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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE EFFECT OF RELIGION FACTOR
ON THE PROCESS OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Urgency of the theme and the degree of research: Everyone makes social, political, cultural, ethnic and other relationships with other members of society. Mutual human relations with one another come true through language. Language is a means of communication between people and belongs just to people. People, just through language, learn the traditions, culture, and religious beliefs of other peoples and assimilate all of them. Religion has a special place in this process. Although a person acquires language through historical experience, science and knowledge, it is the inner world and needs of each person that motivate them to achieve all of them. So, there is a special place for inner faith, belief, knowledge and skills, intellectual level, philosophical worldview in this process. Of course, it has long been proven the role of religion in all these processes, that is to say, in the formation of the social and political life of any society. So, it is safe to say that religion in any form plays an important role in terms of the life of every person, society and people. And religion is the basis for the development of interstate and interethnic relations. Consequently, from ancient times to the present day, the factor of religion has maintained its leadership in the relations between the countries and peoples of the world.

Religion provides people with many values and the opportunity to integrate around the same values, to be in unity, to join them. All this is done through language.

As we know, people have always been interested in religious values. Although the reasons for this interest are different, religion has been at the core of the problem.

Recently, an adequate and humanist approach to religion, that is, religious socialization, charge humanity with the new duties in all areas.

If we take importance and significance of religion for different peoples and states into the consideration, it is an undeniable fact that through language religion historically has taken an important role historically in the process of the relations between all peoples and states. This factor, of course, has taken an important role in enriching

the language of each nation. The studing of the relationship between religion and language and the role of religion in the word formulation can also be considered as one of the problems confirming the validity of all these ideas today. In addition, it should be noted that the role of religion in the global language status of modern English is undeniable. Given the above, the study of the role of religion in the process of word formulation in the English language can be considered as a very important factor in the process of studying modern English.

As for the previous studies on the subject, in this article, all of the existing literature was evaluated and analyzed. The analysis of the research shows us that various aspects of the word formation process have become the object of research by linguists. But the impact of religion on the process of word formation has not been studied by scholars comprehensively and systematically. However, religion has a special place as a factor not only in the process of word formation in English, but also in the enrichment of the vocabulary of all world languages.

In the F.Y.Veysalli's, N.Jafarov's, A.Abbasova's, S.B.Mustafayeva's, T.A.Abbasguliyev,s studies related to the role of religion factor in the process of word formation in English, regularities and influence of religious terms on the English vocabulary have been studied and the interesting ideas have been put forward there. However, the factor of religion in the enrichment of the English vocabulary has not been systematically studied yet. Although the influence of religions, such as Christianity, Judaism, etc. on the English vocabulary has been studied in many studies, there are not any research connected with influence of all secular religions on the process of English pronunciation. So this issue has not been completely studied in those studies yet. It is an undeniable fact that Islam takes a special place among all secular religions, and its influence on world languages including English, in the context of globalization, is enormous. Thus, the translation of the Qur'an into English and the existence of many books on Islam in English created the basis for the passage of words derived from this language under the influence of Islam. It is an undeniable fact that Islam, as well as

Arabic origin words, have a direct and indirect effect on the enrichment of the English vocabulary. It is safe to say that the use of Arabic origin words and religious expressions in the dictionary of modern English dates back to pre-Islamic times. This process took place due to the different types of interaction of the Arab peoples of Christian origin and non-religious with other nations. In the modern English dictionary, there are lots of Greek and Latin words of Arabic origin which are presented as Greek and Latin words.

In the study it is researched the religious factor, the role of monotheistic religions and the power of religious language as a source in the process of word formation in modern English.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the dissertation is words in English taken from religious sources.

The subject of the dissertation is the generalization and systematization of the results obtained from the analysis of religious factors in the process of word formation in the English language.

Aims and objectives of the research work. The main purpose of the study is to reveal the influence of religion in the process of word formation in the English. Therefore the research aspire to investigate the following issues:

− to study the stages of formation of the English language;

− to study the methods of influence of secular religions on the English language;

− to determine the influence of religious expressions on the layers of vocabulary content of English;

− to research metaphorical language elements in the religious lexicon in English that were adopted from foreign source;

− to study influence of monotheistic religions on the process of word formation in modern English;

− To investigate the etymology of foreign words found in English dictionaries through religion;

The research methods. Depending on the purpose of the research, it has been used descriptive, in some cases comparative-historical, systematical and analytical methods.

The main provisions for defense:

Religion is one of the tools that play an important role as a factor in the process of word formation.

− Christianity had a great influence on the historical development of English language and on the stages of its formation.

− The translation of Bible into English has an important role in terms of acquired foreign words in this language.

− the Catholic and the English Church had a significant influence on the process of word formation in English;

− Religious expressions had a profound effect on the layers of English vocabulary content;

− The British Empire had an important role in enriching the vocabulary of modern English.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the dissertation it has been studied the role of religion in the process of word formation in English. As a result, it is clear that religion has an enormous significance as a factor on the process of word formation in English and enrichment of its vocabulary content.

