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Key Speaker
Hamlet Isakhanli

The Founder of Khazar University and
Chairman of its Board of Directors and Trustees

Hamlet Isakhanli is a scholar who has carried out research and produced significant results in various fields of sciences and arts. Overall, he has written hundreds of articles, monographs, and textbooks in the philosophy of history, history of science, education and culture; education policy; theory and history of translation; language and literature; and in many other areas.

The book *In Search of Khazar* by Hamlet Isakhanli has become very popular in Azerbaijan and throughout the international community. His storytelling style connected with the description of political, cultural, personal and psychological situations of the process of establishment of a new institution of higher education, and well-documented analyses of events of the time, make this a valuable book to read. "The realities of events associated with the establishment and development of Khazar University have left indelible traces in my memory. I intend to pass these events to you in their entirety and in all sincerity", says the author in the introductory note to the book.

His research and writings on translation problems, language policy, and lexicography are worthy of esteem. A sizable article entitled "Translating Poetry and Cross-cultural Communication: In Search of Beauty and Harmony Within Limited Borders" devoted to the history and analyses of East-West communication through the avenue of translation, to problems of translation from and into Azerbaijani, and to problems of translating poetry, is a "must, for constant reference" according to one expert viewpoint. Hamlet Isakhanli is one of the authors and co-editor of the *Khazar English-Azerbaijani Comprehensive Dictionary* in six volumes. This work has been completed for the most part; its first three volumes have already been published. This dictionary is, without a doubt, one of the most monumental achievements of Azerbaijani culture. The textbook "The Azerbaijani Language" for foreigners, written by Hamlet Isakhanli with two co-authors, is based on the communicative approach and is a handbook to which foreigners and teachers may have recourse.

Isakhanli is an influential scholar, liberal intellectual, educator, writer and public speaker in the fields of history of science, philosophy and culture; philosophy of history; theory and history of literature, languages; translation studies; education; education policy; and history/philosophy of education. He has written books, numerous articles, policy papers and reports in addition to abundant interviews on TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, and bulletins.

Hamlet Isakhanli discusses in his writings the problems of poetry and philosophy, political science and international relations, history, journalism, etc. A complete list of writings by Hamlet Isakhanli as well as other people writing about him is available in print as *Hamlet Isaxanli: Bibliography. Scholar, Founder, Poet*.

Proceedings of the International Conference Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

Conference Themes

ICPL2020 papers span all major areas of ELT (Research and practice/applications, etc.), including but not limited to:

- Philosophy of Language
- Philosophical Poetry and Fiction
- Linguistic Philosophy
- Literary Criticism
- Comparative Literature
- Applied Linguistics
- Historical and Comparative Linguistics
- Cognitive Linguistics
- Sociolinguistics
- Psycholinguistics
- Pragmatics, Semantics and Syntax
- Innovations in Language Teaching & Learning
- Teaching English as a Foreign/ Second Language
- Language and Literature Teaching
- Language Acquisition
- E-Learning and Teaching
- Assessment, Methodology and Classroom Applications
- Translation studies

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The Typology of Artistic Character of Koroglu and Robin Hood Images: Fighter Code

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Epic Pscycholy in literature and literary works and analyses using the tools therein reveal, more often than not, many interesting similarities between the protagonists of literary works in unrelated cultures and literatures. Sometimes, these similarities may be motivated by purposeful a priori reading of the author from another culture and language, but more often, it seems to be accidental, the product of cultural and emotional universality across languages and literatures. Apart from the roots of such accidental similarities, this study, upon a comparison of the epical manner of heroes in Koroglu and Robin Hood epos, revealed that they are stereotyped from the same typology in epic psychology. When we compare the hero characters Koroglu and Robin Hood epos with each other, we can see the main typological image connecting these heroes together, namely, bravery, heroism and the fighter code. One of the many implications suggested by this is the fact that both heroes in the two epos are professional fighters. The fighter code is one of the main typological images which connect and bring these two characters closer to each other. The mainstay in the stories is that the heroes in both epos fought against tyranny and injustice; they are not, however, categorized as rebellious characters, which renders the accidental resemblance all the more striking.

Key Words: *Koroglu; Robin Hood; Epic Psychology; Bravery; Heroism; Fighter Code*

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English Language for Non-native Speakers of English: Project-based Learning

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One of the most critical problems in teaching and learning English to non-native English speakers at any educational level in non- English speaking countries is lack of adequate language background to carry out tasks required in studying the English language. In an attempt to deal with this challenging problem, the study investigated learners' opinions about (1) the implementation of project-based learning in a language classroom to encourage learners to apply their language skills and knowledge of their specific field of study to complete a task, and (2) how project-based learning may enhance their four skills (i.e., listening, speaking, reading and writing). Forty-seven undergraduate students taking an English course on information science were required to work in groups to complete an interdisciplinary-based project. A semi-structured interview was used to elicit students' opinions about the implementation of the project and how such a project may enhance their English skills. The interview data were qualitatively analyzed. The results revealed how the interdisciplinary-based project should be implemented in a language classroom to enhance the learners' English skill.

Key Words: *Project-based Learning, Four Skills, Task, Langauge Classroom*

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İngilis Dilində Frazeoloji Məna Fenomeni: Metafora, Metonimiya və Komparativ Frazeoloji Vahidlərin Mənalarının Təhlili Əsasında

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Dilçilik kateqoriyası sistemində müqayisənin mahiyyəti və yeri kifayət qədər aydın olmadığından dil materialının təhlilində bir çox çətinliklərlə yol açır. Xüsusi sözlərin morfoloji formalar kimi müqayisəsi ilk növbədə məzmunun planlaşdırılması və bütövlükdə dərəcəsinin ifadə etmə vasitələri ilə, xüsusən də xarakterin intensivliyinin başadüşülməsi ilə əlaqələndirilir. Frazeoloji vahidlərin əsas xüsusiyyətlərini nəzərdən keçirərək onu deyə bilərik ki, frazeologiya istənilən dildə zəruri bir elmdir. Frazeologiya dil lüğətinin ən canlı, hərəkətli və orijinal hissəsidir. "Frazeoloji məna" termini 1964-cü ildə bir-birindən xəbərsiz olan iki dilçi AV Kunin və V.L.Arxangelski tərəfindən təklif edilmişdir. Arxangelski, frazeoloji mənanın leksik mənadan fərqli olduğunu və xüsusi bir dil kateqoriyasını təşkil etdiyini bildirib. Termin bir çox frazeoloqlar tərəfindən alqışlandı və frazeoloji mənanın daha dərindən və intensiv öyrənilməsinə təkan verdi. V.V.Vinoqradov məktəbinə mənsub olan alimlərin əksəriyyəti idiomun mənasını və müstəqil söz uzlaşmasını ölçü vahidi kimi götürürlər. Bu cür yanaşma zamanı leksik-qrammatik tərkibinə görə uyğun gələn iki mahiyyət arasında - sözlərin sərbəst üzlaşması ilə mənanın təxrif olunması arasında fərq müəyyən olunur. Bu fərq **məna** olaraq götürülür. Başqa sözlə desək, məzmun baxımından əməliyyatlar aparıldıqda sözün payına düşən məna məzmunu (burada idiomun komponentləri nəzərdə tutulur) və sözün əls mənası, yəni müstəqil söz birləşməsinin komponentləri müqayisə olunur. Məqalədə diqqət xüsusilə frazeoloji mənaya fenomeninə yönəldilir və dilçilərin bu mövzuda fikirləri təhlil edilir. Metafora, metonimiya və komparativ frazeologizmlər arasındakı oxşarlıqlar araşdırılır. Bu üç konsepsiyada mövcud olan oxşarlıqlar və fərqlər vurğulanır və təsvir olunur.

Açar Sözlər: *Məna, Metafora, Metonimiya, Frazeologiya, Konsepsiya, Məna Fenomeni*

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Some Recommendations on Teaching Newspaper Vocabulary to Language Department Students

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A very central objective of English departments is to ensure that ELT courses impart the key communicative skills that are most useful to graduates. Reading newspapers & journals is an important skill of English language learning in today□s world. With English being the dominant language on a global scale, students learning English for professional purposes have to develop the abilities to read expertly written papers and other types of advanced written production. The acquisition of reading skills is never easy, especially if students lack vocabulary, grammar & content knowledge. Language learning students need consistent practice to become fluent readers. In this article, some recommendations are offered in an attempt to extrapolate from practical experience gained in Azerbaijan and shed light on possible ways in which to engage these students in consistent exposure to contextualized vocabulary en route to success in reading advanced text. Most of these pathways, methods and strategies are to do with contextualizing vocabulary in real-life authentic texts and demanding the students to pay constant attention to the way vocabulary is deployed in actual contexts of use, especially when reading authentic unsimplified texts. In parallel fashion, students are expected to pick up the habit of keeping vocabulary journals and logs, write their vocabulary encounters in them, and use them for follow-up implicational practice.

Key Words: *Departnet Students; Vocabulary Learning; Reading; Contextualized Vocabulary Practice*

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Multiple Intelligences in English Language Learning and Teaching

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The theory of Multiple Intelligences (MI), introduced and developed by the psychologist Howard Gardner, broke new ground and suggested that there is not one single all-purpose concept of intelligence, as traditionally thought, but that there are at least eight intelligences, each marked with a different set of cognitive, physiological, social and linguistic abilities. Gardner compared MI with the traditional concept of Intelligence Quotient (IQ), which is limited to only verbal and mathematical intelligences. Gardner held that every individual possesses some measure of all these intelligences, but in each person, one (or more) of them dominate the others, thereby affecting people's preferences in all fields of life, including learning. Learner characteristics are an important factor in English language learning and teaching, and MI looms large in determining learner styles and accompanying preferred strategies. As such, MI emerges as an optimal way to take effective account of such chracteristics. This study reviews these different intelligences proposed by Gardner, along with their attributes, looking at their impact on different language learning skills, and at the ways in which to apply them to student learning in the actual language classroom.

Key Words: *Multiple Intelligences, IQ, learning, learner, English language teaching*

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WAR METAPHORS IN SPORT NEWS DISCOURSE

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The paper deals with the issue of using war metaphors in sport news discourse.
The goal of this paper is to identify war metaphors in sport news discourse giving a detailed analysis of how war metaphors work in sport. It aims to analyze and compares the use of conceptual metaphors which is used as the reflections of victory and defeat found in news reports taken from English Language sport news sites, cbssport.com, bbcsport.com, sports.yahoo.com. This paper also explores the analysis of the role war metaphors as the instances of sport battle in sport news discourse. The sport news reports are analyzed using Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) developed by Pragglejaz Group. The researcher collected 704 metaphors from sport news discourse, 212 of these metaphors were war metaphors. In examined sport news the use of conceptual metaphors as a means of reflections of victory is 37 times but as a means of reflections of defeat is 23 times.

Key Words: *Metaphor, Conceptual Metaphor, War Metaphor, Discourse, Sport News Discourse, MIP (Metaphor Identification Procedure)*

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Pragmatic Function of Inversion in Political Discourse

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The article deals with the issue of pragmatic function of inversion in political discourse. Different genres subsumed under the umbrella category of Political Discourse have always been discussed extensively in linguistics in terms of the fact that they are seen to possess myriad instances of marked syntax and semantics, which is geared to the special function of political discourse, involving persuasion, hiding and masking certain meanings, and manipulation of audience's minds. This study investigates the phenomenon of inverted word order in political discourse from a pragmatic point of view. Studied here also are stylistically motivated inversions as means of expressiveness and their effects on the meaning and stylistic coloring of a sentence in political discourses. The main method of inversion analysis is to identify and describe its rhetorical, linguistic or grammatical features. The research material was a selection of inverted sentences from the speeches of ex-president of USA, Barack Obama, and the present American president Donald Trump.

Key Words: *Inversion; Stylistic-Pragmatic Functions; Political Discourse*

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The Issue of Language Choice from Sociolinguistic Perspective in Azerbaijan

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The study deals with the issue of language choice from sociolinguistic perspectives. The problem of multilingualism and plurilingualism in sociolinguistics occupies a special field for the study and evokes the interest of most linguists. This paper presents the results of quantitative method for the sociolinguistic research in language. This paper is an in-depth, multidimensional study of the choice of language. It was based on the interviews that were conducted among parents in order to learn their tendency to bring up their children in a multilingual society. Thus, parents were interviewed in different schools with Russian, Azerbaijani and English medium of instruction. School with Azerbaijani medium of instruction named as "Zangi" lyceum, school with Russian medium named as "N_12". School with English medium called as "Oxford School". The goal of the research was to investigate language choice from sociolinguistic perspectives. Special attention was paid to the multilingualism, plurilingualism issues and multilingualism in Azerbaijan separately. This experimental work was carried out to verify the right choice of language (English, Russian and Azerbaijani) and to identify its effectiveness, the data were processed and interpreted based on analysis.

