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ABSTRACT
of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT OF SPACE
IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5711.01 – Iranian languages

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2024

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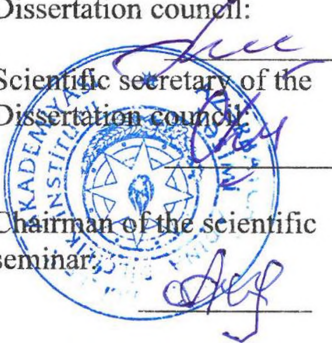
BFD 1.06/2 One-time Dissertation Board created on the basis of ED 1.06 Dissertation Board operating under Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. The Persian language is one of the rare languages that has undergone complex historical development stages and has been constantly developing under various conditions, and as a result of this development, certain stable forms and structures have emerged in the Persian language. Although this is of great importance from the point of view of learning the language, it creates a number of problems from the point of view of exploring the possibilities of the language, in other words, both in teaching and research, only these forms are taught and explored, and the possibilities of the language are limited by this. Recent studies in the field of Persian linguistics present Persian linguistics as a very narrow and limited field of science. It should not be forgotten that every concept expressed in language can be a problem of linguistics. In other words, the problems of linguistics should be viewed against the background of connection with other sciences. The concept of space is not only a philosophical problem, but also a problem of linguistics. Examining concepts such as space from a linguistic point of view allows revealing all the possibilities of language.

It is known that the globalization process taking place in the world is an opportunity for the development and improvement of languages on the one hand, but on the other hand, it creates the basis for the decline of a number of languages.

In order for languages not to be out of order, their separate problems should be constantly involved in research, and thus their possibilities should be determined, so that any apparently newly emerging concepts in the field of globalization can easily spread to languages and it is determined that there is a basis for expressing such concepts in languages.

In Persian linguistics, such topics are not usually addressed, and the concept of space has not been investigated so far. By

examining the means of expression of the concept of space in the Persian language, it is possible to trace the relations of the language with other fields of science, as well as the meaning and structural relations between the forms within the language itself.

In Persian linguistics, the issue of space and its means of expression in Persian has not been studied until now. Undoubtedly, certain notes can be found in many works related to space and means of expressing its separate meanings. For example, information about adverbs of place is available in almost all Persian grammar books. A.Shafai in his doctoral dissertation, X.Farshidvard in his work "Comle va tahawvol-e an der zaban-e farsi" (Sentence in Persian and its development) gave extensive information about the ground branch sentence. Also, it is possible to find extensive information about conjunctions denoting space in F.Zulfugarova's series of articles on conjunctions. Only A.Karimov has researched about the place and its means of expression in the Persian language within the framework of the article. This article examines the lexical and grammatical means of spatial relations in Persian.

Z.Muazzinzade's dissertation work entitled "The category of Russian estates of loganity in the mirror of the Persian language (pragmatic aspect)" addressed a number of issues about means of expression of spatial relations in the Persian language. As the name suggests, the author examines the concept of space in a comparative way with Russian and Persian languages, and Russian is taken as the source language. Spatial relations in this research work are mostly restricted to conjunctions.

Z.Muazzinzade's article "Means of expressing general and specific co-location meanings in Russian and Persian languages" is dedicated to the expression of general and specific co-spatial meanings in Russian and Persian languages. The main goal of the article is to reveal the differences in the expression of these meanings in the Russian and Persian languages. This article addresses the issues that cause difficulties for Persian-speaking students.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the Persian language, which differs from many other languages of the world due to its grammatical structure. The subject of the research is the study of means of expression of spatial relations in modern Persian language.

The aim and tasks of the research. The main goal of the research work is to investigate the means of expression of spatial relations in the Persian language. To achieve this goal, the research work faces the following tasks.

- determining the boundaries of the concept of space as a linguistic problem;
- determination of the meanings covered by the concept of space;
- identification of lexical units expressing spatial concept;
- determination of grammatical forms expressing spatial concept;

The methods of the research. Different methods were used during the research. It is known that the spatial category is not a complete linguistic category, and there are no grammatical forms in the language that express the concept of space almost directly, spatial relations are expressed by different elements, therefore the main method used during the research was the deductive method. Historical-comparative method is one of the most effective methods in researching the development characteristics of spatial elements. In addition to these methods, the descriptive method was widely used in the research.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended.

- although the concept of space does not have special grammatical means in the Persian language, there are forms and words expressing spatial relations in this language;
- the concept of space is expressed at the level of word, phrase, sentence and text in Persian;
- there is a group of words with a spatial meaning in the

Persian language, and they express space in every position they are used;

- spatial relations are expressed within the word combination and adverbs create this framework in Persian;

- spatial relations are expressed at the sentence and text level, at which time the units defining the boundaries of the space appear.

The scientific novelty of the research. Before moving on to the scientific novelty of the research, it should be noted that the means of expression of spatial relations in Persian, the spatial problem in general, is one of the problems of Persian linguistics that has not been studied so far. With reference to this issue, all the issues addressed in the research work are new for Persian linguistics. The following can be attributed to the scientific innovations of the research:

- it is the first time in Persian linguistics that spatial names are included in the study;

- it is the first time in Persian linguistics that suffixes denoting space are investigated and their relationship with space is studied;

- it is the first time in Persian linguistics that verbs denoting space are studied and their classification according to space is given;

- it is the first time in Persian linguistics that izafat is involved in research as a form that manifests space;

- it is the first time in Persian linguistics that any problem is investigated within the framework of the text.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. Since the concept of space manifests itself at different levels of the language and is related to other lexical and grammatical categories, the dissertation is a research work that can be useful both for a theoretically broad and detailed study of many issues in the Persian language, as well as for teaching the Persian language.

Many issues encountered during the research and specific to the Persian language show that the dissertation can be of great interest from the point of view of general linguistics.

Dissertation work can be used as a tool that can give more effective results in the field of Persian language teaching.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The main content of the research was included in the form of 9 articles and theses published in national and foreign scientific journals, collections of international and national level scientific conferences recommended by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Iranian Philology, Baku State University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction 4- pages, first chapter - 16 pages, second chapter - 60 pages, third chapter - 39 pages, conclusion - 4 pages, references - 8 pages. In total, the dissertation has 133 pages, 203, 279 characters.

