

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**LEXICAL-TERMINOLOGICAL HYBRIDS FORMED WITH
THE PARTICIPATION OF LANGUAGE ELEMENTS OF
DIFFERENT SYSTEMS IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

Speciality: 5714.01- Comparative-historical and
comparative typological linguistics

Field of science: Philology

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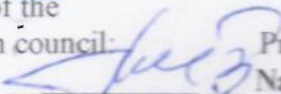
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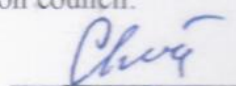
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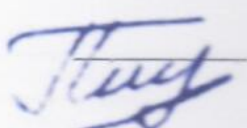
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work; The integration process between the peoples of the world forms the basis for the establishment of interlingual contacts. On the other hand interlingual contacts cause word transition from one language to another. Regardless of the location the international integrations can be based on social, cultural, scientific, technical and human resources. Word transition from one language to another is based on the intensity of information generated as a result of integrations. In a nation where there is information intensity in one or another aspect of integration, a language-related speaker enters the language of that nation and into other languages. It is obviously clear that the transition from one language to another limits the possibilities of word formation. However, if there is no appropriate word model for the available information in the target language, borrowing words become a necessity. In this case, there is an abundance of information in the spoken language. In this case, the borrowed words expand the lexical terminological capabilities of the tuned language. As one of the world languages, the Azerbaijani language includes both independent words and word-formation elements as a result of integration with other languages. While some of the borrowed words are developed as an independent element in the target language, others are transformed into a means of expression, reviving the potential of the target language. However, as the internal possibilities of the spoken language expand, the foreign elements in the composition of words are obliged to give their original place to the national elements. Accordingly, the hybrid –shaped language units created with the participation of other language elements undergo a process of nationalization in subsequent processes. At the current stage of the Azerbaijani language's entry into the international information space, the emergence of new varieties of hybridization is not excluded. Therefore, research in this area characterizes the relevance of the topic.

Although a lot of researches have been done on the issues of language contacts and word borrowing in the Azerbaijani language, no work has been done on hybrid words at a special and fundamental level. Mammad Gasimov's "Fundamentals of terminology in the Azerbaijani language" (Baku, "Elm", 1973), "How terms are formed in the Azerbaijani language" (Baku, "Azərənəşr", 1967), S. Khalilova's "International terms" (Baku, "Maarif", 1991), S. Sadiqova's "Formation and development of terminology in the Azerbaijani language" (Baku, "Elm", 2005), Kh.Guliyeva's "Ways of translating from Russian to Azerbaijani", (Diss, Baku, 1991), G. Maharramli's "Borrowed words in the media" (Baku, "Elm", 2008), "Journalism terms used in the media" (Baku, "Altun kitab", 2016), N.Mammadli's "Borrowed terms in the Azerbaijani language" (Baku, "Elm və təhsil", 2017) and other research works are related to borrowed words in Azerbaijani linguistics. In some books on lexicology (Buludkhan Khalilov, "Lexicology of modern Azerbaijani language", "Nurlan", 2008, p.402) the given brief information about hybrids is of interest for extensive research in this area. Research on hybrids is related to the need to investigate their lexical- semantic and derivative features in the language.

Object and subject of the research; The object of the research consists of language units with hybrid structure, which are included in the lexical terminology of the Azerbaijani language and are reflected in dictionaries. Some of the hybrids selected as the object of the research are common words and are even used in ordinary colloquial language, while others are used in this or that field of terminology.

The premise of the research consists of the contribution of the hybrids in the enrichment of the lexical- terminological composition of the native language and their nationalization perspectives in accordance with the semantic derivative demands.

The aim and tasks of the research; The purpose of the research is to study the lexical- terminological features of hybrids in their native language in accordance with its subject, to determine

their position in different areas of activity, and at the same time to study the structural semantic environment of the same type of word.

These are tasks of the research:

1. Determination of the language order of hybrids
2. Structural analysis of foreign hybrids
3. Structural analysis of intracranial hybrids
4. Determination of morphological derivatives of hybrids
5. Determination of syntactical derivatives of hybrids

The methods of the research; The research uses the methods of comparison and structural analysis, depending on the requirements of the topic.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended; The following theses are defended in connection with the topic of the dissertation:

1. A certain part of the elements of a foreign language included in the Azerbaijani language consists of units belonging to different languages. Such means of expression formed on separate language elements are hybrid words.
2. Hybrids with different language elements in the Azerbaijani language consist of non-linguistic hybrids. Such hybrids are formed not in the Azerbaijani language, but in another centralized space.
3. Some of the hybrids used in the Azerbaijani language are formed with the participation of the native and foreign language elements. Such hybrids are intracranial hybrids.
4. Some hybrids consist of units that are parallel in meaning, while others are elements that combine in a single sense.
5. Some of the hybrids consist of morphological units and others of syntactic derivatives.
6. Application of appropriate rules on written, oral and colloquial language styles for the use of hybrid words is important in terms of stabilizing the norms of speech culture.

The scientific novelty of the research; The scientific innovation of the research consists of the following: a) the study found that hybrids consist not only of language units with parallel content, but

also of a wider range of means expressed by different language elements (uzunduraz, qabaq-qənşər, üzbaşurət, dava-dərman, açıq-aşkar); b) although some hybrids look like loan words, they are not loan words; c) hybrids enrich lexical-terminological composition of the native language with synonyms; d) hybrids tend to be nationalized according to the potential derivative rules of the mother tongue.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research;

The theoretical significance of the research is the realization of the possibilities of analysis in terms of functionality included in the native language. Foreign terms included in the mother tongue are either developed independently or replaced by the corresponding equivalent or become obsolete or become archaic and forgotten, or the mother tongue participates in the process of word formation or becomes a stimulant in the process of nationalization.