Key Words: *Language Choice, Sociolinguistics, Multilingualism, Plurilingualism, Language of Minorities*

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A Comparative Analysis of Similar Word-formation Processes in English and Arabic

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The concern of this paper was undertaking a comparative analysis of possibly similar word-formation processes in English and Arabic. The study summed up the findings from a contrastive case study where lexical items were selected randomly. They were collected, categorized and contrasted on both sides. The total number of the examined words was 297. This study was not usage-based; it was based on comparative structural analysis, suggesting that the comparison was on the level of lexical structure of morphemes. This paper limited itself to only the major processes in the two languages evidencing similarity. The data of the research encompassed the processes of word formation in both English and Arabic, as well as the words illustrating these processes. The source of the data was a set of words gathered from dictionaries, some literary works and some journals in both languages. The previous resources were chosen in particular to ensure the use of SE and MSA. To carry out an insightful comparative analysis of the aforementioned processes, the study pursued four objectives, involving finding out to what extent and how English and Arabic form words, how the two languages applied these processes, if at all, what emerged to be the similar word-formation processes between English and Arabic upon analysis, and what similarities and differences there were within the similar processes emerging. This paper hopes to serve as another, albeit small contribution to, reference materials for English and Arabic linguistics, especially when it comes to linguistic structures. The framework herein used for the study and analysis of word-formation processes in both languages may also be applied in future studies. This study enriches the research findings and meta-theory in the field of linguistics, contributing to current linguistic intellectualism trends. The specific processes discussed are acronyms, antonomasia, backformation, blending, borrowing, compounding, and derivation.

Key Words: *English, Arabic, word-formation, similar process and linguistics*

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Textual Functions of Adverbs in English Newspaper Texts

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Both print and broadcast mass media play an important role in people's lives because of their educating, informing and entertaining characteristics. By their very nature, many of us expose ourselves to newspaper texts to avail ourselves of relevant information in a timely manner. This study accordingly identified cohesive functions of adverbs and their effectiveness in news texts from selected English newspapers. It aims to provide readers with some information about how writers make their articles eye-catching through certain types of adverbs, which deal with textual functions. Based on Halliday and Hasan's analytical framework, descriptive corpus analysis was used to collect data for the research from randomly selected news articles in English newspaper texts. The findings prove that the text shows a high rate of coherence relations when it is composed of special discourse markers, respectively demonstrative and conjunctive adverbs.

Key Words: *Cohesion; Adverbs; Textual Functions; Discourse Markers; Newspaper Texts*

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Postmodern Depiction of Post-war America in Selected Works of Kurt Vonnegut: Slaughterhouse-Five and Cat's Cradle

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Mid and late-twentieth century was a period marked by clashes between new-fangled postmodernist ideas and traditionally existing movements, particularly modernism in American literature. Kurt Vonnegut, whose work is known well for his unique literary style, black humor and satire, was one of the most recognized representatives of the postmodernist movement. This paper is an attempt to probe the ways in which postmodernism is portrayed and reflected in selected pieces of fiction by Kurt Vonnegut. Accordingly, two major works of Vonnegut are examined: *Cat's Cradle* and *Slaughterhouse-Five*. In *Cat's Cradle*, parody is analyzed as a postmodernist tool: parody of culture, politics and religion, namely Christianity. In *Slaughterhouse-Five,* an anti-war novel based on the author's personal war experience, metatextuality and spatio-temporal uncertainty are investigated as postmodernist techniques. It is along these lines that both *Cat's Cradle* and *Slaughterhouse-Five* are marked as great depictions and representations of postmodernism by Kurt Vonnegut.

Key Words: *Vonnegut, Postmodernism, Slaughterhouse-Five, Cat's Cradle, Metafiction, Space-Temporal, Parody*

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Brexit Metaphors in British Media Discourse Used by Three Brexit Prime Ministers

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The aim of this paper is to examine the usage of the metaphors used by three Brexit Prime Ministers in the media discourse of Brexit. The term BREXIT, coined in 2012 and used initially in print and social media in the UK, is now internationally wide-spread. BREXIT is a blend of British + exit, which expresses the meaning of Britain exiting from the EU. This article studies one of the key metaphors that has dominated British EU-debates for the past 25 years, i.e. the slogan 'Britain at the Heart of Europe'. The concepts of society and politics are extremely complex, and this complexity calls for metaphorical understanding. The study was focused on the metaphorical representation of the concept of BREXIT in political discourse. Some of the quotes which are taken from the speeches of the Prime Ministers are analyzed and the essential metaphors are chosen. For example: "The will of the British people is an instruction that must be delivered" by David Cameron, suggesting that the will of the British people is like the instruction in this issue because everybody must be one and their will must be directive. David Cameron is the first Brexit Prime Minister who always calls on people to be directive and one. "Brexit will be the long journey" is used by Theresa May. Generally, this metaphor is used for many concepts as well as Brexit. The main purpose of this metaphor is to show this process will be very long like a journey for the people. So, nowadays this term is very popular and used by different Prime Ministers in different cases.

Key Words: *Brexit; Metaphorical Representation; Media Discourse; British Politics*

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The Legend of Washington Irving

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This paper investigates an American author, Washington Irving, and his popular works agains the historical background of America during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is an attempt to look at and shed possible light on the influence exercised by wars of the time, such as the War of Independence and the War of 1812, which is famously referred to as the Second War of Independence, as well as European culture, traditions and literature, on Irving's works, especially as manifested in his well-known short stories "Rip Van Winkle" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow". What comes to light upon analysis and close critical reading is the visible extent to which the economic factors of the time also affected Irving in creating his popular and widely read characters, such as Rip Van Winkle and Ichabod Crane, seeing as, in that period, America was witness to fast-paced economic and political growth, a fact that exercised decided effects on Irving and his writing.

Key Words: *Washington Irving, War Of Independence, European Culture.*

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A Man of his Age: John Steinbeck

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This research attempts to investigate John Steinbeck's literary career and the depiction of difficulties contemporaneous with his time in his selected works. The aim is to show Steinbeck not only as a great writer and novelist of American literature, but also as a human who wanted to help the people of his society and emphasize the importance of humanity. This study attempts a vivid description of John Steinbeck's literary career through his main works. It proposes an angle through which to look at Steinbeck as a writer from different perspectives. Being a realistic man, Steinbeck depicts in writing what he witnesses in the society. It is seen in each of his works that Steinbeck is a proponent of realism. This movement is the characteristic feature running like a thread through all his works. Such studies as the current one make for opportunities to grow conscious of Steinbeck's literary career from different perspectives, in detail. The study will also afford insights into Steinbeck's ideas, personality, his concerns and the ways in which he depicts the events of his time in the touching and moving scenes he produces in his literary career. In this paper, Steinbeck's main works are analyzed not only from a literary point of view, but also from political and cultural ones.

Key Words: *John Steinbeck, Great Depression, Humanism, Realism*

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Tourism Elements in Agatha Christie's Novel the Mystery of the Blue Train: Comparison between Fiction and Reality

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Both her autobiography (1977) and the book The Grand Tour: Letters and Photographs from the British Empire Expeditions (2012) present many pieces of evidence that Agatha Christie was always very fond of travelling. Consequently, many of her novels took place in travelling situations, with plentiful details on the means of transportation, hotels, food and beverage services, travel agencies, tour guiding, etc. In her novel The Mystery of the Blue Train (1928), some of these tourism products and services are very explicitly drawn upon, resulting in a highly detailed portrait of the way the British and American high class tourists used to travel. The present work aims to discuss the presence of trains, hotels, travel agencies and other tourism services and elements in this novel, in an attempt to compare this work of fiction with the evolution of tourism up until that point. The methodology consisted in a technical reading to search for and locate these tourism elements. In the second stage, these findings were all laid out in detail in order to analyze and discuss these elements, comparing them with the evolution of tourism as documented by tourism historians. The results all pointed to and supported the initial hypothesis of this study about the emotional ties to details of traveling that Agatha Christie entertained in her literary fictional writing.

Key Words: *Agatha Christie, The Mystery of the Blue Train, Fiction x Reality*

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Preliminary Multilingual Glossary of Hotels based upon Booking.com

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The present work is the preliminary result of a terminology research, whose theme is the terminology of the hotel sector, with the site booking.com as the object of study. The theoretical contribution of the research is the Communicative Theory of Terminology (CABRÉ: 1999). Its general objectives are to locate, compare and discuss the technical language of hotels as part of the tourism field - in Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, Czech, Russian and English - found on selected booking.com hotels. The more specific objectives of this study include the analysis of cases of synonymy and polysemy, the comparison among the three Latin languages and the two Slavic languages, and occurrences of English loan words with respect to the first five languages. The methodology initially consisted in collecting the terms with the aim of forming the corpus of the investigation. Then, each term was justaposed next to each other in an attempt to compare each one with its equivalents in the other five languages. The last stage is the creation of a preliminary multilingual glossary of tourism terms, which has as its subdomain the hotel sector, and as a reference the organization of the "Spanish-Italian Glossary on Tourism Management" (BONOMI, DE SANTIAGO GONZÁLEZ; SANTOS LÓPEZ, 2014).

Key Words: *Hotel Terminology, Booking.com, Preliminary Multilingual Glossary*

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Diachronic Analysis of Stance Markers in Research Articles' discussion Section

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Despite the continuously growing body of research on metadiscourse markers in different genres and through various perspectives for over 20 years, very little is known of how these features have evolved over time in response to the historically developing practices of academic communities. Motivated by such an ambition, the current research drew on a corpus of 4.3 million words taken from three leading journals of applied linguistics in order to trace the diachronic evolution of stance markers in discussion section of research articles from 1996 to 2016. Hyland's (2005b) model of metadiscourse was adopted for the analysis of the selected corpus. The data were explored using concordance software AntConc (Anthony, 2011). Moreover, a Chi-Square statistical measure was run to determine statistical significances. The analysis revealed a substantial decline in the overall frequency of stance markers in discussion section, with devices in all categories, except self-mention which increased dramatically over the past 20 years. Approaching interactional dimension of academic writing from such a diachronic perspective, it might be argued that academic writing reflects, and in turn constitutes, social and institutional practices derived from contexts which are constituently changing. Hence, training in academic writing needs to be a process of raising students' consciousness of the choices they can make and the consequences of making those choices in particular contexts.

Key Words: *Applied Linguistics; Diachronic; Metadiscourse; Stance; Discussion*

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Expressing Lesser Relevance in Conference Presentations

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How to mark importance and relevance in academic discourse has been a widely researched topic while markers of lesser significance have so far been understudied. This study will attempt to contribute towards bridging that gap and will focus on some of the lexical and grammatical means of expressing lesser importance in conference presentations. The corpus of the study comprises recordings of 20 papers presented in English at international linguistic conferences by speakers of various cultural and linguistic backgrounds. The methodology follows Deroey and Taverniers's study of lecture discourse, whereby the markers are grouped under five categories depending on the way lesser importance is expressed. These are: message status, topic treatment, lecturer knowledge, assessment, and attention-and-note-taking directives. The methodology will be checked against the data provided by the recordings to ascertain if it is applicable to other academic genres. The ultimate objective is to provide stepping stones for interpreting information and distinguishing between what is important and relevant and less so in the delivery of conference presentations.

Key Words: *Academic Discourse; Lecture Discourse; Markers of Lesser Signficance; Conference Presentations*

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Why should Prospective Teachers-Innovators Be Involved in Educational Research Activity?

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The new social order in the modern world brings in a demand for specialists with pedagogical education, which involves the necessity of training teachers of a new type, that is, a teacher-researcher, a teacher able to develop new technologies in education and upbringing. The present article focuses on identifying the need to involve future teachers in educational research activity on the first courses of university education due to the fact that forming the skills and abilities of educational research activities can be considered the basis of the Gnostic criterion for assessing their readiness for innovation. The study went through the following phases: analysis of the literature on the research problem, determination of the criteria and main indicators of the gnostic criterion of the future teacher's readiness for innovation, preparation of a questionnaire for teachers to identify their level of readiness for innovation, conducting a survey, and analyzing the results. To solve the problem, we used such methods as analysis, questioning and mathematical analysis of data. The thought was that, should future teachers fail to develop the skills and abilities of teaching and research activities, then the Gnostic criterion for assessing the readiness of teachers for innovative activities will prove to be a failure in practice. The results of the study revealed a low level of mastery by teachers in the skills and abilities of teaching and research activities, and, consequently, a low level of readiness for innovation from the point of view of the Gnostic criterion, which fleshed out the initial hypothesis.

