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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE PROCESS OF MUTUAL ENRICHMENT OF THE
AZERBAIJANI AND TURKISH LANGUAGES IN THE
MODERN PERIOD**

Speciality: 5706.01 - Azerbaijani language

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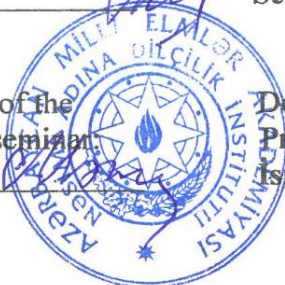
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INTRODUCTION

The urgency of the topic and degree of elaboration. For many years, the policy aimed to separate the Turkic nations from each other, to cut off or limit political, economic, and cultural ties among peoples of these nationalities has led to the weakening of ties between Turkic languages. As a result, the mutual influence of Turkic languages has also been weakened, new words that are needed have not been sought in kindred languages, and the possibility and importance of borrowing words from languages having the same origin has been forgotten. Such a situation has also had an impact on research on such an important linguistic problem as language enrichment. Although topic of mutual enrichment in Turkic languages has the essence of being current scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical problem, it has often been ignored.

Borrowings from other languages, more precisely, first from Arabic and Persian, and later from European languages, entered the Turkic languages in different forms. Even words expressing the same meaning and having the same dominant demonstrare different forms in the Turkic languages in terms of orthography and phonology, and lexical differentiation in the Turkic languages has significantly been increased. The languages of the Turkic nations, derived from the same protolanguage, have ceased to be the main means of communication between these peoples. The Turkic peoples have been forced to communicate with each other through a third language alien to them. Since the role of the third language as a common means of communication was played by the Russian language in the former USSR, in the researches of the mutual relationship of the Turkic languages the main attention was focused on the Russian language, on the transmission function of this language, and issue of whether any of the Turkic languages could play a unifying role did not become a subject of scientific discussion.

As is known, the collapse of the Soviet Union (USSR) resulted

in gaining independence and establishing sovereign states of many of the Turkic nations under. However, in the modern era, achieving independence also brings a number of difficulties, and some Turkic states, which feel the pressure of the world's leading states to this degree or another, are unable to use the opportunities for integration at the proper level. In such a situation, the rapprochement of the Turkic peoples becomes a necessity. To ensure this rapprochement at the proper level, the problem of a common Turkic language must be brought to the agenda. The search for ways to solve such a complex problem makes the study of the issue of mutual enrichment of Turkic languages extremely relevant from various aspects.

Recently, scientific discussions are being held around the idea of a common Turkic language, which has been on the agenda in Turkology, and researchers are conducting studies on the common Turkic language from various aspects and based on different methodologies. It is a well-known fact that the mentioned idea did not emerge at the end of the 20th century, but much earlier, and that certain studies and practical work were carried out in this direction earlier. All these once again prove that following the historical development of the idea of a common Turkic language, and filtering the studies related to this idea (problem) through a single scientific analysis are among the issues awaiting their solution in modern Turkological linguistics. Clarification of the problems that arise in the context of a common Turkic language in the lexicology and lexicography of Turkic languages, and the investigation of ways to solve these problems are of great importance.

In terms of the rapprochement of Turkic languages, it is of great importance and relevance to study the processes taking place in the mass media, to study the employment of words borrowed from Turkic languages, especially the Turkish of Turkiye, in various fields. The fact that such linguists as A.Akhundov, Y.Seyidov,

T.Hajiyev, Z.Budagova, N.Jafarov, N.Khudiyev, B.Khalilov, I.Kazimov¹ and others have put forward their ideas and considerations about the words that have recently entered from the Turkish of Turkiye into the Azerbaijani language in their works and Rahman Guliyev defended his dissertation on the topic “The Place of the Turkish of Turkiye in Modern Azerbaijani Language”² once again emphasize the relevance of the topic. Although the relevant scientific works of prominent scholars and the dissertation mentioned here are of great importance, they do not cover all aspects of the process of mutual enrichment between the Azerbaijani language and the Turkish of Turkiye, but reveal the need for a comprehensive and more systematic approach to the issue.

The object and the subject of the research. The materials on the Azerbaijani language and Turkish constitute the object of the research and the process of mutual enrichment between the Azerbaijani language and Turkish constitutes its subject.

The aims and tasks of the research. The main goal of the research is to study the process of mutual enrichment of Azerbaijani and Turkish languages. For this purpose, the following tasks are intended to be carried out:

¹Axundov, A.A. Dil və ədəbiyyat/A.A.Axundov . -Bakı: Gənclik, -2003. -660 s.; Seyidov, Y. Demokratiyanın uzun yolu/ Y.Seyidov.-Bakı: BDU, -2002. -216 s.; Hacıyev, T. Türklər üçün ortaq ünsiyyət dili/ T. Hacıyev.-Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, -2013.- 246 s.; Budaqova, Z.İ. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin lüğət tərkibi və sintaktik quruluşunun əsas inkişaf meyilləri/ Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri. – Bakı: Elm, – 1988. -265 s.; Cəfərov, N.Azərbaycan türkcəsinin təşəkkülü tarixinə dair// Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə]/ N.Cəfərov.-Bakı: Elm,-c.1.-2007.-s.118-119; Xudiyev, N.M. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin zənginləşmə yolları/ N.M.Xudiyev. -Bakı: APİ, -1987. -84 s.; Xəlilov, B. Azərbaycan dili: dünən, bu gün/ B.Xəlilov.-Bakı: Adiloğlu, -2004. -230 s.; Kazimov, İ.Müstəqillik şəraitində Azərbaycan dilində Avropa mənşəli terminlərin milliləşməsi (türkləşmə) prosesi// Terminologiya məsələləri. Bakı:-2005. -s.10-14; Ələkbərova, K.XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinə Türkiyə türkcəsinin təsiri/K.Ələkbərova. -Bakı: Nurlan, -2010. -240 s.
²Quliyev, R. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində Türkiyə türkcəsinin yeri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / -Bakı, 2018. -133 s.

