people. It is an attribute closely related to the national essence of the language and proving its existence and self-awareness. If we say that in this regard, ethnographic vocabulary is a linguistic area serving the national essence of the language, enriching it, we will not be mistaken. In our opinion, for a broader study of lexicology and terminology, ethnographic vocabulary should be a common area,because the history of the development of the

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[10] Rəcəbli, Ə. Nəzəri dilçilik / Ə.Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2003. s. 145,– 515 s.

[11] Солнцев, В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. Изд. 2-ое, дополненное / В.М.Солнцев. – Москва: Наука, – 1977, стр. 14,– 176 с.

[12] Степанов, Ю.С. Методы и принципы современной лингвистики / Ю.С.Степанов. – Москва: Наука, – 1975, стр.34. – 313 с.

Azerbaijani language shows that it was ethnographic words that most actively participated in the process of term formation. Ethnographic vocabulary includes terms related to professions, crafts, activities of the Azerbaijani people, the names of their traditions, rites, rituals, various types of games, terms of agriculture, cattle breeding, gardening, beekeeping, carpet weaving, headwear making, tailoring, jewelry making, pottery, coppersmithing, blacksmithing, etc., and also words, expressions, terms, phraseological units and phrases related to clothing, food, everyday life, traditional medicine.

This clearly shows that terms formed on the basis of national linguistic units are in the minority compared to terms borrowed from European languages.

The vocabulary of any language contains lexical units inherent to the national language. Interlingual connections only determine the process of borrowing words. In recent years, there has been a tenden-cyto study all the features of linguistic units, their role and significance in linguistics.

The second subchapter of the second chapter "*Semantic standardization of terminological vocabulary and national language units*" is based on the idea that the formation of a national terminological system of any language occurs mainly due to its internal capabilities. Speaking about term formation in the modern Azerbaijani language, S.Sadygova writes: "*The study of ways to enrich terminology, grammatical and semantic changes occurring in the language during this period proves that term formation is one of the important processes in the formation and enrichment of terminology. Lexical units, term-forming elements are distinguished by their productivity in this process. At this time, the methods and forms of term formation and word formation in the general vocabulary are the same.*" [13]

More precisely, term formation coincides with word formation in the language. Linguists who talk about the semantic method of word formation are divided into two groups. According to linguists

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[13] Sadıqova, S. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının nəzəri problemləri /S.Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2002, s.38.-230 s.

of one group, the transformation of polysemantic words of the same part of speech into homonyms refers to the semantic method of word formation. Scientists from another group do not agree with this. A.Rajabli admits that in the Göktürkic language, in the development of polysemy to homonymy, there is an accidental phonetic similarity of most of the homonyms, but there is no connection between their origin.

N.Mammadli rightly writes: *"Polysemy, homonymy of some terms is associated with the problem of increasing and expanding the scope offunctioning and use of these terms".* [14]

Speaking about the standardization of terms, borrowings should also be noted. On this issue, we agree with the opinion of S.Sadygova.[15]

This subchapter concludes that the lexical-semantic method is one of the most intensive methods of term formation in the modern Azerbaijani language.

In the third subchapter of the second chapter, *"Universal methods of terminology of linguistic units,"* it is indicated that term creation, due to the internal capabilities of the language, is the most convenient way of term formation and enrichment of the terminological system. Therefore, when creating terms to express new concepts in various fields of science and technology, it is first of all necessary to take into account the vocabulary of the national language and rationally use its internal capabilities, since term formation is a kind of independent word-formation process in any language. The process of terminologization of commonly used words constantly occurs in the language, and terminologization is a multifaceted process. Sometimes linguists isolate terms from common words and prefer to study them as special words. However, one cannot put a special barrier between common words and terms, since terms have some lexical and semantic features associated with common words.

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[14] Məmmədov N.B. Terminlərin semantik xüsusiyyətləri //Azərbaycan terminologiyası problemləri. – Bakı: APİ-nin nəşri, – 1988, s. 26.

[15] Sadıqova S. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində termin yaradıcılığı prosesi / S.Sa-dıqova. – Bakı, Elm, – 2010, – s. 210. - 244 s.

