

## Interlingual relations as a main factor in mutually enriching languages

Rzayeva Nuriyya Asgar\*, Sabina Almammadova Mammad

Foreign Languages Department, Azerbaijan Technical University, AZ1012, Azerbaijan

\* Corresponding author: Rzayeva Nuriyya Asgar, [sebdr25@gmail.com](mailto:sebdr25@gmail.com)

### CITATION

Asgar RN, Mammad SA. (2024).  
Interlingual relations as a main factor  
in mutually enriching languages.  
Forum for Linguistic Studies. 6(2):  
1146.  
[https://doi.org/10.59400/fls.6\(2\).1146](https://doi.org/10.59400/fls.6(2).1146)

### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 1 March 2024

Accepted: 25 March 2024

Available online: 19 April 2024

### COPYRIGHT



Copyright © 2024 by author(s).  
*Forum for Linguistic Studies* is  
published by Academic Publishing  
Pte Ltd. This work is licensed under  
the Creative Commons Attribution  
(CC BY) license.  
[https://creativecommons.org/licenses/  
by/4.0/](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

**Abstract:** There are both reasonable and unjustified ideas in the assumptions and theories about the root commonality in languages of different systems. In this work presented to the readers, special attention is paid to the analysis of the right and wrong aspects of those ideas. Because the contradictions themselves are very important to reveal the truth. Later, in order to eliminate the difficulty in understanding the comparison of roots, it was considered appropriate to provide information about the structure and formation of the genetic roots of the Azerbaijani language itself. This work also analyzes the commonality of monosyllabic roots and words with root-formative composition, as well as parallelisms and motivational similarities. In this analysis, the latest sources of linguistics were used and analyzes and comparisons were made. The mutual development of languages is the reflection of interlingual interaction. The cooperation of nations and peoples affects primarily their language. Conversion of the achievements of scientific and technological achievements into the common property of humanity, the mutual development of their cultural values, in the creation and development of mutually beneficial relations between languages as well as in literature. In the process of its own historical development, the languages have been and continue to be in the process of mutual language interaction.

**Keywords:** relation; philology; language; cultural values; mutual development; interaction

## 1. Introduction

It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of language development and change. Every change does not mean progress. Development can be discussed only in the conditions of the complexity of the language system. Besides, “The changes that occur at certain stages of language development are not only explained by the internal development laws of the language. These changes are studied in the context of the general historical development of the nation. Each nation has its own language, its own history, its own territory. The interaction of these three factors is the basis for language relations creates” (Veliyeva, 2023).

It is important to mention that when we say, “language interaction”, we mean the impacts of two or more languages on the structural and linguistic features due to international languages. It is obvious that, during the historical development processes, the languages that provide assistance to people engaged in mutual interaction with each other, and this interaction had an impact on the development of the languages themselves. Since the first relationship between the languages has a long history, it is very complicated to determine its origin. However, there is no doubt that the roots of these relations go far back. According to B. Abbasova: “Starting from the early years of the formation of logical thinking, the formation of economic and social relations, the interaction between the languages has already started” (Abbasov, 1995).

Since the very beginning of the formation of civilization, people have been settled on the earth because of the social and political processes. In this period, the first human settlements such as tribes and communities also led to mutual dialogues between languages. The exchange of languages played a major role in the development of languages and became a stimulating factor in their development. The existence of several dead languages in the world now (Latin, Sanskrit) is a clear example of this process. In linguistic sciences, language development is discussed in terms of interlinguistic and extralinguistic factors. Interlanguage interactions are also included in the inter-linguistic factors and these processes are, in most cases, related to social interaction. While analyzing the languages, no language can be fully developed in a fully isolated. All languages develop in a mutualistic manner with each other. Therefore, the borrowed words have a particular place in the vocabulary of the Azerbaijan language. Due to the recent developments in science and technology, as well as the integration process, loanwords have been introduced into the language. The role of loanwords in the enrichment of the language's vocabulary is undeniable and it is the basis of the language relations. While analyzing the origins of interlingual relations, it becomes clear that, in the period when logical thinking was formalized, economic and military relations between the nations began the interaction between languages emerged as well.