- to identify modern factors that determine the interaction of Turkic languages;
- to study the directions of the influence of the Turkish of Turkiye on the Azerbaijani language;
- to identify factors affecting the intensity of borrowings from the Turkish;
- to clarify the main scope of employment of words that have entered from the Turkish into Azerbaijani;
- to clarify the main scope of employment of words that have entered from the Azerbaijani into the Turkish;
- to study the role of mass media in the relations between the Azerbaijani and the Turkish languages;
- to identify the directions of research development on the idea of a common Turkic or universal Turkish language;
- to clarify the conditions providing the dominance of one language among all other Turkic languages;
- to investigate the issues of creating a common Turkish terminology and a universal Turkish dictionary;
- to clarify the historical roots of the process of mutual enrichment between the Azerbaijani language and the Turkish;

Research methods. Descriptive and historical-comparative methods were used in the research.

The main provisions to be defended:

- The close relations between Turkic languages and the fact that the future development of these languages is moving in a unified direction have created favorable conditions for the rapprochement of these languages.
- The mutual influence between the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages at the lexical level has caused the modern Azerbaijani language to acquire more words from the Turkish.
- The mutual influence of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages has affected not only lexical units in these languages, but also word formation models, and has strengthened the national ways

of word formation.

– Currently, the process of rapprochement of Turkic languages has allowed the creation of a common terminological fund of these languages.

– The process of rapprochement of Turkic languages is gradually strengthening, and research confirms that this process will continue.

Scientific novelty of the research. The main scientific novelty of the dissertation, first of all, arises from its subject. Thus, a systematic study of all aspects of the process of mutual enrichment between the Azerbaijani and Turkic languages in the modern period was for the first time carried out as a single work in this dissertation, and the corresponding scientific results were obtained. The new provisions obtained in the dissertation can be summarized as follows:

- revealing modern factors that determine the interaction and rapprochement of Turkic languages;

- determining factors that indicate the dominance of one language over the other among Turkic languages;

- revealing the main directions of the influence of the Turkish on the Azerbaijani language, as well as the Azerbaijani language on Turkish;

- studying the main factors affecting the intensity of borrowings from Turkish of Turkiye;

- studying the role of mass media in the development of mutual relations between the Azerbaijani language and Turkish;

- analyzing the factors determining the creation of a common Turkic terminology and the main directions of work carried out in this field;

- studying the main directions of the measures taken for creation of a common Turkic language, etc.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The main theoretical significance of the research work is manifested in the systematic study of the mutual influence and enrichment of the

Turkish and Azerbaijani languages. Since the problem is studied systematically in a single scientific research work, the theoretical propositions put forward regarding the process of mutual enrichment of Azerbaijani and Turkish can be used in the study of the mutual relations of other Turkic languages. The study of the socio-political and cultural factors determining the rapprochement of languages from a general theoretical aspect could be used in the studies of relations between related as well as unrelated languages.

The research work could be a source for compiling lectures and seminars on lexicology, writing methodological manuals in this field. It could be useful to apply the scientific results of the research to the process of comparative study and teaching of Turkic languages. The scientific and practical materials presented in the research work could be used in making up a dictionary of new words of modern Turkish and Azerbaijani languages.

Approbation and application of the research. The content of the research has been reflected in articles of scientific collections and journals published both in Azerbaijan and various foreign countries. Also, reports on the results obtained have been made at various international conferences.

The organization where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation was carried out at the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and the total volume in signs. The dissertation work consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction - 5 pages, Chapter I - 52 pages, Chapter II - 42 pages, Chapter III - 44 pages, Conclusion - 3 pages, list of literature - 12 pages. In total, the dissertation work consists of 154 pages, 272, 196 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the “Introduction” section of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic, the degree of development are justified, its object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, and the provisions put forward for defense are determined, information on the scientific novelty of the research, its theoretical and practical significance, its approval and application, the name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out, and on its volume are presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled “*The main factors determining the process of mutual enrichment between the Azerbaijani language and the Turkish*”, consists of three paragraphs. Paragraph 1, entitled “Historical roots of the process of mutual enrichment in the Azerbaijani language and the Turkish”, shows that the mutual relations of the Turkic nations have changed from time to time depending on the socio-political conditions. The Turkic languages, which emerged as a result of the internal development and differentiation of a single language, influenced each other depending on weak or strong mutual relations. Under weak conditions for relations, the process of mutual enrichment also emerged weakly. Like other languages of the world, the Turkic languages also carried out the process of mutual enrichment through both oral and written speech. Compared to oral speech, the influence of written speech was wider and could manifest itself over longer distances.

Due to the process of differentiation taking place both in oral and written speech, the leading dialect of any Turkic state gradually acquired local characteristics. Locality manifesting itself both in the colloquial and official state language, has led to the formation of phonetic, lexical and grammatical norms with certain differences in different countries. The shaping of a literary language in a different form has become an inevitable process, even in the case of languages belonging to the same subgroup. This can clearly be observed in the

example of Azerbaijani and the Turkish of Turkiye. It is known that the 15th-16th centuries are the period when Azerbaijani and Turks of Turkiye gradually became as separate nations. The Oghuz chronicles “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”, on the one hand, are a common literary monument of the Oghuz peoples (especially Azerbaijani and Turks of Turkiye), and on the other hand, they are a literary monument reflecting certain lexical differences between Azerbaijani and Turks of Turkiye.

Of course, the lexical landscape of the language is inseparable from its morphology and syntax. This idea could also be applied to the lexical units of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”. In terms of creating a clear idea of how much our modern literary language is connected with the syntax of “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”, the following ideas by G. Kazimov attract attention: *“The syntax of “Dede Gorgud”, which is incomparably pure and clean from the syntax of the classical literary language of the XIII-XVI centuries... resembles more the syntax of today's literary language. Whatever the main mechanism of the syntactic structure of our presentday language consists of, it is also present in “Dede Gorgud”*³. Although we examine the process of mutual enrichment of the Azerbaijani language and the Turkish, and the historical roots of this process, mainly in terms of lexical units, we do not forget that the lexical system is inextricably linked with the morphological and syntactic indicators of the language. If the syntax of “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” has more in common with more our current literary language than with the syntax of our classical literature of the 13th-16th centuries, this means that such a harmony is also manifested in the lexicon. Of course, it would not be correct to talk about the use of all lexical units in “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” in today's Azerbaijani language and Turkish Turkish. But it would be correct to underline that the lexical units in “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” can be divided into two main groups

³Kazimov, Q. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi. Ən qədim dövrlərdən XIII əsrə qədər/ Q. Kazimov. – Bakı: TEAS Pres Nəşriyyat Evi, -2017. -s.554.

