

İngilis dilinin zənginləşməsində mifologiyanın təsiri

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Xülasə

Dillərin zənginləşməsində bir çox amillər rol oynayır. Onları linqvistik və linqvokulturoloji amillər olmaqla qruplaşdırmaq olar. Mədəniyyət, din, mifologiya, xalqların inancları və s. linqvokulturoloji amillər sırasına daxildir. Bu məqalə mifologiyanın ingilis dilinin lüğət tərkibinə olan təsiri ilə bağlıdır. Xalqların inancları özünü dildə büruzə verdiyi üçün ən yaxşı halda ədəbiyyata nəzər salmaq lazımdır ki, bütün bu təsirləri açıq aydın görə biləsən. Bu səbəbdən ingilis ədəbiyyatından olan nümunələr də məqaləyə daxil edilmişdir. Bundan başqa astroloji amillərin və onlarla əlaqəli olan sözlərin də dildə öz əksini tapması məqalədə qeyd olunmuşdur. Planetlərin və müvafiq bürclərin adları müəyyən mənada formalarını dəyişərək dildə istifadə olunurlar. Xüsusilə ay ilə bağlı inanclar və mifologiyada qeyd olunanlar keçmiş zamanlarda insanların nitqində özünü göstərirdi. Beləki, insanlar qadın və ay haqqında eyni cümlə daxilində danışmaqdan çəkinirdilər. Onlar bunun uğursuzluq gətirdiyinə inanırdılar. Müəllif mifologiyanın dilin iki böyük variantına - Amerika və Britaniya variantına olan təsirini xüsusilə vurğulamışdır. Eyni zamanda yuxarıda adı çəkilən faktorların təsiri ilə dilin leksik tərkibinə daxil olmuş yeni sözlər də məqalədə öz əksini tapmışdır. Ümumilikdə məqalə istifadə olunan metodlar, mövzunun aktuallığı, esas hissə, nəticə, üç dildə yazılmış xülasə və ədəbiyyat siyahısından ibarətdir.

Açar sözlər: *ingilis dili, mədəniyyət, din, inanc, mifologiya.*

Влияние мифологии на обогащение английского языка

Резюме

Многие факторы играют роль в обогащении языков. Их можно сгруппировать по лингвистическим и лингвокультурным факторам. Культура, религия, мифология, верования народов и др. входят в лингвокультурные факторы. В данной статье рассматривается влияние мифологии на словарный состав английского языка. Кроме того, в статье отмечается, что в языке отражены астрологические факторы и связанные с ними слова. Названия планет и соответствующих созвездий используются в языке путем изменения их формы в определенном смысле. В частности, верования и мифы о Луне отражались в человеческой речи в прошлом.

Таким образом, люди не хотели говорить о женщинах и Луне в одном предложении. Они считали это неудачей. Убеждения народов выражаются в языке, именно поэтому следует особое внимание уделить литературе, чтобы ясно увидеть все эти влияния. По этой причине в статью также включены примеры из английской литературы. Автор особо подчеркивает влияние мифологии на два основных языковых варианта - американский и британский. Вместе с тем, в статье отражены новые слова, входящие в лексический состав языка под влиянием вышеперечисленных факторов. В целом статья состоит из использованных методов, актуальности темы, основной части, заключения, аннотации на трех языках и списка использованной литературы.

Ключевые слова: *английский язык, культура, религия, верования, мифология.*

The influence of mythology on the enrichment of the english language

Samira Bagirli

Summary

Many factors play a role in the enrichment of languages. They can be grouped into linguistic and linguocultural factors. Culture, religion, mythology, beliefs of peoples, etc. Are included into linguocultural factors. This article deals with the influence of mythology on the vocabulary of the English language. As the beliefs of nations are expressed in language, it is the best way to look at the literature so that you can clearly see all these influences. For this reason, examples from English literature are also included in the article. In addition, the article notes that astrological factors and related words are reflected in the language. The names of the planets and the corresponding constellations are used in the language by changing their forms in a certain sense. Beliefs and myths about the moon, in particular, have been reflected in human speech in the past. Thus, people were reluctant to talk about women and the moon in the same sentence. They believed it was a failure. The author emphasizes the influence of mythology on two major variants of language - the American and British variants. At the same time, new words included in the lexical structure of the language under the influence of the above-mentioned factors are also reflected in the article. In general, the article consists of the methods used, the relevance of the topic, the main part, the conclusion, a summary written in three languages and a list of references.