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 chapter of the dissertation called "**Space as a philosophical and linguistic concept**" consists of two subchapters. The first sub-chapter entitled "**Space as a philosophical concept**"

examines the philosophical aspects of the concept of space. Spatial relations are expressed by the fact that an object forms a part of another object or is located above or below or within another object, or between other objects or next to another object. The main features of space are distance (length) and shape. The first sign is expressed in the quantitative relationship between two points, and the second is expressed in the spatial determination and limitation of the relationship of the subject with the objects close to it.

Each of these signs of space determines the character of its appearance in human thinking. In the process of the development of the forms of space reflection, the abstraction of separate spatial signs not only from objects, but also from other spatial signs takes place. For example, the formation of the concept of length occurs in conditions of isolation of spatial features such as the shapes of objects.

In the analysis of spatial features such as size (length, etc.), stride (gait) has a special importance, length (distance) is measured through stride. During stepping, a gradual reduction of approximately equal parts of the distance occurs.

Man used to measure distance (length, etc.) using body parts, etc., and this process continued until he came to the idea of the possibility and necessity of measurement with the help of all these movements. Later, when he began to consciously use these movements to measure distance (length, etc.), he only repeated what he had done before, this time on a different basis. The history of the words expressing these units also provides information about the derivation of these measurement units from the direct practical actions of people.

When primitive man imagines the distance from one point to another, he moves in his mind, and at the same time successively conjures up in his mind the images of the most important and most remembered objects in any relationship. The formation of ideas and concepts about the distance between objects takes place in the

process of practical human activity. Thus, our ideas about the degree of distance of objects from us are directly related to and dependent on our experience, and are not innate. For example, at an early age, children perceive distant objects as nearby, and therefore sometimes ask adults to pick up the moon from the sky, catch a star, etc. they want such unrealistic actions. The sun, moon and stars appear closer to us. (closer than in reality) The light we see from these objects brings them closer to us, and our direct experience is unable to deal with this natural illusion, so that we do not actually exceed this distance. Realizing that this distance is extremely large, we do not adequately perceive it.

It can be thought that primitive man, at the lowest level of development of his practical activity and therefore of thinking, had a sufficient spatial range, in which he practically acted, and his ideas and goals were related to it. Primitive man imagined the world in the framework of what he saw directly with his eyes and felt with his hands. Later, as economic life became more complex, hunting, fishing, and then agriculture, as well as mutual relations between individual tribes, primitive man's ideas about the space of the visible world expanded more and more. The development of speech and the exchange of ideas between the people of a collective made it possible to fill the gaps of personal experience with the experience of other people in the understanding of space.

The second sub-chapter of this chapter is called "Space as a Linguistic Concept" and it looks at the means of expression of space as a concept in different systematic languages.

The language expresses concepts that create certain connections between sciences and are closely related to each other. It is also known that language is formed and developed on the basis of certain concepts and events, and this manifests itself in different ways in different languages. For example, there are languages in which the language in general and the elements in the language are based on words related to action. For example, the Arabic language.

In general, the lexical-grammatical structure of the Arabic language is based on the verb, and other forms are formed mainly on the basis of verbs. It is no coincidence that the first words that appeared in the language were verbs or words that express action.

Time consists of 'now', 'after' and 'before', which emerge from the experience of our existence in the world, just as, according to the laws of metaphysics, from this experience 'here' and 'there', 'above' and "below", "from the left" and "from the right" appear, none of which exist in the world, they exist in our thinking.

When talking about spatial relations, as a rule, the spatial characteristics of objects are meant, not the expression of our spatial perception of the world in language. Spatial relations are more specific than other adverbial relations.

There are languages in which there is a category of grammatical cases, and in such languages, due to spatial cases, we encounter concrete means of expression of the concept of space. However, there are also languages in which the case category does not exist as a grammatical category, and in such languages, the means of expressing spatial relations are observed in a more "retail" way, and in the forms bearing the name "place", for example, place adverbs, place clause, etc. shows itself in Taking this feature of languages into account, the expression of spatial relations takes a more colorful form, so that in languages with grammatical cases, both case suffixes and other lexical and grammatical forms act as means of expressing space.

As there is a case category in the Azerbaijani language, as in other Turkic languages, here we encounter several means of expression of spatial relations. Undoubtedly, spatial cases act as the main means of expression of case relations, and this primarily refers to directionality, locality and output cases. Different meanings of space are expressed through these case suffixes. For example, the directional case is mainly the direction, the locative case is the place where the action or event takes place, the exiting case is the exit

point of the action, etc. expresses meanings. Of course, it should also be noted that these cases do not express all shades of meaning of space, and therefore in our language there are other forms, including conjunctions, adverbs of place, subordinate complex sentences with branch clauses, etc. is used, and space, as in all languages, is expressed at the level of word (combination of words), sentence and text.

When we look at the Indo-European languages, we encounter many ways of expressing the concept of space in these languages as well. It should be noted that conjunctions act as the main grammatical means of spatial relations in Indo-European languages. For example, in the English language, as is known, the most common units in these meanings are conjunctions, and here, in addition to simple conjunctions, complex conjunctions also express a number of meanings of space. For example, if "to" mainly expresses the direction towards the object, the conjunction "into" already expresses the direction towards the inside of the object. However, in addition to conjunctions, we also observe other lexical-grammatical means of expression of space in these languages. In some of the Indo-European languages, we see that both case suffixes and conjunctions are used at the same time, as in Turkic languages. For example, these languages include German, Hindi, Urdu and other languages.

Observations made on the materials of different systematic languages lead to the following conclusions:

1. The concept of space is directly related to human thinking, and therefore its means of expression exist in all languages of the world;

2. Spatial relations are expressed in different forms in different systematic languages, and languages differ from each other according to means of spatial expression;

3. There are lexical means of spatial expression in all languages, in other words, there is no such language that does not have a semantically spatial word;

4. Case suffixes are one of the main grammatical means of spatial relations in languages where case category exists as a grammatical category;

5. In languages where case category does not exist as a grammatical category, spatial relations are expressed by other grammatical means;

6. The materials provided by different systematic languages show that one of the main means of expressing spatial relations is conjunctions.

The second chapter of the dissertation entitled "**Lexual expression of the concept of space**" consists of four sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter of this chapter called "**Expression of the concept of space with names**" is dedicated to the study of names that denote space.

Place, when talking about place-meaning nouns, of course, toponyms are the first ones that come to mind. Toponyms can generally be considered as a group of names with a spatial meaning. However, toponyms in Persian also have their own characteristics, and toponyms are formed in different ways in this language.