Giving new meanings to various lexical units existing in finished form in the language, special attention is paid to the expression of certain scientific and technical concepts. For example, the words *daraq* "comb", *ağız* "mouth", being terminized, express a certain concept. The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language" gives ten meanings of the word *daraq* "comb", and only one of them is in common use, and the word *ağız* "mouth" has nine meanings. [16]

N.Mammadli expresses his attitude to this problem as follows: *"Terms differ from commonly used words in the precision of their semasiological boundaries, specificity, monosemanticism in a certain professional field, intellectuality, lack of emotionality and imagery".*[17]

However, it should be noted that since each term is associated with the concepts of a special field of science, it at the same time performs two functions: definitive and nominative ones. In the context of commonly used words, information about certain objects is mainly reflected.

İn the fourth subchapter of the second chapter, **"Terminologization and determinologization,"** it is emphasized that commonly used words play a special role in term formation in the language and, while maintaining their previous lexical meaning, perform a new (definitive) function; as a result, new terms appear, the terminology of the language is enriched and developed. Since both words and terms constitute the lexical layer of a language, they constantly influence each other. Words in a language are terminologized in three ways: 1. Transterminologization; 2. Reterminologization; 3. Determinologization. In linguistics, transterminologization (the term "morphology" arose as a biological

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[16] Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti [Mətn]:[4 cilddə], ABCÇD I cild / red. Ə. Orucov; tərtibçilər: Ə.Orucov, B.Abdullayev, N.Rəhimzadə; nəşrə haz., təkmilləşdirən, ön sözün müəllifi və red. A.Axundov; AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2006. s. 535; 435. – 744 s.

[17] Məmmədov N.B. Terminlərin semantik xüsusiyyətləri //Azərbaycan terminologiyası problemləri. – Bakı: APİ-nin nəşri, – 1988, s. 26.

term in the meaning of "structure". For example: plant morphology. At subsequent stages, this term in the meaning of "structure" moved into many areas of science, including linguistics, and currently it is one of widely used terms in linguistics. The word *əməliyyat* – "operation" is also used in various fields of science: *bank əməliyyatı* "banking operation", *cərrahiyyə əməliyyatı* "surgery", *hərbi əməliyyat* "military operation", etc.). İt is the reason for the polysemy of arm, since in different areas of knowledge the semantic part of the nominee partially or completely changes, and thereby the number of meanings and definitions is added. Reterminologization is the process of resuming the use of old terms in a new context or with a new meaning,transition of a term from one discipline to another, accompanied by a complete or partial change in meaning. Determinologization is the process of transforming a scientific term into a commonly used word. Determinologization acts as an antonym for terminologization. Thus, with terminologization, ordinary commonly used words become terms; with determinologization, the reverse process occurs. They become neologisms and are used in various fields of science and social life. The terms are used in the meaning in which they are understood by the general public. However, the terms retain their independence as part of free word combinations; by creating free word combinations they are determinologized. *"For example, if at first many banking terms (kart "card", avans "advance", kredit "credit", bankomat "ATM", etc.) had a limited scope of use, then after a certain period the scope of their use expanded, their semantic intelligibility increased, and thus a process of determinologization occurred".* [18]

The lexemes used in all areas of scientific and social life, and then passed into the category of commonly used vocabulary: in military vocabulary: *əsgər* "soldier", *top* "cannon", *şinel* "overcoat", *medal, qalxan* "shield", *güllə* "bullet", *dəbilqə* "helmet", *ox* "arrow", *yay* "bow", etc.; in sports: *həndbol* "handball", *futbol* "football", *finiş*

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[18] Qasımov İ. Azərbaycan terminologiyası/ İ.Qasımov. – Bakı: Mütərcim, - 2007.- s..141 – 264 s..

"finish", *ştanq* "barbell", *cudo* "judo", *tennis* "tennis", *start*, etc.; in medicine: *kəlbətin* "pliers" , *iynə* "needle", *qayçı* "scissors", *hüceyrə* "cell", *neştər* "scalpel", *təzyiq* "pressure", *şəkər* "sugar", *vərəm* "tuberculos", *dalaq* "spleen", etc.; in economics: *bazar* "market", *faiz* "percent", *qiymət* "price", *dəyər* "value", *pay*, "share", *mülk* "property", *pay bölgüsü* "division of share", etc; in chemistry: *lampa* "lamp", *kül* "ash", *maya* "yeast", *köpük* "foam", *ərp* "mold", *alov* "flame", *yanıq* "burn", *pas* "rust", *qum* "sand", *sıxac* clamp", etc.; in linguistics: *xəbər* "subject", *zərf* "adverb", *mətn* "text", *tapşırıq* "task", *söz* "word", *vurğu* "accent", etc.