The practical significance of the research is primarily due to the practical use of its results in stabilizing the norms of speech culture. Application of relevant norms on the use of hybrids in the written, oral and colloquial styles of the native language can be considered a guarantee of practical use of this work. At the same time, the results of this research can be used in the compilation of spelling dictionaries.

The approbation and the applying of the work; The author made speech at scientific seminars organized by the department, as well as at national and international scientific conferences on the approbation of the dissertation. Articles on the content of the dissertation were published in scientific journals that meet the requirements of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished; Ganja State University, Department of Azerbaijani language.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign: Introduction, 4 pages, I chapter 55 pages, II chapter 56 pages, III chapter 34 pages,

Conclusion, 5 pages, References, 10 pages. Total volume 165 pages - 290, 188 signs.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

The first part of the dissertation is called **“Composition of hybrids on different language elements”**. The theses of this chapter are explained in the following sub-chapters:

1.1. About the structure of hybrids.

It is shown that lexical- terminological hybrids developed in the Azerbaijani language have different linguistic elements due to their internal structure and is formed by the formation and combination of different language elements. In fact, hybridization as one of the methods of word formation plays an important role in enriching the vocabulary of the language. But in the process of hybridization and word-formation there is no extensive research on its directions, the structure, the causes of such words, lexical and morphological variants involved in their formation, as well as the issues of loan words and hybridization formed within the language have not yet found a broad interpretation. In the 18th century, hybrids were named after a word in Russian folklore “ublyudok” that means “mixed”, “derived from a mixture”. In 1800, T.A. Smekovski specifically used the term “pomesi” (mixture). This term continued to be used throughout the 19th century to mean a hybrid word. But in

1896 the Russian botanist A.N.Beketov used the term hybrid of Latin origin instead of both words¹.

Although the term hybrid actually refers to the field of botany, it has gained an adequate environment in linguistics. In botany, the term hybrid is understood and used in the sense of a new genus formed as a result of merging of different species of plants. In linguistics, the term is adopted and used in the sense of expressing words and terminological units formed by combining and merging elements of different languages. However, the principle by which hybrid words are defined remains unclear.

It is known that regardless of the language in which the hybrid words are obtained, it can be formed on the basis of elements belonging to different languages in the language itself. If more precise, the derived words themselves may also consist of units composed of hybrid elements. That is, not only the language from which it is derived but also language elements belonging to other may be present in a certain part of the words that enter a language from one language to another. Or hybrid words can be formed in one language with the participation of elements derived from other languages. Here, of course, the formation of hybrid loan words is not excluded. This feature is an overview of the composition, which is typical for the internal structure of hybrids as a whole. It should be noted that the general principle in hybrid research is the same. V.P. Skuniya, who has studied hybrids, also believes that, *from one side, in the formation of hybrids, the acquisition or international elements are involved, on the other hand, in the emergency of such words and terms the elements of the spoken language may also be present.*

S.V.Grinyov nominates his own idea and considerations about hybrids when he gives the classification of the borrowed words. S.V.Grinyov's opinion is nearly the same with V.P.Skunia's position. So that, according to S.V.Grinyov *“hybrids consist of mixed type of borrowed words. The composition of some parts of such words and terms are formed at the expense of borrowed words, but*

¹ Терминология /ru.wikipedia.org/ wiki/ Гибрид.

the elements of the language can take part in the composition of other parts. Hybrids are generally considered to be mixed type of language units which are formed at the expense of mixed elements of different languages”².

In “Great Russian Encyclopedia” published with U.N.Karaulov’s editing it is noted in the explanation on hybrids that borrowed words play an important part in the formation process of hybrids. Borrowed words are considered to be a unit of language that passes from one language to another and reflects the picture of the process of interlingual transition. *It is also shown that except numerous lexical units which enter the Russian language directly or by means of other language, other foreign language elements can also be included and actively used. Numerous hybrids are formed in the base of their components*³.

Hybrid researches deal with expressing the meaning intensity of these words compared to common words, and also certain idea and considerations are discussed about the difference between hybrids and loan words⁴.

Having a wide range of meaning potential hybrids take up a lot of space in many fields, including the field of culture, causes such kind of opinion among specialists that nowadays in the period of

² Гринев, С.В. Введение в терминоведение / С.В.Гринев. – Москва: Московский лицей, – 1993. – с. 27-29.

³ Большая Российская Энциклопедия / под ред. Ю.Н.Караулова. –Москва: – 2003. – с. 132.

⁴ Пугоева, З.М. Ингушетская лингвистическая терминология в научном и учебно-педагогическом дискурсе ([www.pglu.ru /lib/publications](http://www.pglu.ru/lib/publications)) University Reading /2010 VI00016 pdf.); Сологуб, О.П. Усвоение иноязычных структурных элементов в русском языке // Материалы третьей научной конференции, – Новосибирск: – 2002, – с. 130-134; Крысин, Л.П. Иноязычные слова в современном русском языке / Л.П.Крысин. – Москва: Наука, – 1968. – с.18; Майоров, А.П. Заимствование в лексико-семантической системе языка: / автореферат дисс. ... кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 1967. – с. 10-11.

*developing and globalizing of certain activity fields the use of such type of lexical-terminological units is in demand*⁵

In nominating all idea and considerations about hybrids it is shown that the borrowed words play an important part in the developing process of such type of words and terms. It is obviously clear that, the borrowed words that pass from one language to another are not only comprised of lexical units. Borrowed words can pass from one language to another both in the form of simple word and also in the form of complex word which consists of separate composition parts, and also in the form of the unit consisting of word and word-formation elements that can pass from one language to another. From the components that make up individual words, as well as word-formation elements are used in the formation of hybrids. Namely separate sources also deal with the importance of the use of borrowed words and word-forming elements in the process of enriching lexical-terminological base of the language. Even in the Russian language, the existence of possibilities to use these elements independently in the word-forming according to this rule is noted to be one of the superior qualities of word-forming.

