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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**MUHAMMAD TAGHI SIDGI AND THE ISSUE OF MOTHER
TONGUE**

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Applicant: **Gunay Adil Alakbarova**

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"Azerbaijani linguistics" of Nakhchivan State University

Scientific supervisor: Corresponding member of ANAS, doctor of
sciences in philology, professor
Abulfaz Aman Gulyev

Official opponents: Doctor of sciences in philology, professor
Sayali Allahverdi Sadigova


Doctor of sciences in philology, professor
İbrahim Muhammad Bayramov

Doctor of philosophy in philology,
associate professor **Reshad Ali Zulfugarov**

Dissertation Council FD 2.39 of Supreme Attestation
Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
operating at Nakhchivan State University

**Chairman of the
Dissertation council:** Corresponding member of ANAS, doctor
of sciences in philology, professor
Abulfaz Aman Gulyev


**Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council:** Doctor of philosophy in philology,
associate professor
İman Zeynalabdin Jafarov


**Chairman of the
scientific seminar:** Doctor of philological sciences, professor
Akif Kazim İmanli

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic and degree of elaboration. In scientific literature, late XIX century and early XX century are characterized as a period of new development of the enlightenment movement in Azerbaijan. Among the issues that concerned Azerbaijani enlighteners at that time, the writing of new content of literary journalistic, scientific and pedagogical works, and the simplification of literary language, occupied a special place. Of course, the main goal was to eliminate the factors that hindered the progress of the people, and the intelligentsia believed that in order to save society from decline, the possibilities of literature that would influence national thinking should be utilized to the maximum extent, and works written in simple folk language should be presented to the people. It is possible to say with certainty that the issue of the native language made all intellectuals think more or less who are engaged in literary, scientific and pedagogical activities in the country in XIX-XX centuries. One of those enlightened thinkers was Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. The National Leader of the Azerbaijani people, Great Leader Heydar Aliyev said on October 13, 1999, at the opening ceremony of the house museum of Jalil Mammadguluzadeh in Nakhchivan: "The richness of Azerbaijan is also that our country has produced people who were able to awaken and lift the masses, the people, develop the national spirit in them, revive the national spirit, and our nation has become a nation, our nation has developed."¹

The services of M.T. Sidgi in the celebration of the Azerbaijani enlightenment movement and the development of our literary language are undeniable. However, the study of M.T. Sidgi's position in relation to the problem of the mother tongue has remained

¹ Aliyev, H. Our independence is eternal. Book XXII / H.Aliyev. – Baku: Azernashr, – 2007. – p. 261

unnoticed in Azerbaijani linguistics, without becoming the object of systematic research. The fact is that in the sections “Azerbaijani Literary Language of XIX Century” and “Azerbaijani Literary Language of the Early XX Century” of N.M. Khudiyev’s book “History of the Azerbaijani Literary Language”, we do not find any comments on M.T. Sidgi’s attitude to the literary language or the language of the works of this prominent poet-pedagogue.² The same can be said about T. Hajiyev's book "History of the Azerbaijani Literary Language (Part II)", which discusses the development directions of our literary language in XIX and early XX centuries.³

It is known that the development of the Azerbaijani literary language is related with the names of poets and writers who lived in different centuries, and in this sense, the literary heritage of the masters of the word representing classical literature is characterized by the relevance of solving language problems. It is true that similar works published during the years of independence, including the magazine "Fuyuzat" and "Language Problems" ⁴, “Onomastic units in the language of Nasimi's works”⁵, "Muhammad Agha Shahtakhtli: a prominent linguist and publisher”⁶, “Muhammad Fuzuli’s style and poetic language”⁷ allow us to talk about important successes in this field. However, there is a need for more intensive research in the same direction, because, especially in XIX and XX centuries,

² Khudiyev, N.M. History of the Azerbaijani literary language / N.Khudiyev. – Baku: Elm va tahsil, – 2012. – p. 467-599.

³ Hajiyev, T.İ. History of the Azerbaijani literary language (II part) / T.İ.Hajiyev. – Baku: Maarif, – 1987. – p. 3-285.

⁴ Hasanova, S. “Füyuzat” journal and language problems / S.Hasanova. – Baku: Elm, – 2006. – 298 p.

⁵ Zeynalova, A. Onomastic units in the language of Nasimi's works / A.Zeynalova. – Nakhchivan: Qizil Dagh, –2008. – 178 p.

⁶ Guliyev, A., Hasanova, S. Muhammad Agha Shahtakhtli: prominent linguist and publisher / A.Guliyev, S.Hasanova. – Nakhchivan: Ajami NPB, –2017, – 192 p.

⁷ Adilov, M. The style and poetic language of Muhammad Fuzuli / M.Adilov. – Baku: Elm va tahsil, – 2020, – 680 p.

powerful figures viewed the problem of the mother tongue as one of the serious factors that would decide the fate of the nation. Even M.T. Sidgi's unique concept of his native language, while writing his works of various contents, the prominent intellectual pedagogue of his time, approached the issue of the language of those works with special sensitivity, and by focusing on the power of the word, he achieved new successes in the enlightenment movement. Yes, the development of the Azerbaijani literary language in the second half of XIX century is associated with the name of M.T. Sidgi, along with other powerful writers. In this sense, the study of M.T. Sidgi's ideas about language, the study of the innovations that the prominent poet-pedagogue brought to literary expression with his works, remains a relevant problem for linguistics. More precisely, it is impossible to get a true idea of the true picture of our literary language at the beginning of XX century without evaluating the language of M.T. Sidgi's works.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the processes characteristic of the Azerbaijani language in the late XIX and early XX centuries, including the attitude of writers who lived and created in the same period to the problem of their native language.

The subject of the research consists of M.T. Sidgi's general linguistic views, the language of the poet-pedagogue's literary, journalistic, and scientific works.