according to the degree of employment: 1. Lexical units used in our modern literary language; 2. Lexical units not used in our modern literary language. Many of the words used in the "Book of Dede Gorgud" but not included in our modern literary language are found in our dialects and dialects. A. Tanrıverdi, who conducted research in this field, presents examples of employment of such words as "sügsün" (*sugsun*), "ün" (*un*), "yengə" (*yengha*), "xatun" (*khatun*), "qırım" (*gyrym*), "yağlı" (*yaghi*), "yığmalanaq" (*yaghmalanag*), "ətməg" (*atmag*), "yoğur" (*yoghurt*), "ənig" (*enig*), "qısraq" (*gyrsrag*), "saqaz" (*sagaz*), "sığır" (*sighir*), "yaraq" (*yarag*), "ərgənlik" (*arganlik*), "yelətmə" (*yelatma*), "anaru" (*anaru*), "çayır" (*chayir*), "eşik" (*eshik*), "quşqun" (*qushqun*), "yalaq" (*yalag*), "qancarı" (*ganjary*), "gənəşmək" (*ganashmak*), "yortmaq" (*yortmag*), etc.. that are characteristic of the language of "Kitabi-Dade Gorgud" of such in the Western group dialects of the Azerbaijani language⁴. Interesting facts are found while comparing modern Turkish and modern Azerbaijani languages in terms of the lexicon of "Kitab-Dade Gorgud". It turns out that many of the lexical units characteristic of that epic (for example, "yaxşı" (*yaxshi* "good"), "yarımaq" "be happy and satisfied" are used in Azerbaijani literary language, while they are not used in Turkish literary language today. Similarly, many of the words from "Kitab-Dade Gorgud" that we do not find in the modern Azerbaijani literary language for example, "öyle" (*oyle* "such a"), "suç" (*souch* "guilt") while they are found in modern Turkish.

The second paragraph of Chapter 1 is entitled "***Literary language in Azerbaijan and Turkiye at the end of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century***". Here, it is stated that Ismayil bey Gaspıralı was one of the leading representatives of the struggle for language at the end of the 19th century, and the slogan, appeal and idea of "unity in language, thought and work" also belonged to

⁴Tanrıverdi, Ə. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud"un söz dünyası/ Ə.Tanrıverdi.-Bakı: Nurlan, -2007. -s. 192.

him. Examining his the ideas, three main directions are possible to be identified: 1. to study the achievements of the West and spread them in the Muslim world; 2. to introduce a new teaching method in the education system; 3. to transform Ottoman Turkish into a common literary language that the entire Turkic world would understand.

One of the prominent intellectuals who fought for the language at the beginning of the 20th century was Ali bey Huseynzade. Three main issues attract attention in Ali bey Huseynzade's activities in the field of linguistics: 1. elimination of differences between Turkish dialects in different regions of the same country; 2. spread of Istanbul dialect of Turkish in Azerbaijan; 3. creation of a common, universal Turkish language by eliminating differences that emerged in individual Turkish languages. Accepting Istanbul dialect of Turkish as a literary language was considered one of the main tasks in achieving the future higher goal - a unified all-Turkic language. Therefore, Ali bey Huseynzade and other fuyuzatists (M.Hadi, H.Javid) adapted the Azerbaijani language to the Istanbul dialect and expanded the scope of the use of language in the press in this manner.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the language situation in Azerbaijan changed several times, depending on the political situation. One of these changes is associated with the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. *“One of the first reforms of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was related to the state language. The government of the republic...declared the Turk (Azerbaijani) language the state language for the first time in the history of Azerbaijan.”*⁵. One of the main directions in the national language policy of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was to maintain as much common denominators with Turkish as possible. *“During this period...it was difficult to draw a line between*

⁵Məmmədli, N.Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin dil siyasəti və parlamentin nitq mədəniyyəti/Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti. Dərslük. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2020. -s.317.

Azerbaijani and Ottoman Turkish words. Turkish of Turkiye was used more actively in the parliament, words such kendi “own”, “sıcaq (syjag “hot”)", “şu (shu “this”)", “hangi “which”)", “şimdi (shimdi “now”)", “böyle (boyle “like this”)", “hepimiz “we all”, “köy (koy “village”)", “çete (chete “a gang”)", “nerde “where”, “yapmaq” “do”, “bulunmaq” “be present”, “bakalım” “let’s see”, “çalışıyor (chalishiyor “works”)" were used more often.”⁶

The third paragraph of Chapter I examines **“Literary language relations between Azerbaijan and Turkey during the Soviet period.”** It is noted that three directions in the re-formation of the national language in Azerbaijan in the 1920s and 1930s attract attention: 1) the enrichment of Azerbaijani Turkish on the basis of ancient and modern Turkic words; 2) the introduction of words of Russian and European origin into the language; 3) the formation of many terms on the basis of Arabic and Persian words.

The attachment to Turkish is clearly visible even in the works of writers of this period who were more supportive of Soviet ideology (S. Efendiyev, Gantemir Efendiyev, S. Rustam, S. Vurgun, M. Mushfig, etc.). For example, in his poems, M. Mushfig uses such lexical units as “*cocuq*” (“*jojug*” “*child*”), “*sokak*” “*a street*”, “*uyğu*” (“*uyghu* “*a dream*”), “*bəkləmək*” (“*baklamak to wait*”), “*qapdırmaq (qapdyрмаq “to grab*”), which are specific to Turkish, also, expresses the present tense with suffix -“*yor*” (“*yatıyor*” “*sleeps*”), “*anlamıyor*” “*does not understand*”, “*istiyor*” “*wants*”), and the accusative case of the noun with suffix -“*yi*” (“*geceyi*” “*the night*”).