The researches related to hybrids have attracted attention in the recent period of expansion of the international information space, is not the last word in this area. As the vast majority of information is related to scientific technical innovations the main idea and considerations on hybrids are based on lexical-terminological examples which cover these fields. Like in the T.N.Sharapova's investigation on hybrids also L.V.Tkacheva's research deals with the terms which are formed in the base of scientific technical information. *As shown here, demand arises in the formation of hybridized terminological means for the translation of scientific technical texts. If so, terms or terminological units belonging to a foreign language are not fully transferred to the native language, the appropriate composition of the relevant equivalent is found. The first*

⁵ Гибридные формы в славянских культурах: Сборник статей Института славяноведения / Отв. ред. Н.В.Злыднева. – Москва: РАН, – 2014. – 456 с.

*lexical-terminological potential of the native language increases in such word-forming process, the second it becomes easier to grasp and comprehend the conception. That's why the translation process of scientific-technical texts occurs as a direction of word-forming at the expense of hybridization*⁶.

The author who noted that borrowed words play an important part in the forming of new hybrids related to the translation of scientific- technical texts, nominated idea and considerations in accordance with words and word-forming elements in the native language are new. But for this process to take place first of all the issues are also touched upon about the existence of borrowed words and their borrowed process. The author again mentions the idea which was nominated by E.Khaugen once that, *language contacts and necessity play a key role in borrowing process*⁷.

In the Azerbaijani language linguistics the role of borrowed words is not excluded in the forming process of hybrids. Sayali Sadigova states that nowadays in terminology borrowed words are in progress and she does not exclude hybrid forming process in this context⁸. Irada Abdullayeva dealing with the term forming process syntactically in the Azerbaijani language brings examples of formation of terminological units like, qəbuledici (receiver), tozсорan (vacuum-cleaner), saniyəölçən (stopwatch), mikrohəndəsə (microengineering), millimetr (millimeter), among which there are structurally hybridized examples⁹.

The role of borrowed words in the formation of hybrids is noted and estimated as an important tool in the investigation of this

⁶ Ткачева, Л.Б. О систематизации гибридных терминов // Научно-техническая терминология, – 1988. № 2, – с. 12.

⁷ Хауген, Х.Э. Языковой контакт // Новое в лингвистике, – Москва: Прогресс, – 1972. вып. 6, – с. 61-80.

⁸ Sadiqova, S. Yeni terminoloji lüğətlər və onların tərtibi prinsipləri // – Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2011. № 1, – s. 5-15.

⁹ Абдуллаева, И. Обогащение современной азербайджанской терминологии синтаксическом способом // Terminologiya məsələləri, –с. 21-26.

field¹⁰. Nowadays since hybridization itself has become a global phenomenon it is possible to come across seemingly incomplete and controversial ideas and considerations about various aspects of formation of hybrids in different languages. Therefore, D.K. Polyakov's idea about hybrids who conducted research on hybrids can be justified that "hybrid" term has been commented differently in the linguistics. When you put all the other comments aside, the main sign for hybrids is considered to consist of it that those words while maintaining their semantic invariance is formed as a product of the union of two or more objects of different origins. Hybrids are those word groups that they may be derived either from derivations of an element peculiar to the language or from a combination of elements of different origins. In a word, hybrids consist of words formed by joining and merging the elements of different languages. As well as, as shown in this article, *hybrids in the Russian language are formed by the combination of an affixal morpheme belonging to the Russian language together with the derivative component*¹¹.

In the book of "Explanatory linguistic terms" samples are taken that compound words like, *uzundraz, çöl-biyaban, yiğcam, qıyğac*, anthroponyms and toponyms like, *İsmayilov, Zəkizadə, Muğanlinski, Zərzanım, Ağamir, Cəfərabad, Moskva* are formed on the basis of various language elements on hybrids¹². Buludkhan Khalilov brings examples about hybrids like, *yelmar (ilan-ilan), çöl-biyaban(çöl-çöl), aqrotorpaq(torpaq-torpaq), ot-əncər(ot-ot)* which

¹⁰ Quliyeva, S. Müasir dövrdə terminologiyada gedən proseslər // Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2011. № 1, – s. 27-33; Xəlilova, S. İnternasional terminlər. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1991. – s. 133; Orucova, S. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində terminlərin yaranma üsulları // Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2012. № 2. – s. 159-164; Axundov, A. Dil və ədəbiyyat / A.Axundov. – Bakı: Gənclik, – c. 1. – 2003. – s. 5; Məhərrəmli, Q. Jurnalistikada işlənən bəzi terminlər haqqında // Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2014. №2, – c. 11-21.

¹¹ Поляков, Д.К. Пересемьический говор в иноязычном окружении как гибридный текст // Гибридные формы в славянских культурах: Сборник статей Института славяноведения, – Москва: РАН, – 2014, – с. 130-138.

¹² Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s. 402.

consist of language units parallel in content. As borrowings from other languages increase, the potential of hybrid words also increase in the Azerbaijani language. There is one point to consider here that one part of hybrids enter the Azerbaijani language ready to use, the other part of them are formed in the language environment. That's why a separate explanation on the issues about the composition of hybrids is considered appropriate.