“Social relations are also a mutual exchange of information” as it was mentioned by Juravlov (1982). Social relations do not exist apart from inter-linguistic relations and their mutual development does not exist apart from individuals' interactions. therefore, in the first place, it is necessary to study the historical development path of the languages and to analyze their role in the development of the society. As has been mentioned, language is not available apart the community. Due to these reasons, a nation's historical development is closely connected with the development of language. A. Rajabli writes: “Linguists talk about the fact that the development of the language is primary to the development of the culture, even though the impact is not immediate” (Rajabli, 2003).

## **2. Literature review**

Aghayeva (2023) in her study “Interlingual interaction and word acquisition” states that “When interacting with other languages, the language not only retains its grammatical structure and basic vocabulary, but also enriches and improves. Geographic proximity plays an important role here,” he notes.

So, most of the time, the referring language takes the concept and the related word from the language, the main source. However, if the language that is geographically close to the language from which the word originated prefers to acquire the word from the mother tongue, the language located relatively far away takes the new word into the vocabulary with the help of the intermediate language.

Studying the interaction of world languages has become an important problem of the day. Political, economic, cultural and scientific relations of peoples play a key role in the process of interaction of languages. Therefore, it is necessary to study the process of word acquisition in languages as an objective phenomenon that plays an important role in the development of the vocabulary, in relation to social, social and

human thinking within the framework of all categories of the language. Considering this feature of the borrowing process, Maharramli (2019) considers the term borrowing as both relative and conditional. One of the reasons for this is the use of some borrowed words in the language without necessity, being forgotten over time. Therefore, if it is possible to call a new word that comes into the language a borrowed word for a certain period of time, it is not possible to call it an archaic word after it has been forgotten.

When we say the influence of foreign language elements as one of the ways of enriching the vocabulary content, we should understand the borrowings accepted in connection with the natural development of the language and its internal demand.

Abbasov (2020) specifically mentions that “while following the historical relations of languages, we witness a more interesting issue. Languages have influenced each other on two political levels: free influence and forced influence”.

One of the main reasons for acquiring a word is that the name of the event and thing it expresses is not in the receiving language. Thus, the need to name previously unknown objects and events becomes the reason for speaking in another language. As mentioned, word acquisition is a complex diachronic process. There is no such language that does not have borrowed words in its vocabulary. In this regard, Khalilov (2021) notes: “Borrowings from other languages usually come together with realities, events and objects, and become new material for the language. Borrowings have a different status than the units of the language and attract more attention of the speakers”.

A language’s borrowing from other languages has both intra- and extra-linguistic factors. During free influence, mainly intra-linguistic factors come to the fore. Ibrahimov (2023) grouped these reasons as follows:

- (1) The absence of an equivalent word for naming a new object or event in the native language.
- (2) The tendency of the non-membership of the expressed concept to the non-membership of the expresser.
- (3) Tendency to increase or maintain communicative accuracy of vocabulary units.
- (4) Specification of the relevant meaning, requirement to limit some shades of meaning by adding other words;
- (5) Expressiveness tendency, etc.

Extralinguistic factors also have a strong influence on the word acquisition process. Interrelations of peoples and languages are of interest both as one of the ways to enrich the language, and in general, it shows the sphere of contact and influence of peoples. Thus, learning means what a nation has learned from another nation.

### **3. Methods of the article**

The article is based on descriptive, comparative-contrast methods, which include traditional research methods of linguistics. During the research, different types of dictionaries compiled in Azerbaijani and other languages were used as the main source. In addition, field research (in Azerbaijani and other languages), text analysis, and comparative linguistic methods were used in the article.

Studying the question of how the languages of the world interact with each other has become an important problem of the day. Political, economic, cultural and scientific relations of peoples play a key role in the study of these methods and in the process of interaction of languages. Therefore, it is necessary to study the process of word acquisition in languages as an objective phenomenon that plays an important role in the development of the vocabulary, in relation to social, social and human thinking within the framework of all categories of the language. One of the reasons for this is the use of some borrowed words in the language without necessity, being forgotten over time. Therefore, if it is possible to call a new word that comes into the language a borrowed word for a certain period of time, it is not possible to call it an archaic word after it has been forgotten.