The role of terms in the formation of free word combinations has not yet been fully clarified. Using concepts expressed by terms, one can create words with new meanings: *bayrağını qaldırmaq* (literally.- to lower the flag) – "to surrender to the enemy, to capitulate"; *kölgəsini qılınclamaq* (literally. to stick a sword into the shadow) – "to threaten behind someone's back, to speak with hatred, to feud"; *qılınc gücünə islamı qəbul etmək* (literally to convert to Islam by force, at the drop of a sword) – "to do something against one's will, by force, under threats and coercion". Thus, the processes occurring in the lexical layer of the language, both terminology and determinologization, serve to enrich the language and increase the vocabulary of the general vocabulary of the language. The study of these processes plays a special role in the research of the terminological system of a language.

The third chapter of the dissertation **"Sociolinguistic factors in the process of terminology"** consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter highlights *"The role of international lexical units in terminology."* It is noted that at the present stage preference is given to research devoted to the problems of relations between language – culture – society. Linguistic factors cover various areas of scientific activity, and this makes it important to study them from a sociological standpoint. The interdependence of language and society, the human factor further enhances the influence of intercultural connections on language. New terms arise with the development of science and technology, most often when conducting research work. Since scientific and technological progress is

international in nature, it is also global in nature, and this applies not to one language, but to all languages with a highly developed scientific style. Thus, the new concept soon spreads throughout the world and the word expressing it in one or another phonetic form or in the form of calque is used in other languages. For example, if we pay attention to terminological dictionaries and monographs in this field published in the Azerbaijani language, then we will clearly see that a number of terms have passed into the Azerbaijani language in the same form as they exist in the source language.

Speaking about the reasons for the occurrences of terms in a language, linguists note two reasons − intralinguistic and extralinguistic ones.A study of systems used worldwide shows that such terms as program packages, editors and other ones are retained as they appear in English: MS, Dos, Windows, Word, Exsel, Access, Corel Draw, Power Point, Info Path, AutoCad, Outlook, Publish.International terms and borrowed words have a common feature. International terms, like borrowed words, are nationalized in the modern Azerbaijani language and acquire additional semantic shades. One of the main features of international terms is their simultaneous entry into the language and expression of the same concept. Developments both in the field of computer science and in processes related to the socio-political structure also have an impact on word formation.Borrowing is an adaptation of a word due to a necessary need within the norms of the language. We do not make a difference between borrowed terms and internationalisms, since mastering internationalisms as well as borrowed terms in the Azerbaijani language is the main condition.

The ways of borrowing terms are also varied: 1) oral and written borrowings; 2) repeat-return, or reverse borrowing; 3) dual borrowing; 4) double borrowing.

There are also other types of methods of understanding by language tiers: lexical, morphological, graphic ones.

İn the Azerbaijani language, the borrowing of words, terms, lexemes occurs as a result of three processes: 1. Utilitarianism; 2. Purism; 3. Xenomania. The second subchapter of the third chapter is called "***The influence of social processes on terminological vocabu-***

lary." It is known that the language system cannot function in isolation from the environment. For this reason, it is constantly changing and developing. To understand these changes, it is necessary to study the factors influencing it.

The second subchapter of the third chapter is called "***The influence of social processes on terminological vocabulary***." It is known that the language system cannot function in isolation from the environment. For this reason, it is constantly changing and developing. To understand these changes, it is necessary to study the factors influencing it since, in general, social factors influence the language system through native speakers. On the other hand, language itself also influences the development of society. According to linguists, social and linguistic relations are closely interconnected, and they cannot be isolated from each other. [19]

Social connections, like other ones, are primarily the mutual exchange of information".[20]

Since social connections do not exist outside the communication of individuals, it is possible to talk about the existence of any other connections, including social ones, only after the emergence of certain interlingual connections.