Purpose and objectives of the research. The purpose of the study is to clarify M.T. Sidgi's general linguistic views, to evaluate the lexical-grammatical features characteristic of the language of the literary and scientific-journalistic works written by the prominent poet and educator. For this purpose, the following objectives were considered necessary to be implemented in the dissertation:

– To evaluate M.T. Sidgi's position on the problem of the emergence of languages using contemporary linguistic criteria, to bring to the agenda the poet's specific discussion of the immortality

of the word, who put forward the idea that language and words stand at the core of the human soul, to determine the level of objectivity of M.T. Sidgi's approaches in solving the issues of the constant development of language, word and concept, prose and verse language;

- To determine the methods of M.T. Sidgi, who enriched the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language through a layer of terms, to benefit from the possibilities of the national colloquial language, as well as borrowed words, in this direction, and to evaluate the importance of the successes that the enlightened poet-pedagogue brought to the national literary language in terms of terminology;

- To clarify the characteristic features of M.T. Sidgi's style in the field of achieving a more emotional expression of the author's idea by using the effective possibilities of synonyms, to create a complete scientific impression of the moments of using synonyms in the poet's works, the forms and methods of using groups of words of the same type, and the creation of new synonymous lines related to the name of M.T. Sidgi;

- To clarify M.T. Sidgi's contributions of in the nationalization applied to the antonym system of the Azerbaijani literary language;

- To clarify the specific features of M.T. Sidgi's reformist approach to the use of phraseological units and to link the nature of the poet's work on phraseological units with the enlightenment movement and literary language processes;

- To confirm that the defining word combinations, which act as internal components of the text, are not structurally different in M.T. Sidgi's works, but are carriers of positive energy and are directly related to the author's enlightened views and innovation;

- To justify the fact that, despite the fact that M.T. Sidgi's works perform different grammatical functions at different points in the language, verb compounds mainly shed light on the processes related to the people of that time, and the creation of new content of

verb conjugations, verb adjectives and infinitives by the poet, who was deeply familiar with the intricacies of the Azerbaijani language;

– To confirm that izafets occupy a wide place in the language of the literary and scientific-journalistic works that constitute M.T. Sidgi's heritage, and at the same time, to demonstrate the creative approach of the distinguished writer while benefiting from the emotional impact of izafets, to renew the content of these word combinations that do not comply with the grammatical norms of the Azerbaijani language, thus achieving nationalization in the literary language.

Research methods. To solve the tasks set in the study, methods such as descriptive, functional, typological, systematic analysis, comparative and statistical analysis were used.

Main provisions put forward for defense:

– Muhammad Taghi Sidgi, who made unique contributions to the development of the Azerbaijani literary language, took an idealistic position in relation to the problem of the emergence of languages, stating that language is the most sacred gift bestowed upon man by God. In a certain sense, the poet, who put a sign of equality between the concepts of language and word, believed that it is language-word that stands at the core of the human soul. According to M.T. Sidgi, language is the most powerful indicator of spirituality hidden in the soul and body of a person.

– Dealing with the origin of writing, M.T. Sidgi opposed those who took a completely conservative position on the issue of modernizing the alphabet, saying that the Phoenician alphabet was the origin of the Arabic alphabet..

– The poet firmly took the position that in order to eliminate illiteracy in society, the numerous writing styles existing in the Arabic alphabet should be eliminated and uniform writing rules should be followed. M.T. Sidgi saw the reason for the backwardness of Islamic countries compared to Western countries in the lack of uniform writing rules.

– Mammad Taghi Sidgi approached the enrichment of the Azerbaijani language with new terms with special sensitivity, and even clarified the meaning of many terms at a level that would meet contemporary scientific criteria. When using words of national or Arabic and Persian origin in the context of terms, the poet kept in mind the degree of functionality of those words in the language, their lexical meaning, and at the same time the integration of society into the new world. M.T. Sidgi, who worked for the modernization of his compatriots, considered the enrichment of the Azerbaijani language with terms important and necessary in the process of integrating new generations into world science.

– Regardless of the language from which they were originally taken, the lexical units that form a synonymous series in our language directly served to present the author's idea in M.T. Sidgi's works. The poet preferred not to simply repeat synonymous or antonymous words, but to create new forms of using lexemes included in the same word groups.

– When using phraseological units, M.T. Sidgi took into account the aesthetic presentation of the idea, and in this way he succeeded in enriching the poetics of the Azerbaijani literary language.

– Since he tried to renew public thought, the defining word combinations that became internal components of the text in M.T. Sidgi's work mainly served as an indicator of his innovation in national thinking and literary language.

– In the language of M.T. Sidgi's works, it is possible to encounter the Participle I, infinitive, as well as Participle II at different moments in connection with the performance of different grammatical and poetic tasks. The poet made maximum use of the poetic possibilities of verbal combinations in both his poetic works and his prose works, thus ensuring the effectiveness of the presentation of the author's idea.

– M.T. Sidgi, a prominent representative of the Azerbaijani

enlightenment movement, attached importance not to the rejection of adverbs, but to the nationalization of these word combinations..

Scientific novelty of the research. The dissertation is the first to examine the formulation and resolution of general linguistic issues in M.T. Sidgi's work, and it has been determined that the poet, who approached the creation of languages from an idealistic position, also took a unique position in relation to the concepts of words and concepts, and valued language at the level of the core of the human soul.

It has been clarified that M.T. Sidgi attached special importance to the enrichment of the term layer of the language in the lexicon of the Azerbaijani language, carried out systematic work to clarify the meaning of numerous terms, and had a serious impact on the renewal of the literary language with the terms he wrote in his works.

The stylistic possibilities of synonyms and antonyms were revealed in M.T. Sidgi's works and the poet's searches in the field of poetic language in terms of achieving a more effective expression of the author's idea by referring to these word groups received an objective scientific assessment according to modern linguistic criteria.

A systematic approach was taken to various forms of using phraseological units in M.T. Sidgi's poetic work, and even to making certain changes in the structure of existing phraseological units, and the essence of the innovations the poet brought to the Azerbaijani literary language regarding phraseological units was clarified.

In the works by M.T. Sidgi, who tried to make the most of the power of poetic language, the problem of the connection of free word combinations and adverbs with the author's idea, the unique characteristics of the noun and verb combinations written by the poet, as well as the fact that the same syntagms are an indicator of innovation in national thinking and literary language, has found a scientific solution..

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. The dissertation will enrich linguistic science with serious theoretical provisions related to the processes of democratization and nationalization characteristic of the Azerbaijani literary language at the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries. The results of the research can be used in writing new textbooks on the history of our literary language, in the process of teaching various departments of grammar at philological faculties of higher education institutions, as well as in future scientific research on lexis and syntax.