Key words: *english language, culture, religion, superstition, mythology.*

The methods of investigation. In this article we have used historical and descriptive methods. Here we have talked about historical background of language. Furthermore, we have used descriptive method to describe the role of mythology in formation of English.

Urgency of the thesis. Features of the English language attracted the attention of linguists for a long time. The interest shown in this issue is determined by its significant value not only for English studies, but also among the most pressing issues of general linguistics. Nowadays English begins to be used as an international language. Its usage area expands day-by-day. That is why the language word stock enriches. There are numerous factors that influence the language. We investigated one of these factors and our work can be a valuable source for the future works.

Main part. Under the cultural factors we may take mythology too. Mythology (from the Greek "mythos" for story of the people, legend and "logos" for word or speech, the spoken story of people) is the study of fantastic idea belongs to primitive society about myth and world. It is a science of myths (generally, it is presented as oral tales or stories). People do everything – relations between them in the community, all the things and events that happen around them obviously during primitive communal system. Some forms of religious superstitions are magic which is embodying some symbolic behaviors, ceremonies, enchanting and so on. Majority of people believe that it can be influenced people and natural disasters by the help of ceremonies.

John Steinbeck an American writer shows some religious ideas and superstitions of people in his work "East of Eden". In the work Cyrus Trask returns home from war and infects his wife with a disease which is given him by other woman in the camp. But his wife thinks that it is her punishment for her some forbidden dreams and wishes that she had during her husband has been at war. She so believes her sin that even killed herself. For example:

"...He also brought back a disease that a woman had given in the army camp. When his wife caught this disease, she asked herself why. She believed that it was the result of some forbidden dreams she had had during her husband's absence. She then punished herself by holding her head under the shallow water of a muddy pool until she drowned" [1; 4]

In the work J. Steinbeck compares American families, their thoughts, and ways of life and tries to teach the relations between good and evil based on religious ideas:

A man will have only one question left at the end of his life: was it good or was it evil? And all novels, all poetry, are built on the never ending contest in ourselves between good and evil. [1;2]

Except these superstitions there is harmful magic that can be found today too. This magic is used in rituals of witchcraft. As examples we may show curses, malediction, amulets that contain the forces of evil.

Since ancient times trust to heavenly bodies was widely spread. In old beliefs astronomical imagines related to the Sun, the Moon and other celestial bodies are kept till today. Nowadays Zodiac horoscope is the result of superstitions. Although the names given to constellations are symbolic they entered the word stock of the English language and are used: *Aries, Taurus, Gewien, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Risces*.

According to outstanding English culturologist T. Arnold it is important to strengthen religious basis of ideology because religion is the foundation of culture. Important elements of cultures are languages, science, profession, handicraft, art, family relations, religion and government. Philosopher evaluates the culture as the beginning or the core of society.

German philosopher F. Hegel notes in his book "Phenomenology of spirit" that culture is the contribution of God. It is the result of human creation.

According to our mind religion comes into sight in different aspects of language. Many investigators think that language appears with prejudice and develops together in the same period. This idea belongs to specially English speaking people, because people who speak English (Americans, Canadians, Australians etc.) believe superstitions more than other nations, they have a lot of traditions and they obey the rules related to these traditions. We may see the evidence of these ideas again in John Steinbeck's work "East of Eden". In the work the author says a new and extraordinary idea according religious views. Although his ideas are on the basis of good and evil relations, he explains the newborn and alive people from different aspects. He reminds religious beliefs, the life of Adam and Eve and their sons-Cain and Abel. He notes that Cain killed his brother Abel because of his enviousness and treachery. Abel is frank, honest and gracious but Cain is envious and furious. Abel is described as good, but Cain as evil. After this incident God gets angry with Cain and drives him away where he lives but does not let anyone kill him. So Cain continues his life. The main idea of J. Steinbeck is based on this incident. He says that we are all reproduction of Cain. It means there is no really good person. Generation of goodness ends with Abel, so there are satanic feelings inside of us in more or less form:

"...But Cain lived and had children and Abel lives only in the story. We're all Cain's children", said Samue.