1.2. Intracranial hybrids.

Intracranial hybrids are hybrids which are composed of elements belonging to the Azerbaijani language from one side and from the other side belonging to other languages. In the Azerbaijani language intracranial hybrids are beautiful through the combination of other language elements. These are as follows:

Parallel hybrids

Most parallel hybrids which were formed in the Azerbaijani language consist of words of Arabic-Persian origin on one side. As a result of long-term contacts with the Arabic and Persian languages a large number of words were included into the Azerbaijani language. Borrowed words are intensively developed in the spoken language and blend with the words of the native language and most of the time it becomes difficult to differentiate them from lexical units related to national language. Some words of Arabic and Persian origins enter the Azerbaijani language as a means of expressing new concepts. The other part enriches the native language with new synonymous reciprocals. Increase the potential of synonyms in the language serves to enrich the concepts, to revive the semantic possibilities of language, including the proliferation of means of emotional expression.

In this meaning the hybrids which are expressed by the Azerbaijani and Arabic- Persian compositions the expression of emotion is accompanied by a special leadership. Along with other language elements in the composition of parallel hybrids, elements of related languages can also participate. For example, in local areas of the Azerbaijani language the expression *qaşıq-qulaq toplamaq* is used. The word *qaşıq* means name of household item in the

Azerbaijani language. The word *qulaq* is the variant of the word *kalak* in the Chuvash language. Therefore, the expression *qaşıq-qulaq* means “*qaşıq-qaşıq*”. Or there is a place called Çaldaş in the area of Azerbaijan. There is *çul* variant of the word *çal* in the Chuvash language which means *daş*. So in fact Çaldaş means *daş-daş*.

The main mass of hybrids in the Azerbaijani language is formed at the expense of elements belonging to different languages or due to merging Azerbaijani words with separate language elements. An important part of them consists of parallel hybrids. They are structurally as follows:

a. consisting of the Azerbaijani and Arabic language compositions: *üzbəsürət*, *ağı-zəhər*, *səs-səda*, *haray-həşir*, *şan-şöhrət*, *yığcam*, *sorğu-sual*, *sevgi-məhəbbət*.

b. consisting of the Arabic and Azerbaijani language compositions: *şəmçirraq*, *şil-topal*, *qohum-qardaş*.

c. consisting of the Azerbaijani and Persian language compositions: *açıq-aşkar*, *çöl-biyaban*, *qızıl-qırmızı*, *al-qırmızı*, *paltar-palaz*, *uzundraz*, *xırda-xuruş*, *təzə-tər*, *tək-tənha*, *qabaq – qənsər*, *doğru-dürüst*, *dəli-divanə*.

d. consisting of the Persian and Azerbaijani language compositions: *gül-çiçək*, *tər-təmiz*, *Şiraslan*, *didəgöz*, *arzu-dilək*, *dost-tanış*, *od-atəş*.

e. loan words

Loan words serve to enrich the vocabulary of any language. *The main ongoing disputes in the linguistic literature about loan words are whether they are borrowed or not*¹³. The point is that, in

¹³ Пешковский, А.А. Словообразование в современном японском языке (типы сложных и аффиксальных слов): / автореферат дисс. ... кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 1952. – с.3-9; Ряшенцев, К.Л. Сложные слова в современном русском языке: / автореферат дисс. ... доктора филологических наук / – Москва, 1969. – с.7-14; Реформатский, А.А. Введение в языкознание / А.А.Реформатский. – Москва: Государственное учебно-педагогическое изд-во министерства просвещения РСФСР, – 1955. – с. 117; Ахманова, О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов / О.С.Ахманова. – Москва: Советская энциклопедия,

fact, loan words are formed in exchange for the internal potential of the opposite language. If the source is not a language element, there can be no question about loan words. On the other hand, loan words bring the word model of the previous language to the opposite language. Here are some examples: *özünümüdafiə* (self-defence), *özünütənqid* (self-criticism), *yarımkürə* (hemisphere), *yarımdövrə* (semicircle), *yarımgirdə* (semicircle).

1.3. Foreign hybrids.

Components of foreign hybrids relate to other languages. Foreign hybrids are formed in another language environment and due to the importance of information transfer to other languages. Examples are as follows:

a. Consisting of language compositions in which the first side is arabic, the second side is persian: *heykəltarax, əhdi-ilqar, fərəhbəxş, qəmzədə, saatsaz, müraciətnamə, tərkibbənd*.

b. Consisting of language compositions in which the first side is persian, the second side is arabic: *pişxidmət, həmvətən, xoşsima, xoşhal, bədsifət, bədnəfs, bədniyyət, gülbəsər*.

c. Consisting of compositions in which sides relate to the Russian and European languages: *avtomexanika, diktofon, transatlantik, aeroterapiya, subtropik, polivariant, telekamera, teleradio, kserokopiya, heliosentrik, heliotexnika, aviamodel, qazogenerator, aerodrom, avtoportret*.

– 1966. – c. 188; Qasımov, M.Ş. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Ş.Qasımov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1973. – s. 135-136; Quliyeva, X. Kalka söz yaradıcılığının bir üsulu kimi // “Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri”. Gənc dilçilərin respublika konfransının materialları, – Bakı: 25-26 noyabr, – 1989, – s. 47-48; Quliyeva, X.B. Sintaktik kalkalar // “Azərbaycan dili müasir mərhələdə”. Gənc dilçilərin II Respublika konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 1990, – s. 116-117; Новрузова, С. Способы передачи префиксальных русско-интернациональных терминов на азербайджанский язык: / автореферат дисс. ... кандидата филологических наук / – Баку, 1990. – с.13-21; Sadiqova, S. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının nəzəri problemləri / S.Sadiqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2002. – s. 112-113; Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s. 396-397.

At the stage of modern globalization hybrid words which enter the Azerbaijani language from the European languages, especially the English language increase in number. Of course, it is impossible to prevent this process. It should be taken into consideration that, borrowed words hinder the development of words in the native language. Therefore the nationalization of the composition of borrowed hybrids should be kept in mind at all times as an important issue facing linguistics.