Thus, in this process, the translation of the Bible and other religious books into English, as a religious source, had played a role in terms of enriching of the language. In this sense the Church should also be considered as a significant factor in the context of word formation in English. Furthermore, it has been clear that the religious beliefs of similar and identical content are very necessary. That is to say that religious beliefs, have had an exceptional effect on the process of speech as well as on many aspects of the different social relations. In addition, it should be noted that Islam and words of Arabic origin have directly and indirectly affected on the vocabulary content of English.

For the first time, in the dissertation it has been researched comprehensively through religion, the sources of derivative words included in the vocabulary of modern English. As it turned out that no matter how much political, social, geographical, cultural, economic factors affect the process of speech, the factor of religion remains the leader among them.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The scientific-theoretical significance of the dissertation is to determine the role of religion in the process of word formation in English. Finding these words and compiling them into a dictionary will increase the practical significance of the work. The scientific-theoretical significance of the dissertation is that it is also studied here the process of including of religious words into the English lexicon, in terms of the scientific-theoretical point. The work can be one of the valuable sources to the compile English dictionaries and to prepare textbooks on the lexicology of English and word formation in Engilish, and teaching literature and to form special courses related to English at the universities.

The results of the research can be considered as a source that once again scientifically proves the exceptional importance of the interaction of language and religion in the context of globalization.

Approbation and application. The dissertation was completed at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS. The results of the research were discussed at scientific seminars held at the Institute, reports and speeches at various international and regional scientific conferences. The main content of the dissertation, the significant claims and results were included in scientific articles, report theses. Thus, all of these were tested in this way.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation work was carried out in the department of Indian and European languages of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

The structure and volume of the dissertation (number of characters) including the volume of each section. The dissertation consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, 8 paragraphs, 2 subheadings, a conclusion and a bibliography. The introduction consists of 5 pages, the first chapter consists of 44 pages, the second chapter consists of 36 pages, the third chapter consists of 43 pages, the result consists of 5 pages, and the bibliography consists of 11 pages. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 147 pages and 265 163 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **introduction** it has been substantiated actualness of the subject and annotated the object, subject, goals, missions, theoretical and methodological basis, scientific novelty, scientific-theoretical and practical significance, the main thesises submitted for defense.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled **"The role of religion in the historical development of the English language"** consists of two paragraphs. Citing various sources, in the first paragraph of the chapter, entitled *"Stages of the formation of the English language"*, it has been analyzed the stages of the formation of the English language in detail. In this section, it has been studied preliteracy and afterliteracy period of English. This issue was also analyzed in terms of the history of periodization of the English language.

The early modern and contemporary period of the English language ensured the linguistic unification of the country. Modern English has replaced with the languages and dialects of the Middle English period, such as Celtic, Welsh, Irish, and etc. The occupancy policy in the 16th century led to the penetration of the English language into other countries in the world and its sustainable use there in the 17th century, English was established in North Africa, in the 18th century in India, in the 19th century in Australia, and in the 20th century in South Africa. Currently more than 300 million people speak in English. The number of people speaking in English as a second language is much higher.

Thus, the formation of the English language has gone through various stages. If we take approach to the formation of this language in general, each of the different periods in the history of the language can be considered as a certain stage of its formation. However, if we take into account the language variants of modern English sach as Old, Middle, New English that used in different historical periods, it must be taken formation of each of these language variants into the consideration. Namely, the formation of Modern, Old, and Middle English should be discussed at a different level or context.

The second paragraph of the first chapter is entitled ***"The Influence of the translation of Bible from Hebrew and Greek into English on English"***. In this section, we will look over the development, transformation, and history of the English language in terms of the most widely translated book, Bible. The Bible has been the most widely translated book into a number of languages compared to other books for years.

The Bible (in Greek. βιβλία – βιβλίον, meaning "book", Βύβλος – "papyrus" from the origin of the Bible) is a collection of sacred texts of Judaism and Christianity. The Jewish holy book is the Tanah (also called the Jewish Bible), while the Christian Bible is the Old Testament (Tanah and other holy books) and the New Testament. In all books on the history of the English language state that the New Testament is one of the main means of influencing the development and enrichment of the English language. How did the translated Bible affect on the English language? Our goal is to investigate this issue.

In English-speaking countries, especially the United Kingdom and the United States, Bible translations played an important role on the development process of various Christian, especially Protestant denominations. There are more than 500 translation options in English, and each of them has a role to play in enriching the English language. The translation of the New Testament and Old Testament books by William Tyndale (1611) has an important place among the translations. The British never forget the value of Tyndale's contribution to the English language. When W.Tindayil began translating the New Testament, the English language was weak, that is, not rich, and unsuitable for scripture[1]. W.Tyndale changed the English language of translation and proved that English is a rich, dramatic and colorful language. He proved that English is the best language for speaking and writing God's words. That is why he is called as a "Father of the English Gospel"[2].

W.Tyndale tried to keep people away the superstitions of

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[1] Rajabov, E. History of Linguistics / E.Rajabov. – Baku, Maarif, – 1987. – p. 98.