Although it is impossible to give a complete classification of social factors influencing language, some of them are noted in our dissertation: social factors associated with socio-economic formation; social factors related to the media, education system, etc.; social factors arising in connection with religious and social ideology; social factors associated with the scientific worldview; social factors of aesthetic plan. When talking about social connections, linguists include here the borrowing of terms, since social factors create the basis for interconnection with other languages. In linguistics, this is most often expressed by the term "sociolinguistics.

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[19] Heydərov, R. Dillərin inkişafında dil əlaqələrinin rolu / R.Heydərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013, s. 30. – 216 s.
[20] Журавлев, В.К. Внешние и внутренние факторы языковой эволюции / В.К.Журавлев. – Москва: Наука, – 1982, – с. 9. – 328 с.

N.Mammadli classifies language connections, bilingualism, mutual influence of languages, interference as sociolinguistic factors. [21]

Linguistic connections are studied based on the sociological principles. Language cannot be isolated from the social environment, i.e. it is a social fact; the social environment determines linguistic connections. This means that it is not physiological and psychological reasons, but changes in the social structure that determine linguistic connections. However, we must not lose sight of the psychology of social groups. In this regard, four main factors stimulating language connections should be noted: economic, political, religious ones, influence, since two directions have always been differentiated in the development of language: due to the internal laws of the language, due to the external influence of the language. The interrelation of languages and language contacts cover the development of language due to external influence. It is necessary to take into account the fact that the development of language due to internal laws is gradual and hardly noticeable. On the other hand, this development mainly covers language systems that are structurally sound. Since changes resulting from language contacts and bilingualism most of all cover the lexical level,they are more obvious. Of course, language connections and bilingualism are of great importance in this process. Some linguists divide borrowings into two categories: ordinary borrowings and borrowings in conditions of bilingualism. [22]

Thus, social factors are most often substantiated by the appearance of new words in the lexical fund of a language as a result of the interconnection and mutual influence of the vocabulary of different languages or the transition of a word to the passive stock of vocabulary. However, as noted above, this process, most clearly manifests itself at the lexical level and covers the terminological system of the language.

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[21] Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, .– 2017, s.315. – 488 s.

[22] Blumfild, L. Dil / L.Blumfild. – Bakı: Prestij çap evi, – 2014, s.- 453. – 520 s.

The third chapter of the dissertation *"**Language Policy in the Terminological Sphere**"* consists of three subchapters. It is noted here that the concept of "language policy" is not fully defined and when speaking about this, the terms "language planning" and "language building" are used. Language policy is usually understood as a purposeful and conscious influence on the language. Society can influence language involuntarily or intentionally. The purposeful influence of society on language can be of a different nature, and this is called language policy. The development of language is a rather complex and gradual process, and this is an undeniable fact.[23]

Language policy is most often understood as the purposeful influence of the state on language. In recent years, the process of language construction is represented by the term "language policy". In our opinion, this approach is more correct, and by language policy we understand and accept precisely this concept. Historical experience shows that in the implementation of this social process, reflecting the cultural linguistic level of society (the influence of oral and written norms), first of all, a perfect alphabet, writing and spelling systems must be created. Turning to history we will see that Order of the Pre sident of the Azerbaijan Republic on the State program for the use of the Azerbaijani language in the context of globalization in accordance with the requirements of the time and the development of linguistics in the country, May 23, 2012 is a guide for linguists, researchers, scientists in carrying out the important tasks facing them. After this order, a huge amount of work was done. Based on this order, the Terminology Commission and the Monitoring Center were created. In order to implement the tasks arising from the Order of April 9, 2013, significant and successful work was done at the state level, including: the study and research of ancient languages in the Azerbaijani scientific community, the development of sociolinguistics, research of languages of small-numbered peoples in the country, compilation of new orthographic, orthoepic, explanatory, phraseological, terminological and

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[23] Əhmədova, S. Heydər Əliyevin dil siyasəti / S.Əhmədova. – Bakı: İncə, – 2010. s.9,– 212 s.

etymological dictionaries of the Azerbaijani language, re-research of the dialect vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language and compilation of its atlas, compilation of a dictionary of new words included in the Azerbaijani language after the period of Independence, etc. All this shows that a huge amount of work was done in the field of language policy in Azerbaijan after the acquisition of Independence.