The second chapter of the dissertation work is called **“Morphological derivatives of hybrids on different linguistic elements.”**

The theses on this chapter of dissertation are interpreted in the following sub-chapters:

2.1. Hybrids containing prefixes.

When words are entered from one language to another, they also bring the word-formation elements of the language to which they belong. Suffixes belonging to another language as a rule, can not connect to the words of the inner language.

The affixes relating to different languages can associate with the words of the native language in that case either words of the native language associate with another language and take the affixes relating to that language or associate with the words in the native language forming unseparable unit. The existence of this kind of occurrence in the Azerbaijani language is observed mainly in the affixes relating to the Persian language.

Such kind of inclination is observed with the affixes from the Russian-European languages, but under the conditions of the Azerbaijani language most borrowed affixes can be replaced with the affixes of that language. Exactly the purpose of studies, investigation and analyses of hybrids is that to make it possible to find their appropriate equivalent in the native language. These equivalents can relate to both word and affix composition of hybrids.

Words from foreign languages entering the Azerbaijani language with affix composition are related to different languages

with their root and affix origins. The main hybrid indication of these words consists of root and affix relating to different language. Though language relation, some types of such hybrids either remain stable in the Azerbaijani language, or changes occur in their affix composition.

In some types of words which enter the Azerbaijani language with affix composition of other languages the affix composition of the word remains stable. In this case these words are used as a unit with their root-affix composition. The replacement of affix composition of words with the appropriate variants is also widely used in other lexical-terminological units.

The lexical-terminological units with the words of affix composition originally relate to the Arabic-Persian and the Russian-European languages in the Azerbaijani language.

It is possible to differentiate the elements relating to the Arabic-Persian languages according to their relation with the Arabic-Persian languages.

Surely the elements of the arabic origin do not originate the hybrid in the words of arabic origin. Their hybrid peculiarity can be seen in the words connected with the persian language. The stability of the prefix elements using in the Azerbaijani language and remaining stable within the hybrid words do not change in the composition of Azerbaijani words into the appropriate variant is based on that they become stable with the words that they connected in the native language. In other words, such words are used constantly in the native language either they are accepted as the words of the language itself, because of long-term use, or from the beginning having no appropriate equivalent or the meaning expressing by that word in the Azerbaijani language.

Hybrids with prefixes consist of lexical-terminological units which are formed by the combination of Arabic-Persian, Persian-Arabic and Russian-European elements in origin. In some cases persian affixes in origin can associate with the words of the Azerbaijani language. Also, Arabic-Persian affixes in origin, including Russian-European affixes in origin can be replaced with

the equivalent in the Azerbaijani language. If some of the words with prefixes of Arabic origin are used independently in the Azerbaijani language, in some of them, prefixes can be replaced by Azerbaijani suffixes. In this case new loan words are formed by the replacement of affixes in the Azerbaijani language. The examples are as follows:

a) affixes of arabic origin:

La-(-sız -siz -suz –süz); laməkan –məkansız, laələc (ələcsız), laşərik (şəriksız), laşəkk (şəksız), laəql (ağılsız), lavüsəl (vüsəlsız), –mə (-lı – li –lu –lü); məğrur (qürurlu), mədaxil (daxil olan), məvacib (vacibolan), məzur (üzrlü), məlfuz (tələffüzlü). Bila - (-sız -siz -suz –süz); bilavasitə (vasitəsiz), bilafasilə (fasiləsiz), bilaaram (aramsız).

b) affixes of persian origin:

Ba- (-lı – li –lu –lü); baməzə (məzəli), banəmək (duzlu), basəfa (səfəli), bakəmal (kamallı). Bi - (-sız -siz -suz –süz); biaram (aramsız), bisütun (sütunsuz), bigünah (günahsız), bigüman (gümansız), bihəya (həyasız).

c) affixes of russian and european languages:

-a (-sız -siz -suz –süz); авитаминоз (vitaminsız), аморф(formasız).
-dez (-sız -siz -suz –süz); дезинфекция (infeksiyasız), дезинформация (informasiyasız təxribat).

-unu (tək, vahid): униформа (vahid forma).

-противо (əleyh); противогаз (əleyhqaz), противотанк (əleyhtank).

-само (özü,özünü); самокритика (özünütənqid), самоторможения (özünütormozlama).

2.2.Hybrids with suffixes.

If some of the hybrids with suffixes are accepted and used constantly in the Azerbaijani language, some of them can be replaced. The examples are as follows:

a). with persian suffixes in origin:

-gah: this suffix means place and is used in the Azerbaijani language as an element of this language: səcdəgah, ziyarətgah, ibadətgah, qibləgah, istinadgah, qəraqah.

-Kar. suffix –kar is used an equivalent for the suffixes -lı (– li –lu –lü) in the Azerbaijani language; tamahkar (tamahlı), tələbkar (tələbli), fitnəkar (fitnəli).

-Dar. suffix – dar is also used an equivalent for the suffixes -lı (–li –lu –lü) in the Azerbaijani language; vəzifədar (vəzifəli), əleyhadar (əleyhinə olan), xələdar (nöqsanlı), tərəfdar (tərəfli). Although these suffixes are formed as monoliths in the word structure, the possibility of replacing them with the appropriate variants of the Azerbaijani language is not limited.

In this sense, the following suffixes of persian origin can be replaced by the Azerbaijani variants:

-Keş (-lı – li –lu –lü); qəmkeş (qəmli), bəlakeş (bəlalı), qələmkeş (qələmli), möhnətkeş (möhnətli).

-Anə (-ça, -çə; -casına,- cəsinə); mələkanə (mələkcə, mələkcəsinə), şairanə (şaircəsinə), fəqiranə (fəqircə, fəqircəsinə).

