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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LINGUCULTUROLOGICAL STUDY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL
TEXTS IN ITALIAN AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical and
comparative-typological linguistics

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Aydan Vafadar Aliyeva**

Baku – 2024

The work was performed at the “Department of Lexicology and Stylistics of the English Language” at the Faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Fikrat Fatish Jahangirov

Scientific consultant: Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Aynur Vagif Guliyeva

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor
Saida Ibrahimovna Ibrahimova

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Gunel Mammad Bayramova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Khadija Ramiz Abdullayeva

Dissertation council ED 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission
under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku
Slavic University

Chairman of the
Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor

Rahila Huseyn Guliyeva

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,

Suad Arif Afandiyeva

Chairman of the scientific
seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Professor

Tamila Hasan Mammadova

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The relevance and the degree of development of the research. Traditions and mental values, as the main components of culture, have been formed in a primitive way since the beginning of mankind and have developed into a complex set of complexes, developing in the vicissitudes of history. Throughout this process of development, the collection of various symbols and knowledge about life, humanity, reality has been gradually enriched and passed down from generation to generation, giving impetus to the emergence of civilizations against the background of cultural innovations.

Culture, as a process of dialectical development, is stable and changeable, traditional and constantly updated. In this regard, it is noted that the stable aspect of culture is tradition. Throughout history, there has been a process of collecting and transmitting human experience through tradition. Each new generation of people applies the values created by previous generations in their activities, and thus the tradition is kept alive. Historically, progressive traditions are never erased from our memories.

The national character of any nation determines the linguoculturology of its language. Linguoculturology is the close connection between the language and culture of the people, the understanding of language development as a result of human creative activity. Linguoculturology in the broadest sense is "the reflection and strengthening of folk culture in language. "The concepts of "national character" and "national character" are also interpreted differently in the scientific literature. For example, L.N.Gumilyov writes that *"the so-called" national character "is just a myth, and it enters a new phase for each historical period, even without breaking the sequence of ethnogenesis"*.¹ Others argue that the notion of "national identity" cannot be defined by science in general. For example. Q.D.Gachev writes: *"You feel that it exists, but when you try to define it, you can't express it in words, and for a moment you realize that you are talking nonsense, with the fact that what you say*

¹ Гумилев, Л. Н. Этногенез и биосфера Земли / Л.Гумилев. – Москва: Айрис-пресс, – 2004. – 556 с., s. 125.

can be applied to several people, not just one. you stand face to face
“²

Summarizing the above, it is thought that "national character" or "national character" is a set of moral values that play a direct role in the formation of national identity, reflected in the traditions, national and moral values of each nation, which is reflected in the culture of the people.

Culture is passed down from generation to generation through stories, legends, myths, proverbs. In addition, we learn about our culture through art, the media, TV, radio and the internet. The role of culture in society, in the formation of a person as an individual, in the acquisition of national and cultural values is irreplaceable. Of course, culture has an effect on communication and speech. The highest forms of communication, in turn, are "*the social, historical, revolutionary and patriotic traditions he has created*"³. A person's behavior, speech style, hand gestures, ethics, and rules of behavior at the table are indicators of his inner culture.

Speech and communication are one of the most important indicators of a person's identity in society. Of course, without the development of the means of communication, it is impossible to overcome the "language barrier" between peoples.

Socio-political texts and other information related to this field have occupied a special place in all periods, especially since the twentieth century. This is directly explained by the fact that the field has always maintained its relevance. Another reason why the socio-political lexicon is always relevant is that this field is directly related to politics and interstate relations. Linguocultural approach to this field, which is always relevant for different historical periods, in Italian linguistics A.Amadori, N.Badaloni, E.P.Balboni, M.Baldini, P.A.Berlioz, M.Gargiulo, B.Migliorini, etc., in English linguistics A.M.Smit, A.Taylor, A.Vil, G.Majone, P.Hall and others, in Russian linguistics Yu.S.Kholod, D.V.Shapochkin, N.N.Sidikova,

² Гачев, Г. Д. Национальные образы мира: курс лекций / Г.Гачев. – Москва: Академия, – 1998. – 429 с., s. 314.

³ Abbasov, N.N. Mədəniyyət siyasəti və mənəvi dəyərlər / N.Abbasov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2009. – 444 s., s. 134.

M.Omurzakova, V.A.Maslova and others. The above-mentioned researches, mainly since the last years of the last century, still have a lot of unanswered questions in this direction. Thus, linguoculturology as a borderline field of linguistics is a new direction for Azerbaijani linguistics, and research in this field in Azerbaijan is almost counted on the fingers of one hand. Among the researchers in this direction in Azerbaijani linguistics are F.T.Mammadov, A.Hasanov, A.Aliyeva and others the names of young researchers can be mentioned. In the researches of the mentioned authors, linguocultural issues are mainly studied at the article level and new ideas are put forward in this field. The comparison of the linguocultural landscape of the Azerbaijani language with other languages is not found in almost any scientific research. From this point of view, the comparative study of the linguocultural landscape of both Italian and Azerbaijani languages is very relevant in terms of analyzing the linguocultural and cognitive features of both languages.