One of the important tasks facing language policy is the law on orthography. The orthographic norms of the Azerbaijani language are confirmed precisely by the adoption of this law. By the Decree of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic dated January 2, 2003 (No. 835), by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers changes and innovations occurring in the orthography of the Azerbaijani language,every 5 years they are to be improved and reissued.

Defining the concept of "language policy," F.Veisalli writes: *"Language policy means the regulation of the relationship of the Azerbaijani language to languages of national ethnic origin in Azerbaijan and to foreign languages. The Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan has a separate article about this."*[24]

Problems of language construction are also included in language policy. In Azerbaijan, special attention has always been paid to the problems of language construction. The purposeful policy pursued in this area by National Leader Heydar Aliyev contributed to the implementation of extremely large work in the field of language construction. Language policy pursued at the highest level by Heydar Aliyev regarding the Azerbaijani language subsequently was continued and continues today by President Ilham Aliyev. All the mentioned orders, decisions made regarding the Azerbaijani language are an integral part of the consistent and purposeful policy implemented by the Azerbaijani state in the field of language policy.

The **"Conclusion"** summarizes the main results and findings of the research:

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[24] Veysəlli, F. Respublikada dil situasiyasi və dil siyasəti // http:// veyselli. com/4.htm.

1. In the general system of language, each level separately constitutes a subsystem, and the lexical-semantic system, having common, similar features with them, unlike subsystems, is not closed and is open.

Since vocabulary is closely connected with mental activity and extralinguistic factors, changes and innovations in it occur rapidly. The panorama of any period is reflected in a specific form in the vocabulary of the language. Terminological vocabulary differs from groups of words in formal and semantic sence.In the Azerbaijani language (in general and in other languages), term formation is formed on the basis of two sources: the internal capabilities of the language and borrowing. In each language, terms formed on the basis of these sources differ in their status and frequency of use.

2. Professional, ethnographic and terminological vocabulary, which are the largest functional group of words in the language, constitute separate layers of the lexical system of the language. Being a historical category, the functional vocabulary of a language is the result of historical language differentiation.

3. In the terminological layer, borrowings compared to other layers, groups of words in the vocabulary of the language constitute the majority, since the terminological system of the language is closely related to the development of world science. Compared to borrowed words, terms formed due to internal capabilities have a huge range of functioning.

4. Despite the same source, most terms are used in various languages of the world with phonetic and sometimes semantic changes. In the Azerbaijani language, terms are divided into Arabic, Persian and Latin ones. Terms not included in these sources are derivatives of this base and spread at subsequent stages.

5. The formation of new words and terms on the basis of national language units as a universal phenomenon is observed in all languages, including the Azerbaijani language.In the terminology of commonly used words, two features manifest themselves:

a) a commonly used word is included without any changes in the terminological vocabulary and is used in it. As an example, we can cite words meaning parts of the human body. These words,

without any phonetic changes, also mean the names of parts, details of various objects (machines, devices, etc.). In this case, the connection of the word with the original denotation is lost either completely or partially; b) a commonly used word changes graphically and morphologically or by joining another word expresses a new terminological concept;

6. Formation of terms by changing the meaning of words, that is, in a semantic way. This method transforms words into scientific, technical, political economic terms, defines them as a means of expressing new, developing concepts. There are three types of this method, called conversion in linguistics: 1) lexical-semantic; 2) morphological-semantic; 3) morphological-syntactic ones.

7. Borrowed terms are unified according to the laws and rules of the language. Unification occurs in two directions: terms are adapted to phonetic, lexical and other norms of the language. At this time, the term corresponds to the norms of the language and this unification is conventionally called special unification.

8. Another direction of unification is related to the interrelation of languages. It is known that linguistic connections cover socio-political, scientific, cultural and other ones.In the dissemination of scientific information, one language can most often dominate. For example, in the status of modern science, English is considered the leading language and terms most often pass into other languages due to the capabilities of this language. Or, in the post-Soviet space, the Russian language occupied a leading position in the scientific style, and since scientific information was disseminated mainly in this language, the Russian language was considered the main language in term formation. Therefore, terms borrowed from or through the Russian language make up the majority in the Azerbaijani language. At the same time, throughout the USSR, the same requirements were set for the unification of terms, and this manifested itself as intrastate unification. This situation arises mainly in federal states and an attempt is made to create a single terminological space in the territories surrounding the federation. In any case, compliance with language norms is the main condition for unification.