Approbation and application. The topic of the dissertation was approved at the meeting of the Scientific Council of Nakhchivan State University dated January 26, 2016 (protocol No. 06) and at the meeting of the Scientific Council on Philological Problems of the Council for Coordination of Scientific Research of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated April 28, 2016 (protocol No. 3). In connection with the results of the research, reports were made at various Republican and international scientific conferences on the topic “The connection between the use of synonyms in the works of M.T. Sidqi and the author's idea” (“Nakhchivan: a place where cultures meet”. International scientific conference. Nakhchivan: 2021), “M.T. Sidqi models in the use of phraseological units” (“Actual problems of the modern Azerbaijani language”. Republican scientific conference. Nakhchivan: 2023), “The problem of term creation in Sidqi literary heritage” (“Development of science in the 21st century”. XV International Scientific and Practical Conference. Dortmund, Germany, 2024), and opportunities were created for the exchange of ideas.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was completed. The dissertation was completed at the “Azerbaijani Linguistics” department of Nakhchivan State University.

The total volume of the dissertation, with characters indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of “Introduction”,

3 chapters, "Conclusion" and a list of used references. "Introduction" 7 pages - 12760 characters, Chapter I 39 pages - 77238 characters, Chapter II 32 pages - 56847 characters, Chapter III 45 pages - 85485 characters, "Conclusion" 4 pages - 6111 characters, excluding the list of used references, the dissertation consists of 240 201 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The "Introduction" section of the dissertation justifies the relevance of the topic, highlights the degree of development of the problem, the purpose and objectives of the research, research methods, the main provisions put forward for defense, provides 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 was performed, and the scope of the work.

Chapter I of the dissertation is titled **"General linguistic issues in the work of Muhammad Taghi Sidgi"** and this chapter consists of 2 paragraphs. In the first paragraph of Chapter I, titled **"Issues of words, concepts and alphabet in Muhammad Taghi Sidgi's concept of language"**, it is noted that although M.T. Sidgi did not write a separate work about language, the poet had a unique concept of language. Sidgi took an idealistic position in relation to the problem of the emergence of languages, and valued language as the most sacred gift bestowed upon man by God.

M.T. Sidgi, in a certain sense, put an equal sign between the concepts of language and word. It is as if the poet, when talking about the word, meant the literary language, and also took into account the manifestation of the artistic language in the forms of poetry and prose.

Among the works of the writer-pedagogue dealing with linguistic problems, a special mention should be made of the book "A Look at the Sculptor-Human". Based on this book, it is possible

to say that M.T. Sidgi is one of the first authors in the history of Azerbaijani linguistics to discuss general linguistic problems. It is interesting that in his work "A Look at the Statue of Man", M.T. Sidgi had already raised the issue of the emergence of written language, noting that writing, that is, "cuneiform", was first created by the Chaldeans (Chaldeans in Russian sources) and Babylonians, and then associated the discovery of hieroglyphs with the Egyptians and Phoenicians.

“In his work “A Look at the Statue-Man”, we see that M.T. Sidgi first talks about pictographic writing. The prominent enlightener clearly stated that syllabic writing was the third writing after pictographic writing, and directly linked the creation of this writing with the Phoenicians.

It is known that at the end of XIX century and the beginning of XX century, Azerbaijani enlightened intellectuals seriously struggled to reform the alphabet and simplify it in order to eliminate illiteracy, but they encountered sharp resistance. In this conflict, conservative forces emphasized the sanctity of the Arabic alphabet, and with special logical emphasis, they pointed out that the holy book "The Holy Quran" was written in that alphabet. M.T. Sidgi stated in very simple language that the origin of the Arabic alphabet is the Phoenician alphabet, and that each people has repeatedly adapted the alphabet to their own language throughout history.

In his work “A Look at the Statue-Man”, M.T. Sidgi took the position that in order to eliminate illiteracy within the society, along with the simplicity of the alphabet, adherence to uniform writing rules is also an important condition, and it is unacceptable for everyone to write words as they want. M.T. Sidgi also linked the backwardness of Islamic countries compared to Western countries to the lack of uniform writing rules.

In his work “A Look at the Statue-Man”, M.T. Sidgi introduced a new direction to Azerbaijani linguistics by drawing attention to the writing types specific to the Arabic alphabet.

In the II paragraph of the first chapter, titled “**Term creation in the Azerbaijani language and the legacy of M.T. Sidgi**”, the issues of M.T. Sidgi’s enrichment of the Azerbaijani language in terms of terms with his works are evaluated.

We see that pedagogical terms related to schooling occupy a rather wide place in the works of M.T. Sidgi. Among such terms, the poet-pedagogue separately mentioned the lexemes “lesson” and “school”. It can be said with certainty that the first broad and comprehensive interpretation of the concept of a school integrated into Europe in the history of Azerbaijani national scientific thought belongs precisely to M.T. Sidgi. The great intellectual defined the role of school in human life in the new world as follows: "What is school? School is the means of our knowledge and enlightenment, the cause of our happiness in this world and the hereafter. Science and morality are like a treasure, the key to which is school. It is school that saves us from the darkness of ignorance and leads us to the light of enlightenment.

... School is the cure for the pain of ignorance and the avenue of the garden of enlightenment that always makes the ignorant learned and the insane wise.”⁸

Observations suggest that when giving term status to words of national, Arabic and Persian origin, M.T. Sidgi took into account the degree of functionality of the words in the language, the lexical meaning, the integration of society into the new world, and the conditions of the time.

Words such as qəzetəçi (newspaperman), yazıçı (writer), millətpərəstlik (nationalism), ziraətçi (planter), saatsaz (watchmaker), krallıq (kingdom), imperatorluq (empire), şeirbazlıq (poetry), insanlıq (humanity), qədrşünaslıq (appreciation), daşlıq (stony place), həməfkarlıq (identity of ideas), xəttatlıq (calligraphy), qafiyəpərdaz (rhymers), ruznamə (diary), həvadisnamə (weather

⁸ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. School stories / compiler İ.Habibbayli – Nakhchivan: Ajami, – 2017. – p. 67

forecast) found in M.T. Sidgi's works can be examples of morphologically created terms. As can be seen, in creating terms, M.T. Sidgi made great use of all the possibilities of the morphological method, as well as the lexical and grammatical meanings of borrowed words and suffixes.