The reforms carried out in the Turkish language since the 1930s have undoubtedly borne fruit. However, it should also be noted that there have been a number of mistakes in the process of assimilation of the Turkish language, and there have been cases of

⁶Sadıqova, S. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti və milli ədəbi dilin inkişaf tarixi(1918-2018) / S.Sadıqova, Ş.Həsənli-Qəribova. – Bakı:Avropa, -2018. -s34.

multivariance in the replacement of words of Arabic and Persian origin, and cases where the equivalent was not selected in accordance with the phonetic system of the language. For example, the word “*katib*” (*secretary*) used in the Ottoman Turkish has been replaced by “*bahşi*” (“*bahshi*”), “*bakşı*” (“*bakshi*”), “*bitgen*” (*bitghen*), “*bitikçi*” (“*bitikchi*”), “*pitküç*” (“*pitkuch*”), “*yazıcı*” (“*yazici*”); such equivalents as “*çozak*” (“*chozak*”), “*öndü*” (“*ondu*”), “*tere*” (“*tere*”), “*töre*” (“*tore*”), “*törü*” (“*toru*”), “*tuzak*” (“*tuzakh*”), “*tutum*” (“*tutum*”), “*ülgü*” (“*ulgu*”), “*yasa*” (“*yasa*”), “*yasak*” (“*yasak*”), “*yosun*” (“*yosun*”) have been proposed instead of the word “*qanun*” (“*ganun*” “*the law*”). Such multivariance, the incompatibility of a number of equivalents with the phonetic system of the language have created some problems in the Turkish language. The removal of long established Arabic and Persian words that have already been assimilated by the masses from the language has caused the popular language and the written language to diverge from each other.

The repression of 1937 significantly limited the chances of using Turkish, and this possibility re-emerged more or less only after the 1960s. During this period, Rasul Rza, Mammad Araz, Anar and other writers took steps towards the purification of the Azerbaijani language. Facts show that many of the new words used by R. Rza were the words created by the poet himself based on the regularities of the Azerbaijani language and Turkish of Turkiye. According to A. Akhundov, who dedicated a separate article to R. Rza's language studies, the words of Turkmen origin created by the poet, most of which have already entered the literary language, are: “*özümləşmək*” (*ozumlashmak* “*to become oneself*”), *özümlü* (*ozumlu* “*with myself*”), *bəli*r (*belir* “*show*”), *gərəklik* (*gereklik* “*necessiry*”), *eşidimli* (*eshidimli* “*audible*”), *doyumsuz* (*doyumsuz* “*insatiable*”), *çağdaş* (*chaghdash* “*contemporary*”), *öyrənc* (*oyrenj* “*learner*”),

çimərlik (*chimarlik* “beach”), *uçarlıq* (*ucharlyg* “airplane”)” etc.⁷

Chapter II of the dissertation is called “**Modern motivations in the mutual enrichment of Azerbaijani and Turkish literary languages**” and consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, called “**Modern factors determining the process of mutual enrichment**”, highlights great role of modern science, literature and journalism in the mutual enrichment of Azerbaijani and Turkish literary languages. It should not be forgotten that modern Turkish mass media exert its influence on today's Azerbaijani media. Recently, such words as “*orta*” (*ortam/atmosphere*), “*bilgi*” (*bilgi* knowledge), “*suç*” (*souch* guilt), “*özəllik*” (*ozellik* “peculiarity”), “*ayrıntı*” (*ayrinti* details)” etc. have entered from Turkish to Azerbaijani.

Of course, it is also unacceptable to take words from Turkish unconsciously and bring them into the Azerbaijani literary language. This is because the modern Turkish literary language contains a large number of words borrowed from various European languages, mainly from English. Many of these words have been entered into Turkish through the Internet, e.g. “site”, “e-mail”, “chat”, etc. It should be especially noted that words such as show, “*New York*”, “*check-up*”, “*shop*”, “*bowling*”, “*free*”, “*bypass*” etc., have entered the Turkish language in the form they are written in the source language, creating certain difficulties and confusion in the language due to a difference in spelling and pronunciation, which does not correspond to the norms of the Turkish language. The increasing weight of words that entered the language without need and do not correspond to the norms of the Turkish languages in the language today poses a threat to the Turkish languages. It is impossible to ignore this threat.

Words from various languages also enter the Azerbaijani language. It is an essential condition for words borrowed from other

⁷Axundov, A. Rəzul Rza və ana dili/Seçilmiş əsərləri [2 cilddə] A.Axundov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - c.2. -2012. -s.413.

languages to be adapted to the phonetic, lexical and grammatical rules of our language. One of the indicators of whether borrowed words comply with the rules of our language is the way these borrowings are presented graphically.

The 2nd paragraph of Chapter II, entitled *“The possibilities of word and expression substitutions to influence the literary language”*, emphasizes that one of the common issues taken into account in the study of borrowed words is their origin. There is no serious disagreement among researchers on the issue of determining origins of the words entered the Azerbaijani language. T. Hajiyeu groups foreign words in the Azerbaijani language in terms of origin as follows: “1) arabic and Persian words; 2) turkish words; 3) russian language and European words entering our language through the Russian language”⁸. T. Hajiyeu considers it more important to talk about the existence of Turkisms in the Azerbaijani literary language of the 20th century compared to previous periods and justifies his opinion as follows: *“A certain part of this lexical material, which we present as Turkisms, is encountered in the ancient periods of the Azerbaijani literary language in the form of our national words. We even encounter some of them in the second half of the 19th century - a period when the trend of pan-Turkism did not revive”*⁹.

For 70 years, the prohibitions on communication between Azerbaijani and Turks of Turkiye have led to the weakening and disruption of contact between these two languages. For this reason, we should speak of the words that have passed into our language from Turkish as borrowings in a certain sense. And such words are in abundance. The following are examples of Turkisms used in the press over the past few years: *“durum”* (situation), *“gündəm”* (*gundam*/agenda), *“sonuc”* (conclusion), *“olay”* (event), *“ilgi”* (interest), *“ilişgi”* (*ilishgi*/relationship), *“açıqlama”*

⁸Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi/ T.Hacıyev.-Bakı: Maarif,-1987.-s.133.

⁹Yenə orada.

