REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ENRICHMENT OF THE AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE IN GLOBALIZATION

Speciality: 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

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INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. Deep changes of various kinds that have taken place in our country in recent years, which shake the minds and amaze, the mass communication network that is expanding day by day, press and freedom of speech are the effects of the process of globalization.It should also be added that globalization, with the reason to the differentiation and integration of various fields of science, leads to the formation of new research areas, the creation of new concepts, terms and combinations corresponding to these concepts.It is known that the qualitative changes happening in all areas of our life sphere that surround us are directly or indirectly reflected in the language.New words and expressions are formed, existing words undergo various changes of meaning within new combinations, the initial meaning of some word combinations is expanded or narrowed. For example: institution (organization), union (Youth Aid Association), society (the social sphere of society is made up of a relatively stable system of relations established between different forms of social union (social groups and ethnic unions).All changes in our social life are reflected in language.

Of course, the changes and improvements in language norms cannot be explained only as the effect of globalization, this fact cannot be put forward as a judgment and accepted unambiguously. We know that the language does not remain stable, changes in society lead to its development, improvement, and the Azerbaijani language has passed this development path at different stages of history since its inception. Simply put, if globalization makes any language of the world more relevant for giving and receiving information, other national languages find it difficult to compete with that language in giving and receiving information.

This leads to an increase in barbarism in oral speech, often leading to parallelism in language. When we look at the processes taking place in the lexicon of our language, whether it is newly created terms, words and phrases that we once considered archaic, but today

have a chance to be used for the second time, or borrowed words, we can first see the need to regulate them and bring them to a certain norm. Undoubtedly, naming related to intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors, which is colorful in terms of orientation, but in terms of the ways in which innovation is realized, is considered the task of the vocabulary composition, but their unification and codification, properly researched and differentiated, is the responsibility of linguists. It is one of our main tasks to follow the events that happen in the language in such a global process, to collect and study them, to monitor the manifestation of our independence in the language, which is the most important and important of the achievements we have gained for many years.

When we examine the history of our language, which has developed and formed by overcoming various obstacles, interesting facts emerge. It is possible to see traces of every socio-political structure in the language. It is from this point of view that examining the lexical-semantic enrichment of our language and evaluating it with the eyes of a researcher characterizes the relevance of our topic.

The object and subject of research. When we examine the history of our language, which has developed and formed by overcoming various obstacles, interesting facts emerge. It is possible to see traces of every socio-political structure in the language. It is from this point of view that examining the lexical-semantic enrichment of our language and evaluating it with the eyes of a researcher characterizes the relevance of our topic.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The purpose of the research is to research and study the lexical-semantic enrichment of the Azerbaijani language under the conditions of globalization. Changes in the socio-political life of the society are one of the main factors affecting the internal development laws of the language, the renewal of its lexical layer, including terminology. The changes taking place in our republic, as well as in the whole world, affect our language from different directions. Development at the scientific and cultural level, integration into prospective countries leads to the creation of various new words and terms. Many of the neologisms that

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have recently entered our language are first used in the press, in works (scientific and artistic) and only after a certain time gain a general shape. For example: "referendum", "internet", "brend", "kreativ" and etc.

About 90,000 words are included in today's dictionary of modern Azerbaijani literary language. So, the vocabulary of our modern literary language has a long history of development. The history of the development and enrichment of the modern Azerbaijani language has been studied and researched many times until recent times. The aim of this dissertation is to investigate the lexical-semantic enrichment of the Azerbaijani language in recent years - in the era of globalization.

In order to achieve the goal ahead, the following tasks are highlighted in the dissertation work:

First of all, to investigate the phenomenon of globalization, to convey the opinions of scientists who study this topic about globalization, to analyze the opinions of globalists and anti-globalists;

To show the impact of globalization on the social and political life of the society;

In the conditions of globalization, to examine the changes that occur in the language, the lexical layer of the language, the neologisms that enter the language quickly from the periodical press and to prove these facts with examples;

To try to prove that the words entered into the language due to the development of science and technology, although they have their equivalent in the national language, the processing of the version in a foreign language harms the purity of the language;

To show the great role and influence of television, radio and the press in the flow of new words into the language;

To take into account the importance of knowing the meaning of every word and combination of words in one's own language so that members of the society observe lexical and grammatical norms;

To shed light on the ways of enrichment of the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language, to show the effects of the changes in social

life on the language and the reasons for the quantitative and qualitative changes in the language as a result;

To clarify the role of decrees and orders signed by the national leader of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev, regarding the care given to our language in the harmonious development of national relations and the strengthening of interethnic communication; to interpret the issues of preservation and further improvement of our language based on scientific values;

To determine the place and weight of the terms used in the Azerbaijani language in the vocabulary of the language, to show the directions of their formation and development; to investigate and systematize terms related to various fields of science along with the reasons for their popularity in the mass media, to clarify the role of copying and translation in the inclusion of terms in the vocabulary of the language.

Research methods. When determining the sources and methods of the research, contextual analysis was preferred, the meaning of words was studied comparatively, and separate sources published in the Republic of Azerbaijan and abroad were used.Mass media (mass media) were also cited as a source, using the press published in our country without making a difference in terms of language facts.Also, various scientific literature, individual dictionaries, explanatory dictionaries, and many existing sources were used, using the method of comparative-contrast and contextual analysis from an objective perspective.