Another important factor that can serve as an indicator of the urgency of the issue is the currently expanding relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan with Italy. The foundation of these relations was laid at the time of Azerbaijan's independence, ie in 1992, and the socio-political and economic relations between the two countries have developed to the present day. As we know, socio-political relations play a key role in an area of interstate relations. This increases the importance of socio-political vocabulary. Linguocultural study of socio-political texts in both Italian and Azerbaijani languages and their comparative analysis is important.

At a time when interstate and international relations are expanding rapidly, the need for specialists fluent in foreign languages is growing. Of course, it is impossible for people to master all the languages in the world in order to communicate with everyone. Therefore, there is a great need for translation and translators. Translation and interpretation are distinguished by a number of psychological and psycholinguistic features. From this point of view, the problems of intercultural communication and translation, which are based on linguoculturology, are also noteworthy.

One of the main factors determining the relevance of the research topic is that the influence of linguocultural factors in socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages was not a separate object of study.

In addition to the above, it should be noted that since linguoculturology is a new field of science, the specific principles and rules of linguocultural analysis of the text in world linguistics are not fully defined. From this point of view, the text analysis presented in the research work is of special relevance.

The object and the subject of the research. The object of the research is socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages. The subject is a linguistic and cultural study of socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages. As the dissertation is based on socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages, materials of both languages were used in the research. Such texts were taken from both Italian and Azerbaijani-language sources of various socio-political nature, electronic portals, websites of official state bodies, the media, and documents of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of both countries.

The aims and the tasks of the research. The main purpose of the doctoral dissertation "Linguocultural study of socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages" is to study the socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages, to reveal their linguocultural features and to make a comparative analysis on the basis of bilingual material. Thus, since the Italian and Azerbaijani languages belong to different language families and language types, there are many differences between these languages. On the other hand, it should be taken into account that there are some differences in the form of political governance between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Italian Republic, which can not be ignored in the socio-political lexicon. This, in turn, manifests itself in the study of socio-political texts. At the same time, a number of linguocultural factors (for example, facts related to the worldview, culture, etc. of the people) also emerge. From this point of view, the tasks ahead to achieve the set goal are as follows:

- to determine the linguistic and cultural aspects, the theoretical basis of the linguocultural features of the text by considering the language and culture in a complex of mutual unity;
- to conduct linguocultural analysis of socio-political texts;
- explain the text and its relationship with the concept;
- to study the linguocultural features of socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages comparatively, to determine their specific features;
- to study the issue of linguocultural marking in socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages, to identify the main nuclear concepts in the mentioned texts and to conduct linguocultural comparison of these concepts in both languages.

The research methods. The methods in the research work were selected in accordance with the set goals and objectives. Comparative-typological, comparison and reconciliation methods were used in the analysis and systematization of the features of socio-political texts presented in Italian and Azerbaijani languages.

Traditional and descriptive methods were preferred in the identification of linguocultural factors and the study of the impact of these factors on the socio-political lexicon in Italian and Azerbaijani languages.

The main provisions for the defence:

- Although there are no principles of linguocultural analysis of the text in modern linguistics, the definition of the nuclear concept is the main issue here;
- The nuclear concept, which acts as a linguocultural indicator in socio-political texts, unites the text into a single system;
- Socio-political texts are monosemantic, and it is oral socio-political texts that are more suitable for linguocultural research, as they provide ample opportunities to reflect the national and cultural values of the people. In this case, the conditions of communication also play a decisive role.
- Modernity is taken as a key element in socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani;
- It covers the main cultural factors, linguocultural concepts, language signs, words and expressions related to national thought,

which are reflected in the socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani languages.

- There are similarities and differences between the core concepts of Italian and Azerbaijani socio-political texts and their means of expression, the discovery of which must be taken into account in the organization of intercultural dialogues.

- In the Azerbaijani-language socio-political texts, the "native-foreign" core concept is mainly expressed by the lexical units "we", "native", "separate", "other", "our", and it can be said that this core concept, is observed in all speeches.

- Expressions and certain concepts related to religion are observed as a cultural factor in language. In the Italian language, this is observed by the use of more figurative words in the socio-political discourse with special imagery.

- Compared to Azerbaijani socio-political texts, the language of Italian socio-political texts has a more linguistic and culturally emotional and expressive lexicon.