(*achiglumah/explanation*), “*bilgi* (information), “*görəv*” (*gorav/duty*), “*sıcaq*” (*syjac/hot*), “*dönəm*” (*donam/period*), “*gələnək*” (*galanak tradition*), “*suçlamaq*” (*suchlamag/to blame*), “*bulmaq*” (*to find*)”, etc. Some of these words are no longer limited to being style determiners of individual authors, and are used by the majority. The words “*açıqlama*” (*achiglamah*), “*olay, gündəm*” (*gyndam*), “*dönəm*” (*donam*) of this type. Still, some Turkisms are used in a narrow framework, appearing in the written speech of various writers. For example, “*görəv* (*gorav*), *ilginc* (*ilginj*), *sıcaq* (*syjac*)”, etc. It is an undeniable fact that the tendency to use Turkisms is increasing day by day in our press. However, it should not be forgotten that not every Turkism published in the pages of the press can enter the literary language. In newspaper articles, we come across words and expressions borrowed from modern Turkish that raise doubts about their inclusion in the literary language. For example, “*ilginc* (*ilgync/interesting*) və *saldırı yapmaq* (to attack)” are words and expressions of this kind. At this point, it is necessary to touch upon the general essence of the process of assimilation taking place in the language. The main importance of this process is the removal of Arabic and Persian borrowings that have historically entered the Azerbaijani language but do not justify themselves today in terms of semantics, spelling and orthoepic, and their replacement with words of Turkic origin that are suitable to be used instead of them from all aspects.

The possibilities of word and expressional substitutions in the periodicals and mass media and their influence in the literary language have made our linguists think and they have expressed their attitude to this issue. Z.Budaqova writes: “*When carrying out the “substitution” operation in borrowings, it is necessary to proceed from the internal development trend of the language. Noting the successes in the field of new word formation in the press, we would also like to draw attention to some of the invented words used in the pages of newspapers and magazines. For example: “ömürlük”*

(*omurluk/autobiography*), “*asqılıq*” (*askiliq/wardrobe*), “*kağızçı*” (*kaghizchy/postman*), “*dayanacaq*” (*dayanajaq/busstop*), “*olu*” (*olu/ reality*), “*deyim*” (*deyim/expression*), “*ilişgi*” (*ilyshgy/relationship*), “*dönül*” (*donul(variant)*), “*uyarlıq*” (*uyarlykh/harmony*)”¹⁰.

The word *ilişgi* is used as a synonym for the word *connection* and the word *deyim* as a synonym for the word *expression*, increasing the semantic nuances of the literary language. The synonymy of Arabic, Persian words and the words of Turkic origin has been evident and appreciated in our language for several hundred years. Of course, it would not be correct to look for such synonymy between the words “*dayanacaq* (*dayanajaq*) and *ostanovka*” both words mean busstop) [*astanovka*]. The word “*dayanacaq* (busstop)”, which is the equivalent of the word *ostanovka* (busstop), which is of Russian origin and is used not in the Azerbaijani literary language but in the colloquial language, has already become common colloquial word in our language.

The 3rd paragraph of Chapter II is called “***The role of mass media lexicon and literary translation in the mutual enrichment of languages***”. In this paragraph, it is noted that the development in the economic, political and cultural spheres, global problems that concern the whole world in modern times have already gone beyond the narrow framework and have become one of the issues discussed in the daily life of people. As a result, the process of introduction of terms of various fields into such a general lexicon has accelerated.

Facts show that one of the issues that requires special sensitivity when adopting new words from international sources and introducing them into the circulation of this or that language is the correct use of internet resources. Hastily adopting any term from internet pages does not always yield positive results.

¹⁰Budaqova, Z.İ.Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbinin dilinin lüğət tərkibi və sintaktik quruluşunun əsas inkişaf meyilləri/Nitq mədəniyyəti nəşələri.-Bakı:Elm, -1988. -s.46.

Let us have a look at a specific fact. The term *desimal* ‘decimal’ is used in Turkish variant of Turkiye as *ondalık* ‘decimal’. In the process of standardizing computer terms in the Azerbaijani language, this term was adopted as *onluq* ‘decimal’. Only in the Excel program has the *desimal* ‘decimal’ variant been preserved. If the same concept is expressed by a term in two variants, but not one, it means that the exact word that expresses that concept has not been found. Bivariance indicates that the concept should be revisited and a more precise term should be defined.

Television, especially the films demonstrated there, play a great role in the mutual enrichment of the Azerbaijani language and Turkish of Turkiye. The broadcasting of Turkish TV channels in Azerbaijan shows the influence on our language and indicates that this influence is also mutual. In its turn it shows out that the Azerbaijani language also influences modern Turkish language of Turkiye. This is also confirmed by the Azerbaijani words used in Turkish films. In the film “*Diriliş - Ertuğrul*” (Resurrection: Ertugrul) shown on the Turkish channel TRT, we come across a number of Azerbaijani words in the language of the characters: “*Tez hekimbaşını çağır/Tez hekimbashyny chaghyr*” (Call the senior doctor immediately). “*Tez yola çıkasan/Tez yola chykasyn*” (Get out soon, Set off the road, quickly) (“Resurrection: Ertugrul” film, episode 108). The word “*tez*” (quickly, immediately) used in these examples has gained use in modern Turkish of Turkiye with the influence of the Azerbaijani language. However, in Turkish variant of Turkiye, the word “*acil/ajil*” (quickly) is used in the same sense. The word “*hekim*” (doctor) in the first sentence is also among the common words in the Azerbaijani language. Turks use the word “*doctor*” (doctor) more often in the sense of “*həkim*” (doctor). It should also be taken into account that “*Diriliş – Ertuğrul*” (Resurrection: Ertugrul) is a historical film. Revitalization of historical circumstances requires an appeal to the vocabulary fund of the time. Going back even further, we see that the words

“*loğman/loghmun*” and “*həkim/hakim*” (both mean doctor) are used in Turkic languages. During the Shahliq and Sultanate periods, “*hekimbaşı/hekimbashy*” (the senior doctor or the head of all the doctors of the palace) was a separate high position in palaces. Perhaps the use of the combination *hekimbaşı* in this film is also related to this fact.

The idiomatic expression *qurban olum* (I will be a victim for you or I can sacrifice myself for you) in Azerbaijani is in the form *qurban olayım* in the language of Mahammad Fuzuli:

“*Dün demişsən ki, Füzuli mənə qurban olsun,
Sənə qurban olayım, yenə nə ehsandır bu!*”¹¹.

"Yesterday you have said that Fuzuli should sacrifice himself upon me,

For God's sake, what a gift this is!" (Interpretation)

In the aforementioned film, that idiomatic expression is used in the same way: “*Kara gözlü oğlum, seni getiren yollara qurban olayım*” (My dark-eyed son, let me be a victim of the roads that lead you here).