Basic thesis for defence:

- Globalization is a social phenomenon and covers all areas of society.

- Globalization brings countries of the world closer to a certain extent.

- Since globalization is closely connected with society, it does not bypass language, it affects it in different directions.

- New technological tools have a great impact on the development of the literary language, especially on the enrichment of its lexical layer.

-Technology-related terms and related words include"kompüter", "mobil telefon", "telekommunikasiya" and other technological system names.

- Some of the terms covering wide areas of our life are related to culture ("musiqi", "ədəbiyyat", "rəssamlıq", "memarlıq", "nəşriyyat-poliqrafiya",etc.).

- Neologisms formed on the basis of word formation models existing in the language form a certain part of the lexical layer. Word formation serves the continuous multiplication of the lexical layer of the language.

- As interstate economic relations, import-export processes speed up, as new products are presented to the world market, the presence of changes in the language, the emergence of new terms and words is a natural process.

- Homonymy between common words and terms is a common phenomenon in terminology. However, as the flow of borrowings into the language accelerates under the conditions of globalization, we are witnessing an increase in homonymy between terms.

- Studies show that any language does not borrow words from another language for no purpose, and the borrowed words that exist in all languages arise from a certain need.

- The calque method is also used to create lexical units. During translation, the compatibility and differences in the phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure of the interacting languages must be taken into account.

- Taking into account that the words regaining functionality in our language have different structures and are assimilated in different ways, we can say that the tendency to assimilate is a complex process.

The scientific novelty of the research. Regarding the scientific innovation, first of all, it should be noted that the mentioned problem is studied monographically for the first time in our republic at the dissertation level;

The theoretical issues of lexicology in the development of the state language of Azerbaijan, the functions performed by the language, including the state language in public life, as well as the role

of the communication function serving national progress are analyzed in detail in terms of the requirements of the modern day;

The current situation in Azerbaijan, the care shown by the state to our language, the attitude of the state and the people to the language in relation to the socio-political situation of our time are explained;

In the field of word formation and lexicography, the directions of the new stage of development of our language are determined by the evidence based on (terminological) scientific principles.

The merits of the study are the evaluation of some words that are formed with the tendency of assimilation from the point of view arising from the requirements of the time, and the correct clarification of intra-linguistic factors.

The role of social factors in the enrichment of the terminology of the Azerbaijani language is defined;

Following a number of factors in the formation of neologisms in the conditions of globalization, researching the popularity of individual terms as a result of the promotion of scientific style in the language of mass media can be considered a scientific innovation of the research.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. We believe that the research work "Lexical-semantic enrichment of the Azerbaijani language under the conditions of globalization" will have a certain importance both in the development of theoretical linguistics and in terms of speech culture. In the dissertation, it is valuable to study the problems of language and society, the enrichment of the lexical layer of our language, the inflow of new terms into the language in a deep and comprehensive manner, as well as the study from the point of view of language policy.

In order to obtain scientific-theoretical and at the same time practical results, the scientific resources of recent years related to the state language were widely used, actual materials and evidence related to archival materials were involved in scientific research and analysis.

The research work can become an additional source for writings on the history of language, textbooks, as well as for the creativity of young researchers studying philology, which is both in conducting

lexicological research, in the preparation of terminological dictionaries along with orthoepic and orthographic dictionaries, and in the study of literary language relations, as well as mass information can be of practical importance in the investigation of the role of means in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the literary language.

The provisions of the research are reflected in the author's published articles and speeches at scientific conferences. The research materials, the obtained results can play an important role both in academic research and in the development of lexicology textbooks, including problem lecture topics.

Approbation and implementation. The main provisions of the research work and the obtained results were highlighted in scientific-mass journals, scientific-theoretical seminars of the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of AMEA, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University "Modern Azerbaijani language" department, as well as international symposiums and conferences held outside the country and in the republic.

The name of the organization conducting the research work. The research work was carried out at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation work consists of an introduction - 11 pages (19072), Chapter I - 26 pages (48984), Chapter II - 33 pages (56620), Chapter III – 42 pages (75014), conclusion - 4 pages (6062), and a list of used literature with 169 titles, making the total volume of the dissertation 131 pages and 205752 characters.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

In the "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation, information is given about the relevance and processing of the topic, research goals and objectives, the methods of the research, the main propositions defended, the scientific novelty of the research, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, its approbation and application, and the name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called "**Globalization yesterday and today**" and consists of 3 paragraphs. This chapter provides information about the phenomenon of globalization and the impact of globalization on social and cultural life. The participation of our state in the process of globalization of cultures, which is rapidly spreading around the world while preserving the unique features of national culture, is emphasized as a positive thing.

Globalization, derived from the word "globo", means "sphere", but as a term, it can also be explained in the sense of "the whole world". The phenomenon of globalization can be understood in two ways - in a limited and a broad sense: In a limited, that is, in an economic sense, we mean globalization in terms of production factors (capital, labor, finance), etc. trade in services is expected to gain the ability to move independently and at the same time regularly and consistently worldwide. Globalization in a broad sense, as a social phenomenon, has a universal political and social character, and it is also recalled that cultural values transcend national barriers and become local norms and rules.