Key Words: *The Gnostic Criterion; Teacher Innovation; Teacher Education*

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Foreign Language Training as a Factor in Digital Development of Society

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Today, strategic plans for the development of the society are associated with breakthrough processes in the field of digital economy, the need for which is determined by the Laws of Industry 4.0. It is necessary to identify those agents of digital economy who are capable of ensuring the implementation of new targets for economic development. The need for the development of digital economy makes it necessary to rethink many spheres and functions of the society. The most visible are changes in the educational system, which is undergoing a period of active promotion of innovative technologies. Foreign language education is also subject to innovative development, and in the era of Industry 4.0, it must meet the challenges of the time. The article deals with issues related to the new guidelines for education of linguists and teachers of foreign languages, as well as with benchmarks for the development strategy of digital economy. New directions of professional specialization of graduates of language universities are presented, special projections of foreign language teachers' profession are described, which are significant for solving the problems of specialists training for the digital economy.

Key Words: *Digital Economy; Foreign Language Learning; Foreign Language Teachers*

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Text Analysis as an Instrument of Teaching Academic English to PhD Students

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Foreign language proficiency is essential for a modern scientist. Teaching academic English to PhD students in Russia is an integral part of a postgraduate stage of education. At this stage, the main objective of foreign language classes is to develop language skills and competences that enable young researchers to participate in international research projects, and to reach scientific and educational goals. Since young scholars face specific linguistic demands in their future academic careers, a course of English for Academic Purposes for postgraduates should focus attention on skills necessary for a successful academic communication in both oral and written forms. One of the instruments that can facilitate language learning is work with foreign scientific texts which includes reading, translation, analysis of syntactic structures and terminology. This article offers a two-stage approach to the analysis of a foreign scientific text which was realized with the use of a system of exercises developed and implemented at the Department of Foreign Languages of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The approach contributes to the development of both written and oral communication skills. The results of the application of this method are as follows: general scientific and terminology vocabulary expansion, development of translation and problem solving skills, text editing skills formation and improvement of the general command of the English language in terms of grammar and lexicon.

Key Words: *Foreign Language Education; Academic English; Postgraduate Students; Analysis of Scientific Texts*

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Quantity as an Interpretive Quality Format

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The study focuses on some aspects of the interaction of quantity and quality categories, as well as the interpretative potential of quantity in relation to quality. The object of the research is the linguistic representation of quantity. The subject is the logical-philosophical and cognitive bases of interaction between quantity and quality categories. The basic methodological principle of the research is the thesis of the anthropocentric nature of language, which saw further development within the cognitive paradigm. Language is seen as a cognitive activity and as a tool of the reality of interpretation. The relevance of the study is the integrative approach to the analysis of quantity and quality categories, which comprises both logical-philosophical and cognitive principles in the interaction between these categories. The problem of studying the interaction of the main categories of being, to which the categories of quantity and quality undoubtedly belong, is among the so-called 'eternal' philosophical problems of language. The need to address a deeper, conceptual level of linguistic means analysis of quantitative and qualitative representation is scientifically plausible for the reconstruction of the cognitive processes and mechanisms behind them.

Key Words: *Quantity; Quality; Logical Interaction; Philosophical Interaction; Cognitive Interaction*

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İngilis Dilində Qayıdış Əvəzliklərinin Praqmatik Təhlili

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İngilis dilini öyrənərkən semantik və praqmatik məna arasındakı fərqləri anlamaq dil qabiliyyətinizi artırmaq üçün dəyərli bir vasitə ola bilər. Hər ikisi sözlərin mənaları ilə əlaqəli sahələr olsa da, onların istifadəsi bir birindən kəskin fərqlənir. Semantika dildə və ya cümlədə işlənən sözlərin mənasını ifadə edir. Semantika cümlələrin mənasını təhlil edərkən konteksti nəzərə almır. Yəni yalnız qrammatika və lüğətin bir başa ifadə etdiyi mənanı göstərir və onun əhatə dairəsinə nəzərdə tutulan məna daxil deyil. Praqmatika da semantika kimi söhbət zamanı və ya cümlədə ifadə olunan sözləri və qrammatikanı tədqiq edir, sadəcə bunu edərkən konteksti də nəzərə alır. Çünki söhbət əsnasınında dinləyici danışanın bir başa ifadə etmədiyi, amma müəyyən yollarla göstərdiyi ikinci mənanı da təyin etməyə çalışır. Məhz bu səbəbə görə praqmatika yarandığı gündən etibarən sürətlə inkişaf edib və alimlər dilçiliyin müxtəlif sahələrini praqmatik yöndən araşdırmağa başlayıblar. Son dövr ən çox araşdırılan mövzulardan biri də anaforalardır. Dilçilər tərəfindən güman edilir ki, sadə ümumiləşdirmələr anaforanın mahiyyətini müəyyən edir, buna görə də antesedent və anafora formaları arasındakı əlaqəni sırf struktur baxımından nəzərə almaq lazımdır. Bu nöqteyi nəzərdən yanaşsaq, onda belə bir nəticə ortaya çıxır ki, cümlədə qayıdış əvəzliyi ismi ifadə ilə əlaqələndirilə bilir, amma digər əvəzliklər ilə bu mümkün deyil.

Bildiyimiz kimi, qayıdış əvəzliklərini praqmatik yöndən təhlil edərkən, əsas məqsəd cümlədə həmin əvəzliklərin antesedentini tapmaqdır.

Açar Sözlər: *Anaforalar, Qayıdış Əvəzlikləri, Semantika, Praqmatika*

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Gender and Identity in John Osborne's *Look back in Anger*

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Gender plays a critical role in the life of an individual, affecting and deciding social roles. Biology is instrumental in creating male or female gender, but socio-cultural factors are also equally significant in designating an individual's status in life as well as in society. In John Osborne's Look Back in Anger, there appears to be marital discord between Jimmy and Alison. The reason behind it is largely ingrained gender based issues. In the Jimmy-Alison relationship, all these factors play significant roles in creating discord between them. Though they are married to each other, they observe a deep chasm in their relationship. There is an obvious lack of cordiality in their relations. Coming from an aristocratic society, Alison is prejudiced about Jimmy and his background. Likewise, Jimmy hails from lower middle strata of society. He has a lot of negative feelings regarding Alison and her family. Jimmy regards all women of the world like Alison, good for nothing. Alison thinks of Jimmy along the samel lines. In conclusion, the mutual disregard between them creates problems which have as their roots the issues related to gender and geneder-related social and individual identity.

Key Words: *Gender; Social, Cultural, Individual, Psychological Issues*

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Time as a Cognitive Category

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The article deals with the cognitive category of time and its means of expression. Theories about cognitive categories cover different sciences. One of the forms of existence is time, along with space. Also, scientific discoveries in some fields of science, including the natural sciences, have been transformed into a common subject of linguistics and psychology – the concepts of philosophical understanding of the general conceptualizations of time that constitute the core of creative processes. The object of the research is to analyze the scientific-theoretical issues of time study in artistic texts, to analyze the basic means of promoting the art of time in poetic language. The study of time in artistic thinking creates favorable opportunities for research. Symbolic language, with its rich metaphorical system, also shows itself in the expression of time. The concept of time as a cognitive category begins with the philosophical understanding of time. The means of expression on the language level for the concept of time help to study it along linguistic dimensions. Here we can conclude that the study of time as a cognitive category ought to take on more general dimensions, concentrating on philosophical and linguistic research of time.

Key Words: *Time; Space; Cognitive Categories; Philosophical and Linguistic Dimensions*

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The Spiritual World of Hamlet Isakhanli: Poetic Spirit that Transforms Philosophical Harmony into Artistic Imagination

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Prof. Hamlet Isakhanli, a doctor of physical and mathematical sciences, who has made significant contributions to Azerbaijani science in the XX-XXI century is also known as a talented poet who mastered poetry, the truth of life and the human emotions. The successes of our world-renowned scientist with encyclopedic knowledge with his remarkable influence on the development of science and education deserve much appreciation. His works on technical sciences, as well as in the humanities and social sciences, are published in publicist and literary works, as well as his second life in translation, complementing Hamlet Isakhanli's intellectual identity. Hamlet Isakhanli, the rector of Khazar University, a well-known leader and educator, a scholar and a poet, is the founder of the World School. His ideas on social and economic development and education in our country are based on his deep knowledge and experience. The richness of the spiritual treasure of our people also figures prominently in in the legacy of this valuable scholar-poet. Here, we have tried to shed light on the depths of the poet-philosopher Hamlet Isakhanli's poetry. The poet's works presented to the reader in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Russian, English, Chinese, Georgian, Estonian, Finnish and other languages are closer and closer to the world reader of the national-spiritual values of our people, its glorious history, its peculiarities, rich literature and culture.

Key Words: *Hamlet Isakhanli, Scholar, Poet, Poetry, Poetical Spirit*

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Linguo-poetic Properties of Suffixes that Create Morphological Parallelism in Azerbaijani and English

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The paper deals with the linguo-poetic properties of suffixal morphemes in the Azerbaijan and English languages. In the linguo-poetic researches of both languages which belong to different linguistic typology the issues related to definition and distribution of suffixal morphemes have been identified. The types of suffixal morphemes, their use and distribution, as well as their frequency of use have been investigated by the aid of poetical samples of stated languages. The study found out common features and diversity among linguo-poetic properties of suffixal morphemes in these languages. Indeed as Azerbaijan and English belong to various linguistic typology, it definitely influenced the issues related to definition, distribution and use of suffixal morphemes in forming morphological parallelisms. Suffixal morphemes that only carry grammatical features, specify a relationship between other morphemes and don't have a sense by themselves and, additionally, always occur in combinations or by means of adding them to stem morphemes are among the ways that create morphological parallelisms. In a distinction within the set of morphemes that are bound they can be further divided into inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. This distribution which is specific for both languages helps to identify the cases forming morphological parallelism. Furthermore, it is noted that these cases are closely related to the bound and free forms of morphemes and their distribution and use. These cases ease to explore linguo-poetic properties of stated languages and gave a new path to the study.

Key Words: *Morphological parallelism; Suffixes; Suffixal morpheme; Linguo-poetics; Azerbaijan; English; Inflectional affixes; Derivational affixes*

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Current Challenges to English Language Learning in Azerbaijan EFL Context

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Currently, English has dominated the context of foreign language learning and teaching around the world. As the English language is considered an international language, its acquisition can guarantee the availability of opportunities for employment, travel, higher education, and even a better life. The purpose of this study was to investigate the current challenges to English language learning in Azerbaijan. The study was qualitative in nature and the participants of the study were twenty-five students studying at Khazar University. In this study, the question of "what are the challenges that you have in learning English?" was asked of each participant and their responses were classified in terms of the overall ideas, language skills, methods, approaches, practices, perceived linguistic differences in the two languages, personal differences, teachers, materials, along with family and environment factors. Teaching and improving the four language skills are supposed to be the focus of attention rather than grammar-centred language teaching. English courses should be designed as practice-based rather than theory-based. In addition, foreign language teachers should take into consideration the individual differences and learner characteristics and plan the activities accordingly. Finally, the materials such as course-books, videos, and internet websites should be chosen carefully according to the students' interest, levels and needs. Learning a foreign language is always a challenging task. However, identifying these challenges and finding solutions can lead to better learning. As such, the role of management becomes more crucial. Management and e-resource may prove quite helpful in meeting the challenges of EFL classroom situations.

Key Words: *Challenges to Language Learning, Language Learning Difficulties*

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Look Back in Anger (Keçmişə Qəzəblə Bax) as the Starting Point of Modern English Theater

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Look Back in Anger is considered to be one of the most significant plays among modern British plays. It was the first well-known play of "Kitchen Sink drama," a style of theater that examined the emotion and drama under the surface of a common domestic life. Jimmy Porter, the play's protagonist, became the model for the "Angry Young Man," a name which was given to the whole generation of artists and working class of young men in post-World War II British society. The play opened on May 8, 1956 at Royal Court Theater, receiving a variety of reviews from British theater critics and winning a review from the Times. Fortunately, this helped the play make an audience. In this study, the aim is to find out how Look Back in Anger emerged as an important alteration from Britain's Victorian past into the modern twentieth century. In the play, Jimmy's rage and anger are his expression of repressed emotion and his need for life in a world that has become indifferent and depressing. It is going to be discussed that anger became a symbol of the rebellion against the political and social depression of British culture and society. Critics today agree, however, that the play is central to an understanding of British life in the twentieth century and, thus, an important piece of British literature.

Key Words: *Look Back in Anger; British Post-war Drama*

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The Importance of Differentiated Instruction: What Research Says

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Today's classrooms are filled with diverse learners who differ not only culturally and linguistically, but also in their cognitive abilities, background knowledge, and learning preferences. Because traditional instruction tends to "teach to the middle" or primarily focuses on reaching average learner levels, the needs of struggling and advanced learners are often not adequately addressed. Teachers face the daunting task of teaching all levels of students in a single classroom. Growing student diversity in today's classrooms calls for appropriate instructional strategies. The demand for coping with student diversity seems to be inevitable. Teachers are required to stimulate and engage intellectually gifted students, while simultaneously scaffolding the curriculum to support lower-level learners. Differentiated instruction (DI) is put forward as a key solution to this problem, but it seems to be challenging. Differentiated instruction or curriculum is when teachers maximize the learning potential of a classroom by modifying the curriculum, teaching methods, and learning resources and activities to address the needs of the students, as individuals or small groups gathered by learning level or readiness. The teacher adjusts the pace of the teaching according to the needs of the students as well as their interests and learning styles. But what makes differentiated instruction important and successful at the same time? What do researches say about the problem? This paper highlights the viewpoints of some researchers on differentiation, proposing that there is a need for additional investigation and scientific study on the philosophy of differentiated instruction.