"And we're all guilty" said Adam. "We're all descended from Cain and his guilt is in all of us" [1; 50]

He shows how American people have religious superstitions by the help of these ideas. Besides, he touches another point in the same work. That rouses interest as a new way of thinking. He tries to analyze the sentence that God has said while being angry with Cain. This sentence is translated into English from Bible as:

"...and your sin, will try to rule over you, but you will rule over."

It sounds in the Azerbaijani language as "Qabil öz günahlarına qalib gələcək" The author who looks for the original variant of the sentence finds out just that sentence differently from logical and psychological aspect while he looks through the translation of Bible in American English. In American English it is written as:

"...Rule over sin..." [1; 55]

This translation interests him more and he wants to know what the original idea is. In English variant it is written as *"...but you will rule over it"-* promise. In American English it is used as "rule over sin"- order. It is interesting how this sentence is used in original variant? He investigates other dictionaries and finds out the right meaning in Hebrew (old Greek): *"You may"*

He expresses his opinions comparing these three sentences: *"You will rule over sin- Rule over sin- You may"* So, millions of American people obey this idea because of being an order. English people are sure about triumph over their sins even same of them are so sure of themselves that they believe their triumph without any attempt. But in the original variant of Hebrew the expression *"You may"* let people make their choice themselves:

"A man can chous conthor or cat to peght against in and to win. And that choice makes a man great." [1; 56]

This is more valuable idea. It means everything depends on person-letting satanic ideas occupy his mind or throttling it.

Analysis given by J. Steinbeck and examples from "East of Eden" can be considered as good sample for showing religion as a cultural factor that influence language. We mean mainly American English here, because J. Steinbeck is an American writer that is why he describes life of American people and their outlook.

Relations between beliefs or superstitions and language generally show itself in taboo words. For instance, sailors and fishermen are considered as the people who believe superstitions more than others. Their professions are one of the most dangerous professions, that's why they prefer not to use even one word that can bring bad luck. For example, rabbit is taboo among sailors. It is an old superstition and it is possible to hear such an expression told by old sailors: *"You don't talk about rabbits on board ships"*

But it is possible to come across superstitions among not only sailors but also actors. In 1992 not only a word, a full work was considered taboo. It is

“Macbeth” play of W. Shakespeare: *“Actors have a number of professional superstitions. It is unlucky, they say to quote Macbeth. Actors dare not say to each other at parting: “When shall we three meet again?””* [2]

It seems the reason was its genre and at the same time there were facts about magic. There are a lot of superstitions and beliefs related to the female sex. In many cases talking of women firstly is considered a failure:

“Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted into them to speak (St. Pau’s admonitions in the “Epist to the Coriethias)””

Usage of the word “Monday” by a woman in public place was also believed to bring bad luck in Scotland and that is why it is important to be used this word by men. This belief was connected to the origin of the word Monday (Monandag). Most of the superstitions are based on relations between women and the Moon. Speaking of a woman about the Moon while seeing full Moon is considered as aforementioned superstitions:

“With regard to the first mention of the Moon by a woman after this planet has made her first appearance some to prevent the dangerous consequences will anxiously inquire at any male “What is that which shines so early?”” [2]

The relation between language and superstitions influences the English Language and enriches its vocabulary. The other aspect is names of things and people. According to D. Bollinger each name has a certain concept.

Beliefs related to marriage and weddings are reflected in the English language. Marriage of people whose surnames’ first letter is the same was not considered a successful marriage for a long time. This belief is reflected in folklore in rhymed way:

*“A change of name and not a letter,
Is a change for worse and not the better?”* [2]

Throwing new shoes after newly married couple tying shoes to their carriages or cars is an old tradition and it takes its origin from Scotland. Shoes are the symbol of productivity in England:

*“There was an old woman who lived in a shoe
She had so many children. She didn’t know what to do.”* [2]

Superstitions especially related to names are widespread among people. For instance, according to people who lived in the past changing the name of ship brought failure. It is very common among sailors but only in old times but also nowadays in England, in Swiss, in America, in Canada and in other western countries. For instance: *“When we buy a boat, we never change her name-it is very unlucky”* [3;205]