The word “*qardaş*” (brother) in the modern Azerbaijani language is actually a common-Turkic lexical unit. In modern Turkish, the form *kardeş/kardesh* (brother or sister) refers to both boys and girls. In modern Turkish of Türkiye, the combination *kız kardeş* (sister) is used to differentiate by gender. In modern Turkish films, the Azerbaijani pronunciation form of the same word *qardaş* (kardaş) is observed to gain usage: “*Vaktile öz kardaşımın kellesini size getirdim*” (Once I myself brought the head of my brother to you) (“Resurrection: Ertugrul” film, episode 108).

The words “*xəta/khata*” (error), “*ana*” (mother), “*günah/gunah*” (sin), word combinations “*nəyin nəsi/nayin nasy*” (who is who), “*otağa getmək/otagha getmək*” (to go to the room) and expressions like “*inanıram ki*” (I believe that), “*biləsən*

¹¹Füzuli, M.Seçilmiş əsərləri:[6 cildə] /M.Füzuli.-Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, -c.1.-2005.-s.400.

ki/bilasan ki” (you know that) have been introduced into modern Turkish of Türkiye under the influence of the Azerbaijani language are particularly striking. It should be noted that words and expressions borrowed from the Azerbaijani language undergo some phonetic changes (assimilations) in modern Turkish of Türkiye. Of course, since there is no letter “ə” [æ] in the Turkish alphabet, the corresponding words are written with the letter *e*. Interestingly, the Azerbaijani language also influences the pronunciation of some words currently used in modern Turkish of Türkiye. For example, the word “*anne*” (mother) in modern Turkish of Türkiye is sometimes used as *ana* (mother) as a result of mutual influence.

The word “*xəta*” (error), which is used in Azerbaijani, has become “*hata*” in Turkish variant of Türkiye, which is due to the absence of the “*x*” phoneme in the Turkish literary language and the graphic absence of the vowel “ə”. “*Suç/souch*” (sin), which is considered to be an archaic word in Azerbaijani and the equivalent of the word “*günah/gunah*” (fault), which has re-entered the modern Azerbaijani literary language under the influence of Turkish of Türkiye, has recently started to be used in Turkish of Türkiye: “*Hata edirsiniz. Bizim günahımız yok*” (You are making a mistake. We have no sin) (“Resurrection-Ertugrul” movie, episode 108). The use of the word “*günah*” (sin, fault) in modern Turkish TV series is most likely a result of the mutual influence of the Azerbaijani language.

One of the areas of influence of the Azerbaijani language on modern Turkish of Türkiye is literary translation. This influence is more noticeable in the translation of poetry than in prose and drama. Thus, translators, who must preserve the artistic structure of poetry in translation, often introduce words and expressions specific to the Azerbaijani language into the language environment of Turkish of Türkiye with slight phonetic changes. For example, Erdal

Karaman,¹² who translated Bakhtiyar Vahabzadeh's poems into Turkish of Turkiye and published them in a book, considers it appropriate to preserve the originality of the following words belonging to the Azerbaijani language in the text: “*hədələmək*” (korkutmək) ‘threaten’, “*səpələnmiş/sapalanmış*” (serpilmış/serpilmish) ‘scattered’, “*nəvə/nava*” ‘grandson, granddaughter’ (torun), “*səsləyir/saslayir*” ‘calls’ (çağırıyor/chaghriyor), “o tay-bu tay that side, this side’ about the borders of the countries (o taraf, bu taraf), “*çimmək/chimmək*” ‘to have a bath’ (yıkınmak), “*tonqal bonfire*” (*yakmaq üçün hazırlanan odun yığını*), “*danmaq*” (to deny) (inkar etmək), “*dən-dən* one by one’ (tane tane), “*çürbeçür/jurbejur*” ‘different’ (çeşit çeşit/cheshit-cheshit), “*danışmaq/danyshmaq*” to speak’ (konuşmaq/ konyshmaq), “*toy* wedding’ (düğün /dughun), “*çapmaq/chapmaq* to ride’ (hızla getmek), etc. We believe that Azerbaijani words and expressions presented to the Turkish reader in the translated text have the opportunity to be used in Turkish of Turkiye and enter the circulation of this language.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled “*The process of mutual enrichment of the Azerbaijani language and Turkish of Turkiye as a path leading to the idea of a common Turkic language.*” This chapter consists of three paragraphs. Paragraph 1, entitled “*The main directions in linguistics related to the idea of a common Turkic language,*” notes that there are approaches to the concept of a common Turkic language from various directions in Turkology. Such approaches are centered around three main ideas: 1. To form a common language on the basis of existing Turkic languages; 2. To “improve” one of the Turkic languages and create a common language; 3. To take one of the existing Turkic languages as it is and use it as an international language.

¹² Karaman, E.B.Vahabzade. Eserlerinden seçmeler. Hazırlayan E.Karaman. – Bakı: Nurlan, - 2009. -s.268

T. Hajiyeu tried to show various ways to solve this problem, and the Uzbek scholar B. Karimov took the initiative to create a version of a common Turkic language. According to B. Karimov, *“The common language will be created in such a way that words from most Turkic languages will be included and used in it”*¹³.

According to K. Nuriyeva, the practical application of the common Turkic language depends on the following three factors: *“1) the interest of Turkic-speaking states in the application of the common-Turkic language in the system of interstate communication; 2) the use of the characteristics of all Turkic languages in the common-Turkic language; 3) taking into account the perfection and richness of the common-Turkic language, the possibilities of the new language to become a scientific, technical and state language”*¹⁴. As can be seen, in K.Nuriyeva's position, the main issue is the use of the capabilities of each of the Turkic languages. However, such a position does not at all lead to the denial of the source function of Arabic, Persian and European languages. The researcher draws attention to the formation of the common Turkic language as a rich language that can cover various fields (science, technology, culture, politics, etc.) by using all the available capabilities.

N. Jafarov shows two main ways of creating a common language on the basis of one language: *“One of the modern Turkic literary languages (the most developed!) is presented as the universal Turkic literary language; one of the modern Turkic literary languages (the most developed, the most suitable for common understanding) is selected, another commonly generalization operation is performed on it and it is accepted as the universal*

¹³Karimov, B. Ortatürük dili vasıtası ile Türkçe'nin kullanımını yoğunlaştırmak. Yeni Türkiye. Türk dili özel sayısı III. – 2018, – s. 160

¹⁴Нуриева, К.А.Идея создания общетюркского языка// - Кіев: Українська академія Наук, Національний педагогічний університет. - Тілея: науковий вісник. - 2014. № 90, -с.282.