Key Words: *Student Diversity; Differentiated Instruction*

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A Study of the Film Pinjar Semiotically: With Reference to Multiculturalism

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Culture is termed as the true depiction of any society or region during any era. The land of Indo-Pak is comprised of many different cultures of particular areas, tribes, creeds, and traditions. Due to this fact, the land of Indo-Pak is termed as the multicultural society and multiculturalism is one of the key pillars of Indian sub-continent. The film Pinjar is also the representation of the multicultural society, depicting different cultures and traditions. The basic data of this research article has been collected from this film and novel. For analyzing this data, the Pierce model of semiotics is chosen by the researcher to reach accurate results and figure out the elements of multiculturalism in this particular text and film. The study also contains appendices helping to know the precise traces of this particular term in the specified film in the shape of snaps.

Key Words: *Multiculuralism; The Film Pinjar; The Land Of Indo-Pak*

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Metaphorical Transfers in Azerbaijani and English

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This article deals with a look at metaphorical transfers in the two languages Azerbaijani and English. In the literature, it is argued that transfers relate to all people despite their race and nationality as there is a common transfer model in people's consciousness and metaphoric transfers are one of its manifested features. Metaphorical transfers are both linguistic and philosophical acts from the point of view of cognitive linguistics. For example, the linguistic dimension is characterized by the enrichment of the semantic structure in the corresponding lexical units. The article addresses the views of prominent linguists on the theme, supported by concrete evidence. It tries to show that metaphorical transfers in Azerbaijani and English are virtually indistinguishable or manifest little variation. In this connection, N. Danilova's classification of metaphorical transfers in English is given. The models of metaphorical transfers are presented with actual evidence. Ultimately, the study pointed to universality mostly, concluding that there is a common metaphorical pattern in the minds of people from both languages, and that forms of expression vary depending on the personal factors of interlocutors.

Key Words: *English, Azerbaijani, Metaphorical Transfer, Cognitive Model, Universality, Variation*

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Influence of British Romanticism and Orientalism in Literature

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English Romanticism started in the 1740s. The word Romanticism derives from the French word "Romance", which referred to the vernacular languages derived from Latin and to the works written in those languages. Romanticism is an attitude or intellectual orientation that characterized many works of literature, painting, music, architecture, criticism, and historiography in Western civilization over a period from the late 18th to the mid-19th century. Romanticism can be seen as a rejection of the precepts of order, calm, harmony, balance, idealization, and rationality that typified Classicism in general and late 18th century Neoclassicism in particular. It was also to some extent a reaction against the Enlightenment and against 18th century rationalism and physical materialism in general. Romanticism emphasized the individual, the subjective, the irrational, the imaginative, the personal, the spontaneous, the emotional, the visionary, and the transcendental. The theme Orientalism in poetry has always attracted the attention of Eastern and Western poets. Some Romantic period poets, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Percy Bysshe Shelley, William Wordsworth, G.G. Byron and others always glorify Eastern beauty in their poems. One of the most popular and actual themes of Romantic poetry was the country life of the East, otherwise known as pastoral poetry. Mythological and fantastic settings were also employed to great effect by many of the Romantic poets. The dominant theme was Nature, specifically the power of Nature to create strong impressions in the mind and imagination. There is the sense that past, present, and future all mix together in the human consciousness. From this perspective, it can be said that this theme is a real one and will always figure in concrete terms in the creativity of poets.

Key Words: *Poets, Orientalism, Romanticism, Classicism, Enlightenment, Poems, Themes*

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Jerusha Abbott Syndrome in Linguistic Humour

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This study investigates unintentionality in English linguistic humor. The criteria for distinguishing between intentionality and unintentionality of insider(s), i.e. the character(s) of humorous situation, are the focus of this study. The objective of the study was analysis of linguistic jokes in terms of probability of unintentionality in them and finding out the factors that influence the reactions of the characters of jokes in potential humorous situations. The researcher made attempts to distinguish between insiders (the characters of jokes) and outsiders (the readers or listeners and joke-tellers) in humor. Thus, in this research, the approach to humor study is emic rather than etic. Besides, the researcher considers linguistic ambiguity not to be merely the property of the text, but socially relative occurrence depending on the recipient of the text. Having analyzed English linguistic jokes, the researcher concluded that a) intentionality or unintentionality of the joke depends on the intention of the insiders, rather than the outsiders, b) words and expressions acquire meaning in a cognitive pyramid where the semantic 'expression-meaning-context' triangle is its base and the recipient is its apex, c) linguistic ambiguity is a socially relative occurrence and depends on the recipient of the text, and d) knowledge gap is the main sociolinguistic factor and source of unintentional humor.

Key Words: *English Humor, Linguistic Jokes, Ambiguity, Unintentionality, Cognitive Pyramid*

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Chastushka as a Text of Russian Folklore Ethnolinguistics: Key Issues for a Non-Russian Reader

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This article is a look at a particular type of Russian folk literature and ethnolinguistics, the so-called chastushka. Though being a rather infant folk genre, born only in the XIX century, it keeps on evolving in the contemporary Russian literature, making it a relevant ethnolinguistic topic for prospective research. Chastushkas depict the innermost nature of the so-called "Russian soul" with all its inherent peculiarities. The representation of an upside-down world in opposition with social taboos and norms provides justification to the conventional norms. No author is the actual "writer" of the chastushka, since it is the representation of a collective reporter who describes in an extraordinarily original manner all the values belonging to the people who made it. These specific features characterize this genre against the other genres of Russian literature. Being concise, lapidary and musically organized, it could be seen as a useful material for foreigners willing to approach the Russian literature in an early stage. It gives examples of the Russian mentality and habits, besides being an instrument of Russian L2 teaching method in a more advanced stage. However, this genre is far from being a mere instrument of teaching methodology if a prior robust historical and linguistic background is not provided. Hence the purpose of this work is to provide the foreign learner with the right instruments to analyze the chastushka in the proper way, and to use it as a valuable tool in the approach to Russian L2 learning process.

Key Words: *Chastushka; Advanced Learning of English as a Foreign Language; Russian Folk Literature; Ethnolinguistics*

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Gender Differences in Male and Female Students' Speech Behavior

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This study deals with the issue of sociolinguistic aspects of gender among male and female students at Khazar University. It explores the concept of gender in linguistics and its sociolinguistic aspects. The study also investigates the differences in speech behavior among males and females. For the study of proposed issues, qualitative and quantitative methods are used. For quantitative methods, in order to obtain statistic data, the survey was used. For qualitative method, interview was employed in order to obtain the opinions of male and female students concerning facts on language use. In conclusion, gender differences in speech behavior of male and female student's speech are identified and all provisions are summarized.

Key Words: *Gender Differences; Male and Female Students; Language Use*

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The Lexical Stylistic Devices in the Novel "Sister Carrie" by Theodore Dreiser and the Analysis of their Translation into Azerbaijani

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This study investigated Lexical Stylistic Devices in Theodore Dreiser's novel "Sister Carrie". The use of SDs adds emotive, expressive and imaginary layers to works of fiction. Due to the peculiarities of different languages, the translation of lexical stylistic devices usually creates difficulties for translators. All linguists emphasize that in translation preserving the image of original meaning is of the most importance. Our aim was to find out these lexical stylistic devices and to show how they are translated into Azerbaijani. This study aimed to demonstrate the need for appropriate transmission of creative artwork in the TL and to evaluate how the author produced the stylistic impact and how the translator recreated it in the translation of the same semantic coloring as the original. Sister Carrie is a novel in which we meet vast uses of Stylistic Devices. The translator should maintain the picture of the original in the translation when transferring stylistic figures of speech–simile, epithets, metaphors, metonymy, irony, and so on. Metaphor is the primary characteristic of creative writing. A translator must be fully conscious of his meaning and the emotional impact that his picture generates. It is necessary to preserve both feeling and picture as much as possible.

Key Words: *Stylistic Devices, Sister Carrie, Translation, Figures of Speech*

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Stylistic Function of Archaisms in English Proverbs

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This study deals with the issue of stylistic function of archaisms in English proverbs. The procedure used in the study involves an in-depth analysis (grammatical and semantic) of archaisms used in a sample of English proverbs. Using continuous sampling method, 101 proverbs with archaisms were selected for further analysis. These proverbs were divided into three groups, in accordance with the classification of archaisms: proverbs with lexical archaisms, proverbs with lexico-derivational (world-building) archaisms and proverbs with lexical-semantic archaisms. In light of the findings and categorizations, a number of insights into the stylistic functions of archaisms emerged, which were linked to the three origins feeding into the shaping of these proverbs. Still, there are other stylistic functions to archaisms as used in proverbs which are questions to do with cultural, anthropological and socio-historical factors that cause certain archaisms to last longer, so to speak, to be retained and preserved in the body of proverbs of a language at any given synchronic point of time.

Key Words: *Stylistic Function, Archaisms, English Proverbs*

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Peculiarities of Translation of Colloquialisms from the Novel The Catcher in the Eye by J.D.Salinger into Azerbaijani

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This article is devoted to the investigation of the most outstanding features of the style of the novel The Catcher in the Rye – the abundant use of colloquial words and expressions – vulgarisms, slang and jargons by the characters of this literary work, as well as the ways in which their translation into the Azerbaijani language has been accomplished by Tehran Valiyev. Considering deep differences between American and Azeri cultures, translating this work seemed to be a tough challenge for an Azeri translator, since it is full of colloquial words, which were the main concern of this article. Firstly, the author presented a comprehensive analysis of the lexical classification of the English language with the special focus on the colloquial layer, as the main object of the research is the colloquial speech of the teenage characters of the novel, i.e. vulgarisms, slang and jargon words and expressions. The peculiarities of J.D. Salinger's style of writing, the main trends in his creative activity and short information about his life have been also described. Secondly, the study mapped out the analysis of the cases of the use of vulgarisms, slang, jargonisms and other colloquial expressions and the ways of their translation into Azerbaijani. The study selected the most interesting examples from the original novel and their correspondences in the target text and provided a broad research into the techniques and methods of their translation with the view of the resulting adequacy and equivalency. Finally, the results of the investigation pointed to the high level of adequacy of translation with slight translation shifts in the form of neutralizing vulgar and slang words.

Key Words: *Colloquialisms; Slangs; Vulgar Words; Jargonisms; Stylistic Analysis*

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Strategies to Overcome the Losses in The Novel of "The Grapes of Wrath" By John Steinbeck to Achieve Adequacy in Translation

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The current article involves with the issues of losses, gains or survivals contributing to literature in the process of translation. It represents a thorough study based on a novel "Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck from English and, respectively, its translation into Azerbaijani by Ulfet Kurchayli. It investigates the problematic areas or challenges emerging from the source-text discrepancies. Furthermore, this article also concentrates on the issue of cultural non-equivalence or the losses occurring in translating English literary texts into Azerbaijani. The paper identifies the translation techniques adopted by the translator of John Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath. Adopting certain techniques rather than others has led to many losses on different levels. Besides the translator's important role as a cultural insider is emphasized. The wide gap, distance or the differences between the cultures, languages and thought patterns of the English and Azerbaijani language speakers are main factors resulting in various losses in the process of translation. Coping with these extra-linguistic constraints is harder than the linguistic ones as the translator has no choice in the given situations, delete these elements from the TT or replace them with elements that do not fit the context. This article aims at determining translation losses and gains, defining ways that the translator applies for compensating losses, analyzing John Steinbeck's style in "Grapes of Wrath". The article concludes that there are some situations where the translation of a certain text from the SL into the TL embraces alteration in the whole informational content of the text, in the form of expressions or words.

Key Words: *Translation Losses, Compensatory Means, Translation Procedures, Equivalency, Transfer Operation*

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Material Identities: Gender Expressio in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*

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One of the many issues with the Eurocentric construction of gender is it tries to make natural a system of labels that is thoroughly flawed, creating ample room for subversive behavior. For instance, though gender was rigidly fixed during the Renaissance – so much so that a change in clothing and hair could reassign your entire identity – the paradox of this lies in the relative little effort it takes to be read as someone else. Women in particular who have access to the materials necessary to transition could do so and be perceived by larger society for the most part as they wished. The opportunities this sort of gender construction permits can be see through the examination of Rosalind in Shakespeare's comedy *As You Like It*. As her character demonstrates through assuming the role of Ganymede with relative ease, in some ways there is an accidental progressiveness in the early-modern conceptualization of gender that has yet to be upstaged in the materially driven world of today. Rosalind, due to her privileged status, benefits from the early-modern focus and gender's material focus, allowing her to move between male-presenting and female-presenting in whatever way suits her character best.