We see that terms created by syntactic methods also occupy a wide place in the works by M.T. Sidgi. Many of the terms that the poet-pedagogue used or created are in the form of *izafet*. It is thought-provoking that in the language of M.T. Sidgi's works, not only in verse, but also in prose, especially in his pedagogical-scientific and journalistic works, it is possible to find quite a lot of adverb-shaped terms, that is, terms created by syntactic methods, and a small part of these terms coincide with adverbs in classical literature. Seeing the salvation of society in renewal, the poet first of all took the position of changing thoughts, and for this he considered the presentation of progressive ideas through new speech patterns important and necessary. Hundreds of terms found in the works of the master teacher, such as "garden-education", "Russian language", "state language", "patron of science", "newspaper management", "telegraph trees", "press circle", "temperature of the air", already indicate the triumph of a new literary language.

One of the most perfect sources that will clarify the state of the use of terms in the work of M.T. Sidgi is the work "A Brief Treatise on Geography". The knowledge presented in this work regarding the planet Earth is characterized by its accuracy for its time. It is commendable that M.T. Sidgi, in clarifying geographical terms, first of all, benefited from the internal capabilities of the language, and then took into account the international content of the terms, thus creating an opportunity for the enrichment of the Azerbaijani language.

"A Brief Treatise on Geography" is an extremely valuable source in terms of term creation in the Azerbaijani language. In general, for the sake of the completeness of the scientific worldview

of his compatriots in the new world order, M.T. Sidgi preferred the principle of assimilation of knowledge from simple to complex, therefore, in presenting terms, he made high use of both borrowings and the semantics of words belonging to the native language.

M.T. Sidgi writes that the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa are considered ancient, that is, known to people from ancient times, while the continents of America and Australia are considered new, that is, continents newly discovered by people. In any case, the terms presented in the work "A Brief Treatise on Geography" regarding the continents of America and Australia are new to scientific thought.

It is commendable that the pedagogue-poet tried to solve the term creation problem primarily through the internal possibilities of the language, for this purpose, he introduced dozens of geographical terms such as *cəzirə* (island), *bərxəz* (barkhaz), *burun* (cape), *sahil* (shore), *ova* (plain), *dərə* (valley), *yaylaq* (plateau), *dərbənd* (door), *cəbəl* (mountain), *kuhi-atəşfəşan* (polar light), *dəniz* (sea), *körfəz* (gulf), *liman* (dock), *boğaz* (stait), *çay* (river), *arx* (canal), *nəhr* (river), *göl* (lake), *hövz* (basin), *sel* (flooding), *şəlalə* (waterfall), *səlsəbil* (spring) kimi onlarla sözü coğrafi termin olaraq təqdim etmişdir.

Thus, as one reads the "Concise Treatise on Geography", the meaning of geographical terms such as "arx", "göl", "hövz", "sel", "şəlalə" becomes clearer. M.T. Sidgi expanded the lexical meaning system of known lexemes by discussing these words as terms.

Chapter II of the dissertation, titled "**M.T. Sidgi and lexical problems in literary language**" consists of 3 paragraphs. The paragraph "2.1. The connection of the use of synonyms in the works of M.T. Sidgi with the author's idea" notes that the poet-pedagogue did not simply repeat synonymous words in his works, but managed to create new forms of using synonymous words. H.A. Hasanov writes in his book "The Lexicon of the Modern Azerbaijani Language": "In explaining and defining synonymous words, it is

necessary to take into account a number of features specific to them: 1) closeness of meaning or commonality of meaning; 2) series formation; 3) mutual substitution; 4) different structure; 5) belonging to the same part of speech; 6) the same functionality; 7) the ambiguity of the word.”⁹

It is interesting that all these qualities can be confirmed once again by referring to the synonyms found in the work of M.T. Sidqi. We read from the poem "The Glory of Science":

Dünyada sədaqətü səfanı,
Məhr ilə məhəbbətü vəfanı,
Namusla iffətü həyanı,
Siz eyləyin ixtiyar qızlar.¹⁰

Although the lexeme *məhr* is originally related to Persian, and the lexeme “*məhəbbət*” is related to Arabic, the word “*məhəbbət*” has gained a common status in our language, while *məhr* has taken a place in the works of poets. Likewise, the words *namus*, *iffət* and *həya*, used in the same paragraph, are also unconditionally synonymous. All three words are borrowed from Arabic. However, the word *iffət* is used less often compared to the words *namus* and *həya*. In other words, M.T. Sidqi was able to convey his ideas to readers by using lexical units that form a synonymous series in our language, regardless of the language from which it was borrowed.

When we examine the synonymous words found in M.T. Sidqi's work in terms of parts of speech, we see that synonyms consisting of nouns predominate. While nouns such as *nalə-ah-fəğan*, *işvə-şivə-naz-qəmzə* predominate in the poems written by the poet in the classical style, in the works he wrote for the purpose of praising the ideas of enlightenment, we encounter synonyms such as *işiq-nurziya-münəvər*, *fəhm-zəka*, *ağıl-fikir*, *qədr-qiyəmət-dəyər* more often.

⁹ Hasanov, H. *Lexicon of the Modern Azerbaijani Language* / H.Hasanov. – Baku: Maarif, – 1987. – p. 65.

¹⁰ Muhammad Taghi Sidqi. *works* / compiler İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Kitab Club Ltd, –2017. – p. 19

M.T. Sidgi also creatively benefited from the synonymous adjectives existing in our language. On the other hand, the poet did not only use synonymous words to avoid repetition, but also paid attention to the subtle differences in meaning between lexemes in the same synonymous row.

“2.2. The paragraph **“Lexical-semantic features of antonyms in the language of M.T. Sidgi’s works”** talks about the innovations brought to the antonym system of our literary language by M.T. Sidgi, who skillfully uses various types of antonyms.