[2] Ilyish, B.A. History of the English language. / B.A.Ilyish. – Moscow: Science, – 1968. – p. 100

religion and to explain them that religion is far from superstition. At that time, W.Tyndale tried to prevent the Catholic Church from misleading people. W.Tyndale's goal was for people to read and understand the Bible for themselves J.R.Schroeder writes: *"William Tyndale gave us the English Bible. Nine percent of the 10 translations of the Bible are based on W.Tyndale."*[3]

Many Bible translators applauded Tyndale's courage and bowed to his skill and perseverance. It is written in Cambridge history of English language: *"England is very happy so have its person like W. Tyndale. He (Tyndale) gave us the Bible using the subtleties, rich words and endless idioms of the English language."*[4]

W.Tyndale himself was aware of his contribution to the English language, and while translating the Bible, he wrote: *"It will be read day and night, will never be set aside, and will be an authentic Bible."*[5]

S.Potter writes that the English language became very rich with W.Tyndale. The phrases used by him when translating the Bible were well received and used by the people. The words used by Tyndale in translation were very simple, sweet and delicate. His style was more reminiscent of Evangelical writings, which brought comfort and joy to those who heard and read it[6]. It should be noted that modern English prose is directly associated with the name of W.Tyndale. In 1611, one-third of King Jamesэs Gospel was literally translated, as W.Tyndale wrote. W.Tyndale wrote simply. With the conviction of a creative artist, he used idioms that were widely used in his time and could be easily accepted by people in the translation of the Bible, and these idioms were accepted by the people[7]. Let's consider some of these idioms and proverbs:

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[3] Edward, J.E. Church and State in Western Society: Established Church, Cooperation and Separation. / J.E.Edward. – UK: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd., – 2013. – p. 11.

[4] Hornby, A.S. Oxford Advanced Leaner's Dictionary. Eighth edition. / A.S.Hornby. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – p. 141.

[5] Ibid., p. 179

[6] Rajabov, E. History of Linguistics. / E.Rajabov. – Baku: Maarif, – 1987. – p. 100.

[7] Verba, L.Q. History of the English Language. / L.Q.Verba. – Vinnytsia: Nova knyha, – 2012. – p. 198

Let there be light, and there was light (Genesis 1) – Niyyətin hava mənzilin ora;

Eat, drink, and be merry (Luke 12) – Ye, iç və kef et; dünyanın dərdini vecinə alma.This proverb can often be heard in English on daily basis;

Filthy lucre (1 Timothy 3) – money obtained dishonestly – haqsızlıqla qazanılmış pul;

The patience of Job (James 5) – a great amount of patience – çox səbirli olmaq and etc.; It should be noted that these idioms and proverbs are still widely used by the British and are not considered archaic.

The new "New Testament" of the twentieth century was translated between 1898 and 1901. The translation of this version of the Bible was made at the request of the people[8]. Thus, some people appealed to the church, claiming that they did not fully understand the language of the ancient versions of "Bible", and asked for using more phraseological verbs and idiomatic words in the new version of the Bible to make it easier to read and understand for themselves. Taking this point into consideration, a new version of the "Bible" was translated in the 1990's.

Now we present to you the following phrases, selected from the new version and enriching the English language[9]:

Head (lift up your heads)	Luke 21.28	stand straight and look up	düz dayanmaq və yuxarı baxmaq; Allaha üz tutmaq
head over ... the church	Ephesians 1.22	authority	Ucalıq; yüksəliş,
the head, ... Christ	Ephesians 4.15	the head of his body	Bədənin yuxarı hissəsi, baş; İsa
husband is head	Ephesians 5.23	husband is the head of his wife	Kişi qadının başçısıdır, kişi qadının rəhbəridir, kişi ailədə başçıdır

[8] https://www.Twentieth_Century_New_Testtament
[9] Robinson, Fred C. The History of English and Its Practical Uses.// Sewanee Review, – 2004. Vol. 112, №3, – p.47

In the first subheading of the second paragraph, entitled ***"The Catholic Church and the English Language,"*** it has been studied the influence of the Catholic Church on the English language. The church was one of the main reasons why English words were used so much by people. Over time, borrowed (foreign) words became part of the English dictionary and were used not only by certain religious people, but also by the majority of the population[10]. At that time, religion had such a powerful effect not only on people's souls but also on their language.

For example, the word / clerk / in English means "a person who was engaged in clerical work in the ancient church." Forms of this word, such as nouns and verbs, are now used: *"scribe, clerk, penman."*[11] Apparently, the word was able to preserve the meaning expressed by its ancient form.

The official language of the Catholic Church was Latin[12]. Latin was not spoken in any country at that time. The Latin language allowed members of the Catholic Church to communicate with British citizens. Intellectuals from different countries could also communicate through Latin[13].

It is a fact that many of the words used in ancient English came from the Romans. However, Latin language also played a role as a mediator for words derived from Greek.

R.Hogg writes that such words used in religious worship as /devil/ angel/ were first used in the Catholic Church and then began to be used in ordinary communication between people[14]. Let us now consider an example from King James's translation of the Bible:

/Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he

[10] Cser, A. An Outline on the History of the English Language. / A.Cser. – PPKE Faculty of Humanities, Piliscsaba, – 2003. – p.173.
[11] Reginald, H. Fuller. The New Testament in Current Study. / H.Reginald. – New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, – 1962. – p.117.
[12] T The English Bible in the early modern world. / Edited by Robert Armstrong. – Brill, – 2018. – p. 125.
[13] Ibid, p.126.
[14] Hornby, A.S. Oxford Advanced Leaner's Dictionary. / A.S.Hornby. Eighth edition. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – p. 33

will flee from you// [15].