There is also a small Mongolian element in Iranian toponymy. It is known that in the XIII-XIV centuries, Iran was under the rule of the Mongols. ¹

In general, it should be noted that geographical names in the Persian language are formed in several ways, and the geographical names of Iran can be divided into the following groups according to the way they are formed:

1. *Names created by illustrators;*
2. *Names formed by combining different words or particles;*
3. *Names combined with different spelling methods;*
4. *Geographical names consisting of names without any formal element.* ²

¹ Савина, В.И. О типах словообразования топонимов Ирана // – Москва: Топонимика Востока, – 1964. s.151

It is known that a large number of words and grammatical forms have passed from Arabic to Persian and have become so rooted in this language that even new words were formed based on them and even a group of words of Persian origin were adapted to Arabic forms. In contrast to the Persian language, a process of strict modeling of words is observed in Arabic, in other words, there are certain models according to the roots of words, and each of these word models has a certain meaning. Arabic is one of the only languages in which there are word-models denoting space, and among other elements, a number of word-models passed from Arabic to Persian. H. Alizadeh writes about these word models: *"Among the words of Arabic origin used in the Persian language, space and time nouns are made according to the following forms transferred from the Arabic language to the Persian language in order to indicate the place where the work is performed. One of these forms is formed by the active participle مفاعل, and the other by the passive participle مفعول. Words formed in this way are mainly nouns denoting space:*

مجلس (meeting place, assembly, parliament, ward)

محبس (place of imprisonment, prison)

Some of the nouns denoting the place or place of action are used in the form of the active participle مفعله:

محكمه (1. Court, tribunal 2. Doctor's reception area)

مدرسه (school, place of teaching).³

Some words related to this model are no longer used in a spatial sense. For example, the word "stage" is mainly used in the sense of "stage".

Some words of this kind have generally become archaic and are not used in modern Persian, and they have been replaced by words of Persian origin. For example: مشربه, متبابه in modern Persian, is almost never used.

² Yenə orada – s.151

³ Əlizadə, H. Fars dilində ərəb ünsürləri / H.Əlizadə. – Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, – 1969. – s.16-17

Although the words based on these patterns form a small group of spatial nouns in Persian, they denote space in almost any position and give a spatial tone to the phrase and sentence in which they are used.

The second sub-chapter of the second chapter called "**Expression of the concept of space with verbs**" is devoted to the study of verbs that denote space.

It is not accidental that in some cases one of the main principles of the classification of verbs according to the lexical-semantic meaning is space. Usually, verbs are divided into the following groups according to their spatial tone:

- verbs indicating direction: *raftan, rah oftadān, amādān, dāvidān*, etc.
- verbs that express movement towards any object: *nāzdik šodān, residān*, etc.
- verbs indicating the movement inside the object: *daxel šodān, vared šodān* etc.
- verbs that indicate the movement from inside the object to the outside: *birun amādān, birun raftān* etc.
- verbs that indicate state of affairs: *nešāstān, istadān, budān* etc.
- verbs expressing upward movement: *bala amādān, bala raftān, baramādān* etc.
- verbs expressing movement in the downward direction: *payin raftān, payin amādān, oftadān* etc.

The meanings mentioned above do not cover all shades of meaning. The point is that verbs in Farsi, unlike many other languages, cover general meanings, in other words, a verb in this language can express different shades of meaning, including many literal and figurative meanings, depending on the meaning of the text in which it is used.

For example, the verb *raftān* means both the direction towards any object, the direction towards the inside of the object, and the

direction towards the outside from any object, etc. can express. This is one of the special features of the Persian language, and if we look at the history, it becomes clear that the speakers of this language used different means to express different directions of movement separately and precisely, and all these meanings were added to the new verb by using prepositions (historical prefixes) and words with spatial meaning. they made the forms.

Taking this into account, we believe that it is more appropriate to consider verbs according to their structure in terms of spatial relations.

It seems that the verb that most often comes to mind when talking about space is the verb رفتن[raftan]. This verb can be used in different spatial meanings depending on the content of the text. Based on these meanings, the following can be attributed:

1) to move away from any place (someone): همراهش از مدرسه می رفتم.

I was going to school with him. ⁴

2) in the sense of approaching, moving. When used in this sense, this verb is often used with سو و ترف طرف، سو etc. words like this are used.

مهندس صندلی را عقب زد و بلند شد و به طرف در رفت.

The engineer pulled the chair back, stood up and went to the door. ⁵

3) entering, entering, etc. when used in such a sense, this verb usually specifies the meaning of daxil, tu, etc. accompanied by words with this meaning.

از ماشین پیاده شدم و به داخل خانه رفتم.

I got out of the car and went home. ⁶

⁴ Kərimov, A. Hal münasibətlərinin fars dilində ifadə vasitələri / A.Kərimov. – Bakı: Adiloğlu nəşriyyatı, – 2006. – s.364

⁵ s. 92 – پریماسراب، وقتی بزرگ شدم، تهران، ۱۳۹۰، ۴۲۸ ص

⁶ s. 223 – صنّیعی پربنوش، پدر آن دیگری، تهران، روزبهان، ۱۳۸۳، ۲۸۹ ص

4) in some cases, the verb raftan is used in the sense of returning, but of course, this meaning is revealed by the general content of the sentence.

در ثانی خودت وقتی رفتی خونه حتما می فهمی چه خبره. Second, when you go home, you will definitely understand what happened.⁷

The verb آمدن (amadan) is also one of the verbs indicating direction. This verb usually expresses a direction towards the speaker. In this case, auxiliary words are used to accurately express certain shades.

هم تور که به سمت بازارکک کتاب می همان طور که به سمت بازارچه کتاب می آمد ناگهان نفسش حبس شد.

He was coming to the book passage when he suddenly stopped breathing.⁸

In a number of cases, the verb amadan does not mean movement in the horizontal direction, but in the vertical direction (from top to bottom or from bottom to top). Of course, these meanings are determined by the general content of the text or sentence and the meaning of other words used in the sentence.

هرگز به این ارتفاعات نخواهند آمد.