Turkic literary language”¹⁵. N. Jafarov states that the second of the mentioned ways of creating a common Turkic language is more acceptable - to carry out a “generalization” operation on the most developed language and turn it into a common Turkic language. At the same time, he does not hide his doubts: “But which language? Azerbaijani, Turkish of Turkiye or Uzbek?.. Isn’t Turkish (Turkish of Turkiye) more suitable?.. The question is: who will abandon their own (!) Turkish and give preference to a “chosen or selected” language?”¹⁶. Of course, this statement of the issue does not mean denying the idea of a common language and the necessity of steps to be taken towards its realization. The fact that N. Jafarov does not hide his doubts regarding to the solution of problem means that it is necessary to proceed from the real possibilities dictated by the circumstances without being partial in the issue of a common Turkic language.

The 2nd paragraph of Chapter III is called “*The problem of a common vocabulary among the Turkic nations*”. This paragraph shows that in relation to the creation of a common Turkic language, the main problem is to create a common Turkic lexical system, or rather, the vocabulary of this language. It is clear that for any language to function, its words must first be present. If there are no lexical units, it is absurd to talk about a language.

The creation of a common dictionary undoubtedly requires a deeper study of the issue of mutual enrichment of Turkic languages. It is necessary to learn which words are currently mutually transmitted into Turkic languages. If this work is carried out, it will be possible to determine some criteria for the selection of vocabulary units. Since the systematic study of words transmitting from Turkic languages to each other is of great importance in the creation of a common dictionary, it is necessary to follow this issue on the basis of the mutual relationship between the Azerbaijani language and

¹⁵Cəfərov, N. Seçilmiş əsərləri:[5 cilddə]/N.Cəfərov, -Bakı: Elm,- c.3.-2007.-s.119.

¹⁶Yenə orada.

Turkish of Turkiye, and to look at what types of words have recently passed from Turkish of Turkiye to the Azerbaijani language.

Let us note that some of the words we are considering, such as “*endirim*” (discount), “*yapıt*” (work), “*soru*” (question), “*dışarı/dyshary*” (outside), “*qutlu*” (lucky), “*biliş/bilish*” (knowledge), “*ayrintı/ayrinty*” (detail), “*gəlişmə/galyshma*” (development), “*öncə/onja*” (before), “*araçı/arachy*” (intermediary), *olay* (event), “*önəm/onam*” (importance), “*yasaq*” (prohibition), etc., are used in our modern language or are in the process of gaining usage. It is certainly not possible to create a complete picture of the common Turkic vocabulary based on a few words. These characteristic features help to some extent to create an idea of in which direction the changes in the vocabulary of Turkic languages, including the Azerbaijani language and Turkish of Turkiye, are most likely to occur. Recent changes in the vocabulary of Turkic languages can be grouped as follows:

1. new words are created in these languages in accordance with the phonetic, morphological and syntactic norms of Turkic languages;
2. words that remained in the passive fund of the language (especially archaisms and dialectisms) are re-entering the literary language;
3. in the process of integration into the world, there is a strong influx of foreign words related to culture, science, economics and politics into Turkic languages.

The third paragraph of Chapter III is called “*The issue of commonality of terms in the context of the common Turkic language*”. This paragraph states that creating a unified terminological system of the Turkic nations and proceeding from the same principles when forming terms in different Turkic languages constituted one of the important ideological directions of the I Turkological Congress. Unfortunately, the repression of the Turkologists who took a common Turkic position at the congress prevented this ideological direction from becoming a reality in the following years.

During the period after the collapse of the USSR, the situation changed completely, and the nations that gained political independence established their international relations, as well as cultural and linguistic ties, without the participation of Moscow. The most important change is that the mediation of the Russian language in terminalization gradually began to recede into the background. A. Akhundov, who specifically notes that the process of terminalization manifests itself in different directions in different periods, depending on relations in the economic, social, cultural and political spheres, characterizes this process in recent times as follows: "*There have been stages of influence of Arabic and Persian languages on various field terminologies of the Azerbaijani language. Recent studies suggest that the use of international terms and the process of borrowing terms from English has accelerated*"¹⁷. As it is seen, A. Akhundov draws attention to the fundamental impact of international relations on the processes taking place in the Azerbaijani language and strongly believes that the recently strengthened integration process has created the basis for the greater inclusion of international terms in the language. How should Turkic languages acquire international terms in order to ensure a common terminology across the Turkic language? One of the ways to acquire international terms and use them in the language is to acquire them through modern Turkish language of Turkiye. At first glance, the fact that Turkic languages today borrow and use international terms from a single source - Turkish variety of Turkiye - seems like a viable proposition. But when we consider the issue in detail, it becomes clear that many difficulties arise in this matter.

The creation of national corpora for individual languages can play an important role in the preparation of common dictionaries. Speaking about the relevance of this issue, M. Mahmudov writes: "*The creation of a corpus of Turkic languages should be carried out*

¹⁷Axundov, A.A. Dil və ədəbiyyat /A.Axundov. -Bakı: Gənclik, -2003. -s.10.

in parallel with the work on the creation of a national corpus for each Turkic language. In the creation of a common corpus for Turkic languages, the inclusion of terminological dictionaries in this corpus should be a priority issue. On the basis of such dictionaries, it is possible to formulate multilingual and common terminological dictionaries for Turkic languages with the help of machine linguistics. This work will give a strong impetus to commonality”¹⁸. The creation of national corpora for individual Turkic languages closely contributes to the clarification of perceptions about the level of commonality in the field of terminology.

The main provisions of the research are reflected in the “**Conclusion**” section of the dissertation:

1. The struggle for linguistic unity also was one of the main lines of the socio-political and cultural movement in Azerbaijan at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The struggle for linguistic unity in Azerbaijan was inextricably linked with the struggle over the language in Turkey, as well as in Uzbekistan, Tatarstan and other Turkic countries, and encompassed ideas such as eliminating the differences between different dialects of the same country, introducing Istanbul Turkish variant in Azerbaijan, eliminating the linguistic differences that emerged among individual Turkic nations, and ultimately achieving the creation of a single, universal Turkic language.