When we say the influence of foreign language elements as one of the ways of enriching the vocabulary content, we should understand the borrowings accepted in connection with the natural development of the language and its internal demand. One of the main reasons for acquiring a word is that the name of the event and thing it expresses is not in the receiving language. Thus, the need to name previously unknown objects and events becomes the reason for speaking in another language. As mentioned, word acquisition is a complex diachronic process.

With the emergence of the word, the entry of the language into the vocabulary is a 3-step event:

- (1) A word from another language is spoken.
- (2) The functionality of the borrowed word in the new language increases and its wide distribution, or rather, its movement towards the common lexical layer, is strengthened.
- (3) The word is fully assimilated, adapts to the norms of the new language and enters the vocabulary of the language.

In our research paper, we will mainly try to give preference to comparative, historical-comparative, descriptive, structural methods.

#### **4. Main part**

Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the historical development of society and its role in this process when discussing interlingual relations. According to A.V. Desnitskaya, the study of the history of languages relates to the study of the history of peoples. Doubtless, in these cases, the social development stages of the nations should be considered as well as the specific traits of the languages. In parallel with these, the studied languages being from the same family or origin root is also essential. As for Desnitskaya (1956) in any condition, in interaction and impact of languages bilingualism plays a fundamental role.

It is obvious that since the beginning of human civilization, communities such as tribes and groups of people have been interacting with each other and this process of interaction has begun and developed more and more. As a result of language being a major factor in this relationship, the lexical units used in the same context started to be transmitted from one language to another language. Belchikov (1959), who was the first to conduct extensive research on languages, approached this issue in a complex way and tried to clarify the causes, mechanism, and forms of language transmission.

In his works, loanwords are a particular issue for language scholars. He has considered the borrowings as the initial form of the interference of languages in the framework of bilingualism. In other words, the nature of borrowings is that the model of one language unit is transferred to another language and manifests itself in different language levels.

As it is known, the first state forms were settled down in the Slavery period. The formation of the states led to the creation of social unions, which also resulted in the formation of a unified sovereignty, administrative system, commercial system, and, most importantly, language unity. Due to this reason, the creation of the states led to the integration and development of languages as well as the expansion of bilingualism, which is the most complex form of inter-language communication. And this, as has already been mentioned, was the result of the mutual development of languages after the creation of the state.

World languages are different according to their specific characteristics. Nevertheless, the relations between different languages make them richer. Languages which have a genetic relationship, and belong to the same language family, if both are descended from a common ancestor through the process of language change, or one is descended from the other. A language has multiple languages, dialects and varieties. The creation of such a situation is also caused by the character of interpersonal relations, as well as the proximity and distance of these relations. In the process of oral communication, one of the two different language carriers took the name of the unknown object and transmitted it in his own language. Accordingly, the word of a developed language has passed into other languages and enriched the languages.

#### **4.1. The interrelationship of languages**

The formalization of any language is based on the evolution history of the speakers, the region they inhabited-the place of settlement, and the influence of other languages interacted with. In the process of mutual communication between nations, it is possible to differentiate between the various types of commercial, industrial, cultural, political, and social, etc. relations between the native and the non-native nations. However, it is necessary to divide the languages that have communicate with each other into three parts, according to their mutual relationship:

- (1) relations between proto-common languages;
- (2) relations between non-common languages;
- (3) mixed relations.

It is necessary to note that, according to the genealogical classification of language relations, it is possible to define language relations in a different way:

- (1) relation between languages with the same system
- (2) relations between languages with different systems;
- (3) mixed relations (Ansimova, 2010).

As can be seen, in the first two types, the relationship is between two languages, but the third one involves the mutual influence of at least three languages. Mixed language is a process in which both the first and second languages are combined, and the third language is selected with the help of the third language complexity. As the number of related languages increases, language form changes also occur.

Therefore, the cultural, social, and economic relationships between nations led to interconnection between languages as well. Due to this interaction, the process of the transition of words from one language to another has increased and the language has been enriched with new means of expression, lexical units.

#### **4.2. The mutual development of languages in the modern era**

In the contemporary period, the development of languages has a significant role in cooperation between countries. As human society develops, the number of words borrowed from each language has increased, and the range of borrowing has expanded. In the process of language cooperation, the language system develops itself. The impact of these relations on the different fields allows for the following results:

(a) multiple typologies of bilingualism; linguistics, sociolinguistics, and psychology;

(b) linguistic neuro-coordination; Here, coordinative (non-interfering) and subordinative (interfering) consciousness is considered;

(c) sociolinguistic (individual or collective consciousness is considered). In the case of collective bilingualism, Partial and Complete bilingualism is considered;

(d) psychological approach; Here, Receptive, Reproductive, and Productive bilingualism are discussed (Almammadova, 2021).