It will never reach this height.⁹

It is not accidental that the verb آمدن (amadan) expresses spatial meaning (direction), when we approach this verb from the historical aspect, it becomes clear that amadan was not a simple verb as it is accepted in modern Persian, but was used as a correcting verb, in other words, this verb consists of two parts - a+mādan. "A preposition of the verb used in the form of aman in the ancient Persian language - a - expressed the meaning of approach, direction".¹⁰ The verb آوردن (from the word avardan) is historically

⁷ s.111 - ریاحی مریم، همخونه، تهران، پرسمان، ۱۳۹۲، ص ۴۵۸

⁸ Yəno orada - s.101

⁹ Yəno orada - s. 21

¹⁰ s. 128 - راستارگویوا و.س، دستور زبان فارسی میامه، ۱۳۴۷، ص ۲۵۰

*a verb and consists of two parts: a - side, direction, direction, and vardan means to carry, to bring.*¹¹

دارچین را از هندوستان به ایران می آوردند.

They brought cinnamon from India to Iran.¹²

The verb *دویدن* (*deviden*) is also one of the spatial verbs in Persian language with different meanings (mainly to run away).

بعد به خیابان، مغازه و ساختمان های اطراف دویدیم.

Then we ran to the street, to the surrounding buildings and shops.¹³

One of the verbs denoting space in Persian is the verb *نشستن*.

روی نیمکت پارک کوچکی که نزدیک خانه بود نشستیم.

We sat on the bench of the small park next to the house.¹⁴

The spatial meaning expressed by the verb *نشستن* differs from the spatial meanings expressed by other verbs (mentioned above). Here, first of all, the movement is expressed in the vertical direction, not in the horizontal direction, and in the horizontal direction, the static state or end point of the movement is indicated.

فرشته مرا روی یکی از چهارپایه نشاند.

Fereshte made me sit on one of the ketils.¹⁵

The verb *گذاشتن* (*gozashtan*) expresses a certain direction and displacement along with movement.

آقا جواد شیر و بقیه ی چیزها را در کیسه گذاشت.

Agha Javad put the milk and other things in the bag.¹⁶

When we turn to the history of the verb *Gozashtan*, it becomes clear that in its etymology there is also a particle that expresses a spatial tone. The verb *gozashtan*, which is accepted as a simple verb in the modern Persian language, is historically a formative verb and consists of two parts: "*go+zashten*". *Go* derives from the prefix *vi* in

¹¹ c,1, 180 - دهخدا علی اکبر، لغت نامه ی دهخدا، جلد اول، تهران، ۱۳۷۲، ۱۵۴۸۲ ص

¹² s. 45 - ص ۴۱۸ حسن کریم پور، درماندگان عشق، تهران ۱۳۷۷،

¹³ s. 123 - صنیعی پرنوش، پدر آن دیگری، تهران، روزبهان، ۱۳۸۳، ۲۸۹ ص

¹⁴ *Yenə orada* - s. 241

¹⁵ s. 73 - صنیعی پرنوش، پدر آن دیگری، تهران، روزبهان، ۱۳۸۳، ۲۸۹ ص

¹⁶ s.173 - صنیعی پرنوش، پدر آن دیگری، تهران، روزبهان، ۱۳۸۳، ۲۸۹ ص

the ancient Persian language and expresses movement in different directions. ¹⁷ The fact that the verb *gozashtan* is a modification is proved by its use in a shortened form in the Tehran dialect. In Tehran dialect, the verb *gozashtan* is used in the form *zashtan*.

Other such verbs in Persian language, including the verbs *gozashtan* and *ghorikhtan*, also belong to verbs with a spatial meaning.

مینی بوس راه افتاد و از جلوی ما گذشت.

The minibus left and passed in front of us¹⁸.

فرستادن (*ferestadən*) the verb is also one of the verbs that indirectly express space. This verb is also historically a passive verb, and the particle *fer* is derived from the Old Persian preposition *fra*, which denotes forward motion.

ما این بسته را به تهران فرستادیم.

We sent this package to Tehran¹⁹.

Particles that form corrective verbs and are taken as prepositions have historically been words with an independent meaning and have had a spatial meaning in one way or another. *برگشتن* (*bərgəštan*), *برآمدن* (*bəramədən*) and etc. The particle *ber ber*, which is used in such verbs, was historically developed as *apar* in Old and Middle Persian and was mainly used in the following meanings: "1) *It expresses upward and outward movement: aparamatan (from baram), aparnihatan (from barnahan, to put on something), aparnishastan (from barneshastan, to sit on something); 2) sometimes the meaning of the preposition deviates from the main meaning: to achieve the goal from aparrasitan (barresi), to win from aparburtan (barbor)*"²⁰.

17 s. 129 – راستارگویا و.س، دستور زبان فارسی میامه، ۱۳۴۷، ص ۲۵۰

18 صنیعی پرنوش، پدر آن دیگری، تهران، روزبهان، ۱۳۸۳، ص ۲۸۹

– s.78

19 *Yenə orada* – s.89

20 s.126 – راستارگویا و.س، دستور زبان فارسی میامه، ۱۳۴۷، ص ۲۵۰

It is known that the creation of complex verbs occurs in relatively later periods. There can be various reasons for the formation of complex verbs in the language. The concept of compound verbs in Persian is different from the concept of compound verbs in other languages. It should be noted that the concept of compound verb remains an unstudied problem in both Persian linguistics and Persian language teaching. Compound verbs have many forms in Persian, and a compound verb is a form of Persian in which many parts of speech can occur. In Persian, a complex verb is formed with the participation of both auxiliary verbs and verbs with independent meaning. Although many works on verbs have been written in Persian linguistics, complex verbs have not been studied separately with all their characteristics. In Mohammad Oshuri's work "A new look at the Persian verb" extensive information about verbs is given. It classifies verbs by structure and provides information on simple, conjugation and compound verbs, and explains many features of compound verbs, including constituents.

Compound verbs denoting place mainly include verbs with adverbs of place as the first part.

بیرون compound verbs formed by:

بیرون کشیدن، بیرون جهیدن، بیرون بریدن، بیرون آوردن، بیرون آمدن
مهندس روی صندلی نشست و مامان از اتاق بیرون رفت.

The engineer sat down in a chair and my mother left the room²¹.

Compound verbs formed with the word bala also mainly express spatial meaning. bala amədən, bala rəftən, bala bordən and etc.

از اتاق بیرون آمدم و از پله ها بالا رفتم.

I left the room and went up the stairs.²²

21 s.32 پریماسراب، وقتی بزرگ شدم، تهران، ۹۰، ص

22 s.21 -صنّعی پرنوش، پدر آن دیگری، تهران، روزبهان، ۱۳۸۳، ۲۸۹ ص

جلو(celou) Compound verbs formed with the word also basically express spatial meaning.