As a result of the influence of globalization on the relations between the countries of the world, certain changes are noticeable in the unique traditions of the peoples. Customs belonging to some countries are beginning to spread in other countries.

Chapter I "**About Globalization Phenomenon**" paragraph I provides information about the emergence of the term globalization. The opinions of scientists who say that globalization has both positive and negative aspects are highlighted.

As a result of the positive impact of globalization, we can note the development of tourism, the release of new films in many countries at once, and the translation of new published works to the whole world. But from another point of view, international cultural events (various prank games on social networks) that have become popular all of a sudden have a negative effect on the national mentality. Such an influence can suppress and eliminate national and moral values or turn them into international ones. Those who regard it as a threat to the future are fighting for the protection and development of national culture.

Globalization has the power to encompass everything it comes across, in this sense, nothing can be left out of its influence.

Paragraph II is called "**National culture and globalization**". The cultural factor in the system of international relations is especially important for the development of relations between states and peoples, strengthening their international image and taking a worthy place among states. In order to develop intercultural relations, cultural diplomacy is widely applied in interstate relations.

Today, the independent Republic of Azerbaijan proves its status in the international world and its strengthening as a sovereign state by signing new projects and implementing a number of measures along the way. Also, necessary and important laws and decisions are adopted for the development of education and culture. Efforts are being made to build state structures, educational and cultural centers in accordance with European standards, and to operate in this direction. Both the national-cultural and the intellectual class analyze the current state of the state's policy in the field of culture and try to shed light on the perspectives of political work. One of the main and important tasks in the cultural policy of an independent state is the preservation and development of material and moral values.

As the culture develops, the development of other political and economic processes in the country also attracts the theory. Regardless of the impact of globalization, we strive to develop in our historical roots. It is an undeniable fact that globalization is felt in all areas surrounding us, however, Azerbaijan is becoming global while protecting its moral and cultural values.

Let's take a look at some of the words used in the field of art in our modern times:

"Art-biznes" is. [ing.art "incəsənət" +ing. Business "iş, məşğuliyyət"] Art business;[1]

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[1]Yeni sözlər, yeni mənalar lüğəti: [Elektron resurs] / AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı, 2016./ –s.35

"Art-deko" is. [fr. Deco "dekorativ incəsənət"] Eclectic style, which is a synthesis of modernism and neoclassicism used in the fields of architecture, fashion, painting, furniture design;[2]

"Art-terapiya" is. [ing. Art "incəsənət" + lat. therapia "müalicə"] tibb.inc. A type of psychotherapy based on art and creativity. With the help of art therapy, it is possible to influence the psycho-emotional state of a person.

"Avroviziya" is. European countries' song contests, contests,[3] etc.

It should be noted that most new words and phrases related to the field of culture are introduced into the vernacular through shows broadcast on television channels and radio, and then become popular. Such words can often be found in local press. Looking at recent borrowings, it is striking that most words are of European origin. The word "şou" is one of the phrases that are actively used by forming a combination with various words. For example:"şou-biznes", "şou-proqram", "şou-konsert", "şoumen" (presenter and organizer of show programs).

In the third paragraph, which is called "**The impact of globalization on the language**", the impact of globalization on the language in different directions is shown.

During the centuries-long history, mutual influence between Turkish languages and other languages is manifested, and the traces of this influence are first of all visible in the lexical system of the language. In general, the enrichment of languages as a result of mutual influence arises from the regularity of the interaction of peoples and their cultures. Interaction between languages leads to one language borrowing words from another language, which in most cases arises out of natural necessity. If the language does not have suitable lexemes to express any newly created object and concept, one turns to another language and obtains suitable, relevant expressions from the vocabulary of the language. This process started from ancient times and continues today.

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[2]Yenə orada, – s.36
[3]Yenə orada, – s.39

If we examine any language, we will witness that the lexical layer is more mobile than phonetics and grammar. Thus, the concepts and innovations that the human brain perceives and understands are first of all expressed in words according to their semantics. Undoubtedly, as globalization creates conditions for the abundance of information, words begin to flow rapidly into the lexical base of the language. Thus, word acquisition becomes the main method of word creation. Since the terminological base of our language is more (often) exposed to external influences, the impact of globalization on the language is noticeably evident in this layer. Of course, terms are not a collection of different foreign language units existing in the language, they are specific language units operating in the language, some of which are directly transferred from one language to another, and some of which do not have a chance to be transferred directly. Informative lexical, semantic, stylistic and syntactic elements are words (combinations of words) that pass from one language to another, while others, grammatical units, do not have the right to pass independently. If the lexical units enter the language through word acquisition, the second ones, i.e. grammatical units, are replaced by determining their equivalents in the language.

Chapter II is called "**Lexual enrichment of the Azerbaijani language in modern times**" and consists of two paragraphs.

Paragraph I is called "**Lexical-semantic enrichment in the field of informatics**". In this paragraph, the words used in the field of informatics in recent years have been selected and investigated.

It is no secret that now is the age of informatics. Almost everything is solved over the internet. The development of technology, automation, informatics is also noticeable in the language. Because the development of each field of science means the influx of new terms into the language. Let's take a look at some words that have gained a new meaning as a result of the expansion of meaning in the field of informatics under the conditions of globalization:

Çərəz – noun. Usually, dried fruit, sweets eaten after meals.

Çərəz – noun (infor.) it means a file that records some information taken from the Internet on a computer.