2. The establishment of the Republic of Azerbaijan and Turkiye strengthened the process of mutual enrichment between the Azerbaijani language and Turkish language of Turkiye, and during that period these literary languages became much closer to each other. The weakening of socio-political relations between Azerbaijan and Turkey as a result of the establishment of the USSR hindered the process of rapprochement and reaching a common denominator

¹⁸Mahmudov, M. Kompüter dilçiliyi/M.Mahmudov. -Bakı:Elm və təhsil,-2013.-s.38.

between Azerbaijani and Turkiye Turkish. Azerbaijani intellectuals living in exile played an important role in filling this gap. They widely used their successes in the field of mastering Turkish of Turkiye in their writings, creating a real basis for today's language relations and the process of mutual enrichment.

3. Globalization and integration occupy a special place among the modern factors that determine the mutual enrichment of languages. The process of globalization and integration reveals the international and regional language problem. Under the influence of the international language, the regional language is in danger of gradually moving away from its essence. The main way to avoid this danger is for the language to remain faithful to its own laws and to carry out mutual enrichment on the basis of these laws. The most effective way for Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani and Turkish of Turkiye, to join the globalization and integration process is for these languages to reach a common denominator, make maximum use of each other's capabilities, and adapt borrowed words to the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical rules of the Turkic languages family.

4. In revealing the possibilities of borrowed words to influence the literary language, it is of great importance to determine the origin of those words and their language affiliation. It is difficult to consider the words of Turkic origin used in our language until the end of the 19th century, as well as the words of Turkic origin that were among the archaisms and newly entered into our language as borrowings. The main aspect to pay attention to in this matter is that many new words of Turkic origin entered our language through Turkish variety of Turkiye. A large part of the new words we adopted through Turkish language of Turkiye are used in parallel with their counterparts in our language and have a synonymous function.

5. In the modern period, one of the trends of renewal in the Azerbaijani mass media is manifested in the development of terms.

Media representatives who need to return to the terms adopted through the Russian language during the Soviet period and make changes most often carry out this change on the basis of Turkish language of Turkiye. The tendency of lexical renewal, which is manifested in the modern Azerbaijani press as a result of the mutual influence of the Turkish literary language, is not limited to the field of terms, and this trend also includes the process of replacing many common words of Arabic and Persian origin with Turkisms (words of Turkic origin).

6. The process of mutual enrichment is often accompanied by the influence of the Azerbaijani language on modern Turkish of Turkiye. Due to the influence of the Azerbaijani language, words, word combinations and sentences specific to the Azerbaijani language are used in the Turkish media, especially on radio and television, as well as in literary translations.

7. The common Turkic language debate, which covered a period from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, from the I Turkological Congress to the late 1930s, resumed after the collapse of the USSR and gradually gained a wider scope. Problems such as creating a universal Turkic alphabet, defining common spelling and orthoepy rules for Turkic languages, and unifying the terminology of Turkic languages are as relevant today as they were in the second phase of the struggle for a common Turkic language (1926-1930s).

8. In the modern time, the idea of creating a common Turkish language manifests itself in two main directions: a) further improving one of the Turkic languages and turning it into an international language like English; b) forming a common language on the basis of all Turkic languages. One of the characteristic steps taken today in connection with the problem of a common Turkish language is the attempt to turn Turkish of Turkiye into the main means of communication and interaction between the Turkic nations.

9. The creation of a common dictionary among the Turkic nations is of great importance in the realization of the idea of a

common Turkish language. Since it is important to systematically study the words that have passed from one Turkic language to another in the creation of a common dictionary, it is necessary to follow this issue based on the mutual relationship between the Azerbaijani language and Turkish of Turkiye, and to look at what types of words have recently transmitted from Turkish of Turkiye to the Azerbaijani language. Studies show that, along with words of Turkic origin, words of European origin, and in some cases Arabic and Persian origin, also enter the Azerbaijani language from the Turkish variant of Turkiye. The main principle in the creation of a common dictionary is that words, regardless of their origin, are identical in both form and meaning in the Azerbaijani and Turkish literary languages. Based on such a principle, the preparation of common dictionaries between the Turkish language of Turkiye and Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Uzbek, Turkmen, etc. languages would expand the possibilities for the realization of the idea of a common Turkish language.

10. The preparation of a common dictionary is organically linked to the creation of a common terminology. The determination of a language that can carry a unifying function plays an important role in the creation of a common terminology. The Turkic nations, who had to acquire and use international terms through the Russian language during the Soviet period, acquire such terms directly from European languages, and more often from English, during the period of independence. One of the opportunities provided by state independence is the unification of efforts in the field of creating a common Turkic terminology. It is thanks to the unification of efforts that the possibilities of developing a common Turkish terminological dictionary, including a common computer dictionary, are increasing. The preparation of such dictionaries appears as one of the prerequisites for solving the problem of a common Turkic language.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the articles and abstracts in a number of scientific journals and

conference materials:

1. Türkiyə və Azərbaycan dilinin qarşılıqlı zənginləşmə prosesində kütləvi informasiya vasitələrinin rolu // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi ADU. Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Bakı:-2015 №3, -s. 55-60

2. Ortaq ünsiyyət dili: ideyadan gerçəkliyə //Bakı:-2015 ADU Elmi xəbərlər. № 4. -s. 195-199

3. Türkiyə və Azərbaycan dilinin qarşılıqlı zənginləşmə prosesi // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika Elmi Konfransının Materialları, -Bakı:-2016. -II c., -s.73-75

4. Müasir Azərbaycan və Türkiyə türkcələri arasında qarşılıqlı zənginləşmə prosesini şərtləndirən amillər //Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi. BSU Tağıyev oxuları, Bakı: – 2016. - s.187-191

5. “Bir millət iki dövlət” tezisinin dil sferasında qarşılıqlı təsiri // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi BDU “Müasir Türkologiya: Dünən, bugün və sabah (problemlər və perspektivlər)”. Birinci Türkoloji Qurultayın 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları, -Bakı:-28 dekabr, -2016. -s.182-183

6. Role of the Azerbaijan – Turkish relations in the enrichment of the Azerbaijani language // «Интеграция Науки и Практики Как Механизм Эффективного Развития Современного Общества”. Материалы XIX Международной Научной Конференции. Актуальные Проблемы Гуманитарных и Естественных Наук, – Москва: -12-13 апреля, -2016. №04 (Апрель) Часть VIII, -с.60-61

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