جلو آمدن، جلو آوردن، جلو انداختن، جلو بردن

پایین(payin) Verbs formed by means also mainly express spatial meaning. For example:

پایید آمدن، پایین رفتن، پایین آوردن، پایین دادن، پایین انداختن، پایین کشیدن

Summarizing the above, we can come to the conclusion that the role of verbs in expressing space and its different shades in the Persian language is great. Looking at the origin and development history of spatial verbs, it is generally possible to follow the process of formation of means of spatial expression in the language.

In the second chapter, the sub-chapter "**Suffixes denoting location**" examines suffixes denoting location.

In Persian, a group of suffixes has a spatial meaning and gives the word to which it is attached a spatial overtone. This feature is related to the history of that suffix. Apparently, these suffixes were used in the history of the Persian language as words with a spatial meaning, and later became suffixes and remained in the language as affixes with spatial connotations.

This suffix is added to words with different meanings to form nouns denoting space.

1) adding toponyms to the names of nations and tribes:

Uzbekistan – ازبکستان, Afghanistan – افغانستان

2) added to the names of plants, they form nouns with the meaning of forest, garden where that plant is abundant

reed – نیستان, garden – گنستان

3) added to certain words, it forms nouns with the meaning of enterprise, center, hearth.

hospital – بیمارستان, school – دبستان

One of the suffixes that express a spatial meaning and give a spatial tone to the words to which it is connected is the suffix *dan*. *L.S. Peysikov notes that "the suffix dan together with the noun forms words with the meaning of place: قلمدان, from pen, انفیہ دان*

from snuff, *نامکدان* from *nemak*." ²³. Noting that the suffix "dani *دانی*" is also used in this sense, the author states that "dāni *دانی*" does not change the meaning of the word: *nandan-nandani* *ناندانی – ناندان*, *zobaledan-zobaledani* *زیاله دانی – زیاله دان*.²⁴

In general, it should be noted that "dā-na "storage; "vessel" has been used as a productive suffix in many languages. In Avestan, *dana* is used as a component of compound words. For example, *gao-dana* (milk jug), *awazdana* (water jug). In Old Persian, *dāna* came to mean "place", again as part of a compound word (as in Avesta). For example, used in the compound word *daiva-dāna*, it expressed the meaning of place. (idol, temple of a false god)". ²⁵

"In the Middle Persian language, this suffix - *dān* [-d'n] was used in the meaning of "place, place" and made nouns with the meaning of place, place. For example, *ātašdān* (fireplace literally means fire, place for fire)". ²⁶

In the new and modern Persian language, this suffix in the form of *دان* (*dan*) forms words with place and spatial meaning. For example, *آبدان* (dish, trough), *آینه دان* (mirror), *ادویه دان* (spice bowl), *جوهر دان* (ink bowl), *دارودان* (medicine bowl), *روغن دان* (oil bowl), *زیاله دان* (garbage can), *زغالدان* (coal storage).

Joining a group of words in modern Persian, this suffix forms words with a spatial meaning, for example, *گلزار* (flower garden), *چمن زار* (meadow), etc.

One of the suffixes denoting place is Turkmen origin (*lakh*) *لاخ*. Some researchers state that "the word *lax* separately means "rock" and they consider this suffix to be a lexical element of Iranian

²³ Пейси́ков, Л.С. Очерки по словообразованию персидского языка / Л.С.Пейси́ков. – Москва: – 1973. – с. 180

²⁴ Yenə orada.

²⁵ Эдельман, Д.И. Этимологический словарь иранских языков, Т.4. / Д.И.Эдельман. – Москва: –2011. – с.427

²⁶ Yenə orada – s. 428

origin."²⁷ However, even Iranian scholars accept that this suffix is of Turkic origin.

In modern Persian, the suffix *lax* cannot be considered a productive suffix, as several words with this suffix can be found in Persian. *اتشلاخ* (fireplace), *ديولاخ* (place of giants), *رودلاخ* (place with river (water)), *سنجلاخ* (stone) etc.

There are suffixes in Persian which are not accepted as suffixes by a group of researchers, and often such forms are called word-imagers.

"One of such word-imagers is the word-morpheme كده. In the modern language, "Kede" in the form of allomorphs of ket/ked as a prefixal element in كدخدا (village, householder), كدبانو (housewife), كديوار (farmer, householder) and suffixal element in a small number of words such as بنگده، ديوكده، ماتمكده، آتشكده، ميكده and so on. coincidental.

One of the word-formatives in modern Persian language that express space and make words with spatial meaning is the word-formative (gah) گاه. Although some scholars do not accept this morpheme as a suffix, we think that this word is already sufficiently suffixed in modern Persian and has a wide scope of use as a productive suffix.

The above gives reason to come to the conclusion that the suffixes denoting space and place in the modern Persian language are historically derived from words with a spatial meaning and currently give a spatial tone to the words to which they are attached in the role of suffixes, in other words, act as a means of expressing spatial relations.

The fourth sub-chapter of the second chapter is called **"Adverbs denoting space in Persian"**. Our research on examples of the Persian language shows that the role of adverbs in expressing

²⁷ Чхеидзе, Т.Д. Именное словообразование в персидском языке / Т.Д. Чхеидзе – Тбилиси: Мецниереба, – 1969. – s.32

spatial meaning in this language is quite large. Adverbs in Persian can be divided into two groups in terms of expressing spatial relationships:

1) spatial adverbs and 2) words acting as spatial adverbs.

The first group includes *anca, inca, dur, nezdik, pish, pes, birun, bala, payin*, etc. adverbs like However, it should be noted that these words can have other meanings and functions: For example: *بعضی شبها آنجا می خوابید.* Some nights he slept there.²⁸

دور and *تزدیک* words can also be attributed to the group of adverbs denoting space, but it should also be noted that these words are not only used as adverbs, but can also act as other parts of speech, such as adjectives, nouns, conjunctions, etc. In many cases, these words are accompanied by adverbs that indicate a place.