The recent political issues are also should be considered while discussing the Interlingual process. Particularly after the end of the Cold War and the starting of globalization processes in the world, the development of international trade, the expansion of the global internet network, the mainstreaming of satellite broadcasting, and the expansion of distance education there seems to have more and more interest in the processes of the languages and nations integration.

Many differences can arise between languages. Accordingly, interlingual relations should be investigated from a sociolinguistic, ethnolinguistic and psycholinguistic perspective. However, the main reason for the formation of interlingual relations is more dependent on the historical background. Currently, the formation process is impacted by expanded international relations, globalization, distance education, as well as internet networking. All these are the reasons for the transformation of language relations. According to H. Hasanov “The phenomenon of mutual development of languages is born out of the legal norms of nationalities and peoples, and their’ mutual cultural values and mutual development of languages. In many cases, a loan wording process from a different language is derived from the primary need of a language. When the language itself does not have its own unique lexical units for expressing newly created concepts, expressions are taken from the lexical system of another language” (Hasanov, 1988). As can be seen, the processing of borrowings in the development of the lexical system of national languages is challenging.

Language interaction is the process by which languages take some lexical units from each other. As a result of this process, the word or term passes from one language to another. Therefore, the borrowing process is both a social phenomenon and a sociolinguistic process. In this process, terminology mainly related to the scientific and technological fields is transmitted from one language to another language.

Because every field of science is comprehended faster and more accurately when it has a system of expressing the meaning more precisely.

Garayev (1989) has analyzed the mutual influence of various languages of the Indo-European and Iberian - Caucasian languages of the Azerbaijan region from the socio-linguistic perspective. Azerbaijani language occupies a central place in his research, and the author emphasizes that this language is the primary communication tool in the region.

The native and non-native languages spread in the same region have mutual influences, each of the languages that are in contact with each other shows itself in different levels of structure. It is undeniable that the most immediate and most vulnerable area of the language is its vocabulary. The borrowing is first taken into account in the linguistic background of the language and here it fulfills its own function. According to him, the word “borrowing” is taken into consideration only as a case of a word taken from another language. Kurtene states that the mutual influence of languages develops in two steps:

(1) On the one hand, the elements of a foreign language are transmitted into the language.

(2) On the other hand, these foreign elements are transmitted into the language and lead to the elimination or weakening of some categories. He saw the development of the language as a natural process in the interaction of different languages.

He considered the problem of language relations as the most actual one in the field of linguistics. In his opinion, the problem of language conflicts is not a physiology, but a social one, and there is not a single language in the world that does not blend, that does not possess foreign sounds. Shukhardt does not recognize any limitations in the possibility of language conflicts. “The inter-linguistic relations are both maximal and minimal” (Kurtene, 1963).

The research of Desheriyev (1966) is also worthy of attention when discussing the history of the history of language. The author defines the term “mutual understanding” as any kind of understanding of two or more languages and their dialects. He has made a special emphasis on the language of the languages of multiethnic peoples in the interrelationship of languages.

The research conducted in linguistics related to this issue shows that the borrowings mostly affect the lexical system of the language. Overall, borrowing first occurs in connection with the processing of the word in another language. This phenomenon has occurred almost in all languages. In the Azerbaijani language, the number of borrowings increases due to the globalization process. The reason for this depends on several different factors. If the reason for borrowing was compulsory these words, make the language richer. This type of borrowing is considered by some linguists as “need-born” borrowing. For example, in the Azerbaijani language, the XXI century loanwords internet, bank, manager, management, computer, site, file, internet, and others can be shown. In other cases, this difficulty is explained by the fact that the “promise-giving” language is more proficient than the “promise-receiving” language. In this sense, currently, most of the borrowings are taken from the English language, because this language is considered to be one of the most important and official languages in Europe and even in the world.

### **4.3. Methods of borrowing words from other languages**

There are two methods of borrowing words from another language:

(a) the first method is the transmission alone: the borrowed words from one language to another without the help of the third language.