M.T. Sidgi expressed his feelings of satisfaction at the beginning of his poem “Congratulations on the tenth anniversary of the “Terjuman” newspaper” simply by using antonyms:

Gecə-gündüz səvadi- “Tərcüman” mənzuri-didəmdir,
Səvadi-cəşm nur almış ağından, həm qarasından.¹¹

According to the poet, Ismayil bey Gaspirali's newspaper "Tarjuman" enlightens the eyes of science not only with black letters on every page, but also with white spaces between the letters. The method of using black-white antonyms in this form within the text belongs to M.T. Sidgi.

In the language of M.T. Sidgi's works, we mainly encounter complete antonyms. When using antonyms, the poet also took into account the poetic arrangement of words within the hemistich, distich and stanza, and created new models of harmony in the literary language consisting of antonyms. For example, in the poem "Shikayatname", the poet described the sufferings of the lyrical hero within the existing unjust social environment with both şad-qəmgin and məsrur-məhzun antonyms: “Gəhi şadəm, gəhi qəmgin, gəhi məsrur, gəhi məhzun.”¹²

Relative antonyms are also found in the works of M.T. Sidgi.

¹¹ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. Works / compiler İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Kitab Club Ltd, –2017. – p. 27

¹² Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. Works / compiler İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Chshioğlu, – 2004. – p. 26.

For example, it is enough to pay attention to the following lines from the poem "Advice to Mammadali"::

Dəmbədəm məktəb ilə ol dəmsaz,
Qış, həm yaz həm oxu, həm yaz.¹³

As we know, the full, that is, absolute antonym of the word winter is "summer". The word "spring" is the relative antonym of winter. We think that M.T. Sidgi deliberately used the relative antonym of the word "winter", not the absolute one. Because the great teacher knew that it would not be right to tell students to "make the school your home in summer."

Antonymous words in scientific literature also become the object of analysis in terms of origin. True, at first glance, it seems that borrowed antonyms predominate in M.T. Sidgi's work. However, when we refer directly to the text, we see that the antonym pairs that take place in Sidgi's work mainly belong to our own language.

In III paragraph of II chapter titled "M.T. Sidgi's models in the use of phraseological units", the slightly different place of phraseological units specific to the Azerbaijani language in the works of M.T. Sidgi is analyzed, it is noted that the use of phraseological units in the literary language is important in terms of the realization of the emotive, that is, the impact function of the language, and M.T. Sidgi's creativity provides a lot of material to confirm this idea. The poet-pedagogue used a lot of phraseological units during the propagation of the ideas of enlightenment, and also achieved some polishing of the poetic language by interfering with the structure of the previously existing fixed phraseological units in our literary language:

Yetişdim arzuma, "Tərcüman" on yaşa yetdi,
Açıldı qönçeyi-qəlbim onun nəşvü nümasından.¹⁴

¹³ Again there , – p. 21.

¹⁴ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. Works / compiler İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Kitab Club Ltd, –2017. – p. 27

The phraseological combination “könlü açılmaq” (to open up with a heart) can be found in all periods of the Azerbaijani literary language. It is interesting that M.T. Sidgi carried out some creative work on this phraseological unit, and appropriated the stable phrase "açıldı qönçeyi-qəlbim", which was widely used in the folk language, into the form "to open up with a heart".

In M.T. Sidgi's work, along with phraseological units with a high degree of functionality, we also encounter new stable phraseological units. For example, we read from the work "Kabla Nasir":

Keçinin, eşşəyin pulu durulur,
Birə beş də həl ziyadə qalır.¹⁵

Undoubtedly, the combination of “pulu durulmaq” appeared after the emergence of bourgeois relations in society, that is, after the hegemony of money in public life, and is characteristic of neologism.

It is also possible to talk about general and special phraseological units with reference to the works by M.T. Sidgi. We encounter special phraseological units mainly in M.T. Sidgi's school stories. Here, in his article titled "School", M.T. Sidgi assessed the importance of school in human life as follows: "It is the school that saves us from the darkness of ignorance and brings us to enlightenment."¹⁶ “I should be one of those students who loves school. I should be in the mood for our beloved school every day.”¹⁷

It is undeniable that in the works of other classics it is impossible to find phraseological combinations such as "to enlighten" and "to fly in the air of the school". These phraseological combinations are a direct product of M.T. Sidgi's thinking.

While nominal phraseological combinations are found only

¹⁵ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. Works / compiler. İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Kitab Club Ltd, –2017. – p. 36.

¹⁶ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. School stories / compiler. İ.Habibbayli. – Nakhchivan: Ajami, – 2017. – p. 19.

¹⁷ Again there.

occasionally in the language of M.T.Sidgi's works, hundreds of verb phraseological combinations take place in the creativity of the poet-pedagogue. In modern linguistic literature on verb phraseologisms, we also see the term "somatic phraseology". According to the general conclusion, phraseologisms that use the names of human body parts in their creation are somatic phraseologisms. "Lexemes with somatic meaning act as the main component of verb phraseologisms... "The Explanatory Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language lists somatic phraseologisms with the head – 200 words, with the eye – more than 300, with the foot – about 100, with the mouth – about 100, with the tongue – more than 100, with the hand – 200, with the ear – about 100, with the face – more than 200, with the soul – about 100 words."¹⁸

Somatic phraseologisms are abundantly met in M.T.Sidgi's creativity "əl" (hand) contained fixed word combinations such as ələ düşmək, ələ gəlmək, ələ almaq, əldən getmək, əlində fürsət olmaq, əl götürmək, əli yetişmək, "göz" (eye) contained phraseologisms such as gözü götürmək, gözü düşmək, gözündən yağmaq, göz dikmək, gözü doymaq, "üz" (face) contained phraseological units such üz qoymaq, üz vermək, üzündən yağmaq, "ürək" (heart) contained phraseological units such as ürəyə dolmaq, ürəyi tələsmək, ürəkdə gizlətmək, ürəkləri məsrur etmək, ürəkli olmaq.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called "**The literary and poetic function of word combinations in the works by M.T. Sidgi**" and consists of 3 paragraphs. The paragraph "**3.1. Noun combinations in the work of M.T. Sidgi as a fact of literary language**" is devoted to the intratextual function of the noun combinations used by the poet-pedagogue in works of various

¹⁸ Nabiyeva K.H. Phraseology of the language of Azerbaijani women poets (based on the poems of M. Dilbazi and N. Rafibeyli). Abstract of the dissertation submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Philology. – Baku: –2017, – p.9

contents in terms of meaning and idea.