In terms of space, the second group can be attributed to any word that acts as a spatial adverb. For example: *محمد برای صدیقه در بهترین منطقه ی شیراز خانه خریده و می خواهد او را به زیارت مشهد ببرد.*

Muhammad bought a house for Sadiqa in the best area of Shiraz and wants to take her to visit Mashhad.²⁹

On the basis of what has been said about spatial adverbs, such a conclusion is made that every word acting as a spatial-place adverb has a spatial meaning and serves to express spatial relations.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "**Expression of the concept of space by a grammatical method**" and this chapter includes four subchapters. The first sub-chapter of the third chapter is called "**Expression of the concept of space in speech**". Spatial relations are manifested not only in separate forms, but also in the framework of various syntactic combinations. But, of course, within the framework of these combinations, other shades of the space, or the space itself in general, find a more precise expression.

²⁸ 60 s. – نسرین قدیری (کافی)، عشقی به لطافت باران، تهران، نشر پیکار، ۱۳۷۹، ص ۳۷۱

²⁹ Yenə orada – s.89

In Persian language, izafat is one of the forms used to express certain shades of space more precisely. First of all, it should be noted that some phrases with spatial meaning (words used as conjunctions) are used adverbially. For example: The edge of the sea کنار دریا, in the middle of the forest, وسط جنگل on the side of the road, جلوی در بزرگ in front of the big gate of the garden

زن مرا به طرف ماشینی که در کوچه ی روبرو پارک شده بود برد.

The woman took me to the car parked on the opposite street.³⁰

It is known that verbs are also used in the infinitive form in adverbs, and from this point of view, adverbs formed with verbs with a spatial meaning can also be attributed to this order. For example: با خارج شدن ماشین پدر از حیاط، صداها خاموش شدند.

The sounds stopped when the father's car left the yard.

From the above and examples, it can be seen that izafat is one of the most functional forms in the Persian language, and this form can reflect the most diverse meanings. But the functions of izafat are not limited to these, and it is necessary to mention the role of izafat in the simplification of the Persian language especially in recent times, as through this form the meanings (ideas) expressed by many complex forms are communicated in a more simplified way. For example:

With the words کنار kenar, نزدیک nəzdik:

سپس درخت تنومند کنار عمارت را به او نشان داد و گفت.

Then he showed him a big trunked tree near the mansion and said.

With the words توئی tu-ye, داخل daxel-e:

من از کرم های توئی آب می ترسیدم.

I was afraid of the worms in the water.

What has been said above leads to the conclusion that one of the main means of expression of spatial relations in the Persian

30 s.162 – صنیعی پرنوش، پدر آن دیگری، تهران، روزبهان، ۱۳۸۳، ۲۸۹ ص

language is izafat. Adverbial compounds containing one or more components lexically expressing space express spatial relations.

The second sub-chapter of the third chapter is called **"Subordinate complex sentence with location branch clause and its role in expressing the concept of space"**. Spatial relations and understanding are manifested not only in word combinations, word frames, but also in sentences.

One of the means of grammatical expression of spatial relations in Persian language is a subordinate complex sentence with branch clause. This level is different from other levels where spatial relations are manifested. Spatial relations are shown here in a wider and more precise way.

It is clear from the above that words with a spatial meaning are also involved in the formation of subordinate complex sentences with locative branches, and the most important of them is the word **جا**. This word is one of the most meaningful words in the Persian language. *"In the dictionary "Farhang-e bozorg-e sokhan" there are eleven meanings of this word, and eight of these meanings are related to space in the literal and figurative sense."* That is, when this word is used independently, it also means space. Consider the following examples: همه چیز سرجایش بود.

Everything was in place.

جا and the locative branch sentences formed with the participation of conjunctions formed through this word (کجا که، آنجایی) (etc.، جاییکه، هر جا که) also indicate location. For example: ما هر جا که سراغ داشتیم دنبالت گشتیم.

We looked for you everywhere we know. یه دست کت و شلوار از مغازه ی حاجی احمد دزدیدن، اونجایی که شب ها می خوابیدم قایم کردند.

They stole a set of suits from Haji Ahmed's shop and hid them where I slept at night. (literally: in the place where I slept at night).

As it is known, the Persian language differs from many languages in terms of its syntactic structure, and here a number of meanings are expressed by syntactic combinations, especially

subordinate complex sentences. In terms of the means of expressing spatial relations, the main feature of the location branch sentence is that we can express different shades of space within the framework of the branch sentence.

جایی که برای دعوت کردنتون بهتون زنگ نمی زنند، بلکه به بقیه مهمونها می سپارند که به شما هم بگن.

Where they don't call you to invite you, maybe they tell the rest of the guests to tell you.

Subordinate complex sentences with place branches, as already mentioned, are directly related to space and participate in the expression of shades of space that cannot be expressed by other means.

Undoubtedly, because space is a broad concept by itself, and on the other hand, because the locative clause expresses space in a more general way, in some cases conjunctions and connecting words, which are the main element of the locative clause, are used with conjunctions to specify the nuances of the location. For example: اسرانیل قناعت نمی کند به آنجایی که هست قدم قدم پیش می رود.

Israel is not satisfied and is advancing step by step.

What was said above about the ground branch sentence gives grounds for coming to the following conclusions:

1. In the research works written about subordinate complex sentences in Persian linguistics, very little space has been given to the subordinate complex sentence in Persian linguistics, and what has been said about the subordinate complex sentence has mostly covered its structure and structural elements. very little space has been given to the study of its stages;

2. At the level of the text of which the sentence and sentence are part, place is one of the main means of expression of spatial relationships;

3. The subordinate compound sentence with branch clause is directly related to the space and expresses the general understanding of the space, which contains various ideas;

4. The elements of a subordinate complex sentence with a location branch clause are mainly composed of words with a spatial meaning;

5. In the modern Persian language, the main elements of the subordinate compound sentence with a branch clause (anca, hamanca, koca) are formed through the semantically and etymologically spatial meaning of the word "ca";

6. Place relations are expressed both in real and figurative sense in subordinate compound sentences with branch clauses.

The third sub-chapter of the third chapter is called "**The role of conjunctions in expressing the concept of space**" and here mainly spatial conjunctions are involved in the research.

The following conjunctions are mainly involved in the expression of spatial relations in Persian: در *dər*, به *be*, بَر *bər*, تا *ta*, از *əz*

One of the conjunctions involved in the expression of spatial meanings, and perhaps the most active one, is the preposition *dar*.

In Persian, the conjunction *dar* در can express many spatial shades depending on the word and text it is used with. For example: پدر و مادر جوان هر سال اول تابستان خانه ای بزرگ در شمال نزدیک رامسر اجاره می کردند

Young parents rented a big house near Ramsar in the north every year at the beginning of summer.