In this example from King James's Gospel, the word "devil" is used in its true sense. We can translate the verse into Azerbaijani as follows:

/Özünü Allah həst et// /Şeytana müqavimət göstər və o halda o (şeytan) səndən uzaqlaşacaq//

Here the "devil" is presented as an evil force. The word can now be used as an ordinary colloquial word in English. In the Oxford English Dictionary, naughty children are called as devils[16]. For example, /My son is a naughtly little devil// /Mənim oğlum dəcəl balaca şeytandır // As we have seen in this linguistic fact, the word / devil / differs from the meaning used in the previous example. Although there is some complaint in this example, / devil / seems to represent a form of diminutive pampering.

According to R. Hogg's research, religious words translated from Latin into English are preceded by a few words, which are also considered as symbols of Christianity[17]. For instance:

Old English	Modern English	Latin language	Azerbaijani translation
Candel	Candle	candēla	şam
Win	Wine	Vinum	Şərab, çaxır, mey, üzüm şərabı
Predician	Preach	Praedicare	Vaizlik etmək, vəz söyləmək
maesse	Mas	Missa	Çoxluq, kütlə; cəmiyyətdəki dini quruma aid olan bir qrup insan
Abbud	Abbot	Abbat	Rahib, abbat

[15] King James Bible: How it changed the way we speak. // BBC News Magazine. – January 17, – 2011. 4:7.

[16] Interpretation of the meanings of the Noble Qur'ān in the English Language. (Summarized in One Volume). Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilālī, Ph.D. (Berlin) and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khān. / – Darussalam, Publishers and Distributors, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, – 1998.

[17] Hornby, A.S. Oxford Advanced Leaner's Dictionary. / A.S.Hirnby. Eighth edition. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – p. 109.

R.Hogg states that these words were used in the Catholic Church, which later began to be used as an ordinary word in English[18].

Some scholars claim that the use of a group of words in English dates back to before the Roman occupation. For example, in the ancient English language "mynster" is one of such words. For instance example of words used in modern English are ``monastery`` (monastery) and Latin "monastērium".[19] Another example: It was used in ancient English / munuc /, in modern English / monk / (priest, monk) in Latin / monachus /.

Although it is claimed that these words were used in ancient English even before the invasion, it is possible to find them among the religious terms used in the Catholic Church. In this sense, it is appropriate to quote a speech by a monk in the Catholic Church:

"/Through the teachings of the Buddha, and the dedicated witness of so many monks and nuns, the people of this land have been formed in the values of patience, tolerance and respect for life, as well as a spirituality attentive to, and deeply respectful of, our natural environment"[20]/

As it seems, religious expressions that come from Latin to Old English and used in Catholic churches are now used in daily English.

Many Celtic words used in Old English were included in the English language's vocabulary content before Christianity. Those words can be divided into three groups:

1) Most of the derived words were transferred from the ancient Celtic language to English in the early continental period, and these words were mainly used in the German dialect; 2) Some of the words taken by the British belong to the colonial period; 3) Towards the end of the seventh century, religious terms were included in the

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[18] Hornby, A.S. Oxford Advanced Leaner's Dictionary. / A.S.Hirnby. Eighth edition. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2010. – p. 109.

[19] Alverson, H. Semantics and experience. Universal Metaphors of Time in English, Mandarin, Hindi and Sesotho. / H.Alverson. – L.: The John Hopkins University Press, – 1994. – p. 209.

[20] www.lastampa.it

vocabulary of the language by Irish missionaries[21]. In all three cases, terms in the language were considered more likely to be derived from religion. This especially applies to people too who worshiped in the Catholic Church. Some words in this group are follows[22]:

Old English	Modern English	Latin language	Azerbaijani translation
cros	Cross	*Crux*	xaç
atrocity -	cruel act	Atrocitas	Qəddar hərəkət
Moribund	near death	Moribundus	Ölümə yaxın
	An acronym for *anno domini*. It means the year of the Lord. It refers to the number of years since the birth of Jesus Christ.		Bu birləşmə "ölümdən sonra" qısaldılması kimi istifadə edilir. Müqəddəs İsanın ölümündən sonra olan dövr nəzərdə tutulur.

Thus, we can observe that a certain number of words used in modern English come through the Catholic Church during the Christianization period.

The second subheading of the second paragraph of the first chapter is entitled *"The Church of England and the English Language."* For information, Catholicism (Catholic Church) and the English Church are based on the same Christian foundation. However, during the reign of King James in the 16th century, the English Church broke away from the Catholic Church and began to function independently[23]. It was as if King James had reformed the Catholic Church and created a new Church of England that could

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[21] Reginald, H. Fuller. The New Testament in Current Study. /H.Fuller Reginald. – New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, – 1962. – p. 117.

[22] Ibid, p.118.

[23] Epp, E.J. The New Testament and its Modern Interpreters. / E.J.Epp, G.W.MacRae. – Atlanta: Scholars Press, – 1989. – p.106

enforce its laws[24]. Since our purpose is not to examine the working principles and religious views of the churches, we do not go into further details. We simply want to explore the role of the Church of England in the development of the English language.