The determining word combinations that attract attention in the work of M.T. Sidgi serve as an indicator of the author's innovation in national thinking and literary language and consist mostly of a union of words with positive energy: *hüşyar qızlar, bəxtiyar qızlar, indiki vəqt, vacib işlər, gözəl ad, yaxşı nemət, nur camal, cürbəcür dillər, yer üzü, elm əsri, gül qönçəsi, şəriət əhli, qeyrət dəmi, ciyər qanı, su üzü, onun sədası, əsrin işi, atasının adı, taleyimin əxtəri, gözümün yaşı and so on.*

In H. Mirzazadeh's book "Historical Grammar of the Azerbaijani Language", I-type determinative word combinations are studied under the headings "Those formed from nouns on both sides", "Those formed from noun and adjective", "Those formed from noun and numeral", "Those formed from noun and pronoun" and "Those formed from noun and Participle I or with a verb-adjective composition".¹⁹ In M.T. Sidgi's works, we come across very few first-order determinative phrases, both sides of which are nouns: *dəmir yollar, nur camal, lalə sifət, sərv qədd, qönçə dəhan, gül üz and so on.*

The adjective+noun type I nominal compounds used and even created by M.T. Sidgi attract attention with their new content.: *çətin işlər, qara gün, bekar şəxslər, qədim Yunanıstan, müfəssəl məqalə, məşhur yazıçılar and so on.*

It is noteworthy that among the first-order demonstrative word combinations of the first type, as well as in the works by M.T. Sidgi, syntactic units with a number as their first side are somewhat predominant. In the works of the poet M.T. Sidgi, we see all the numbers that denote singularities as words in the position of the determining side of the first-order demonstrative word combinations of the first type. This, of course, was due to the serious intervention

¹⁹ Mirzazade, H. Historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language / H.Mirzazade. – Baku: Azerbaijan University Publishing House, – 1990. – p. 249.

of secular sciences into social life and thought.

M.T. Sidgi's works are also characterized by the richness of first-order demonstrative word combinations, the main part of which is pronouns, which have an attributive character. The language of his works gives grounds to say that by using the demonstrative pronoun "this", the poet-pedagogue managed to create hundreds of new first-order demonstrative word combinations, the main part of which is nouns. More precisely, the first-type determinative word combinations written by the poet, such as "this first lesson", "this wise action", "this beautiful book", "this school", "this ignorance", etc., are characteristic of works that glorify the ideas of enlightenment. Although the second type of determining word combinations in M.T. Sidgi's works retain the same structure, they have been updated in content from time to time, becoming carriers of new meanings and ideas. It is observed that the language of the works of the poet-pedagogue contains a fairly wide range of type II determinative word combinations such as *elm əsri, qeyrət dəmi, su üzü, su altı, yer üzü, alman nüfusu, plov qazanı, söz yeri, gül mövsümü, ağyar tənəsi, məhəbbət aləmi, məhəbbət əhli, göz yaşı, ciyər qanı, İsa çıxəkləri, səba yeli*. It is possible to say with certainty that syntagms as *elm əsri, qeyrət dəmi, alman nüfusu* are namely indicators specific to M.T. Sidgi's work.

In the Azerbaijani language, the III type of definite word combinations, which attract attention both with the existence of various relationships between the parties, and with their syntactic function within the sentence, and with the numerous forms of changes in their structure, are also characterized by interesting features in the works by M.T. Sidgi. When discussing new topics that were unexpected for the general public, the great educator made abundant use of excellent examples of the III type of definite word combinations, and also in a way that was appropriate for the colloquial language. It is commendable that M.T. Sidgi called on his contemporaries to think and mobilize for the sake of progress with

the III type of definite word combinations he used. For example, *The means of our enlightenment, the value of man, the cure for the pain of ignorance, the alley of the garden of enlightenment, my learning of knowledge, the existence of Allah, the honor and trust of people, the status of elders, the manners and ethics of mothers, our body, the reason for our life, the right of the mother, the bosom of upbringing, the fruit and work of teaching and upbringing, the love and right of the mother towards her child, the benefit of writing, etc.*

In the paragraph “**3.2. Poetic function of verb compounds in the works of M.T. Sidgi**”, it is noted that M.T. Sidgi made high use of the poetic possibilities of the Participle I, infinitive and Participle II structures in both verse and prose works. The examples once again confirm that M.T. Sidgi carried out a serious reform in the field of content renewal of verb adjective structures in the Azerbaijani literary language.

In the book “Stylistic syntax of literary works (based on the literary works of Mir Jalal)” by H. Huseynova, the stylistic possibilities of verb compounds are clarified as follows: “Participle I, Participle II and infinitive structures also have a certain stylistic value in effectively conveying ideas, highlighting meanings, and increasing emotionality.”²⁰

One of the interesting points is that M.T. Sidgi even uses the Participial structure in the place of address. In general, it is considered an exceptional case that the Participial structure is an address within a sentence. In his ghazal with the rhyme “Yetişdin”, the poet expressed his pleasant feelings to the lyrical hero in this way:

Hərimi-vəsildə şəmi-camali-yarə ənis olan,
Şükür qıl, dəxi pərvanə var, narə yetişdin.²¹

²⁰ Huseynova, H. Stylistic syntax of literary works (based on the literary works of Mir Jalal)/ H.Huseynova. – Baku: Publishing house of ABPU, – 2016. – p. 39.

²¹ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. Works / compiler. İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Kitab Club Ltd, –2017. – p. 46.

Undoubtedly, in the history of the Azerbaijani literary language, it is a rare case that an entire verse is an address and expressed with a Participial composition. M.T. Sidgi used the verse “Hərimi-vəsildə şəmi-camali-yarə ənis olan” as an address consisting of a Participial composition, achieving a more effective presentation of the idea.