F.Zulfugarova, in her article entitled "*Conjunctions in Persian language and the semantic relations expressed by them*", while talking about the meanings of the prefix (بر) *br* from the point of view of spatial relations, notes that this prefix means the place where the action takes place inside the object, that the action takes place on the object, as a synonym of the prefix به *be* indicates the direction of movement".

As a result of the comparisons, it is known that the conjunction *dar* can be used in these meanings in the modern Persian language as well.

One of the conjunctions that express spatial relations is the prefix *از*.

F.Zulfugarova, while talking about the spatial meanings of the prefix *از*, notes that the prefix *از* means the starting point of work and action. In this sense, the prefix *از* usually requires the use of the prefix *به* (be) that indicates the direction of the movement. .

When we look at the meanings listed above, we see that the main meanings of *از* are related to space.

One of the conjunctions involved in the expression of spatial relations is the conjunction *be* and.

F.Zulfugarova writes about the prefix *به* (be) that *"this prefix indicates the direction of the movement towards a certain place and in this sense it indicates the spatial direction relationship. He adds that the prefix به (be) indicates the movement towards the interior, surface, or top of the object.*

Thus, the prefix *be* is involved in the expression of spatial relations in most cases. This is clearly seen in the following sentences.

اگر بعد از این مدت به هیچ عنوان از اون راضی نبودى، به راحتی به خانه ی خودت برمی گردى.

If you are not satisfied with it after this period, you can easily return to your home.

مهندس در اتاق را باز کرد و یک گام به داخل گذاشت.

The engineer opened the door of the room and took a step inside³¹.

The prefix *بر* is one of the adverbs expressing space. This conjunction mainly expresses the concept of the object on top of the subject. *پرنده ی زیبایی بر شاخه ی درخت نشسته بود.*

A beautiful bird was sitting on a branch of a tree *عکسی بر دیوار نصب بودند.*

They had pasted a picture on the wall. (they had hit) .

s.60 – رامین خدائی، از محبت خاها گل می شود، تهران، نشر البرز، ۱۳۷۸، ۳۲۶ ص³¹

One of the conjunctions involved in the expression of spatial relations is the conjunction **تا**. This conjunction basically means a limit (in space and time). For example: بیشتر داشتن آموزان از خانه تا مدرسه پیاده می روند.

Most of the students walk from home to school.

In addition to conjunctions in Persian, there are a group of words with independent meaning that are used as conjunctions, and most of these words are related to the place and express the exact nuances of the place. Words used as adverbs are used together with adverbs to express the meaning more precisely. For example: رو (ی)، از رو (ی)، به رو (ی)، بر رو (ی)، کنار، از کنار، به کنار، در کنار، زیر، در زیر، به زیر، از زیر، پیش، در پیش، از پیش، میان، در میان، از میان، به میان، پشت، از پشت، به پشت، در پشت، بالا، بر بالای، در بالای، از بالای، دنبال، به دنبال، سوی، به سوی، طرف، به طرف، سر...

Summarizing the above, it can be concluded that couplets in Persian are one of the main means of expressing spatial relations, and couplets can be considered as the main elements involved in expressing them at the sentence level in Persian.

The fourth sub-chapter of the third chapter is called **"Contextual expression of the concept of space"**.

In Persian, as in other languages, additional *anca*, *inca*, *an*, etc. are added in terms of spatial relations between sentences. formed through words. This connection can be created both within a complex sentence and within a text. In this function, the words *انجا* (*anca*) and *اینجا* (*inca*) appear more often.

دیگر در خانه دلتنگ نبود و ماندن در آنجا آزارش نمی داد.

He was no longer bored at home and staying there did not torment him. وقتی از جلوی رستوران نایب رد شدیم یاد روزی افتادم که با امیر محمد آنجا غذا خوردیم.

When I passed in front of Naib's restaurant, I remembered the day we ate there with Amir Mohammad. در آنجا آنقدر اکسیژن به خوردم داد که کم مانده بود جزئی از هوا شوم.

An hour later, he took me to the forest, where I absorbed so much oxygen that I almost became a part of the air.

In the above sentences, the word "anca" is used instead of a spatial word in all cases. This word is used instead of a word with a spatial meaning, but also created a connection between the sentences in terms of spatial relations. In the first sentence, he defined the spatial line between the two sentences by replacing the word anca khane. In the second sentence, anca replaced the word restaurant. Unlike the first sentence, in the second sentence anca is not used with the prefix dar. Undoubtedly, although a certain grammatical inconsistency is noticeable here, in fact, this case is semantically and logically explained, so that here both the word anca has a spatial meaning and the message of the sentence indirectly requires space, eliminating the need to develop the prefix. However, in the first and third sentences, the processing of the conjunction is necessary from the point of view of the accuracy of the meaning.

In the third sentence, the word "jungle" replaced by the word "anca" was used with another conjunction, so it had to be clarified here. This can also be attributed to the first sentence.

In some cases, the present tense pronoun is used in this function. باراهنمایی پرستار وارد اتاقی که بهناز در آن بستری بود، شدیم.

Accompanied by a nurse, we entered the ward where Behnaz was sleeping (literally: the room where Behnaz was laid). خانه ای که در آن زندگی می کردند اجاره ای بود.

The house they lived in was rented (literally: the house in which they lived...).

In the above sentences, moment has replaced spatially meaningful words and thus formed a line of communication in terms of spatial relations. However, it should be noted that the indicative pronoun an rarely performs this function, this function is mostly performed by the words inca and anca.

The above-mentioned refers to the formation of a spatial relationship within a sentence, but it should be noted that this

relationship is also realized at the text level, almost through those words. آن جا یک خانه ی دوطبقه ی دویست متری بود که در یکی از نقاط مرکزی شهر تهران ساخته شده بود.

There was a two-hundred-meter two-story house built in one of the central parts of Tehran. خانم اونجا ... دنبالش رفتم و وارد یه سالن دیگه شدیم ... کنار پنجره تشریف دارن، ببخشید خانم اینقدر اینجا بزرگه که چشم ما ته سالن رو نمی بینه.

We followed and entered another hall...the lady is there by her window. Sorry, madam, this place is so big that we can't see the end of the hall. دلت برای ایران تنگ نشده؟ نمی خواهی بری یه سر به پدر و مادرت. بزنی؟ چیزی اونجا ندارم که دلم رو بهش خوش کنم.