-Əngiz (-lı – li –lu –lü); heyrətəngiz (heyrətli), Nurəngiz (nurlu), ibrətəngiz (ibrətli).

b) with arabic suffixes in origin:

Some of the suffixes of arabic origin are also used in the same way as they are monolithic in word structure as of persian origin. But the internal semantic potential of the Azerbaijani language gives the idea about the compliance of the stable suffixes to the appropriate equivalent. The examples are as follows:

-At. Suffix –at actually refers to the plural. But in the Azerbaijani language this suffix is accepted and used in the sense of an employee operating in any field: təbliğat (təbliğçi), təşviqat (təşviqçi), avazat (avazlı), təsərrüfat (işçi).

-İ (-vi): - i (-vi) this suffix means belonging and possession in the word structure: yabanı (çöllü), xavəri (şərqli), Gəncəvi (Gəncəli), bəsti (bağlı).

c) with russian and european suffixes in origin:

“In most words used with suffixes belonging to the Russian and European languages, the suffixes are fixed as a part of the word. Although some of the suffixes belong to the living European languages, some of them are deformed by switching from Greek and

Latin to other languages”¹⁴. Deformed suffixes are fixed in centralizing language and are used in other languages in the same way. There are a lot of examples of words with fixed suffixes in the Azerbaijani language. The examples are as follows: -ment (abonoment), impiçment.

-ura: kvadratura, partitura, faktura, diktatura.

-ika: avtomatika, diplomatika, taktika.

-iya: anarxiya, ambisiya, oratoriya, epitafiya.

2.3. Suffix composition variables relating to the Russian-European languages in the native language.

The semantic potential of the Azerbaijani language makes it possible even within the centralized language, replacement can take place in the suffix composition of words that enter other languages in a monolithic way. This is possible because suffix resources of the Azerbaijani language is quite strong and can replace postpositive elements relating to other languages. Such replacements increase the nationalization process of hybrids in the Azerbaijani language. The examples are as follows:

-izm. This suffix can be replaced with this equivalent –lıq (-lik, -luq, -lük) and -çılıq (-çilik, –çuluk, – çülük) in the Azerbaijani language: subyektivizm (subyektivlik), okkazonalizm (okkazonallıq), avtoritarizm (avtoritarlıq), separatizm (separatçılıq), parlamentarizm (parlamentarçılıq), liberalizm (liberalçılıq).

-ist. This suffix can be replaced with this equivalent –lıq (-lik, -luq, -lük) in the Azerbaijani language: abstraksiya (abstraktlıq), aliqarxiya (aligarxiyalıq), anomaliya (anomallıq).

-zasiya. This suffix can be replaced with this equivalent –laşma (-ləşmə) in the Azerbaijani language: aktivizasiya (aktivləşmə), normalizasiya (normallaşma), farinqalizasiya (farinqallaşma).

-ny. This suffix can be replaced with this equivalent –lıq (-lik, -luq, -lük) in the Azerbaijani language: автономный

¹⁴ Məmmədli, N. Yunan və latın mənşəli beynəlmiləl termin elementlər lüğəti / N.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013. – s. 10-11.

(avtonomluq), диаметральный (diametlarlıq), ментальный (mentallıq), нормативный (normativlik).

The third chapter of the dissertation work is called “**Syntactic derivatives of hybrids on different systematic language elements**”.

The theses of this chapter are explained in the following sub-chapters:

3.1. Hybrids formed by the formation of independent words.

Some parts of hybrid lexical-terminological units consist of words formed syntactically (analytically) in the Azerbaijani language. Analytically word-forming process is one of the least studied areas in the Azerbaijani language. This area has been little studied because the morphological word-formation is the main part in the word-formation. As the Azerbaijani language is included in the environment of integration with analytical-inflected language in terms of information, it cannot be left out of the certain influences of analytical word-formation.

It should be taken into consideration that the Azerbaijani language was not indifferent to analytical word-formation. There were ancient traditions of word-formation in the Azerbaijani language through the approach and combination of words. However, due to the development of the agglutinative structure, there was a decline and weakening of analytical word-formation. Therefore, analytical word-formation patterns have become a means of expressing more emotional effects. For example, words formed by repetition like (tez-tez ,iti -iti, axşam-səhər, aşağı-yuxarı, azdan-çoxdan) arouse interest from this point of view. In lexical-terminological units formed on the models of analytical –inflectional languages, concrete meaning is more important than emotional intensity. The formation of such type of words stimulates the emergence of new perspectives on word formation in an analytical way in the Azerbaijani language. Explaining the main perspectives of word formation in an analytical way, Salim Jafarov shows that, *the use of polysyllabic words in our language is not according to its*

structure. Our language is also abundant with the word-formation in a morphological way. Therefore, there was not much need to create complex words¹⁵. But in modern times the intensity of the method of word-formation in an analytical way has more developed. However, there is a rich tradition of morphological method in the development of the word-formation of the Azerbaijani language.

Syntactically formed hybrids contain elements of the Arabic-Persian and the Russian-European languages. The examples are as follows:

a) hybrids containing arabic and persian elements:

containing –*həm*: bədəməl, bəddua, bədəhval, bədniyyət, dəbsifət, bədhesab, bəduğur.

containing – *kəm*: kəmetiqad, kəmetina, kəmsavad, kəmağıl, kəmşüür.

containing – *xana*: yekəxana, dəftərxana, aşıpaxana, emalatxana, istirahətxana, xəstəxana.

containing – *pərəst*: xəyalpərəst, surətpərəst, qəsidəpərəst, ideyapərəst, kinopərəst.

b) hybrids containing russian-european elements:

containing –*aero*: aerofilm, aeroxizək, aérovağzal, aeroklub, aerosəpin, aerotədqiqat.

containing – *aqro*: aqrosənaye, aqroşəhər, aqroticarət, aqroiqlim, aqroməşə, aqrofirma, aqroməktəb, aqrərayon.

containing –*radio*: radiofilm, radiometr, radiozavod, radioqəbuledici, radiooçerk, radioqalaktika, radioqəzet, radiopovest, radiodərnək.

containing –*foto*: fotomüxbir, fotoreportaj, fotosurət, fototəsvir, fotoşəkil, fotomontaj.