Key Words: *Shakespeare; As You Like It; Gender Reassignment and Representation; Rosalind*

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Azərbaycan və İngilis Dilçiliyində Feli Sifətlərdə Zaman Anlayışının Müqayisəli Təhlili

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Zaman məzmununu qoruyub saxlaya bilmək feili sifətə xas olan əsas xüsusiyyətlərdəndir. Çünki feillərə şəkilçilər artırmaqla əmələ gəlib sifət xüsusiyyəti daşıyan sözlər zaman bildirmədikdə feildən düzələn sifət olur. Fərqli dil ailələrinə mənsub olan ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərinin feili sifət xüsusiyyətləri də müxtəlifdir. İngilis dilində feili sifətin iki zaman forması, ingilis dilindən fərqli olaraq, Azərbaycan dilində isə feili sifətin üç zaman forması var. Onu da qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, feili sifətə xas olan zaman kateqoriyası nisbidir. Yəni cümlədəki şəxsli feili zamanından asılı olaraq feili sifət I forması indiki , keçmiş və gələcək zamana aid edilə bilər. Feili sifətin zaman anlayışı ifadə etməsi, onu hərəkət və hərəkət şəklində olan başqa prosesləri bildirən sözlərdən əmələ gəlməsi ilə əlaqədardır. Feili sifətin zaman məzmunu daşıya bilməsi onu əmələ gətirən şəkilçilərin az və ya çox şəkildə zaman məzmununu qoruyub saxlayan şəkilçilərin olmasıdır.

Açar Sözlər: *Zaman Kateqoriyası, Indiki Zaman, Keçmiş Zaman,Feili Sifət, Məzmun, Feil, Hərəkət*

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Factors Influencing the Language Learning Process

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Learning of a foreign language is influenced by two categories of factors; those associated with the learner and those related to the learning process. This article aims at describing both sets of factors in a sample of Azerbaijani university students. As learning methods can vary from learner to learner, teachers must select them accordingly and, as personality plays a great role not only in learning but also in students' whole lives, teachers should consider these factors when teaching. This research, consisting of a survey administered to students at the downtown campus of Khazar University, demonstrates that motivation is a key factor influencing students in the learning process. Approximately 70% of students surveyed mentioned motivation as the main factor influencing them in school. Additionally, aims, also called goals, were highlighted by the students. Approximately 20% of university students listed goals as having a great role in the learning process and, when students consider their achievements and qualifications as consequences of the educational process, they develop intrinsic motivation to better their futures. In addition to motivation and goals, this survey also investigated factors such as classroom configuration, management, interest, personality, attitude, and atmosphere. Through the results of this research, university teachers in Azerbaijan will be able to better understand the factors influencing their students' learning and thereby assist them in reaching out and connecting to their students in better ways.

Key Words: *Language Learning Process; Motivation; Aims*

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Mechanisms of Conceptualization and Syntactical Representation of the Situation of Reality

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In this article, on the basis of utterances in the English language, built up on the model of causative movement, peculiarities of mechanisms of conceptualization of the situation (conceptual metaphors and conceptual mechanisms) and specifics of representation of the situation in the syntactical structure of utterances are discovered. In accordance with generally accepted viewpoints, two of the central mechanisms of conceptualization are conceptual metaphor and conceptual integration. We may say that realization of these mechanisms in conceptualization of the types of situations ("events", "state of things") has not yet been properly brought into the light: it is necessary to study detailed bases and peculiarities of metaphoric transfer and integration, types of situation acting as the sources and aims of metaphoric projection, specific representation of metaphorically interpreted situation in the syntactic structure of utterances on the bases of concrete language and speech material. The arm of this article is to consider these aspects of conceptualization of the situations in the materials and English utterances built up on the syntactical model of causative movement. The investigation, described in the article, derives from general considerations of cognitive linguistics and first of all from the regulation of the fact that in the language, the sense of human being and reality is reflected and refracted. As to the opinion of a number of linguists, in the language a certain collection of types of situations are reflected – generalization of concrete prototypical situations, based on the physical experience of the person.

Key Words: *Conceptualization; Conceptual Metaphor and Integration; Types of Situations*

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Socio-Political Perspectives of Arab Spring: An Analytical Reading in Arab Literary Models

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In early 2011, the Middle East and North Africa witnessed the uprising of some Arab countries marked by demands and calls for changes in terms of what is the so-called "Arab Spring". From its very start, the Arab Spring has motivated literary writings of Arab and non-Arab worlds to highlight such considerable steps being taken towards granting human rights and documenting the demonstrations and their development on social media. The widespread demonstrations of positively dreaming changes remained meaningful for sharing unstoppable drive for sets of goals such as equality, freedom, dignity, and justice. The general outlook of the upcoming democracy firstly seemed as brighter glimpses of many promising ideals that later waned into the failure to instigate real radical changes. The vast majority of countries, including the United Kingdom and the United States of America, shared interest in examining Arab reactions through comparing, contrasting, and summarizing the earlier days and the current staus quo of them. The Arab Spring shifted the socio-political landscape and sparked some new tendencies in cultural thoughts, including literary thought. It refocused attention onto Arab literature in general, and fiction in particular, which all sound sidling towards social and political changes. Importantly, writers from Egypt, Syria, Tunis, Libya, and Iraq consider that the flourishing literature of the developed environment of Arab Spring is a considerable realization of the socio-political problems people faced and were familiarized with. The theme here traces back the analysis of Arab situation after that Spring through a central focus on The Queue (2013) by Basma Abdel Aziz, an Egyptian novelist, and the prose-poem Waiting for Death (2011) by Syrian writer Samar Yazbek. The analysis brings out insights into the literature linked with the Arab Spring supporting the analytical historical perspective outlined above.

Key Words: *Socio-politics; Arab Spring; Literary Writing; Radical changes*

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Teacher's Code-switching at Azerbaijan University of Languages and Khazar University

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In a comparative fashion, this paper deals with the issue of the teachers' code-switching practices at Azerbaijan University of Languages and Khazar University. The purpose of this research is to establish whether or not code-switching can be used as a teaching strategy. There is a need to examine whether it is useful or unbeneficial to switch between two languages in the classroom and how the learners view this alternation between codes. Code-switching, when done intentionally and selectively, has been argued in the literature as a useful and positive strategy to be used in the classroom, but if not, it is done habitually and spontaneously, to sometimes unclear results and ends. Teachers often switch between codes in a bilingual classroom for various reasons: explaining the topic, encouraging learners to attend, ensuring comprehension as well as controlling the classroom.

Key Words: *Code-switching; Strategy; University Teachers; Bilingual Classroom*

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A Comparative Study of Second Language Teaching Techniques at International, Private and Public Schools in Azerbaijan

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This paper is aimed at making a contribution to the field of education. Second Language Teaching (SLT) is one of the biggest concerns in many countries and needs to be investigated from many perspectives. The point of view in this paper will be a comparative one. Most developing countries have three main types of school: public, private, and international (which are also private) schools. The public and international schools are usually the ones at either end of the spectrum in terms of English Language proficiency and fluency levels of the students, while private ones are in between, thus not dramatically different from either of the other two. Although the reason for this polarity is widely believed to be the artificial second language environment created in international and partly in private schools, this study is questioning this position. I do not deny the vitality of the benefits of this environment, but I claim that it is not the sole cause of the difference. A vast amount of previous work has been studied and employed. The findings of the work are to be relied on while making suggestions for a better education systemal in terms of SLT.

Key Words: *Public, Private; International Schools; English Language Proficiency*

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Factors Related to Increased Demand for Learning English in South Korea

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The 21th century is marked by a new era of globalization. Anyone who considers themselves a member of this century desires to actively participate in global communication. In order to become a world citizen, it is important to have fluency in an international language. In that sense, English has already attained the status of an international language. As a tool for global communication, English is also widely practiced in South Korea. Almost all members of Korean society are enthusiastic about learning English. However, the widespread use of English in South Korea should not only be related to Koreans' desire for integrating into the global world. In fact, there are other triggering factors that stimulate English usage among Koreans. First of all, the English language policy of the United States Army Military Government increased the demand for English learning in Korea in the twentieth century. Besides, to preserve economic sustainability at a global level, the Korean government implemented several economic and education reforms which aimed to promote English literacy among Koreans. Lastly, English proficiency is also viewed as a tool for success in competitive Korean society. This paper aims to investigate all these factors related to English language growth in South Korea.

Key Words: *South Korea; English; International Language; Globalization; US influence; Competitive Society*

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Marriage-a-la-Mode: From John Dryden to Katherine Mansfield

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This paper is a comparison between John Dryden's comedy Marriage-à-la-Mode and Katherine Mansfield's short story with the same title. In both texts, marriage is represented as a conventional bond between a man and a woman who both feel trapped by law, society and hypocritical morality. Did Mansfield know about Dryden's text? Most probably, she did, as she was an educated woman and Dryden belonged to the canonized English literature that was studied in the educational institutions she attended. From the point of view of the philosophy of culture, it is interesting how the English Restoration and the early British modernism coincide in their contempt for marriage and conventional morality. English Restoration followed the rigorous Puritan Age. The early British modernism followed the rigorous Victorian Age. The intertextual bond between Dryden and Mansfield reinforces a pattern of cultural evolution.

Key Words: *Marriage-a-la-Mode; John Dryden; Katherine Mansfield; Intertextuality*

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Main Role of Language Phenomenon in Brain Activity

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Cognitive linguistics, one of the most important multidisciplinary fields, explores language as a cognitive mechanism in the coding and transformation of information. On the other hand, neurolinguistics, combining two major sciences and studying the functional course of consciousness, deals with cognitive processes and the relationship between the brain and these cognitive processes. In later scientific development in the history of disciplines, a number of different research areas related to the study of the functionality of the brain hemispheres are also noteworthy. The parties performing different functions in the brain mechanism benefit from cognition, concepts, conceptsphers, and other necessary elements. Cognitive linguistics dealing with the illumination of these parties tries to highlight the aspects of language activity, since one of the important keys to reflect the programmed mechanism of the brain is language-related activities. The main purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between functionality of the language phenomenon and the brain mechanism.

Key Words: *Cognitive Linguistics; Neurolinguistics; Brain Mechanisms*

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The Criticality of the Language Ownership Factor in the Determination of the Englishness Status of Nigerian English

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The existence of a type of English called '*Nigerian English'* is essentially a settled matter in Nigerian Sociolinguistics. What purportedly remains to be undertaken by sociolinguistic academics is to rigorously characterise and exhaustively document the features of such a variety – which is material *par excellence* for undergraduate projects and postgraduate theses. Our concern in this paper is to re-examine critically the above apparently settled question about the existence of a Nigerian English. We do this by studying corpora of *prima facie* Nigerian English expressions with the hitherto marginally relevant sociolinguistic factor of *language ownership* in the characterisation of Nigerian English. Our conclusion is that it is only the owners of a language who can decide which language systems are dialects of their language, and that what is usally called *'Nigerian English'* is either some internationally recognised English variety indigenous to some recognised language owners, or else not English at all. Our study poses a serious challenge to understanding the status of New Englishes, among World Englishes. In particular, it raises the theoretically unwelcome sociolinguistic tenet that some Englishes may be more English than others!

Key Words: *Indigenousness, English, Nigerian English, Language Owners, Language Guests, Political Linguistics*

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Pragma-Stylistics at the Service of Literary Criticism: Toward a Deictic Shift Theory in the Exploration of Wordsworth's *Ode: Intimations of Immortality*

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The interpretation of Wordsworth's Ode: Intimations of Immortality has been a moot point for several decades and is still notoriously a battleground of interpretative disagreement. Although the poem has been analyzed many times over in accordance with the tenets of different critical approaches, it continues to provide room for controversy. An ancillary to this debate has been the need to re-examine the poem according to the premises and linguistic tools offered by critical linguistics. The paper begins with an exploration of the poem from a literary point of view with an attempt to consider the contributions of Humanist Criticism. Then the poem is discussed from a linguistic point of view with a Coup d'essai to explore the contributions of Pragmatics. Using linguistics as a slave to criticism rather than its master, the paper proposes a tentative strategy for tackling the poem through deictic shift theory and an examination of relevant linguistic tools, namely: deixis, tense, aspect and semantic agentivity. Through this discussion, illustrative passages from Wordsworth's 'Ode' are scrutinized.