(b) the second method is the transmission of the words through the third language. In short, it is possible to say that these words are transmitted through the receptor path. Because they pass from one language to another and then into the third language (Ibrahimov, 2023).

All practitioners point to the difficulty of naming things and understandings as the main cause of offense. In addition to this, social, psychological, aesthetic, etc. events in the language lead to the emergence of vocabulary. The need for new language forms, the fragmentation of understandings, the rationality of the means of expression, completeness, completeness, clarity, convenience, etc. of the means of expression, etc. leads to the language of the borrowings. S.A. Sadigova writes: “The main reason for the borrowing of a word is the absence of a word that is suitable for the expression of the object, prediction, process, event, understanding named by the word in the field language. The absence of a proper word makes it difficult to express understanding either by utilizing the possibilities of the language itself, its means of word creation, the creation of a new word, or by borrowing words from another language” (Sadigova, 2021). Obviously, it is not possible to find the exact word that expresses each new understanding immediately. Such a process is not specific to individual languages but to all languages. In other words, each language takes words from another language. However, when the lexical borrowings in different languages are analyzed, there are many requirements.

In recent years, it is necessary to consult about the fact that this process has affected more and more countries in the world. It is obvious that in the background of the continuous development of globalization in the world, it is possible to say that all other nationalities and countries have radically changed their use of the English language. Nowadays, everyone shows interest in the English language and considers it essential to be learned. Learning foreign languages is one of the priority areas of the education system of all cities. All above mentioned reasons are major factors in bilingualism and multilingualism becomes dominant. Now bilingualism is consulted as a mass phenomenon, not as a psychological, psychological phenomenon.

Actually, the traces of two processes have been clearly distinguished in the world in the last few years. Obviously, two processes in language politics—integration and differentiation are emerging. In these processes, at the same time, differentiation processes start in Europe. It is obvious that in most of the European countries, it is possible to say, the national language has already been formed. In many countries, language problems have been solved. Normally, it is even recommended to learn as a second language one of the official languages of other states (Ibrahimov, 2020).

As can be seen, against the backdrop of the integration of languages and cultures in Europe, the processes of differentiation continue at the same time. In recent years one of the factors that stimulate the learning of interlingual languages is the large scale of migration. This process has been active in all periods. However, in recent years this process has become more intensified. It is evident that this process of interlanguage

communication between languages can be initiated by different factors. Even though some linguists (Sadigova and Rejebli) consider this field as a separate language field to be studied.

It is necessary to utilize sociolinguistic, ethnolinguistic, ethnolinguistic, and psycholinguistic methods in the study of interlingual relations. However, the main reasons for the formation of interlingual relations are more related to the historical background. As we have already mentioned before, initially, it is necessary to discuss historical events from the very beginning. Some of the first factors that contributed to the process were the first migration of peoples, the primary relation between tribes, internal and external wars, trading, the formation of the state and its language policy, the foundation of the education system, and the formation of modern radio and television, the internet and the spread of distant education expanding of migration. All of these are the reasons for the formation of language relations.

S. Sadigova writes:

“Language relations are characterized by the process of taking Language units from each other. As a result of this process, the lexical units or terms pass from one language to another. The notion of “loanwords” is used in two meanings. In the first case, this term expresses the meaning of linguistic units, passed into another language and enriches the language. In the broad sense, when we say “borrowing” refers to all kinds of linguistic elements that go from one language to another language are considered, and when we say, “borrowed word”, only lexical units are considered” (Sadigova, 2011).

As human society develops, the number of loanwords in each language has increased, and the range of loanwords has expanded. In the process of linguistic interaction, mutual influences arise at various levels of the language system. It is well known that lexical borrowings enrich the character of any language. However, these borrowings, even if they are few, bring their own grammatical units to the national language and they can preserve and protect these units. Although some lexical borrowings undergo morphological changes in the national language, some of them do not result in any further morphological changes.

M. Jahangirov explains the processing of lexical borrowings in the Azerbaijani language: “The morphological changes of borrowed words in the host language shows the development of the language by the use of lexical borrowings. During the process of importation borrowings exposure morphological, phonetic and semantic changes” (Cahangirov, 1979).