9. The formation of the terminological vocabulary of a language in many cases occurs on the basis of other commonly used words. However, at this time the motivation in these words is very strong and they acquire functionality. Thus, they serve to enrich the vocabulary of the language.

10. Certain terms, based on a specific semantic load, move from one terminological system to another and, being simultaneously used in the terminological systems of different areas, are transterminologized. More precisely, one or another terminological unit of a terminological system, fully or partially retaining its meaning, moves into another terminological area and at this time interdisciplinary homonymy takes place.

11. Certain lexical units in the terminological layer ofthe language as a result of popularization, mass character, scientific and technical achievements, understanding of the essence of a particular term by the majority of native speakers can move into the layer of commonly used vocabulary. At the same time, the majority of terminological units lose the features inherent in the terms monosemanticism, systematicity, the use of only in one terminological area – and having acquired a commonly used character, they function as units of a fund of commonly used vocabulary. Of course, these kinds of words in many cases, in their former terminological sphere, acquire a new quality and new content. Here the process opposite to terminologyzation is manifested, that is, determinologization occurs.

12. In the history of science there are many examples related to the direct influence of society or the state on language. When creating a new political system, one or another language is adopted as the official one. Language policy can be pursued in different directions. That is, one or another language policy is carried out depending on the status of a particular language and the current international socio-political situation. For this reason, the terminological system of the language develops, updates, and improves thanks to the joint intervention of sociological and intralinguistic factors.

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

1. Dildə terminalma üsulları (semantik üsul) // Dil və ədəbiyyat". 6 (83), – Bakı: – 2008. – s. 69-73.
2. Kalka üsulu ilə terminalma // Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası. № 2, – Bakı: – 2009. – s. 48-54.
3. İnternasionalizmlər və onların dildə ifadəsi // Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası. – № 3, – Bakı: BDU nəşriyyatı, – 2010. – s.75-81.
4. Ədəbi dilin üslublarında terminoloji lek-sikanın mövqeyi // AMEA-nın Dilçilik İnstitutu, Terminologiya məsələləri – №4, – Bakı: Elm, – 2012. – s. 34-38.
5. Rus dilində bəzi türkizmlərə baxış // "Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli Lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş "Filologiyanın aktual problemləri" mövzusunda Respublika elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları, – Bakı: 8 may, – 2013. – s. 510-513.
6. Terminləşmə və determinləşmə // "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" və Türk dünyası. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud"un tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, 29 dekabr. – Bakı: BDU nəşriyyatı – 2015. – s. 658-665. – 790 s.
7. Funksional leksikanın formalaşması // Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – № 4. – Bakı: – 2016. – s. 5-13.
8. Способы терминологизации языковых единиц // «Мови и культура», Изд. Киевского национального Университета им. Тараса Шевченко. – Киев: – 2018, 21 выпуск, Том I (190). – с. 21-29.
9. Terminoloji leksikada Avropa mənbəli alınmalar və onların linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri // Tədqiqlər - 2020 (3) AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı: Zəngəzurda çap evi, –2020, – s. 62-72.
10. Azerbaycan Türkçesinin Terminoloji leksikasında Arapça ve Farsça Kökenli Kelimeler. (tezis) və eyniadlı məqalə // VI Yıldız Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler Kongresi 12-13

Aralık, – İstanbul, – 2019; – s.215-223.

11.	Terminoloji sahədə dil siyasəti // "Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoq". Ə.Cəfərzadənin 100 illiyinə həsr olunmuş XX Beynəlxalq elmi simpoziumun materialları. 28 noyabr, 2021. Sankt-Peterburq / Rusiya. The XX İnternational Scientific Sympozium "The Dialogue of Gulturas" dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Aziza Jafarzada. 28 November 2021. Sankt-Peterburg / Russia – Ankara: Uzun Dijital Matbaa, – 2021, – s.117-125.

12.	Morfoloji üsulla yaranan söz və terminlər. // Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli Lideri H.Əliyevin anadan olmasının 100 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş "H.Əliyev və milli-mənəvi irsimiz" mövzusunda Respublika elmi kofransının materialları. – Bakı: 2023, s. 150-155. – 330 s.

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The dissertation is available in the library of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Electronic versions of the dissertation and abstract are posted on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on the 04 October 2024.