"ÇİP", which means "crumb " or "sliver" in English, is an electronic module or microcircuit used to create a computing system.

Some words retain their original meaning and join different words and serve to form new terms.

"Əsas" - noun. (arab.) 1. Infor. "*Əsas açar*" – main key. In informatics, a key that uniquely identifies an writing in a file. 2. Econom. "*Əsas indiqatorlar''* are statistical indicators that allow determining the future development of the economy. "*Əsas seçmə*" - a large-scale (volumetric) sample intended for conducting multi-purpose examinations of the object of observation. 3. "*əsas toxuma''*– the sum of cells that fill the gaps between conducting and transmitting tissues.[4]

As it can be seen, the word "əsas" here has been used in different versions, keeping its original meaning (i.e. "baş", "vacib") and joining words related to different fields.

"Filtrasiya"– is. info. To ban or filter unwanted sites from the Internet.[5]

"Səma" is a common word as both a noun (sky) and an adjective (color). A rainbow– is a colorful reflection of the sun's rays in the sky after rain. After the expansion of meaning:

1. "*Göy qurşağı''*- bonds that provide protection against currency risks.

2. Printing method. The part of the visa form related to personal information is illustrated with the "göy qurşağı" printing method.[6]

Paragraph II is called "**Lexical-semantic enrichment in the field of economics**". The word globalization was used for the first time in connection with the field of economics. It means that one of the main areas affected by globalization is the economy. As interstate

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[4]Yeni sözlər, yeni mənalar lüğəti: [Elektron resurs] / AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı, 2016./ – s.87

[5]Yenə orada, - s.100

[6]Yeni sözlər, yeni mənalar lüğəti: [Elektron resurs] / AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı, 2016./ – s.112

https://achiqkitab.aztc.gov.az/Books/Read/2381/Yeni-sozler-ve-yeni-menalar-lugeti ["Art of beauty" jurnalı, №6, 2012, səh 20].

economic relations, import-export processes accelerate, as new products are introduced to the world market, certain changes in the language, the creation of new terms and neologisms are a completely natural process. Each new product means a new name, a new brand. If we look at the names of the products that have been put on the world market in recent times, we will see that most of these names are foreign words that do not mean anything to us at first glance. For example:

"Pepsi", "Fanta", "Sprite", "Colgate", "bigmac", "sendvic", "hotdog", "colgate", "chips", "shaurma", "hamburger", "milkshake", "popcorn" ("partdabıc"), "sushi", "lahmacun", "kardiqan" (long vest with asymmetrical cut), "adidas", "bretka" (round hat), "slime" (gelatin-like substance), "marker" (pen used to write on a white board), "kinder" (chocolate egg with toy inside), barbi (small doll), airboard (wheeled, electronic, plastic board), etc. It is also clear from the examples that some products have become famous with the name of the manufacturing company and have entered the language.

In economic terminology, terms formed as a result of changes in the original meaning of the word are grouped under a certain system. There is a noticeable inconsistency between the meanings of the terms created as a result of word expansion and the meanings of the words created. In linguistics, two types of naming (nomination) are noted: primary (first) and second (subsequent) nomination. Primary nomination is the naming of any subject with a specific word. The second nomination is more functional in the terminological system. In this case, the word that already exists in the language is used as a base to name the new concept. Derivative meaning (metaphorical) is created with the help of internal and external resources of the language. Due to the similarity and connection of one object or event with another, derivative meanings arise as a result of transferring the name of the first to another. Derivative meanings are figurative meanings. This allows for associative understanding of the concept. In linguistics, such transfer is called metaphorical transfer. It should be noted that the word has a rich semantic potential and its boundaries are constantly changing.

As the economy develops, finance expands and develops in parallel. Therefore, new terms enter the language related to both the economy and the financial field. Let's take a look at the examples:

Abandon is. (a word of French origin, English abandonment means " imtina "). In addition to finance, this term is used in various other professional fields. 1. finance. A unilateral act of refusing a loan request: a party's relinquishment of its rights without relinquishing its financial investment; 1) Voluntary relinquishment of rights and property; 2) Refusal of a deal by imposing a fine; 3) Expiration of the option regardless of use.

2. "qanun". The reason for dismissal without the employee's consent and without excuse.

3. "sığorta". The owner's right to repudiate the insured property and thereby receive the full insurance premium from the insurer.

Note: "*Abandon polis" – insurance policy in case of cancellation of any event (performance, concert, etc.) due to unforeseen reasons (soloist's illness, bad weather, etc.).*[7]

In these few examples used in economics and finance, we witness the homonymy of the term. It can be said that in almost all textbooks, the terms have one meaning and are related to a certain field of science. However, these examples show that as globalization accelerates and expands, everything that surrounds us - animate-inanimate, concrete-abstract, etc. is also developing, and the language no longer has the opportunity to express and name these concepts with new words. Thus, the homonymy of the term arises. That is, a term is used in different meanings in different fields of science or profession.

In the field of economics, as in other fields, syntactic term creation is relevant. At this time, one of the components of the term in the form of a word combination has a semantically different meaning and shows itself in a new image. Sometimes, both sides of the word combination gain new meanings as a result of the expansion of

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[7]Yeni sözlər, yeni mənalar lüğəti: [Elektron resurs] / AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı, 2016./ –s.10
https://achiqkitab.aztc.gov.az/Books/Read/2381/Yeni-sozler-ve-yeni-menalar-lugeti ["Art of beauty" jurnalı, №6, 2012, səh 20].

meaning and lead to the creation of a completely different, new expression.