## **5. Findings and results**

As a result of the socio-political history of the region, the Azerbaijan nation has been in strong cooperation with its neighboring countries and has expanded its language skills. Depending on historical circumstances, the intensity of the relationship decreases and, in some cases, even breaks up. When the relations are lost, a part of the borrowed words that are not fully absorbed in the process of adoption do not take their place in the language. However, the borrowed words associated with the development of the language make its vocabulary even more powerful, at the same time expanding the morphological-semantic and stylistic possibilities of the language.

The mutual relationship between the native and non-native languages spread over an area is manifested in the different types of structure of each of the languages.

The most immediate and most vulnerable area of the language is its vocabulary. The borrowing is first taken into consideration on a lexical basis. In linguistics, the problems related to the use of loanwords and lexical borrowings have been analyzed from various aspects. However, in the modern period, the problem of borrowed words that are included in the language has begun to gain new relevance for many languages. It is necessary to run a series of studies and research to reveal the main issues in newly borrowed lexical words. Loanwords are the result of internal and external factors in languages. This shows that there are some traits and issues for borrowing new language units into the language. Borrowing is driven by political, social, and cultural issues and formulates linguistic relationships.

Science and technology develop rapidly; therefore, it is essential to form new terminology for naming notions. This task is carried out in 2 ways - using internal language units, or by using borrowed terminology. The introduction of loanwords into the language is sustained by the development of language relations. Language relationships are realized through the process of interaction with each other. As a result of this process, the word or term passes from one language to another. At this time, if the borrowing is caused by the demand of the community, the process of borrowing is realized in the language. Many years ago, due to the relations between languages, English-language terminology was transmitted to our language through the Russian language, today, the cooperation between languages creates the opportunity for this terminology to be directly transmitted to our language. In other words, the borrowing of words is both an economic event and a political language process. In this process, terminology related to more political events is transferred from one language to another language (Sadigova, 2021). It is possible to divide the final result into two categories:

- (1) One language taking words from another language.
- (2) With the influence of one language, another language's mutual changes begin to occur.

As it can be seen, inter-linguistic relations ensure the mutual development of languages. Research conducted in linguistics related to this issue shows that the borrowings mostly affect the lexical system of the language. Because every field of science is understood more quickly and more accurately when it has a system that expresses the meaning more precisely. Overall, in the process of mutual enrichment of languages, words, and terminology passed from one language to another and enriching it, the borrowing first occurs in connection with the processing of the word taken from another language.

The extent of the influence of a language on the vocabulary of other languages is analyzed in terms of historical background. In the XIV-XVI centuries, the strong development of Italian culture due to the Enlightenment period contributed to the lexical impact not only Italian language but also on other languages of Europe. The terminology related to maritime, finance, military, civil affairs, architecture, music, and the arts was borrowed from the Italian language and processed in many other European languages. For example, "battalion, solder, cantilena, sonata, libretto, valuta, mosaic" etc. are Italian words.

This is a phenomenon that has happened in all languages. According to calculations, if the number of borrowings in the German language is measured in tens of thousands, in the English language, it is above 50% (Ibrahimov, 2020). This phenomenon is common in ancient languages. In Azerbaijani language, the number of borrowings increases gradually in the process of globalization. The reason for this depends on several factors. The main factor is the contact between languages, which plays a special role in the development of language. This factor is created through economic, political, cultural, and international relations between the peoples. In the course of these relations, the process of enrichment of the world languages is going on. If the internal development factors of the language are related to its layers and layers, the external factors are related to the social organization of the society, ideology, the relationship between the peoples, the development of science, industry, technology, technology, and culture. It should be noted that the nature and characteristics of the process of mutual enrichment of languages are different from each other. In this process, new linguistic units and terminologies are transmitted from one language to another and its lexical layer is enriched. This is, in some cases, considered as a process of production.