Key Words: *William Wordsworth; Ode: Intimations of Immortality; Pragma-Stylistics; Deictic Shift Theory*

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Keyfiyyət Bildirən Sifətlərin Adverbiallaşması

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Keyfiyyət semantikalı sifətlərlə daha çox qarışdırılan əsas nitq hissəsi zərfdir. Bu qarışıqlığın əsas səbəblərindən biri hər iki nitq hissəsinin keyfiyyət bildirmək xüsusiyyətinə malik olmasıdır. Lakin sifətlər əşyanın, zərflər isə hərəkətin keyfiyyətini bildirir. Digər bir səbəb sifətlərin geniş sintaktik fəaliyyətə malik olduğundan feil qarşısında da zərflik kimi çıxış edə bilməsidir. Ancaq bu heç də sifətin digər nitq hissəsinə, məsələn zərflərə çevrilməsi demək deyildir. Əgər sifətlərin zərflərə çevrildiyini nəzərə alsaq, o zaman dilçilikdə "adverbiallaşma", hətta "nitq hissələri və cümlə üzvləri" deyə xüsusi bölgü aparmağa ehtiyac qalmazdı. Bir sözün sifət və ya zərf kateqoriyasına aid olub-olmamasını onun cümlədəki vəzifəsi ilə müəyyən edən dilçilər belə hesab edirlər ki, eyni bir söz isimləri təyin edəndə sifət, feilləri təyin edəndə isə artıq zərf kateqoriyasına aid olur. Biz də tədqiqatımızda mübahisəli məsələlərə toxunaraq keyfiyyət bildirən sifətlərin adverbiallaşmasından daha geniş şəkildə danışacağıq.

Açar Sözlər: *Sifət, Zərf, Adverbiallaşma, Semantika, Keyfiyyət*

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Ego or Eco: Eco Criticism, a Postmodern Shift

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As a teacher of literary criticism, we have always been interested in bringing both literature and criticism into the context of real life. Indeed, we have always had a leaning to the shift in literary theory since 1960 which triggered viewing literature not merely from aesthetic point of view. Among new trends in literary criticism which relates literature to more than literature is ecocriticism. Simply defined, ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and natural surroundings. Regarding current ecological crises, promoting this literary critical approach in universities could lead to a better understanding of the relationship between man and nature. Although there are some efforts to give prominence to ecocriticism in academic circles, it seems this literary critical approach has not yet acquired the status it needs amid current ecological crises in many countries. It is, therefore, attempted in this paper to examine how within academia our embeddedness within an increasingly endangered earth has not been yet problematized by people devoted to the study of cultural artifacts. In fact, the major argument in this paper is to remember the earth by reversing the culture/nature binary opposition. While acknowledging the role of culture and literature in shaping our world, this paper seeks to restore significance to nature as the broader world of human beings. To do so, this study is an attempt to see how environmentally oriented literary studies could be promoted within academic circles through a shift to a post humanist and a postmodernist paradigm.

Key Words: *Nature; Humanism; Eco Criticism; Post Modernism*

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Associative Meaning of Colour in the English Language and Culture

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This article deals with the study of symbolic meanings of frequently used colors (for example black, white, grey, green and red) in the English culture and regularities of their actualization in the lexical and phraseological systems of the language. The author argues that in the majority of cases the color terms retain their symbolic meanings and functions. However, in some cases, lexemes denoting color can develop meanings different to their symbolic ones. The study looks at the distribution of denotative and connotative components of the semantic structure of English in important colors (black, white, gray, red, blue, green); the specifics of the polysemantic models produced by them and the typology of metaphorical or metonymic thinking. In this research on metaphorical reasoning, M. Rusieshvili's hierarchical model of the semantic structure of proverb was drawn upon, a model which was created to study the proverbial metaphor, although it appears to work in cases of decoding the phraseological metaphor too. The important difference between the proverbial metaphor and other kind of metaphor is that only proverbial metaphor contains opposing structure of meaning, that is a differentiate feature of the proverb. Studies of color symbolism have shown that each widely used color in English has its function. All frequently used colors (for example black, white, grey, green and red) are actualized with both a neutral, positive, and negative connotations. Arguably such research reveals anthropological and cultural dimensions as well as the links between languages and cultures.

Key Words: *Color; Connotation; Semantics; Meaning*

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Innovations in Language Teaching: The Theory of Multiples Intelligences

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One of the most important tasks of modern education is the individualization of the educational process, its orientation to personality. Knowledge of a foreign language as a means of social communication is an indispensable part of educational development, where a foreign language is considered to be a part of another culture. In this regard, the teacher of a foreign language is tasked with a person who is able to participate in intercultural communication, and, therefore, there is a need to create new approaches, technologies and methods of learning a foreign language. Nowadays, the philosophy of language has been enriched with new theories that have found application in the practice of teaching foreign languages, but the question of choosing the most effective teaching method is quite relevant today. The development of new didactic ideas is directly related to the development of theoretical linguistics, the philosophy of language. A weak theoretical background leads to a haphazard teaching method that affects education in general. The Theory of Multiple Intelligences by American Psychologist Howard Gardner, first published in his book "Frames of Mind" in 1983, reveals one of the possible ways of individualization of the education process and the most effective way of studying foreign language. The use of H. Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligences in teaching a foreign language has several advantages. It has received worldwide recognition as one of the most innovative theories of human intelligence. Its properly application in the educational process, in particular in the process of teaching a foreign-language will help the students to realize their potential and to find innovative approaches of education.

Key Words: *Foreign Language Education; Multiple Intelligences*

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History of Afro-American English

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Historically Afro-American English is known to be like black vernacular English and Ebonics. Afro Americans claimed that Afro American English is not a variant of the English language. Afro-American English has its own history, structure and phonetics, different from standard English. We come across many ideas and theories about Afro-American English. One of them is that it developed from a pidgin. A pidgin is a grammatically simplified means of communication that develops between two or more groups that do not have a language in common. It is most generally employed in situations such as trade, or where both groups speak languages different from the language of the country where there is no common language between social groups. At that time, pidgin was used by slave traders and slave owners to communicate with blacks, and by blacks of different linguistic backgrounds to communicate with each other. A pidgin is an initial form of a language in an undeveloped form. Some scholars have claimed that Afro-American English is a creole, which is a developed language. Afro-American English is characterized by pronunciations (phonology), syntactic patterns (grammar), and morphological features that in many examples also occur in other varieties of English.

Key Words: *Afro-American English; Pidgin; Creole*

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Philosophy of Language

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Philosophical investigations about the idea of language have become increasingly convincing over the most recent two centuries. The contemplations about language are objects for different regions of logical research just as for hypothetical addressing. The philosophical investigation of language reveals insights into a wide range of fields like instruction, phonetics, humanism, legislative issues, brain science, and so forth. It could be said, where there is human life, there exists a hint of language since language is the most particular limit of man. Reasoning of language gives a profound foundation to both different fields of theory and different logical examinations. This article is both topical and chronicled; the point here is to empower all individuals intrigued by language and theory to discover associations with their own subjects of study while presenting the field of philosophical investigations of language.

Key Words: *Philosophy of Language, Philosophical Investigations of Language, hypothetical addressing*

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Using Creative Writing to Engage Students with Extensive Reading

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This presentation will describe an elective course that has bene introduced with the aim of encouraging university students to read for pleasure and to become more actively engaged with texts by developing their creative writing skills. It is hypothesized that through experiencing the process of creative writing, students can develop audience awareness through instructor and peer feedback, and also that they can use short works of fiction to develop their writing skills. The basic outline of the course along with key activities will be explained in the hope of generating discussion and sharing ideas for further development.

Key words: *Creative Writing Skills; Extensive Reading; Short Fiction*

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Cognitive-Semantic Analysis of the Structure of the Paromiological Units with a Component-Zoonym in the Tatar, Russian and English Languages

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The article reveals the features of proverbs and sayings with a component-zoonym in the Tatar, Russian and English languages. Paroemias are reviewed as the unit of language that convey wide linguo-cultural information about nation. The culture of any society contains an exceptional system that is significantly different from the systems of other Nations. The article comments on the symbolization of animals and the use of components-zoonyms in the proverbs of the three languages, as well as in the comparison of different national conceptual systems. An attempt is made to identify the paroemic meaning and semantic structure of proverbs and sayings with a component-zoonym in the compared languages. The author identified semantic groups of zoonyms, and analyzed the similarities and differences of paroemiological units. The article presents the analysis of the Tatar, English and Russian paroemiological units with components-zoonyms. In this paper, we analyzed in details the methods of language design of paroemias with the zoonym component in accordance with one or another communicative orientation in a comparative aspect. The work makes a significant contribution to the development of the problem of speech manipulation on the example of the Tatar, English and Russian paroemiological pictures of the world.

Key Words: *Cognitive-Semantic Analysis; Paromiological Units; Component-Zoonym; Tatar; Russian; English*

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Müvəqqəti Yaşayış Adlarının Etnolinqvistik Təhlili (XX Əsr 50-60-cı illər Azərbaycan Bədii Üslubu Əsasında)

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İctimai hadisə olan dil öz inkişafında, vəzifəsinin genişlənməsində, təkmilləşməsində və s. ilk növbədə xidmət etdiyi cəmiyyətə borcludur. Dilin inkişafı birbaşa olaraq onun mədəniyyətinə xidmət etmiş rolu ifadə edir. Etnolinqivstika dil və xalq arasında olan əlaqələri, dilin fəaliyyətində və inkişafında linqvistik və etnik amillərin qarşılıqlı təsirini araşdırır. Bu baxımdan maddi mədəniyyət leskikasının tədqiqi etnosun gündəlik həyat tərzində özünü göstərən dil faktlarınını üzə çıxmasını yardım etmiş olur. Mədəniyyət – insanın və cəmiyyətin inkişafının müasir səviyyəsi, insanın yaratdığı və nəsildən-nəsilə ötürdüyü maddi və mənəvi dəyərlər sistemidir. Bu sistemin araşdırılması müxtəlif elm sahələrini özündə ehtiva etmişdir. Ümumilikdə Azərbaycanın maddi mədəniyyət tarixi çox geniş elmi-tədqiqat aspektlərinə (arxeoloji, etnoqrafik, sənətşünasılq, memarlıq, kulturoloji, qidaşünaslıq, etnolinqvistik, kartoqrafik və s.) malikdir. Onun həm bütöv halda, həm də konkret sahələr üzrə öyrənilməsinə çox gec, XX əsrin əvvəllərindən başlanmışdır. Azərbaycanın maddi mədəniyyət tarixinin etnoqrafik aspektdən elmi əsaslarla öyrənilməsi Sovet hakimiyyəti illərinə təsadüf edir. Maddi mədəniyyət leksikasını Azərbaycan dilinin bədii üslub əsasında araşdırılması sahə leksikasının tədqiqinə yardımçı rol oynayır. Hər bir xalqın maddi mədəniyyəti yalnız onun özünəməxsus spesifik-lokal cəhətləri və fərdi xüsusiyyətləri ilə seçilir. Bu isə bir etnosa məxsus mədəniyyəti digər etnosun mədəniyyətindən əsaslı surətdə fərqləndirilir. Bu baxımdan Azərbaycan xalqının çoxəsrlik empirik təcrübə, bilik və vərdişlərə əsaslanan maddi mədəniyyət tarixi zəngin olub, özünün spesifikasını və milli xüsusiyyətlərini maddi mədəniyyətin bütün sahələrində bariz şəkildə nümayiş etdirir. Azərbaycanda bəşər tarixinin ayrı-ayrı mərhələlərində yaşayış məskənlərinin müxtəlif tip və formaları mövcud olmuşdur.

Açar Sözlər: *mədəniyyət, empirik təcrübə, yaşayış adları, etnolinqvistika.*

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Şəxs Əvəzliyi və Şəxsiyyətin Yüksəlişi

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Nəsiminin əsərləri təkcə ədəbi-bədii baxımdan deyil, dil baxımımdan da çox dəyərli və maraqlıdır. Ədəbi dil tariximizin öyrənilməsində onun şeirlərinin böyük əhəmiyyəti vardır. XIV-XV əsrlərdə Azərbaycan dilinin fonetik səs tərkibi, leksik-semantik məzmunu, qrammatik quruluşu şairin əsərlərində öz dolğun əksini tapıb. Bu şeirləri oxuduqca Azərbaycan dilinin tarixən də nə qədər ahəngdar, zəngin və mükəmməl olduğunu öyrənirik. Məlum olduğu kimi, Nəsimidən 150 il sonra yaşamış Füzuli Azərbaycan-türk dilində "nəzmi-nazik" (incə şeir) yazmağı "düşvar" (çətin) olduğunu etiraf edib. Məsələyə bu baxımdan yanaşsaq, onda Nəsiminin türk dilində "nəzmi-nazik" şeirlər yaratmaq üçün nə qədər istedad, mənəvi güc sərf etdiyi, nə qədər yaradıcılıq əzabı, zəhməti çəkdiyi aydın olur. Nəsiminin şeirlərinin dil zənginliyi onların morfoloji quruluşunda da öz əksini tapıb. Nəsiminin şeirlərində "mən" şəxs əvəzliyinin təkrar- təkrar işlənməsi onun həm romantik şair olmaqla sənətkarlıq üslubu ilə, həm də təriqətçi-filosof olmaqla sufi-hürufi təlimiylə bağlı idi. "Mən" şəxs əvəzliyi böyük şairin müxtəlif janrlı əsərlərində məhz İnsanın şəxsi (!) keyfiyyətlərini yüksəltməyə, onu ideal şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşdırmağa, kamilləşdirməyə xidmət göstərir.