As certain names carry legendary character, almost all of them were considered historical figure. It is known that there are some historical figures whose names are considered religious names. For instance, İbrahim,

Məhəmməd, İsa, Musa, Əli, Adəm and others. This tradition and belief is reflected in culture of people and appears directly in language. We may show a sentence as an example from “East of Eden” : *“Adam Trask refused to buy in a hurry, and Bordoni was asking a high price, pretending not to care whether he dols or na.”*

The author shows the role of religious names in American people’s life by giving the name Adam to one of the main heros. Besides while choosing names for twin brothers, they discuss the importance of names. They decide to give religious names because of bringing good luck:

“...But I drove over here today to help name the twelis and they are not named. I’ll have to be going home soon.

Adam said desperately, “Name me same names”

“From the Bible?” asked Samuel” [1; 51]

Let’s pay attention to the words that are used in funeral reites in Canada:

Atneed-ceremony that organized during burying

Burial vault-sealed and lined section on the grave used for heavy equipment

Coisket-container made of wood, metal or platinum used for burying deceased. Coisket is used instead of “coffein” in Canada

Burial certificate or permit- the certificate that given by government for letting built burial vault or burn deceased

Exhume- digging grave

Final Rites- funeral services

Inter- burying dead body in tomb

Kaddish- traditional prayer for God after funeral

Niche- flue in the wall for keeping ash of burnt corpses

Obituary- section on one page of newspaper or on internet sites that gives all the details of deaths

Shiva- seven days lasted traditional funeral after burying

Sympathy Card- condolence paper sent to the family of deceased

Urn- container for keeping ashes of burnt deceased that is made of metal, wood or stone

Visitation room- a room where the family and friends of deceased gather

Wake- staying dead body all the night when funeral must take place daytime

Sheloshim-30 days lasted funeral [4]

Religious holidays have very important role in life of the English, Americans and Canadians and expressions related to them enrich the language. For instance:

Like turkeys voting for an early Christmas- choice of people which will have bad results for them

Like Christmas came early- getting unexpected good news
Cancel someone's Christmas- to be so angry with somebody that wanting to kill them.[5]

As mentioned above except Christmas there is the Easter, Halloween which are the part of nations' traditions and culture. The oldest form of religion is magic embodying ceremonies, some behaviour and rites. Religion began to play important role in people's life initial stages of public development. Words related to these beliefs are still used by people:

*Black cat-*brings bad luck

Touch wood-knocking the wood for protection from bad spirits

*Friday the thirteenth-*very unlucky day (it is said that Jesus was crucified just that Friday)

*The fortune teller-*palmist

*The Holy Scriptures-*holy verses

Don't talk under ladders!-this expression is mainly used in Canada. It is believed to be very bad sign

Place a star on top of your Christmas tree-it is believed to bring luck

*If a neighbour brings you-*according to Canadians meal given by neighbours (if you wash the dish it will bring you failure)

In many languages it is not used 13 in high rise buildings and in lifts. There is not a room numbered 13 or in lifts you cannot see any button for 13. "Thirteenth floor" is the sign of failure for them, which is why instead of 13 they use 12a or 14b.

So, almost as all languages, English, American and Canadian variants of this language are closely related to superstitions, beliefs and religion. Language is used in many communicative aspects. For instance, what to say, how to say, when to say, how many times to say, to whom to say about a particular belief or superstition. All these aspects are the functions of language. Analyzing all these beliefs and superstitions, we see how the history of English folklore is rich and colorful. The customs, traditions, habits and culture of the people reflect in beliefs and convictions. If we want to learn the culture of any nation, it is important to learn its customs, beliefs and convictions and the expressions based on these beliefs.

Conclusion. So, it seems, the English language, American and Canadian variants of this language are closely related to superstitions, beliefs and convictions, like many other languages. Language is used in different communicative aspects. For instance, what to say, how to say, when to say, how many times to say, to whom to say about a particular belief or superstition. All these aspects are the functions of language. Analyzing all these beliefs and superstitions, we see how the history of English folklore is rich and colorful. The customs, traditions, habits and culture of the people reflect in beliefs and

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