As a result of our research the influence of the Church of England on the English language, we find that the invader William ascended to the English throne in 1066 during the Norman invasion. N.Brake writes that this period was significant in terms of history and policy. Language can have a profound effect not only on the political situation, but also on religion[25]. While Th.Pyles describes the year 1100 as the beginning of a new language[26], A.Bowe and T.Cable claim it began in 1150[27]. Invader William won the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and ascended the English throne. As a result, the flow of French words into English begins. Along with French words, Latin words also passed into English[28]. Latin words mainly passed through the written language. However, Latin words were not as popular as French words. Particularly most of the clergy and scholars spoke in Latin language among themselves. As a result, a number of Latin words began to be translated directly into spoken English. There was a great role of the clergy in this context. People who went to English churches often used words they heard later. That is why these words live on in the language[29].

Religion and accordingly the English Church influenced the English language especially through W. Shakespeare's works in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries[30]. As you know that

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[24] Cser, A. An Outline on the History of the English Language. / A.Cser. – PPKE Faculty of Humanities, Piliscsaba, – 2003. – p. 106.

[25] Cambell, A. Old English Grammar. / A.Cambell. – Oxford, – 1974. – p. 106.

[26] Reginald, H. Fuller. The New Testament in Current Study. / H. Fuller Reginald. – New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, – 1962. – p. 19.

[27] Alverson, H. Semantics and experience. Universal Metaphors of Time in English, Mandarin, Hindi and Sesotho. / H.Alverson. – L.: The John Hopkins University Press, – 1994. – p. 52

[28] Cser, A. An Outline on the History of the English Language. / A.Cser. – PPKE Faculty of Humanities, Piliscsaba, – 2003. – p. 155.

[29] Cambell, A. Old English Grammar. / A.Cambell. – Oxford, – 1974. – p.184.

[30] Cser, A. An Outline on the History of the English Language. / A.Cser. PPKE Faculty of Humanities, Piliscsaba, – 2003. – p. 214.

W.Shakespeare used many new words in his works. Religious terms also predominated in his works. Elizabeth's dictionary states that the 1,000 terms used in W.Shakespeare's works are related to religious worship and praying (to think of God). The study of terms reflects the diversity, development and perseverance of W.Shakespeare's religious views.[31]

The second chapter is entitled **"The Influence of Christianity on the Layers of the English Vocabulary."** This chapter consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph, entitled *"Semantic features of religious expressions in English"*, it is studied the semantic and structural features of religious expressions, realities, idioms in English, as well as translation methods. There are describes of many religious realities with different semantic features in the paragraph. Many extra-linguistic factors played a source role in the formation of English lexicon. One of these factors is the acquisition of religious words and expressions from other languages. Religious words and expressions are derived from English, Celtic, Greek, Latin and other languages. At the same time, one of the sources of religious vocabulary in English is the religious life of the English people.

As a result of obtaining mythological vocabulary from different languages in English, it takes place certain lexical-semantic processes in this language. First of all, the acquired religious lexicon procures stylistic-metaphorical nuances and, in other words, it creates synonymous pairs.

It can be said the same thought about the interpretation of religious expressions and terms in other languages, which have an important place in the lexical layer, which influenced the formation of the English language. Depending on the circumstances, it may be used different methods – explanations, other expressions with the same semantic function, and other means to translate some English words and expressions come from religion into other languages.

Since derived religious idioms in English have no lexical equivalent in other languages, translation of them into another language is often descriptive.

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[31] Cser, A. An Outline on the History of the English Language. / A.Cser. PPKE Faculty of Humanities, Piliscsaba, – 2003. – p.215.

Let's consider a sentence that reflects the religious reality:

"...and gave poison to Ginevra d'Este in a cup of emerald, and in honour of a shameful passion built a pagan church for Christian worship"[32].

The pagan ("pagan priest") of the British past, like many other realities, is presented to the reader through alliteration (pagan) and explanation: "a pagan priest in pre-Christian Britain."

The second paragraph of the second chapter is entitled ***"Personal names (biblical names or religious names)."*** One of the main reasons for taking the word is that there is not the name of the event and object it represents in that language. It is possible to use the language's own words or words belonging to another language to name such events and things. In her study of the etymological classification of English personal names, Y.Kuritskaya concludes that anthroponyms in English are divided into many groups, including biblical names, such as Abel, Abraham, Amos, Anne, Benjamin, Magdalene, Martha, Michael and so on.

In modern English anthroponymy, religious names form a special layer. The English translation of religious books, especially the Bible, and the spread of Christianity in the country created bases to give children some personal names being in the Bible. Etymological analysis reveals the origin of biblical human names.

Let us now consider the linguistic analysis of some of the names of religious figures that come from the Bible in English.

Moses. Ancient Jewish name מֹשֶׁה (**Moshe**). It is traditionally translated as "taken out of the water" or "floater". It is also possible that the Egyptian and Moses came from the word "son, child." The name Musa has synonymous variants in Russian language too such as *"Moyshe, Moshe, Meishe, Movsha, Mishi, Maushe, Moses, Mosses, Moise, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses, Moses."* It is used in the Azerbaijani language in the form of Musa. It is the name of the Bible. It is used not only in the Bible, but also in the Holy Quran.

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[32] Millvard, C.M. Hayes M. A biography of the English Language. / C.M.Millvard, M.Hayes. – New York: Harcourt, – 2011. – p. 83.