Açar Sözlər: *İmadəddin Nəsimi, Əvəzlik, Şəxs, Şəxsiyyət, Hürufizm*

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Deconstruction of the Construction: Derridean Study of Selected Shakespeare's Comedies

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Since it was first introduced by Jacques Derrida in the late 1960s, deconstruction, as a method of reading, has been applied to literary texts by critics to reveal the hidden messages of texts and provide opportunities to rethink textual and cultural norms and conventions. While the western tradition has always prioritized tragedy over comedy due to its elegance and graveness, this research tends to focus on comedy as an entity in itself. Tragedy, especially in the Shakespearean sense of the word, has been considered by critics as a "construction" which is well-wrought and perfect in nature. Comedy, on the other hand, is notable for the laughing at the laughable and mocking the unfit. Put differently, there has always been a latent, freewheeling "deconstruction" within comedy, especially the Shakespearean. Here, there is an attempt, on the one hand, to see how comedy can be put not as an inferior genre but as a supplement to tragedy and, on the other, how comedy moves toward deconstruction and how it tends to subvert or deconstruct the constructions. Investigating a selection of Shakespeare's comedies including As You Like It, The Merchant of Venice, and Twelfth Night, this study compares and contrasts Shakespearean comedy in light of some Derridean concepts. Along with it, Shakespearean ideas and concepts which are interconnected with those of Derrida are introduced and are buttressed through some meticulously chosen excerpts. Having in mind that Derrida is in a habit of deconstructing the so-called established creeds, Shakespeare's texts are exposed to a deconstructive reading to examine how deceptively simple ideas are dealt with in his selected comedies.

Key Words: *Shakespeare; Comedy; As You Like It; Twelfth Night; The Merchant of Venice; Derrida; Deconstruction*

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Researching Task Modality in Classroom Context: Effects of Audio /Visual Text-Reconstruction Task on Writing Accuracy and Negotiation of Meaning

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From a research perspective, there seems to be a paucity of research comparing task modality in writing development. The present study examines the contributions of audio-/visual text- reconstruction task to EFL learners' writing accuracy and negotiation of meaning. To this end, 30 Iranian intermediate level students (both males and females within the age range of 18-25) at the University of Mazandaran participated in this study. Four treatment sessions were administered after training sessions and in each session a text reconstruction task in visual or auditory mode was presented. The participants' written production and oral interaction during completing the tasks were collected and analyzed. Results indicated that the students' writing accuracy in the visual text-reconstruction task was significantly higher than their accuracy in the auditory one. Moreover, by the analysis of transcribed data from interactions of the pairs of learners, it was revealed that 128 language-related episodes (LREs) were identified during the visual text-reconstruction task and 97 LREs during the auditory version, indicating that the meaning negotiation was higher in the former task. Further analysis of the data revealed that the amount of unresolved LREs (expressed in statements such as I don't know, I didn't take note, I don't understand….) in the learners' interactions were more evident in the auditory text-reconstruction task compared to the visual one. It is implied that visual text-reconstruction task opens up a wealth of opportunities for new initiatives through which teachers can facilitate EFL writing and enhance negotiation of meaning. As such, researchers can manipulate different task modality to test theoretical claims, and teachers can shape them to promote writing development and meaning negotiation.

Key Words: *Negotiation of Meaning; Task-based Language Learning; Collaborative Writing; Audio-/Visual Text-reconstruction task; Language-related Episodes*

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The Impact of Gender and Gender Related Issues on Arab Students in EAP (English for Academic Purposes) Classes in the United Kingdom

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This paper addresses gender issues exhibited by learners in their interactions with each other and their teacher emphasizing the impact of Arabic culture on educational outcomes. Due to their religion and beliefs in their countries, Arab students have been found to experience some challenges when studying in the UK, some related to gender. The present study uses cognitive theory to explain the gender issues faced by Arab students. Using interviews conducted with ten students and four teachers, the findings were classified in terms of research questions. It was established that international students often face challenges when interacting with members of the opposite gender. The focus of this research was to investigate gender-related problems faced by Arab students studying in England. To realize the objective, pre-sessional students and teachers of De Montfort University were interviewed. The interviewees consisted of four females and three males from Saudi Arabia, a Libyan man, a man and woman from Qatar, and two male and two female English teachers. Each face-to-face interview took approximately 30 minutes. Before starting the voice recording, participants were engaged on the topic and their experiences to make them more relaxed.

Key Words: *Arab Students; Gender Issues; Relations; EAP Classes.*

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The Joint Imperative in Tajik and English: A Contrastive Study

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The paper intends to study imperatives, and specifically the joint imperative in Tajik and English, thus providing a contrastive analysis to explore the similarities and differences between the two languages compared. It should be noted that along with commands or requests, the invitation to a joint-action is one of the most frequent activities in human life, and this is normally manifested in the form of so-called 'joint imperative' constructions. The aim of this paper is to address some issues concerning the status and nature of grammatically distinctive class of constructions that are associated closely with the directive meaning in formal and functional approach to language study in order to explore verbal units used to express a request for joint-action through a comprehensive analysis of the Tajik and English joint imperatives. Both Tajik and English have certain means to express first-person imperatives, using either a morphologically distinct form (i.e.[co-] hortative) or syntactic units. Thus, the paper elucidates that structurally inclusive imperative of the two languages compared differ considerably, whereas both languages share similar functional potentials.

Key Words: *Imperatives; Tajik; English*

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The Word as a Cultural Code in Modernist Artistic Discourse (City-Cultural Space and Symbolic Binary)

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Specific concepts which bear certain symbolic binaries or creative-paradigm meaning by their creative value in literary criticism are perceived differently in the modernist space from the comprehension and worldview perspective. In this regard, among other analogues (sun, moon, God, water, Cross and etc.) is considered the city also, as the symbolic and creative concept in literary texts. In literary discourse, the city concept found links to conceptual perception and was formed as the creative-symbolic binary from the beginning of the 20th century. The given fact was initially reflected in the Caucasus and namely in the Georgian modernism/symbolism. Starting from the given period emerged the character that developed the system of thought in the city and the so-called "city text" (city requisite) - the complex of concepts, motives, and plots, which covers the author's model of city life – both generally and in its private manifestations. For the writer, the city is not only the space for thinking but also the personified creative image; it is the symbol of dynamism, modernity, and innovation; and as result the space for action.

Key Words: *City Text; Symbolism; Literary Discourse*

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Common Plural Subjects in the Creative Works of the Same Epoch: Two-Georgian and Azerbaijani Writers

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Two writers, Georgian Giorgi Eristavi and Azerbaijanian Mirza Fatali Akhundov have much in common: limits of time determining their realistic ideology, conditions of their homelands, both annexed by Russian Empire, and the place of activity. They both lived in Tbilisi, the administrative and cultural center of the Caucasus of that time. But most of all, these writers are related by an ability of critical examination of their surrounding conditions reflected in their dramaturgy. The biggest similarity in the creative works of these writers is found in comedies with almost the same titles: "The Mean" by Giorgi Eristavi and "Adventures of the Mean" (nowadays accepted as "Khadji-Kara") by M. F. Akhundov. Both compositions are written almost at the same time. Giorgi Eristavi wrote "The Mean" in 1850, the comedy was first performed on stage in January of 1851, and M.F. Akhundov wrote his comedy from 1852 to 53. Both writers express the classical type of mean merchant – sly, provident, only trying to increase own capital. But the difference between them must attract more attention, as far as the description of national identity, originality and artistic skills are strikingly similar in both writers. One can conclude that neither Giorgi Eridtavi nor Mirza Fatali Akhundov could have influenced each other in relation to art. Each of them followed his own of way of expressing independent and original reality in the characteristics of only their homelands, social, economical processes running parallel either in Georgia or Azerbaijan.

Key Words: *Literary Expressive Similarity; Giorgi Eristavi; Mirza Fatali Akhundov*

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Implementing CEFR-Aligned Methods to Assess L2 Professional Spoken Interaction Skills

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This paper addresses the issue of implementing updated assessment methods to workplace spoken interaction skills in language for specific purposes (LSP) teaching. With the advent of new CEFR descriptors for learning, teaching and assessment of foreign language skills, it has become necessary to reconsider the existing assessment methods. The updated CEFR descriptors move away from the traditional model of assessing the four skills, which is unable to encompass the complexity of communication. The revised scheme of language proficiency proposed by CEFR focuses on real-life language use, and specifically on interaction. Since the main criterion for assessment has become communicative ability in real life, it is important to adapt the existing forms of assessment to the new recommendations. Obviously, interaction skills cannot be evaluated except in the process of communication. Therefore, it is worth choosing the forms of assessment that model or imitate the situations of L2 professional interaction. These can be a business game or roleplaying of prototypical workplace scenarios. To demonstrate the potential of CEFR-aligned assessment tools in the context of teaching L2 spoken interaction to law and engineering students we specifically focus on the professional situations of providing legal advice and reporting research results. The range of assessment tools implemented include CEFR-calibrated rating scales, self-assessment activities, digital portfolio, peer review, reflection tasks. The results obtained confirm that the suggested criterion-based assessment methods provide a reliable way to evaluate the formation of L2 spoken workplace interaction skills.

Key Words: *CEFR-aligned Assessent Tools; L2 Interaction Skills*

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The Influence of the American Language on the English Language

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In this article, we take a look at the influence of the American language on the English language, providing some examples as part of the research process. A person is not born with his language, he or she learns it from other people who in turn learned it from others and so on back in time and history. We can say that a person's language contains within itself the history of the societies in which that language developed. The world is changing faster today than it has ever before. Language is a creator of a society and as the world is developing and the relationships between people are growing, we need a language to communicate with each other. Developed countries make a great influence on nations and their languages. As the United States is a major cultural, economic and political driving force, we can trace the influence of American English on Englishes spoken around the world in major vivid ways.

Key Words: *American Language; English Language; Englishes*

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How to Use Multimodality of Audiovisual Texts in Subtitling Process: Preliminary Findings from a Questionnaire to Professional Finnish Subtitlers

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Audiovisual texts, such as movies, are mainly subtitled in Finland. Subtitlers are usually guided to consider picture and audio of such multimodal texts in the translation process to meet time and space restrictions. However, the ways these modes could be used are left unmentioned and, in some cases, subtitlers do not have access to the whole audiovisual text. These issues are addressed in a questionnaire research conducted in Finland. Its aim is to examine how professional Finnish subtitlers use the multimodality of audiovisual texts in their subtitling processes. Preliminary findings indicate that the use of picture and audio are crucial for a subtitler in order to understand the whole message of the audiovisual text. These results illustrate how all the modes of such texts create meaning together. Additionally, the results can be used to develop translator training and subtitler guidelines.

Key Words: *Audiovisual Texts; Finnish Subtitlers; Multimodality*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

Uilyam Qoldinq Yaradıcığında Mifoloji Süjetlər

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Tədqiqat işinin aktuallığı ondan ibarətdir ki, burada Uilyam Qoldinq yaradıcılığının çox az öyrənilmiş aspektlərinə - mifoloji mətnaltı, eksplisit və imlisit mif, eləcə də zaman-məkan mifologemlərinə- xüsusi diqqət yetirilib. Yazıçının yaradıcılığı rus və ingilis ədəbiyyatşünaslığında kifayət qədər araşdırılsa da, Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatşünaslığında fundamental işlərə rast gəlinmir. Məqalə bütövlükdə Uilyam Qoldinqin yaradıcılığında mif anlayışına həsr olunur. Burada Qoldinqin digər əsərləri ilə yanaşı ədəbi ictimaiyyətə daha az məlum olan "İkili dil" romanı da tədqiqat obyektinə çevrilir.