Chapter III is called "**Tendencies of assimilation in the Azerbaijani language**" and consists of two paragraphs.

Paragraph I is called "**The position of borrowing words in the language**".

Today's world is already developing so fast that sometimes it is incredibly difficult to keep up. Of course, these developments and changes are also reflected in the language. The increase in the number of borrowings in Azerbaijani, Turkish or Russian, and the changes in the semantics of words make many linguists sound the alarm. However, it is necessary to admit that this is an unavoidable natural process and it is not possible to isolate it from the environment and external influences in order to protect the language. Basically, in countries like Turkey and Azerbaijan, which have hosted many cultures and remained between continents, the flow of loanwords and their acquisition of citizenship in the language is a natural phenomenon. If we look at the lexicology of the Turkish language, we will see that the French language has more advantages in the Turkish language. The flow of such words is even more abundant in the pre-republic period."Ajanda", "disiplin", "feodal", "geometrik", "laik", "klinik", "meridyen", "salon", "mesaj", "sekreter", "virus", "volt",etc., which are often used in Turkish today, came into use in that period, that is, in the middle of the 19th century. It should be noted that many words have passed from Italian to Turkish. The basis of these words is the words used in the field of seafaring, music and fashion. The reason for this was that during the Ottoman period, the Italians had developed significantly in the fields of seafaring and art. Examples of such words are:"antika", "balo", "berber", "çimento", "dalyan", "entrika", "filika", "fiyonk", "iskələ", "kamara", "levent", "martı", "parola", "reçine", "salamura", "toka", "vida", etc. we can show the words.

In each specific historical period, enough words related to many concepts were created in our language or borrowed from other languages. Such words entered the language very naturally because of

the need to use those words in various fields of science, technology, and everyday life. As we flip through the golden pages of history, the period and language of the borrowings in our language revives the socio-historical processes of that time. Almost 90% of the countless borrowings that have entered our language in recent times due to the development of technology are words from the West. It is no secret that the 21st century is the age of informatics and fashion. We mentioned the examples related to the field of informatics above. New thoughts, fantasies, the synthesis of the past and the present, lead to the creation of modern and original styles - products, which means the emergence of appropriate names. Let's pay attention to examples that enter the language in the field of fashion (clothes, hair, nails, various cosmetics, etc.) during globalization:

"Anti-eyc" – is an adjective, of latin origin meaning " yaşlanma əleyhinə ". Anti-aging cosmetic

"Aplikator" – is a noun, although it is derived from the German language, it is a word of Latin origin. It is used in two senses. 1) "tib". A radiotherapy device or device that carries a substance or transmits energy that can affect the body when placed in the body.

2) "kosmet". A product used to apply cosmetics to the skin.

Draw the thin side of the "Aplikator"along the contour of the upper eyelid.

"Oriflame", №4, 2015

"Balyaj" is a name derived from the French word "çəkmək". In the art of beauty, the vertical and surface lightening of the hair color, as opposed to ombre, as if burnt by the sun.[8]

"Biolaminasiya"is derived from the Greek words bio "həyat" and Latin lamina "thin piece of metal or wood". A special ingredient that acts as a covering by visually changing the structure of the hair strand. As a result, a thin layer is formed on the hair that protects it

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[8]Yeni sözlər, yeni mənalar lüğəti: [Elektron resurs] / AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu. – Bakı, 2016./ –s.42
https://achiqkitab.aztc.gov.az/Books/Read/2381/Yeni-sozler-ve-yeni-menalar-lugeti ["Art of beauty" jurnalı, №6, 2012, səh 20]. (23 noyabr; 16:21).

from damage. Unlike this conventional lamination, the coating composition includes cellulose and natural nutrients.

In the enrichment of the lexical fund of our language, we see that Arabic and Persian languages, and then European languages through Russian, were used as the main source until today. Currently, in word creation, enrichment is preferred due to the internal capabilities of the language rather than borrowings. As science and technology and computer technologies develop, the vocabulary of the national language, which necessitates the creation of new words in the language, plays the role of raw material in the creation of new terms. Most of the words contained in the dictionary preserve the unique features of the national thinking and approach to reality, and prefer the units of the national language and the way of creating such units for the reflection of the national values in the language.

The importance of homonymy and synonymy between terms is undeniable in the creation of calques and the preservation of the purity of the language. During translation, a term borrowed from another language serves as a model for a unit created thanks to the language's own capabilities.

The main characteristic of loanwords with terms created by calque method is simply that the calques (copied models) are far from the borrowed terms, so they belong to another language. But in calque, the new word is based on its foreign language model. That is, in both languages, the essence and structure of words and suffixes are compatible with each other. In fact, calque is one of the ways of dealing with purchases and the most progressive. However, unlike the way of xenomania (the way of accepting a foreign language unit as it is) in relation to borrowings, the national language unit is preferred here. Most of the national terms, which we give under the name of synonymization and are shown in the synonymy between foreign language units and the terms of the Azerbaijani language, were formed as a result of calque. During calque, one of the ways of utilitarianism or purism is preferred, depending on the richness of the vocabulary of the national language and the breadth of word-making possibilities. If utilitarianism is the replacement of a term taken from another

language with a somewhat archaic word in the national language, purism is the creation of a completely new term in the language. In both cases, the new word formed serves to replace the foreign language element.[9]

The second paragraph of chapter III is called "**General information on appropriationand ways to conduct the appropriation process**". This paragraph talks about the history of the assimilation tendency and the importance of this process in the enrichment of the language.