It turns out that the religious names used in modern English and taken from the Bible are of ancient Jewish origin. Biblical personal names have passed into English by means of translation of Bible. There were translation of Bible from Latin and Greek too.

There are many phrases in English that contain the names of religious people. Among such phraseological units, only fixed compounds containing only the name "Adam" form a special group.

(As) old as Adam – as old as the world, very old. This phraseological unit is also based on the Bible. The fact that the first man on earth was Adam is a sign of antiquity. From this point of view, this phraseological unit is used in order to show the antiquity of a work, an event, to express it long ago.

In general, each of the names used in the Bible is used in English. The main feature of use is that some of the names are included in the system of names of modern English, and they are used as English names. Some of these names can be found in literature, as well as in religious sources and texts. As the lexical system of a language develops, so does its system of anthroponyms. For this reason, many derivations and derivations of the names of religious persons have appeared in modern English.

In the third paragraph of the second chapter, entitled *"Other metaphorical elements"*, it is explored the functional semantic aspects of the words included in the vocabulary of the language. One of the main concepts of lexicology is the concept of "vocabulary content of the language", that is the set of words and lexicon of a language. A.A.M.Demirchizadeh classified the word groups included in the vocabulary of the language into two parts as general word groups and special word groups. According to him, the first group includes words that are understood by everyone. But second group – special word groups include terms, slang and slang words, dialectisms, foreign words, and even archaic words and neologisms. According to the author, special words, or rather terms, make up 90% of the vocabulary[33].

The translation of religious texts into English primarily enriched the vocabulary of this language substantially. The

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[33] Encyclopedia of Linguistics*./* – Baku*:* Muterjim, – Vol. I, – 2006. – p.78-79.

enrichment of the language was based on the fact that all speakers are affiliated with religion in one way or another and used religious terms. Unlike other field terminologies, religious terminology is constantly evolving in contact with the general lexical layer. Such contact always affects the activation of the process of terminology and determination. Thus, religion plays a special role on the process of enriching of the vocabulary content of the language, as well as has a profound effect on various lexical layers of the language. Thus, it is clear that religion has influenced different layers of the vocabulary of the English language in two ways. The first direction covers the development of religious terms and religious lexical units in different lexical layers of the language, especially in the general lexical layer and in the relevant terminology. The inclusion of these words in different lexical layers enriches the vocabulary content of the language. Enrichment occurs due to the acquisition of new words on the one hand, and on the other hand, due to the semantic development of meaning in existing words. The second direction is related to the phenomenon of metaphor. Thus, both the scope and meanings of words used in various conceptual metaphors are expanding.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"The influence of other religions on modern English."** At the first paragraph of this chapter, entitled *"The Role of Beliefs related to Judaism, Islam, and Idolatry on the process of Enrichment of Modern English,"* it is discussed the influence of monotheistic religious beliefs on the vocabulary content of the English language. In the dissertation, it is explained the influence of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, the leading monotheistic religions, on the vocabulary content of English in detail with examples. The fact that being of words of Arabic origin in the Latin language even before the Qur'an, allowed them to be included in the English dictionary as Latin words. We believe that this issue should be considered as a separate research work and taken into account in future work.

One of the main tasks in this study is to study the regularity of the influence of religion on the vocabulary of the language when studying the impact of religious beliefs on the English language, and

most importantly, to study the historical path of this process. First of all, it is necessary to collect information about monotheistic religions, their essence, the reasons and history of the mass adoption of these religions by people. The influence of monotheistic religions, as well as ancient paganism, on English, one of the world's languages, and the study of the words that compose the English lexicon through these religions reveal the close relationship between language based on religious beliefs and religion as undeniable fact.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled *"The Etymology of Derived Words in the vocabulary of Modern English through Judaism, Islam, and Idolatry".* Studies show that modern English has words derived from about 50 languages. These words make up almost 70% of the vocabulary of modern English. Words in English can be classified into the following groups in terms of their acquisition time and source: 1) words derived from the Celtic language; 2) words derived from Latin; 3) words from the Scandinavian language; 4) words taken from the French language; 5) words taken from the Greek language; 6) words taken from Arabic and Persian languages; 7) words taken from Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Russian, German languages; 8) sovemisms; 9) words taken in connection with the events that took place in modern times. It is safe to say that religion has a special role in these words. Let`s consider some examples. It is noted that the following religious terms are of Latin origin: engel (angel - ангел) Lat. angelus; biscop (bishop - епископ) Lat. episcopus; cyrice (church - церковь) Lat. cyriaca; munuc (monk - монах) Lat. monachus; nunne (nun – монахиня) Lat. nonna; papa (pope - папа) Lat. papa.

It should also be noted that some of these words are likely to have passed from ancient Greek to Latin. For example, Angel. (Greek origin). Aggelos; aggellō is a derivative of the verb meaning "to inform / inform, announce". In Greek, άγγελος means messenger, delegate sent by God.

Derived words of Greek origin in English also have a certain weight. A significant part of these acquisitions (words) are related to religion.

ARMAGEDDON – An onomastic unit representing the last battlefield of the forces of good and evil at the end of the world. According to its source, it is an ancient Greek word (Greek: Ἀρμαγεδών).