Key Words: *Mif Yaradıcılığı, Implisid, Eksplisid Mif*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

Sentiment Analysis by Machine Learning in Linguistics

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Sentiment analysis is a branch of Natural Language Processing (NLP) which aims to determine particular attitudes and emotions from a given text by using machine learning and computational linguistics. As a result of prevailing social media trends and widespread use of electronic forms for collecting customer reviews, there has been remarkable growth in the number of written texts which contain subjective information. Collecting reviews as both grading scales and also as free texts allow customers to express their opinions more clearly using the wide capabilities of natural language. Furthermore, it enables them to describe in more detail a particular service or product with which they are not satisfied. Although the natural language is very convenient for expressing opinions and attitudes, its statistical analysis and accompanying computer processing retains a number of difficulties that require comprehensive research. A number of other factors such as the presence of exceptions in grammatical rules, the ambiguity of texts under different contexts, the use of irony in natural language, and the possible inclusion of both positive and negative attitudes inside one review are present thereby making sentiment analysis a difficult task for machines. Machine learning techniques allow us to determine the sentiment of a given text more effectively. In the learning phase, machine learning models learn from a plethora of reviews that are labeled according to their sentiment category. Next, according to the parameters it learns in the learning phase, the model is able to predict the sentiment labels of reviews that it has never seen.

Key Words: *Sentiment analysis; Natural Language Processing; Reviews*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts (PUBA 2019)

Azərbaycan Ali Təhsilində Noam Xomskinin Dilçilik Araşdirmalarinin Tədrisinin Əhəmiyyəti

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Dil bilginin, məlumatın ötürülməsi ehtiyacından yaranmışdır desək yanılmarıq. Odur ki, dil biliyin, təcrübənin səsli və sözlü təzahürüdür deyə bilərik (müəllif). Lakin bu heç də o demək deyildir ki, dil təcrübənin nəticəsi olaraq meydana gəlmişdir. Bir çox dilçi alimlərin xüsusən də Noam Xomskinin fikrincə dil bir qabiliyyət kimi anadangəlmədir və təfəkkürlə paralel inkişaf edir. N. Xomskinin dilçilik nəzəriyyəsinin mahiyyəti sistemli təhlil olunaraq müasir dilçilik üçün bir sıra mühüm elmi ümumiləşdirmələrin aparılmasına səbəb olmuşdur. Odur ki, bu tədqiqatın qarşısında duran məqsəd N. Xomskinin dilçilik görüşlərini araşdırmaqdır. Aparılan tədqiqat işi ilə N. Xomskinin dilçilik üzrə görüşlərinin mahiyyətini açıb göstərərək, onun sintaktik təliminin əsas müddəalarnı izah edərək, xüsusilə kompetensiya və performans, alt və üst qat anlayışlarına aydınlıq gətirilmişdir. Həmçinin dünya dilçiliyində dönüş yaratmış bu görkəmli şəxsiyyəti Azərbaycan dilçilik aləmində daha da yaxından tanıtmaq müəllifin əsas vəzifələrindən biridir. Bu tədqiqat işi Azərbaycan təhsilində dilçiliyin tədqiqində "Xomski təliminin" əsl mahiyyətinin açılması baxımından müəyyən rol oynayacaqdır. Tədqiqatı ümumiləşdirsək bu nəticələrə gəlmiş olarıq ki, N. Xomski birmənalı şəkildə dilçilik elminin hüdudlarını genişləndirmiş onu riyaziyyat, fizika, psixologiya və s. kimi elm sahələrinin səviyyəsinə qaldıra bilmiş və alimin alt və üst strukturlar, kompetensiya və performans, dilin yaradıcı və anadangəlmə olması baxımından araşdırılmasına marağın artmasına gətirib çıxarmışdır. Beləliklə təqdim edilən tədqiqatın konsepsiyası əsasən Azərbaycan Ali təhsilində N. Xomskinin dil və təfəkkür sahəsindəki araşdırmalarının tətbiqi ideyaları üzərində qurulmuşdur.

Açar Sözlər: *Azərbaycan Təhsilində Dilçiliyin Tədqiqi, N. Xomskinin Dil Təlimi, Dil və Təfəkkür, Dilin Əhəmiyyəti, Dildən Istifadə, Dilin Anadangəlmə Olmasi Prinsipi*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

The Role of Signs in Adaptation Processes

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At present, a lot of data about brain structures, areas of neocortex and its specific functions is collected. And some understanding of the functioning of the brain which is based on this data is acquired. We are also well aware of iochemical and bioelectrical interactions of neurons in a human brain. But all this knowledge is insufficient. How are we to explain, for instance, such things as values, attitudes, customs, rites only with understanding of various types of neurophysiological processes that proceed in our brain? Probably, there is no answer to this question. Because the same cascade of biochemical reactions and the same neuron assembly can contain various information, representing different personal experiences. Moreover, the same neuronal mechanisms may be called in for different reasons and causes. But what is this "various information"? We believe that it is a sign in broad terms. In other words, this is all that could be designated. Being more specific, it encompasses all the range of phenomena from the simple biological irritants to "high-level" artifacts of the human civilization, such as petroglyphs, social status, et cetera, which can be defined as a sign or symbol, according to theoretical models in the relevant fields of science. Pictures, digits, letters, names, terms, concepts, construct and the other types of signs exert influence on our daily life. Moreover, every day we operate with them. Therefore, we suppose it is necessary to study the role of signs in adaptation processes. The relevancy consists of the opportunity of the practical application results in the wide range field of human activities, such as language acquisition, economics, politics, linguistics, training of scientific brainpower and others.

Key Words: *Signs; Neuronal Mechanisms*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICOP 2015

Exploring the Metaphors of Loyalty, Courage and Friendship in Harry Potter Novels and their Turkish Translations

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In studies on Conceptual Metaphor Theory and the Metaphor Master List scholars have come up with over the years, the metaphors (target domains) of loyalty, courage and friendship figure among very important ones. In this study, we undertake to explore these three metaphors in the Harry Potter series, as these three also happen to constitute three underlying themes in these novels. Cross-linguistic work in this regard is in its infancy and would benefit from ongoing research, because our knowledge of metaphors is only useful when and if a domain is universally and cross-linguistically also used to conceptualize a given target concept similarly in another language. We look at how these three generic-level concepts are conceptualized in English and their translations into Turkish, and if the cross-domain mappings are similar/different in the two languages, offering further insights into how far cognitive reality and its metaphorical realization differ between English and Turkish.

Key Words: *Metaphor, Courage, Loyalty, Friendship, Harry Potter Novels, English, Turkish*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

Metaphors of Pain in Translation of Prose Fiction: New Moon and its Persian Translation

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The fact that almost all emotions are expressed via metaphorical conceptualizations is a modern but crucial finding in Cognitive Linguistics. In this spirit, and with an interest in prose fiction text, the purpose of this study is to examine how the important emotion of pain is realized in the English Novel New Moon, fraught with the concept of pain, and in its Persian translation. The source and target text will be analyzed, to get at the universalities and possible areas of culture-specific conceptual moves whereby the translator translates differently from the English original metaphor used in the source text. In cases where the writer and the translator are not found to employ the same conceptual emotion metaphors to conceptualize the concept of pain, with the translator resorting to diverging conceptual metaphors, the motivation will be to approximate the Persian (target language) reader's unmarked cognitive template.

Key Words: *Emotion Metaphors, Metaphors of Pain, New Moon, Persian Translation, Cognitive Template*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPLA2021

The Image of a City in the Literary-Artistic Digests Zemlya [Ground] (Moscow: Moscow Publishing House, 1908-1917)

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This article is devoted to the description of the city image in the literary texts comprising 20 issues of the literary-artistic digest Zemlya [Ground] (Moscow Publishing House, 1908-1917). Various city images (buildings and surrounding nature, urban dwellers, men and women, the colors' symbolism) in the literary works (both prose and verse) of all Zemlya's issues are closely connected to the topics of love and religion. The analysis of the thematic-motif structure of Zemlya greatly contributes to the defining of the literary digest's contextual integrity. In the majority of the texts analyzed, a city is a vicious and ominous center shrouded in mist that suppresses people's free will making everybody a part of a faceless crowd. The image of a city in the works of the digest's main authors (infamous M.P. Artsybashev and F. Sologub as well as A.I. Kuprin, V.K. Vinnichenko, N.A. Krasheninnikov) correlates with the general decadent atmosphere of the world's literature of that time. The analysis is accompanied by the journal and newspaper reviews of popular literary critics of the beginning of the 20th century.

Key Words: *Zemlya; City Image; Literature*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

Definition, Restoration and Multilingual Comparative Analysis of the Initial Form of Azerbaijani Language's Lexical Base

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The focus of the article is the semantic analysis and genesis of words that constitute the main lexical basis of modern Azerbaijani language. The main idea behind this linguistic reconstruction is that the linguistic units and words entering the organic system of a language are deprivations of the linguistic stem cells. As a logical consequence the root words and concepts – the original elements of a language are determined in the first place and all the following analyses are built upon them. The agglutinative structure of Azerbaijani language makes it possible to recover the transformed words as similar analysis is impossible in flectional languages. The research contains a wide range of comparativist investigations as well. Author's main interest in this research is semantic and semiotic issues, rather than etymologies. The most interesting examples are the ones used by some foreign languages in their original meaning with little changes in their form. Discovery of such words will not only give us linguistic information, but also objective historical information on different aspects. In any case, this research and investigations have a high probability of containing ontological, broadly, philosophical information.

Key Words: *Comparative Reconstruction; Semantics; Semiotics; Roots; Stems; Azerbaijani*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPLA2024

The Philosophical-Mystical View of Abbas Qoli Aqa Bakikhanov

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Philosophy comprises the basis of humanities and, in particular, literature. A poet or a writer, lacking in philosophy and worldview, fails to express his ideas in a specific form; nor can he leave a footprint in the history to be followed by posterity. With no philosophy in the background and without a profound worldview, such works as The Rubayyat of Omar Khayyam, The Conference of the Birds by Attar Nishapuri, The Treasure of Mysteries of Nizami Ganjavi, The War & Peace by Lev Tolstoy and The Old Man & The Sea by Ernest Hemingway would not have been created at all. Abbas Qoli Aqa Bakikhanov (1794-1846), known also by his pen name Qodsi, was a man of enlightenment, a historian, scholar, poet and an advocate of mysticism. In his works both in verse and prose, Bakikhanov invited the people to peace, self-indulgence, unity with God and with all those around them in order to achieve untimate bliss. Qodsi's two prose works, Kitab-i Nasihat (The Book of Admonitions) and Tahzib al-Akhlagh (Purification of Morality) and Qodsi's verse books Mishkat ol-Anwar (The Cresset Niche) and Merat ol-Jamal (The Graceful Face) are rich with pieces of advice and admonitions which all imply Qodsi's vast worldview. In fact, Qodsi's legacy may be a good example for the contemporary man to follow in order to achieve personal and social happiness. This paper intends to study Qodsi's worldview in the light of the four books mentioned. The research will be carried out through a comparative study of Qodsi's works with those of the Persian poets Saadi, Attar Nishapuri and Rumi.

Key Words: *Abbas Qoli Aqa Bakikhanov; Philosophy; Wisdom; Mysticism*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

Corrective Feedback Controversies: What Experts and Research Say

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Corrective feedback has been the focus of different EFL educators and researchers. It has been a source of debate among them for about four decades. Many controversies are associated with different variables of corrective feedback. This paper sheds light on some of these controversial issues. It tackles the controversies related to: whether corrective feedback is effective or not (effectiveness of CF), how corrective feedback should be provided (type of CF), who should provide corrective feedback (source of CF), when corrective feedback should be provided (timing of CF), and which errors should be corrected (type of errors). The paper also investigates the effect of focused written corrective feedback on EFL students' writing. Tag questions, conjunctions, quantifiers, and articles were the focus of CF. The writings of 49 EFL students in pretest, posttest and delayed tests were collected and analyzed. The results revealed significant difference between them indicating the effectiveness of focused written corrective feedback. The paper, then, concludes with some general guidelines drawn from the present researcher's review of literature, and her reflection upon her experience (as a learner and as a teacher) in corrective feedback.

Key Words: *Corrective Feedback; Controversies; EFL Writing*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICPL2020

Distance Education as an Innovative Form of Modern Education

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In the context of globalization, higher education becomes progressively necessary for many people. The need for modern forms of teaching and learning and the use of effective technologies is increasing as it isn't easy to educate so many people with traditional learning methods. Thus, the widespread use of modern technologies, especially the Internet, creates new and more "attractive" opportunities for the educational process. Distance learning, one of the most innovative forms of education, becomes popular day by day. "Distance learning", "distance education" and e-Learning are used as synonyms. In distance learning, the teaching and learning process is organized on the basis of technology components, such as the Internet, video, discussion forums, CD's, tapes, etc. There is no physical interaction between learner and teacher, and the communication between them happens with the help of various technologies. Distance learning has many advantages and some drawbacks. However, it doesn't lose its actuality at all; on the contrary, it is constantly evolving as makes education accessible to citizens. It should be noted that, despite the fact that distance education has been adopted in the country for 10 years, many universities still don't use this form of education or for some of them it simply has "formal" character. The main reason is not all of them have electronic learning environment. Higher education institutions wishing to offer distance education should improve their infrastructure, financial and technical resources.

Key Words: *Globalization; Distance Education, Higher education*

Preconference Unofficial Book of Abstracts ICLT 2020

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