## **6. Conclusion**

In the years of independence, the Azerbaijani was developed on the basis of borrowings from the European languages. With this, the understanding is expressed, and the explanation is based on the principles of the phono morphology of our language, i.e., by adapting the external meaning, the internal meaning, and the definition of the meaning to the received language as much as possible. The classification and standardization of European-origin terminology into language is important. It should be defined according to which linguistic aspects-phonetic, grammatical, lexical, and semantic features the borrowed terminology assimilated to. In the transformation process which changes a term got into, what kind of formalization took place, in which written styles are supposed to be used, according to what norms and rules are adapted to the field language, its processing in different functional styles of the language, and so on. However, it is not accidental that, the loanwords process is considered to be more useful, and leads to enriching the language if it is taken into the language without any need. In the period of independence, special processes began in the field of terminologies of the Azerbaijani language. These processes are mostly reflected in new science fields. It is clear that the borrowing process is refers to lexicology but mainly occurs in different fields of it. In the general terminological system, the possible variants of the terminology were found by eliminating their variability. In this field, the studies are ongoing still and the processes of creating new terminology and adopting new terminology are being continued. However, in the years of independence, the terminology system of the language shows its own tendencies. This tendency, as mentioned, can be observed in the new fields and in the terminology that is used in the new system of international relations in which Azerbaijan is newly involved. Therefore, the issue about terminology is mainly the adaptation of terms in a reasonable manner in language. In this process, the mutual relationship of the languages, the wide exchange of languages, the conversion of texts

into public goods, the social-political contacts of the peoples, the mutual enrichment of the languages, and the self-determination of the languages are also a part of the formation process. The mutual enrichment of languages is the result of the factors of mutual enrichment of nationalities and peoples, their cultures, and their political relations. Within these norms, the borrowing process should be implemented in accordance with the language.

**Conflict of interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

## References

- Abbasov, B. (1995). Basics of the speech event. Baku: Azerbaijan State Publishing House.
- Abbasova, B. (2015). Basics of speech phenomenon. Baku: Azerneshr.
- Aghayeva, K. (2023). Interlingual interaction and word acquisition. Available online: <https://arqument.az/az/dillerarasi-qarsiliqli-elaqe-ve-szalma/> (accessed on 12 November 2023).
- Almammadova, S. M. (2021). Different and Semantic Features of Terms. The Journal for Educators, Teachers and Trainers (JETT), 12.
- Almammadova, S. M. (2020). Theoretical issues of the terminology. International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies, 6, 1–7.
- Almammadova, S. M. (2021). Theoretical forms of standartization of terms. Laplage em Revista (International), 7, 74–76.
- Anisimova, A. G. (2010). Methodology for translating English terms in the humanities and social and political sciences. Moskova: Science.
- Baudouin, C. (1963). About the mixed character of languages. Selected works on general linguistics. Moscow: Nauka.
- Belchikov, Y. A. (1959). International terminology in the Russian language. Moscow: Uchpedgiz.
- Desheriev, Y. D. (1966). Laws of development and interaction of languages in Soviet society. Moscow: Nauka.
- Desnitskaya, A. V. (1956). To the question of the interaction of languages. Doklady o soobschenia ins-ta yazkoznaniya AN SSSR, Moscow.
- Garayev, A. (1999). Lexical borrowings of European origin in the modern Azerbaijani language. Baku: ASU.
- Hasanov, H. A. (1988). Lexicon of modern Azerbaijani language. Baku: Maarif.
- İbrahimov, E. (2016). Alphabet and Spelling Problems in Creating a Common Spoken Language in the Turkic World (Turkish). Gazi Türkiyat, 18, 213–220.
- İbrahimov, E. (2020). Sociolinguistic Paradigms of Language Policies in Azerbaijan. SUTAD, (50), 27–41.
- İbrahimov, E. (2023). Language Policy in Turkic States and Societies Historical Aspect (Turkish). Selçuk Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi, 60, 327–352. <https://doi.org/10.21563/sutad.1405537>
- Jahangirov, M. P. (1999). Formation of Azerbaijani literary language. Baku: Science.
- Khalilova, S. N. (2021). International terms. Baku: Maarif.
- Muharramli, G. (2019). Borrowed words used in the media. Baku: Science.
- Rajabli, A. A. (2003). Theoretical linguistics. Baku: Nurlan.
- Sadygova, S. A. (2021). Terminology of the Azerbaijani language. Baku: Science.
- Valiyeva, Ch. (2019). Interaction of languages: substrate, superstart and adstrate. Scientific work (monthly international scientific journal on humanitarian sciences), 6 (7), 4–7.
- Zhuravlev, V. K. (1992). External and internal factors of language evolution. Moscow: Nauka.