3.2. Hybrids consisting of compound words:

According to Nizami Khudiyev's research compound words were formed and used after the 1940s in the Azerbaijani language. Nizami Khudiyev states that, *one of the characteristic features of the*

¹⁵ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1970. – s. 204-205.

Azerbaijani literary language after the 1940s is the formation of compound words. They are as interesting as the new language units formed by the Russian language through loan words. Due to the expansion of different fields of sphere, the tendency to create compound words is growing in the language . Such forms mainly appear in the context of the integration of various fields related o scientific -technological progress and social development of the society. Therefore, as a rule, the concepts related to the integration of different fields of sphere are reflected in the compound words. The emergence of new fields related to human activity leads to the emergence of new types of compound words¹⁶.

Compound words always update in connection with social, political, economical, cultural life of the society, as well as technical progress and information intensity. Therefore, intercultural renewals also influences to strengthen interlingual interactions. For this reason, the composition of complex words continues to be enriched with the elements of different languages. In this sense, the potential of hybrids in the form of complex words is growing in the Azerbaijani language. The following types of hybrids in the form of additional word combinations can be used in the Azerbaijani language:

c) formed by the formation of synonymous words

Some of the hybrids formed as compound words are formed by combining words of different languages in origin. The use of such hybrids serves to revive expressiveness, strengthen emotional effects, at the same time figurativeness in speech and written text, especially in literary texts. The examples are as follows: alim-pedaqoq, alim-filoloq, aqronom-toxumçu, bort-rabitəçi, aqronom- tərəvəzçi, aqronom-memeorator, filoloq-tənqidçi, fiziki-coğrafi, geoloji-kəşfiyyat, elmi-praktik, elmi –metodik, vaqon-platforma, film-konsert, elektrik-qaz.

3.3. Hybrids with interfixed elements on the sides.

¹⁶ Xudiyev, N. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili lüğət tərkibinin inkişafı / N.Xudiyev. – Bakı: APİ nəşri, – 1986. – s. 50-51.

Since the formation of a certain part of hybrids occurs at the expense of loan words, between the words the intermediate type connectors are used in accordance with the previous language model. Such elements remind analytical-inflective language interfixes. Intermediate elements consist of plural, possessive and case suffixes. The task of this suffix, which is already used as an intra-hybrid element, was not to express the quantity, possessive and case, but to perform a unifying position in that grammatical function. The examples are as follows:

Those connected by the plural suffix element: fəzalararası (межпространственный), rayonlararası (междурайонный), planetlərarası (междупланетный), xalqlararası (международный).

Those connected by the possessive suffix element: özüyəriyən (самоходный), özüquruyan (самосушилка), özüidarəolunan (самоуправляющий).

Those connected by the accusative case suffix element: özünüdərək (самопознания), özünümüdafə (самозащита), özünütəlqin (самовнушение), özünütənqid (самокритика).

Those connected by the dative case suffix element: şaraoxşar (шарообразный), vintəbənzər (винтообразный), plənauyğun (планомерный), qanunauyğun (закономерный).

Those connected by the ablative case suffix: məktəbdənkənar (внешколы), sinifdənkənar (внеклассный), işdənkənar (внеработы), ştatdənkənar (внештатный).

Since the Azerbaijani language is used as an official language in modern times, there is every opportunity to expand its information generating functions. The word-formation potential of the Azerbaijani language is also enriched on the basis of its information generating perspectives.

The obtained scientific results are generalized in the **Summary** part of the dissertation work as follows:

1. From time to time hybrids have been formed as a result of interlingual integration. Hybrids are used as a language tool either with a complex or word and suffix structure. In analytic-inflected languages, when complex hybrids are used as words, according to its

agglutinative structure, the last element of the composition has a derivative function in the Azerbaijani language.

2. Hybrids have intracranial and foreign means of expression. Azeri word is used on one of the sides in intracranial hybrids (dost-tanış, arzu-dilək, yazı-yaban, qoşun-ləşkər). Foreign hybrids are formed in another centralizing language not in the Azerbaijani language. The sides of such hybrids, which are entered into the Azerbaijani language in a ready form, do not belong directly to the centralizing language element. As a rule, such hybrids are formed at the expense of separate language elements. (diafraqma: yunan-latin; kilometr: fransız-yunan; hidromonitor: yunan-ingilis; avtozavod: yunan-rus).

3. Some of hybrids consist of the words comprising morphological derivatives. Due to some of these hybrids have a combination of words and suffixes, it is often difficult to replace them with a suitable variant. As the morphological word-forming opportunities of the Azerbaijani language is abundant it is possible to replace derivative elements in some of these words. For example: the word *bilavasitə* is according to the word *vasitəsiz* but its *-bilav-*composition is not changed. But the word *bilaixtiyar* is replaced with its equivalent *ixtiyarsız*. In the words *bihəya*, *biqeyrət*, *bikef*, *bixəbər* with the persian- arabic elements replacement takes place and those words change from persian-arabic hybrid into arabic-azerbaijani hybrid: *bihəya-həyasız*, *biqeyrət- qeyrətsiz*, *bikef-kefsiz*, *bixəbər-xəbərsiz*.

4. The realization of nationalization opportunities in hybrids with morphological composition is directly related to the requirements of the agglutinative structure of the Azerbaijani language. The effect of the agglutinative structure of the Azerbaijani language on the hybrids with morphological composition should be taken into consideration and in this type of hybrids the nationalization tendency is more prevalent. The main urgent task is to take care of nationalization in the period of independence, when appropriate conditions are created for the development of the mother tongue.