In M.T. Sidgi's works, the compositions, the main part of which consists of Participial compounds, attract attention with new indicators of form and content. In modern linguistics, we encounter interesting considerations regarding the assessment of the importance of Participle I in poetic language. It is no coincidence that in Professor M. Huseynova's work "An Example of Love at Home, Hatred of the Enemy", the "creating a rare emotional effect" of verb conjugations is specifically highlighted.²²

In M.T. Sidgi's ghazal, which begins with the line "Gülər gül kimi bülbül guşeyi-gülzarə düşdükə" the rhyme system is formed by a verb combination consisting of the main part "düşdükə" which is one of the forms rarely found in poetic language.:

Gülər gül kimi bülbül guşeyi-gülzarə düşdükə,
Tökər göz yaşını gülzardan avarə düşdükə.
... Mənai-əşqdə aşıqlərin qəlbin kəbab etdim,
Dili-sədpərədən hər dilbərə bir pərə düşdükə.²³

Infinitive structures are more common in M.T. Sidgi's enlightening poems, as well as in his scientific and journalistic works. In a certain sense, M.T. Sidgi worked not in the direction of removing borrowed words from the language in general, but in the direction of increasing the degree of functionality of borrowed words in the lexical layer of our language, and for this purpose he took advantage of the hegemonic position of infinitives in the language.

²² Huseynova, M. An example of love at home and hatred for the enemy // "Azerbaijani Teacher" newspaper. – 2021, 15 October. – p. 9.

²³ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. Works / compiler. İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Kitab Club Ltd, –2017– p. 61.

Vacibdi şəriət əhli olmaq,
Can tək həsəd içrə gizli qalmaq,
Rübənd tutub, niqab salmaq,
Məndən sizə yadigar, qızlar.²⁴

Of course, in the above paragraph, both the form and content of the poem are ensured precisely through infinitive constructions.

In general, infinitive constructions in M.T. Sidgi's works not only enrich the poetic language, but also increase the level of expressiveness of speech.

In the paragraph **“3.3. Structural-semantic essence of adverbs in the language of M.T. Sidgi’s works”**, it is noted that in M.T. Sidgi’s works, adverbs are precisely an indicator of the literary language, a fact that brings expressiveness and emotionality to the text. When using adverbs, the poet-pedagogue paid special attention to strengthening the impact of the word, and at the same time, he also achieved the renewal of adverbs in terms of content and their nationalization in terms of semantic and structural aspects. In principle, M.T. Sidgi did not take the position of rejecting adjectives, but of creating understandable adjectives. For example, in the 9-verse ghazal “Shikayatname”, adjectives such as “məni-biçarə”, “künci-viranə”, “guşeyi-vəhdət”, “dərdi-hicran”, “hingami-rihlət”, “rəhi-eşq” are characterized by their understandable meaning, as well as their nationalization. Based on the context of the text, “məni-biçarə” is used in the possessive case, “künci-viranə” and “guşeyi-vəhdət” are adapted to the grammatical structure of the national language in terms of shortening the adverbial suffix, “rəhi-eşq” is adapted to the grammatical structure of the national language due to the fact that the noun is in the possessive case.

In the poet-pedagogue's ghazal titled "A Poem About the Spread of Culture to One of His Friends," we encounter such adverbs as “baği-maarif”, “beyti-təməddün”, “məcali-şeyrculuq”, “ənbayi-

²⁴ Muhammad Taghi Sidgi. Works / compiler. İ.Habibbayli – Baku: Kitab Club Ltd, –2017. – p. 20.

millət”, “diplomati-sabit”,” which once again confirm that M.T. Sidqi has wide creative possibilities in utilizing linguistic units.

In general, the facts give reason to say that M.T. Sidqi had a unique attitude towards the issue of using adverbs in literary and scientific-journalistic language. The prominent poet-pedagogue did not take the position of categorically rejecting adverbs, but rather of simplifying the content of such word combinations, creating new adverbs that were easy to understand for their time, and at the same time served to express the author's idea emotionally and powerfully.

The results of the study can be summarized as follows::

1. M.T. Sidqi, who had a unique concept of language, took an idealistic position on the issue of the emergence of languages, valued language, that is, the word, at the level of a sacred contribution given to humanity, and at the same time, by stating that languages are constantly developing and that the word plays an important role in human life, he called on fellow enlightened intellectuals to benefit from the possibilities of the word in their struggles.

M.T. Sidqi, clarifying the issues of the writer and literary language, stated that the author should take into account both the level of readers and the norms of the literary language, and should take into account the purity of the national language.

According to M.T. Sidqi, a new stage in the history of mankind began with the emergence of writing and the creation of books. M.T. Sidqi, who valued the contributions of individual peoples in the emergence of various types of writing, including pictographic, ideographic, and sylographic writing, brought new provisions to Azerbaijani linguistics by discussing the direction of writing in different countries around the world. Stating that the Phoenician alphabet was the origin of the Arabic alphabet, the enlightened intellectual tried to theoretically substantiate the alphabet reform in Azerbaijan and considered the simplicity of the alphabet and the application of uniform rules in the writing of words necessary for the salvation of society from illiteracy.

2. Among the writers who carried out the mission of enriching the Azerbaijani language with terms at the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries, the merits of M.T. Sidqi are undeniable. The poet-pedagogue paid attention to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the language at the expense of the term layer in the new historical stage, and for this purpose he took full advantage of the possibilities of the national spoken language, as well as borrowed words. The facts give reason to say that the interpretation of many terms in our literary language, including hundreds of terms such as science, school, lesson, syllable, sound, letter, sound, word, language, is connected precisely with the name of M.T. Sidqi. In terms of term creation, M.T. Sidqi's works are notable for their greater use of the possibilities of the morphological method. In the poet's work, terms created syntactically, as well as terms with adverbial structure, occupy a wide place. In principle, hundreds of terms with new content found in the work of the poet-pedagogue already confirm the triumph of enlightenment in the literary language. The positive aspect is that even today it is possible to rely on M.T. Sidqi's interpretations in the explanation of many terms.

3. Working towards expanding the semantic meaning of existing words in the dictionary of the literary language, M.T. Sidqi succeeded in creating new synonymous rows. The poet constantly kept in mind the stronger expression of the idea by using synonyms side by side. M.T. Sidqi took into account the subtlest differences in meaning of words within the synonymous row, created new words at the expense of the possibilities of the native language, and ensured the enrichment of synonymous rows in the literary language. While the poet's works written in the classical style mainly contained borrowed words in the group of synonyms, in the works he wrote for children, synonyms specific to the national language were used.