Until now, a number of articles have been published about the tendencies of assimilation in our language. Such a situation is natural, and this situation applies to the languages of all nations. One of the most appropriate options for not allowing foreign words to enter the language is the process of assimilation. In general, assimilation contributes to the development and preservation of nationality. Recently, the intensive influx of foreign words into our language is causing alarm bells to ring. It is an undeniable fact that acquisitions serve to enrich the language. But the acceptance of excessive borrowings leads to the narrowing of the possibility of using national words in the language, and we should not forget this.

If there is a word in the language that expresses any concept, there is no point in resorting to borrowings, because this process not only leads to parallelism in the language, but also damages the purity of the language.

The words that have acquired citizenship in our language at the present time either came from Ottoman Turkish or were the product of the work, thought, and imagination of our specialists in the field of literature or language:"Çimərlik (plyaj)", "dayanacaq (ostanovka)", "yüzillik", "saxlanc", "duracaq", "utanc", "əyləc", "dönəm (zaman) ", "çağdaş (müasir) ", "nəfəslik (fortıçka) ", "açıqca (otkrıtka) ", "vərəqçə (kartoçka) ", "özəl (şəxsi) ", "özəllik", "özəlləşmə", "bölgə", "soyqırım (genosid)", "qaynaq (mənbə)", "soy (kök)", "soyad (familiya)", "bilgisayar (kompüter)", "durum (vəziyyət)", "barış

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[9]Hacıyeva, İ.H. Azərbaycanda dil quruculuğu: / dis. / – Bakı, 2007, -s.180

(sülh)", "uluslararası (beynəlxalq) ", "çağ (dövr) ", "suç (günah) ",and etc.

As a result of the activities of the press and mass media, many of these words have already become common words.

The process of language appropriation is carried out in two ways:

1) Any word taken from a foreign language is adapted to the internal laws of the language and introduced into the language through xenomania from the etymon language with minor changes. For example:"sivilizasion – sivilizasiya", "antikonstitusion – antikonstitusiya", "informasion – informasiya", "federasion – federasiya", "emiqrasiya", "spiker", "brifinq" and etc.

2) Lexical units taken from Turkish languages or replaced by passive terms taken from the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language: "uluslararası", "atəşkəs", "cangüdən", "yetərsay", "dəstək", "sonuc", "durum", "olay", "toplum", "bölgə", "yasaq", "əzəl", "bağımsız", "əski", "yönüm", "basqı", "başarı", "yabançı", and etc.[10]

At the same time in this paragraphshows that the tendency to appropriation is not a simple, ordinary process:

1. During the process of phonetic appropriation, a word taken from another language is adapted to the phonetic rules of the national language and undergoes certain phonetic changes for easy pronunciation. For example:"vokzal – vağzal", "nomer – nömrə", "apteka – aptek", "stakan – stəkan", "computer – kompüter", "president – prezident", "curriculum – kurikulum", "alternative – alternativ", "analog – analoq", "approbation – aprobasiya", and etc.

2. Lexical appropriationis distinguished by its unique simplicity, in which the word is pronounced without undergoing phonetic or grammatical changes. However, the duration of such words in the language is different and not always the same. Some words in our language are so mixed that it is very difficult to separate them from national words. Sometimes the words spoken through the lexicon are out of use after a while because they cannot acquire

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[10]Hacıyeva, İ.H. Azərbaycanda dil quruculuğu: / dis. / – Bakı, 2007. – s. 193

citizenship:"gerçək – həqiqət", "civar – ətraf", "loğman – həkim", "özəl – şəxsi (xüsusi)", "yasaq – qadağan", "suç – günah", "qaynaq – mənbə" and etc.

3. Morphological and syntactic ways of grammatical appropriationdiffer from each other.

a) During the process of morphological appropriation, new words are created at the expense of suffixes, that is, at the expense of the internal capabilities of the language. For example, -daş – yurddaş, vaxtdaş, nəsildaş, işdaş; -lıq^4 - durğunluq, yüzillik, işləklik, dincərlik; -ış^4 – bildiriş, dincəliş, dirçəliş, duruş, bitiş, tərpəniş; -ıntı^4 – ayrıntı, yaşantı, sızıntı and, etc.

b) The syntactic path manifests itself in the appropriation of words with a complex structure. The words created by this method are written either adjacently, separately or with a hyphen:"soyqırım", "yüzil", "diqqətədəyər", "diqqətəlayiq", "millət vəkili", "yetərsay", "iş adamı", "diqqətçəkici", "yeldöyən", etc. Syntactic appropriationis the most widely used method in the process of language enrichment.

In order for new words to gain functionality in the language, the role of the press is very important. Such words that are used in newspapers, magazines, television channels, and radio waves are slowly entering the popular language and becoming common words.