5. Some hybrids consist of the words comprising syntactic derivatives. In such hybrids, the second component is affixal in function, although expressed in independent words. It allows these type of hybrids to be nationalized in accordance with the semantic requirements of the Azerbaijani language. In the words which are formed on the basis of arabic-persian elements for example, *ədalətpərvər*, *millətpərvər*, *həqiqətpərvər*, *maarifpərvər* the second component can be replaced with the morphological equivalent of the Azerbaijani language: *ədalətpərvər- ədalətli*, *millətpərvər-millətçi*, *həqiqətpərvər-həqiqətçi*, *maarifpərvər-maarifçi*. This shows that there is already a tradition in the formation of Azerbaijani versions of hybrids belonging to other languages. And this tradition can easily be seen in the following words which are used in the Russian language, *самозащита*, *полузащитник*, *самопознание* have equivalents like *özünütənzid*, *özünümüdafə*, *özünüdərk* in the Azerbaijani language. This means that the nationalization possibilities of hybrids of foreign language type words like, *fotoreportaj*, *fotoelement*, *fotobülleten*, *avtoqaraj*, *avtosalon*, used in our language are not also limited.

6. Network of language integrations continuous to grow due to the intensification of information in the modern stage of globalization. As a result, the Azerbaijani language includes lexical-terminological units of European origin, as well as hybrids formed in those languages. Especially the language of media, which has been given full freedom of action includes such type of words. And this complicates to read and comprehend the texts. On the other hand, foreign elements entering the language from other sources hinder the stabilization of the norms of speech culture. Therefore, creating a tendency to nationalize in this type of foreign elements using the internal potential of the mother tongue should be the main issue.

7. One of the main tasks is to determine the working environment of hybrid lexical-terminological units with their introduction into the mother tongue. Paralel types of hybrids formed as a result of integration with the Arabic-Persian languages create emotionality and imagery in speech according to the norm of spoken language. For example, the hybrids *ağı-zəhər*, *sabahertə*,

qabaqqənşər, üzbəsurət, səs-səda, haray-həşir, şan-şöhrət, açıq-aşkar can be examples. Their imagery in the norm of colloquial language is also transferred to the stylistics. Therefore, such hybrids are widely used in the language.

8. The part of hybrids expressed in words of Azerbaijani and European origin enriches the lexical-terminological structure of the native language. For example, *venadaxili*, *raketdaşıyan*, *aviadayanacaq*, *yarımstansiya*, *sexdaxili*, *yüksəkvoltlu* can be examples in this regard. The participation of the Azerbaijani language elements in the formation of such hybrids demonstrates the semantic potential of the native language. Since such hybrids are formed within the requirements of the Azerbaijani language writing rules, they are used in accordance with the norms of writing norms.

9. There are also hybrids formed in another centralized language environment in the Azerbaijani language, which are directly used according to the requirements of the writing language. Such hybrids reflect the norms of both writing and official oral language. For example, the hybrids like, *diktofon*, *subtropik*, *transatlantik*, *aeroterapiya*, *heliosentrik*, *polivariant*, *psixolinqvistika*, *telekamera*, *monoqramm*, *mikroorqanizm* can be examples in this regard. Of course, a certain change is not excluded in their norms, when there is a change in their composition and substitution according to the requirements of the semantic potential of the language.

10. Hybrid terminological units are available in all languages. The point is that, not all hybrids can be used permanently and compulsorily in the same way in the language. The stronger the internal information intensity of the language itself, the greater the chances of nationalization of hybrids in that language. Otherwise, the hybrids may continue to maintain their independence. The tendency of hybrids to nationalize is also strong, because of rich internal semantic and derivatological opportunities of the Azerbaijani language.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following monographs, theses and articles:

1. Terminologiyada hibridləşmə // “XXI əsr mədəni paradigması multimədəni aspektdə”. Respublika Elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, ADU, – Bakı: – 25-26 noyabr, – 2014, – s.166-167.

2. Azərbaycan dilində paralel hibridlər // Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2015. №1, – s. 137-144.

3. Azərbaycan dilində ərəb fars dillərinin önsəkilçi elementləri üzrə formalaşmış hibridlər // ADU Elmi xəbərlər, – 2015. №4, s.36-43

4. Önsəkilli hibridlər və onların nitq mədəniyyəti normalarına uyğunluğu // “Dil və mədəniyyət”. Respublika Elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları, ADU, – Bakı: – 8-9 oktyabr, – 2015, – s.358-360.

5. Azərbaycan dilində ərəb-fars sonşəkilçili hibridlər // Axtarışlar (folklor, ədəbiyyat, dil, sənətsünaslıq və tarix), – 2016. cild 6, №1, – s. 120-125.

6. Роль языковой централизации в формировании гибридов // Вестник Днепропетровского Университета им.Альфреда Нобеля, Филологические науки, – 2016. № 1 (11), – с.201-206

7. Azərbaycan dilində hibridlər və yeni hibridləşmələr // H.Əliyev adına AANM Elmi əsərlər məcmuəsi, – 2016. № 1(26), – s. 42-45.

8. Hibridlərin müxtəlif dil elementləri üzrə tərkibi // Gənc alimlərin II beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Gəncə: – 26-27 oktyabr, – 2017, – s. 298-301.

9. Azərbaycan dilindəki derivativ hibridlərdə əvəzetmə meyilləri // GDU Elmi xəbərlər, Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – 2017. №2, – s. 149-153.

10. К вопросу о структуре и истории возникновения гибридов. // Интернаука № 4 (88) Сборник статей по материалам LXXXVIII Международной Научно-Практической Конференции, – Москва: 2021, – s.75-79

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