Don't you miss Iran? Don't you want to go visit your parents? همیشه مردم داروهای کمیاب رو ... There is nothing that will make me happy. که می خوان نامه می نویسن به یکی از فامیلاشون تو خارج که از اونجا براشون بفرسته. حالا تو هم نامه بنویس ایران برات این چیزا رو بفرستن اینجا.

People always write to a relative abroad to send for them the rare medicine they want. Now write a letter to Iran and send these things here for you. راستش اصلا دلم نمی خواد از این جا بره. دلم می خواد آخرین شانسم رو برای نگه داشتنت توی ایران امتحان کنم و در این راه تو باید کمک کنی.

I really don't want him to leave here. I want to try my last chance to keep him in Iran, you should help me on this way.

The word "anca" used in the first sentence replaces the word in the text that indicates the place where the events take place. Through this word, a spatial line is formed between the sentences in the text.

The words anca and inca in the second sentence have replaced the same word with a spatial meaning. (سالن)

In the third sentence, the word Anja has replaced the word Iran. In the fourth sentence, the words anca and inca have replaced the word meaning "foreign country". In the last sentence, the word Inca has replaced the word "Iran".

As already mentioned, these words created the relationship between the sentences in the text in terms of spatial relations.

Spatial relations are expressed through separate words and elements, and in some cases they are also expressed without their participation. In other words, in each small text, paragraph or sentence there are words or elements that indicate a place or have a relationship with the place in one way or another.

In this paragraph, unlike the other paragraphs, certain words related to the place are used, but the place in which the actions take place is not mentioned, and we can understand the main place only in general terms.

Summarizing the above, it can be said that spatial relations are expressed not only at the level of words and sentences, but also at the level of text, and at this time spatial relations can be expressed both with the presence of concrete elements with spatial meaning and without these elements.

The following results were obtained during the study:

The scientific conclusions obtained in the “**Conclusion**” part of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

1. Since space is related to thinking, it finds its expression in one way or another in all languages. In a group of languages, there are special grammatical elements that express space (for example, case suffixes - direction, grammatical images of spatial cases), and in a number of languages, there are words and forms that express space, even if these grammatical elements are not present;

2. Spatial relations are manifested at all levels of linguistics, and its expression methods can be determined by the lexical-grammatical method;

3. Names (nouns), verbs, adverbs are involved in the lexical expression of spatial relations;

4. Lexically, spatial names can be grouped according to a group of characteristics:

estan استان, zar زار, qah قاه etc. spatially meaningful words formed with such suffixes;

words with spatial meaning formed according to models of

Arabic origin;

5. The verbs used in Persian cannot be limited to certain categories (tense, type, etc.), verbs in this language also participate in the formation of meaning relationships.

Verbs in Persian are also divided into several groups based on location. Many shades of spatial concept are expressed through these verbs.

6. There is a group of suffixes in Persian which lexically express space and give spatial meaning to the words they are connected to. Etymologically, these suffixes are formed from words with a spatial meaning.

7. Adverbs are one of the language units actively participating in the expression of spatial relations in Persian language. Adverbs of place are quite widespread and there is no doubt that they have a spatial meaning.

8. In terms of the expression of spatial relations, the difference between words and word combinations is that words directly express space, and in word combinations, the space expression of one of the parties already brings a spatial tone to the whole combination.

Izafat is one of the main means of expressing spatial relations in Persian language, and Izafat plays a major role in expressing the meanings expressed by a number of spatially complex sentences.

9. Spatial relations are mainly expressed by means of a place branch sentence, but when talking about the means of expression of space within the sentence, not only the place branch sentence is meant, here a lot depends on the meaning of the elements that make up the sentence.

10. Couplets are one of the means of expressing space in the Persian language. Conjunctions are one of the means of accurate expression of spatial relations. In addition to conjunctions in Persian, there are a number of words that act as conjunctions and express the exact nuances of the place.

11. Spatial relations are also manifested at the level of the text.

Spatial relations within the text are expressed either by spatial relation (for example, the text does not use any words or forms that express space, but the general content expresses space), or by certain elements. (pronouns and adverbs play a big role here)

The research shows that only studying the means of expression of concepts such as the concept of space in the language helps to reveal the true potential of the language.

Undoubtedly, words and forms expressing space were not created randomly historically, and it is related to certain events, the worldview of the people to whom the language belongs.

The main content of the research is reflected in the following published thesis articles:

1. “Məkan münasibətlərinin müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə ifadə olunması” // Filologiya məsələləri. №5, -Bakı:-2017. - s.214-223

2. “Fars dilində məkan mənalı şəkilçilər” // Filologiya məsələləri. №11, -Bakı:-2017. - s.255-261

3. “Məkan haqqında anlayışın formalaşması və onun təzahür formaları” // “Dil və ədəbiyyat” Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. 1(101), - Bakı:-2017.-s.161-163

4. “Fars dilində məkan ifadə edən sadə feillər” // Filologiya məsələləri. №11, -Bakı:-2018.-s.83-91

5. “Контекстуальное выражение пространственных отношений” // Запарпатські філологічні студії. №3, - Ужгород:-2018. -s.56-61

6. “Особенности формирования персидских топонимов” // Нефилология научно – теоретический журнал. №21, - Россия:-2020. -s. 111-118

7. “Выражение понятия пространства через определения в персидском языке” // Научная перспектива: проблема интерпретации знания в современном образовательном процессе. №3, - Киров:-2020. -s. 28-32

8. “Məkan dilçilik anlayışı kimi” // Heydər Əliyevin 98-ci il dönümünə həsr olunmuş gənc tədqiqatçıların V beynəlxalq araşdırmalar konfransı. №3, - Bakı: 2021. -s. 1274-1275

9. “Fars dilində mətn səviyyəsində məkan anlayışının ifadə vasitələri” // V Beynəlxalq elmi araşdırmalar konfransının materialları. – Bakı: 2021. -s. 77-81

10. “Fars dilində məkan ifadə edən zərflər” // Elmi qaynaqlar XVIII Respublika elmi konfransı. – Bakı: 2024. -s. 50-52

The defense will be held on 26 November in 2024 at 11:00 at the one-time Dissertation Board BFD 1.06/2 meeting with Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

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Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, The Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 11 October in 2024.

Signed for print: 01.10.2024
Paper format: 60x84 16¹
Volume: 46 916
Number of hard copies: 20