There are sufficient number of derived words of Arabic and Persian origin in English. T.Abasguliyev studied words of Arabic origin in English. In his works on such words, many words derived from the Arabic language have been analyzed. Religious expressions are also included in these words. These expressions are shown in the tables there.

"MOSQUE &quot Masjid&quot is the name used by Muslims to refer to their house of worship. Mosque is the English version of that term. It literally means &quot place of prostration. &quot

MOSQUE noun Etymology: earlier ~e, from Middle French, from Old Italian moschea, from Old Spanish mezquita, from Arabic masjid temple, from sajada to prostrate oneself, worship Date: 1717 a building used for public worship by Muslims.

JIHAD A striving for perfection, frequently used within Islam. The Western media incorrectly interprets the term as a synonym for "holy war".

JIHAD also jehad noun Etymology: Arabic jihād Date: 1869 a holy war waged on behalf of Islam as a religious duty, a crusade for a principle or belief".

Although the derivations in the religious terminology of the English language belong to different sources, we observed that they originate in two main languages. These languages are ancient Greek and Latin. At the same time, the linguistic relations of the English are distinguished by the indirect acquisition of the words taken, not directly. The mediating language was mainly French and German. So, French and German languages, on the other hand, played the role of mainly instrumental language.

In the process of studying the derived words in the religious lexicon of the English language, it becomes clear that the terms used in this language to express a religious concept belong mainly to the Greek and Latin languages. If we examine the source of these words, we will see that they come from religious books, especially the Bible.

As mentioned, Latin and Greek are the leading languages in terms of the origin of derived words. Etymological analysis of derived words shows that a number of lexical units, morphemes belong to different languages by origin.

The research shows us that linguistic analysis of religious terms was carried out in English dictionaries related to etymological, explanatory and religious terms.

In the third chapter of the third paragraph, entitled the *"Factor of the British Empire and the global English"*, it is examined the influence of the British Empire as a factor on the vocabulary content of English language.

During the British Empire, the English language had strong contacts with different languages. In the process of contact, words related to various fields including religion, passed into English.

Explanation of linguistic relationships in terms of certain aspects by different researchers in their works on different aspects of linguistics and using different terms and concepts there, naturally raises the need of demanding to identify a linguistic phenomenon that is common but at some points close to each other and can be combined on a common problems. For the first time, this request was fundamentally answered by U.Weinreich. He brought the understanding of language contacts to linguistics, and tried to base the idea that it also constitutes a theoretical perspective in linguistics. U.Weinreich defines languages that are in relation of each other as follows: *"Two or more languages are considered to be in contact with each other if the same person has used these languages in turn"*[34]. U.Weinreich's definition was accepted by most linguists. The same definition is still used today. However, a number of linguists have noted that this definition is flawed from the certain aspect. During the British period, the English language had strong contacts with different languages. In the process of contact, words related to various fields, including religion, were passed into English.

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[34] Weinreich, U. Monolingualism and multilingualism. On the compatibility of genealogical relationship and convergent development // - M .: New in linguistics, - 1972. no. VI, - c.501-507.

Language is constantly evolving and dynamic. However, the static state is the state of the language at a certain moment and period. Changes occur between two static periods. The language moves from one static position to another. In the process of this movement, language is exposed to influences and changes that are result of such influences. In this process, the British factor played an important role in the enrichment of the English language.

Also in this paragraph it is studied the impact of globalization on modern English. The main factors influencing the globalization of the English language are British imperialism, the dominance of American economy and politics in the world, and most importantly, the fact that this language has its own characteristics that allow it to gain global language status. There are affects of globalization on global, international and other languages. Undoubtedly, in the context of globalization, there is a greater need to protect the purity of language and its norms. Because it is on the process of globalization that the influence of dominant foreign languages manifests itself more strongly and rapidly. In this case, the characteristics of globalization play a decisive role. As the flow of new concepts, terms and words becomes widespread, the use of such words itself becomes an indispensable condition. Language can not respond to rapid change with its internal capabilities. The process of creating a new word or term has its long-term character. On the process of globalization, the word needs to be used immediately. The obligation the demands coused increases the tendency to take foreign words and terms.

Unlike the British era, English, the global language in the modern age, rarely takes words from other languages in the age of globalization. New acquisitions are directly related to regalia. This aspect is also reflected in the field terminology. The analysis shows us that in the era of globalization, English does not include religious terms from other languages. New terms are corrected by means of English language materials and English word-formation tools. Of course, the religious terms and their components that passed into English during the British period, are used in this case.

Our research allows us to draw the following **conclusions**:

1. Beginning from various myths and legends about the origin and creation of mankind, it have been put forward various theories about the origin of language and speech in different religions. Many of these theories claim that just as man was created by divine power, so language is given to man by divine power. This idea is repeated several times in several verses of the Holy Quran. As a first result of the research, it appears as a fact that religion has its important role in the formation and enrichment of the English language. In general, we can say that the mythical thinking and religion stand as factor at the root of rich languages with great influence.

2. The translation of the Bible from Hebrew and Greek into English played an exceptional role in the enrichment of the English language. There are more than 500 English translations of the Bible. The translation of William Tidneyl is of special importance among them. Using the subtleties of the English language, Tidneyle skillfully translated the Bible into English and he used expressions that could be easily understood by the masses. However translation of Bible was considered as an impossible for his time. The English translation of the King James Version of the Bible contributed to English too. In this variant, it is possible to find translations of a large number of idioms, which have enriched the modern English language and are still used today.