Recently, some neologisms have been used in the mass media:"açıqlama (izah, şərh)", "anayasa (konstitusiya, əsas qanun)", "anlam (məna)", "anlaşma (müqavilə, razılaşma)", "andlaşma (saziş)", "amac (məqsəd, məram)", "aracılıq (vasitəçilik)", "aydın (ziyalı)", "bağımsız (suveren, müstəqil)", "basqı (təzyiq)", "baxım (nöqteyi-nəzər)", "başarı (uğur, müvəffəqiyyət)", "biçim (forma, şəkil)", "bölgə (zona, rayon, ərazi)", "dəstək (müdafiə, dayaq)", "durum (vəziyyət)", "elçi (səfir)", "elçilik (səfirlik)", "yetərsay (kvorum)", "gerçək (real)", "gerçəkləşdirmə (həyata keçirmə, reallaşdırma)", "gərəkli (lazımlı, vacib)", "gərəyincə (lazımi qədər)", "görk (nümunə, misal)", "güvən (inam)", "özgədil (xarici dil)", "öndər (lider)", "öncül (öndə gedən, başçı)", "öncə (əvvəlcə)", "önəmli (əhəmiyyətli)", "özəl (xüsusi)", "önləmə (qarşısını alma)", "say (nömrə)", "soy (kök, nəsil)", "soyqırım (genosid, qətliam)", "sonuc

(nəticə)", "soru (sual)", "sorun (problem, çətinlik)", "tapınmaq (inanmaq, sitayiş etmək)", "toplum (cəmiyyət)", "toplumsal (ictimai)", "təkəl (monopoliya, inhisar)", "çağ (vaxt, zaman)", "çağdaş (müasir)", "çözmək (həll etmək, bacarmaq)", "uluslararası (beynəlxalq)", "ünlü (məşhur)", "yabançı (xarici)", "yasa (qanun)", "yasaq (qadağa, veto)" and etc.

However, these language units, which are often used in the mass media, will gain popularity after a while and will be included in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language depends on sociolinguistic factors.

The results of the scientific research are summarized in the "**Result**" part of the dissertation:

1. There have been tendencies to unify the peoples of the world at different times. While life continued in its course, some states developed and expanded their borders, while some states, on the contrary, became colonies.

2. Globalization - "ümumiləşmə" as a broad concept is one of the current topical issues. Whether we like it or not, globalization affects almost all areas of our lives. The expansion of international relations, the rapid development of science, technology, and culture have created favorable conditions for globalization.

3. Since globalization is a phenomenon, there are its supporters and opponents - anti-globalists. Anti-globalists believe that globalization kills the "national self". The impact of globalization can be seen in every moment of social life. The main influence, of course, is reflected in the language.

4. The Azerbaijani language is one of the ancient and rich languages. There are several tools that enrich our language. One of them is the lexical-semantic method. In addition to borrowings entering the language, the expansion of meaning in words leads to the creation of new expressions in the language.

5. The development of science and technology causes new terms to appear in the language. We know that many borrowings have entered our language in different periods. Currently, the advantage of borrowings through the English language is felt more. This is also

natural. Because English currently plays the role of an international language.

6. Since globalization affects all areas surrounding us, new words used in many areas have been researched and grouped in this dissertation work. Taking into account that the modern world revolves around informatics and economy, although the terms related to these fields are included, words related to culture, politics, educational fields are also included in the research framework of the dissertation.

7. Although the enrichment of the language due to borrowings is a positive thing, the negative sides of this thing are also undeniable. This is an extremely rapid increase in borrowings in the language. The sheer number of acquis borrowings and functionality in all areas of the public environment is cause for alarm. Borrowed terms that have entered our language sometimes lead to homonymy.

8. Since the purity of the language is endangered, the state gives serious attention and care to this matter. The decrees and orders signed by our great leader Heydar Aliyev on September 30, 2002, "Law on Language" consisting of 3 chapters and 20 articles, are proof of this.

9. On June 18, 2001, H. Aliyev signed the decree "On improving the work of language application" is of great importance from two points of view:

1) protection of the Azerbaijani language as a state language;

2) Development of the Azerbaijani language as the state language.

10. One of the important political-ideological tasks and main national-historical interests of the state is to protect the state language. Of course, we also have a great responsibility on this road. Because the executor and follower of the work initiated by the state is considered to be the intellectual of that state.

11. In order to fulfill the requirements of the State Program, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, the follower of the national leader, gave a special instruction regarding the use of the State language in the mass media in October 2017. In the conference held according to the order of the President, it was noted that, along with many issues, the process of globalization does not bypass the use

of the State language, and that it enriches our language, but also has negative effects.

The decree of the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev dated November 1, 2018 "On measures related to the protection of the purity of the Azerbaijani language and further improvement of the use of the state language" is a new page of the measures implemented in the direction of the state language in our independent country, a logical continuation of the purposeful policy that has been carried out consistently. The successive measures implemented in the field of further development of the state language serve to preserve and further strengthen the national and moral values and national existence of the Azerbaijani people in the conditions of globalization. First of all, this decree ensures the protection of the Azerbaijani language, which has its own sustainable traditions, strong and stable principles, rich vocabulary, from foreign and external influences.

12. One of the most effective means of preserving the purity of the language is appropriation tendencies. As a result of appropriation, many words have passed from the Turkish language to our language, which serves to enrich the language. Appropriation began in the 50s and 60s of the 20th century. During this period, our poets and writers managed to introduce new words and expressions to the language due to the internal capabilities of the language.