4. Antonyms used in the language of M.T. Sidqi's works are a direct indicator of poetic semantics, in addition to determining a more emotional presentation of the author's idea, they also express

the serious struggle of antagonistic parties in the public life and national thought of Azerbaijani society at the end of XIX and beginning of XX centuries. Compared to other word groups, the poet took advantage of the poetic stylistic possibilities of antonyms more and more creatively, and by making certain nationalizations in the antonym system of the literary language, he created new idioms in terms of the vitality of artistic description.

5. Considering that phraseological units in literary language are related to emotionality and beauty of expression, M.T. Sidgi approached the use of phraseological units in the work somewhat freely, and even though he allowed serious inversions in the composition of these word combinations, he kept in mind the preservation of meaning. It is thought-provoking that the poet sometimes conveyed separate ideas related to the enlightenment movement and the liberation of society from backwardness to readers through one phraseological unit. It is an indication of M.T. Sidgi's innovation that the author in most cases expanded the composition of phraseological units with foreign words, and carried out certain reforms in the literary language in terms of communication and information.

6. Being an internal component of the text, the determining word combinations, which perform an important syntactic function, serve to present an important meaning and idea in the work of M.T. Sidgi. The nominal combinations used by the poet are calculated for social progress and indicate the nationalization that is characteristic for the new historical stage of the literary language. M.T. Sidgi highly valued the role of literary and scientific-journalistic literature in the development of society, and with the same intention, he made fundamental changes in the semantics of the nominal combinations he used for the purpose of presenting progressive ideas in the works he wrote. That is why the works of the prominent writer contain hundreds of new noun combinations that carry the ideas of enlightenment. Also, based on the principle of universal

comprehension of literary, scientific and journalistic language, M.T. Sidgi considered it necessary to adapt noun combinations to the colloquial language of the people, and in this way he tried to mobilize his compatriots for the sake of progress.

7. It is observed that in the works of M.T. Sidgi, verb combinations are mainly used to draw attention to the problems of the era. The poet spoke about the representatives of the existing society as the guarantors of the modern future, and at the same time, he wrote down the characteristic features of the person he saw and wanted to see with the verb Participial compounds he created, and modernized the content of the national literary speech on the basis of reference to simple and complex Participial compounds. It is possible to say with certainty that M.T. Sidgi approached the content renewal of Participial compounds in the Azerbaijani literary language from the position of a reformist poet.

M.T. Sidgi, who highly valued the poetic possibilities of participial structures, even sometimes made unique moves and based the rhyme system of the poems he wrote on the basis of participial structures. Probably, the poet, who thought that it was important and necessary to cleanse the Azerbaijani literary language of difficult-to-understand borrowings, considered it appropriate to use more understandable participial structures in presenting the ideas of enlightenment.

Having unique principles in the issue of using adverbs in the literary language, M.T. Sidgi kept the reader factor in mind when including these word combinations in the text and was particularly sensitive to the semantic meaning. M.T. Sidgi evaluated the adverb as a literary language eye, a quality that brings expressiveness to the text, and considered simplification and nationalization in the semantics of adverbs important.

The content of the dissertation is reflected in the following articles of the author:

1. The use of synonyms in M.T.Sidqi's works in connection

with the author's idea // "Nakhchivan: a meeting place of cultures", International scientific conference, - Nakhchivan: Ajami, - October 22-23, 2020, - 2021, - p. 358-363

2. Word, concept and alphabetical issues in the activity of Mohammad Taghi Sidqi // - Publisher. Helvetic: Current Issues in Humanities: Humanities Science Current Issues, - 2023. Issue 66, volume 1, -p. 93 - 97

3. Lexical and stylistic features of literary - journalistic works by M.T.Sidqi published in the Iranian press //- Nakhchivan: "Nakhchivan University", Scientific works, - 2023. No. 3 (30), - p. 146 - 158

4. Lexical-semantic features of antonyms in M.T.Sidqi's works' language // Nakhchivan State University. "Current issues of modern Azerbaijani language" II Republic scientific conference materials, - Nakhchivan: "Qeyret" publishing, - 2023, - p. 45-50

5. Models of M.T.Sidqi in the use of phraseological units // Nakhchivan State University. Materials of the III Republican scientific conference on "Current issues of modern Azerbaijani language" - Nakhchivan: - 2023, - p. 105 - 111

6. The problem of term creation in Sidqi literary heritage // Development of science in the XXI century Proceedings of the XV International Scientific and Practical Conference. - Dortmund, Germany: August 01-02, 2024, - 2024, - p. 68-71

7. Interesting terms in Muhammad Taghi Sidqi's work "Short geographical treatise" //- Baku: Scientific work. International scientific journal, - 2024. Volume: 18 issue: 10, - p. 34-38

8. The problem of term creation in M.T.Sidqi's literary heritage // - Baku: Scientific research. International online scientific journal, - 2024. Volume: 4 Issue: 8, - p. 20-27.

9. The structural-semantic nature of relatives in the language of M.T.Sidqi's works // - Baku: Scientific research. International online scientific journal, - 2024. Volume: 4 Issue: 11, - p. 20-26.

10. The poetic function of verbal combinations in M.T.Sidqi's

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12. Writing issues in M.T.Sidqi's work "A look at the statue-human" // 12th International Ankara Scientific Research Congress, Ankara: September 03-05, 2025, - 2025, - p. 465-468.

13. Places of used verb context compounds in M.T.Sidqi's works // 14th International Zeugma Scientific Research Congress, Gaziantep: September 9-10, 2025, - 2025, - p. 387-392.

14. Sidqi, M. T. The role of infinitive constructions in the integrity of form and content in M. T. Sidqi's works. // Nakhchivan State University. Scientific Development: Achievements and Challenges. Proceedings of the 2nd Republican Scientific Conference of Young Researchers. – Nakhchivan, 2025, pp. 688–692.



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Address: Nakhchivan city, University campus, AZ 7012, Nakhchivan State University

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