3. One of the results we have reached is that the church factor plays an important role in enriching the vocabulary of the English language. It should be emphasized the role of the Catholic Church and the English Church on this process. Although the language of the Catholic Church was Latin, it was not spoken in any country. However, the Latin language used to give opportunity for the members of the Catholic Church to communicate with British citizens and for communication of intellectuals from different countries to each other. Due to the large number of visitors to the Catholic Church at that time and the great influence of the church on the population, religious words spreaded rapidly and were accepted before long. It should be noted that the Catholic Church and the English Church are based on the same Christian foundation.

However, in the 16th century, during the reign of King James, the English Church separated from the Catholic Church and began to function independently. Most of the words used in English in the seventeenth century were related to the services performed in the English Church. Religion and, accordingly, the English Church had a great influence on the English language in those times through the works of W. Shakespeare. There are many new words were used in Shakespeare's works. And religious terms were prevailed among them.

4. It can be concluded from the research that the influence of religion on different layers of the vocabulary of the English language was in two directions. The first direction covers the development of religious terms and religious lexical units in different lexical layers of the language, especially in the general lexical layer and in the relevant terminology. The second direction is related to the phenomenon of metaphor. There is an increase in the range of words used in various conceptual metaphors, as well as their meanings. Throughout history, the spread of religion has influenced the vocabulary of various languages and played a special role in their enrichment. In this sense, the religious factor also have played an important role on the process of enrichment of the lexical layer of the English language.

5. One of the results is related to the names of religious people. The fund of modern English anthroponyms is rich of ancient and modern name the are English origin, as well as derived names. In English anthroponymy, religious names constitutes a special layer. The English translation of religious books, especially translation of the Bible, and the spread of Christianity in the country led to the naming of children with the person names in the Bible. It clear that the religious names used in English and taken from the Bible were ancient Jewish origin. In general, each of the person names used in the Bible is included in the English system of names. We can encounter some of them in literature, as well as in religious sources and texts.

6. The study of the words included in the English dictionary reveals the relationship between religion and language as an

undeniable fact and provides a basis for emphasizing the role of religious beliefs on this process. It is clear from the research that there were the great role of religion and religious beliefs in the process of word formation in English. Judaism, Christianity, and Islam were considered as the largest monotheistic religions among them. As for the etymology of the derived words included in the dictionary of modern English through Judaism, Islam and paganism, they were mainly related to the spreading and translation of religious books belonging to those religions and the provisions in those books.

7. According to research, the factor of the British Empire plays an important role in the formation and development of the English language. As we know, the British Empire was the largest empire in human history. Imperial policy ensured the spread of the English language and its full use in the colonies. This situation also led to the connection of English with other languages. In this case, language communication realise the dissemination of information about different religions, faiths and beliefs, and is considered an important factor in the inclusion of religious terms on the process of speech.

8. The main factors influencing the globalization of the English language are British imperialism, the dominance of American economy and politics in the world, and most importantly, the fact that this language has its own characteristics that allow it to gain global language status. On the process of globalization, English has been the universal communicational means in the world for several decades. Our analysis shows that in the era of globalization, English almost does not take religious terms from other languages. New terms are corrected by English language materials and English word correction. Of course, in this case, it is used religious terms and their components, which passed into English during the British period.

It can be concluded at the end of the research that religion was the leader in the process of taking words in English. This applies not only to English, but to all world languages. In the course of research, we have made this issue the subject of discussion.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses:

1. The role of extralinguistic factors in the enrichment of the lexicon of the English language // – Baku: Language and Literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2015. No. 1(93), – p. 120-122.

2. Stylistic features of anthroponyms in English // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Scientific works. Language and literature series, – 2015. No. 2, – p. 109-114.

3. Semantic features of religious expressions in English // – Baku: Language and literature. International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2017. № 3 (103), –p.112-116.

4. The influence of religious terms on the vocabulary of the English language // Scientific Bulletin of the International Humanitarian University Series: Philology. Odessa 2017, Issue 30 volume 2, pp. 4-9.

5. Религиозная терминология в заимствованиях английского языка // Actual problems of the theory and practice of philological researches Materials of the VIII international scientific conference. – Prague: – March 25-26, – 2018, – p. 22-24.

6. Religious names of foreign origin in English // – Baku: Language and literature. The International scientific-theoretical journal, – 2018. № 3(107), – p. 154-157.

7. Influence of the translation of New Testament from Latin into English on English // Huseyn Javid and Contemporary Azerbaijani Philology. Materials of the Republican scientific conference. – Baku: – 15 November, – 2018, – p. 574-582.

8. The Influence of Islam on English // Education: Classical and Modern Approaches. Materials of the Republican scientific-practical conference of young researchers. – Baku: – April 19, – 2019, – p. 357-361.

9. Influence of Bible translations from Hebrew and Greek into English on English // Materials of the XII International Scientific-Practical Conference "Actual Problems of Azerbaijan Studies" dedicated to the 98th anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev. – Baku: – April 30, – 2021, – p.197-200.

10. The role of the church factor in the process of word formation in the English language // – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – 2021. XI Vol., № 3, – p.54-59.

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