13. During the interaction of languages, the changes in the lexicon of the language manifest themselves first of all in the terminological lexicon. It is necessary to develop the terms created due to the internal capabilities of the language. Because the terms created due to the internal capabilities of our language become memorable and soon become common words.

14. As the socio-political situation develops, as new ideas and ideologies emerge in society, conditions arise for the emergence of words, word combinations and terms with a complex structure. Changes in the Azerbaijani language in all periods depended on political events.

15. One of the main characteristics of the period of globalization that we are studying is characterized by the emergence of many

synonyms, doublets, and homonyms in the language. So, in this period, along with the words that already exist in the language, the words that were "adopted" at the time and the newly introduced words are being processed in parallel.

16. As a result of appropriation tendencies, the enrichment of our language by maintaining the purity and purity of our language through the wide use of dialects and idioms along with words from Turkish languages can stimulate the recovery of the general lexical fund of the language.

The main content of the research work is reflected in the following published scientific articles, republican and international conference materials:

1. Лексикология Азербайджанского языка в эпоху глобализации //- Пенза.Наука и просвещение. Современные научные исследования: актуальные вопросы, достижения и инновации. II Международного научно-практического конкурса.–09 ноябрь –2016, –s. 82-86.

2. Qloballaşmanın təhsil və tədris sahəsinə təsiri // - Bakı: Şagird nailiyyətlərinin qiymətləndirilməsi: məzmun və vasitələrin yaradılması problemləri (Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı) Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Problemləri İnstitutu. -2016. –s. 227-228

3. Dilimizin qloballaşma şəraitində leksik yolla zənginləşməsi və problemləri // - Bakı: Doktoantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XX respublika elmi konfransı. – 2016. - s.5-7.

4. Qloballaşma və Azərbaycan // - Bakı: Mədəni müxtəliflik: dünya və Azərbaycan (Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfrans). BDU. – 2016. – s.42-44.

5. Qloballaşma və terminalogiya // - Bakı: IV international scientific conference of young researchers. Qafqaz University. – 2016. - s.844-845.

6. Qloballaşmanın cəmiyyətdə rolu // - Bakı: Dilşünaslıqda müasir problemlər. Qərb Universiteti. -2016. - s. 3-7.

7.   Alınmaların dilimizdəki mövqeyi // - Bakı: III Beynəlxalq türk dünyası araşdırmaları simpoziumu, Avrasiya Universiteti. - 2016. –s.348-350.

8. Müasir dövrümüzdə Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası // - Bakı: Azərbaycan dili və ədəbiyyatı tədrisi, Elm və təhsil. -2017. №1.- s.61-66.

9. Dilin funksiyaları // - Bakı: Azərbaycan dili və ədəbiyyatı tədrisi, Elm və təhsil. - 2017.№3.- s. 18-24.

10.   2000-ci ildən sonra Azərbaycan toponimləri // -Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, Elm və təhsil, -2017. №15.- s.167-173.

11.   Изменения в топонимах Азербайджана в эпоху глобализации // - Нижневартовск. Бюллетень науки и практики-научный журнал. -2017. №8. - s. 286-290.

12.   Влияние глобализации на ономастику и терминологию языка //- Пенза.Наука и просвещение. XI Международного научно-практического конкурса. -2017. №11. – s. 169-173.

13.   Qloballaşma dünən və bu gün //- Nijniy Novqorod: Filoloqiçeskiy aspekt, Otkrıtoe znanie – 2018. №3.- s.202-209.

14. Azərbaycan dilində özləşmə // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, Elm və təhsil - 2018. №15. - s.68-73.

15. Qloballaşma dövründə dilimizə keçən terminlər // -Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, Elm və təhsil, -2019. №12.- s. 136-141.

16. Dilin zənginləşmə metodları // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, Elm və təhsil-2019. №14. - s. 266-270

17. Küreselleşme döneminde Azerbaycan dilinde kullanılan neologizmler // - Rizə: Karadeniz 2. Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler Kongresi, UBAK, - 2019. - s.114-121.

18. Dili zenginleştirmenin yolları // Ankara: Ankara Uluslararası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi, İKSAD, - 2019. - s.966-973.

19.   Qloballaşma və milli mədəniyyət // - Bakı, - Gənc tədqiqatçıların II respublika elmi-praktik konfransı, Azərbaycan Universiteti, -2019. – s. 26-28.

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21. Dili zenginleştirmenin yolları // - Ankara: Uluslararası Bilimsel Araştırmalar Kongresi, İKSAD, - 2019. – s. 481-482.

22. Terimler arasında omonimlik // - Kazan: IV Beynəlxalq Elmi-metodiki onlayn-seminar, Kazan Federal Universiteti, - 2020. – s. 3-5.

23. Qloballaşma dövründə dilimizdə yaranan termin omonimliyi // - Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin inkişaf strategiyası respublika elmi konfransı, ADPU, - 2021. –s. 210-213.

24. Azərbaycan oykonimlərinin etimologiyası //-Bakı: KARABAKH II İnternational Congress of Applied Sciences, -2021. –s. 214-217.

25. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi və inkişaf mərhələləri // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, Elm və təhsil – 2021. №7. - s.81-89.

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