The scientific novelty of the research. The biggest innovation of the dissertation entitled “Linguocultural Study of Socio-Political Texts in Italian and Azerbaijani Languages” is that it is the first doctoral dissertation on the Italian language in the Republic of Azerbaijan on the subject of comparative typology. For the first time in the dissertation, Italian and Azerbaijani socio-political texts are systematically studied from the linguocultural point of view. The obtained scientific results are proved on the basis of examples of socio-political texts (official speeches, agreements, orders, letters, statements, etc.) related to political discourse.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. As mentioned above, there is a great need for research because the topic of the dissertation is relevant. The theoretical and practical significance of the dissertation is also very important. The main theoretical significance of the dissertation on this topic is to highlight the linguocultural aspects of socio-political texts, to reflect the similarities and differences in the socio-political lexicon of countries belonging to two different cultures. From a theoretical point of view, it is very important to pay special attention to the socio-political

lexicon and to involve the socio-political lexicon in linguo-cultural research. As it is known, the socio-political lexicon has its own style, and it is very important to preserve this style in both languages. As already mentioned above, Italian and Azerbaijani languages belong to different language types. This necessitates differences in the lexical and grammatical structures of both languages. In this case, in theory, it is necessary to take into account the different grammatical and lexical features of both languages and emphasize them in a certain sense. The dissertation, as already mentioned, consists of two parts, the theoretical and practical part. The main practical significance of the topic is that in the future, translators on socio-political topics, as well as university teachers and students can use it in translation classes related to this field. The fact that the dissertation can be used in the compilation of any dictionary on socio-political issues in the Italian language, in the writing of an article, a certain book, will increase its practical significance.

Another practical significance of the research is that the results of the dissertation can be used in the preparation of special seminars and lectures in the relevant field of the Italian language, in practical courses, in the preparation of teaching aids.

Approbation and application of research results. The scientific results obtained by the author were reported at republican and international scientific-theoretical conferences and discussed at the meetings of the department. 7 articles of the author on the subject (one of them abroad) were published in authoritative scientific journals of the Republic and foreign countries. The author has presented papers (4 theses) at national and international conferences on the results of the research. Printed theses and articles cover the content of the dissertation.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was accomplished: The dissertation work was performed at the department of lexicology and stylistics of the English language under the Faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijan University of Languages. The research topic was approved by the Scientific Council of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and the total volume with the sign. The dissertation consists of introduction, 3 chapters, conclusion and the list of used literature. The Introduction part of the dissertation contains of 7 pages – 12927 characters, I chapter 29 pages – 55188 characters, II chapter 34 pages – 65496 characters, III chapter 34 pages – 64877 characters, the conclusion part 2 pages – 3528 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 202 016 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the **“Introduction”** part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic, the degree of development, the object and subject, the aims and tasks, the methods of the research, the provisions put forward for defense are defined, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance of the research, the approval and application of the research work, the name of the organization where the dissertation work performed, the information about the volume of the structural sections and the total volume with marks are separately presented.

The dissertation is summarized in three chapters and each chapter is divided into paragraphs. The I chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"On the Theoretical Issues of Linguoculturology"** and consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph examines issues such as the mutual unity of language and culture, the view of linguoculturology in the scientific-theoretical literature. It is noted that the solution to the problem of "language and culture" in the first decades of the XIX century was associated with the names of the founders of the mythological school Y.Grimm brothers. In the early twentieth century, a thorough study of this problem was carried out by the famous American linguist E.Sepir.

Language is half of culture, its product and its basis. Language cannot exist independently of culture. *“It is not a broken part of culture, but an important part of the culture of the people living at a certain time and place. Language, the great work created by all*

generations, is the most popular of all arts”.⁴ A.Babayev notes in this regard: “*If language were an individual psychological phenomenon, then society would not be needed for a person to speak, everyone would speak for himself. In addition, if language were a psychological phenomenon, everyone could have their own language. Then the language should be special, not general*”.⁵

"Culture" (Latin "Cultura" – cultivation, upbringing, education, development, respect. “*The word is derived from the verb "colo", which means to process, to create*”⁶) is a set of life forms created by man and specific to him during his activity, as well as the process of their creation and reproduction. Culture, which is the result of the continuation and development of social life, manifests itself as the result of both physical and mental activity of man. The knowledge gained through culture is the life experience of society.

When analyzing the relationship between language and culture, we try to find out to what extent they condition each other. Many researchers in the field of linguistics and linguoculturology say that the influence of culture on language is very clear. Languages are very different from each other, and these language differences are a phenomenon that is closely related to the differences in traditions and mentality in the cultural environment in which these languages develop.

The fact that words in different languages have different semantic meanings is one of the primary indicators of cultural difference. There are so many words and phrases that they have the same meaning in every language. For example: friendship, freedom, loyalty, justice, homeland, etc. Each word has a meaning according to the environment in which it is used. For example, the word *bar* used in Italian does not have the same meaning as the word *bar* used in Azerbaijani. Or in Italian, *tabaccheria* is a place that sells

⁴ Cahangirov, F.F. Dil və mədəniyyət / F.Cahangirov – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 305 s., s.20.

⁵ Babayev, A.M. Dilçiliyə giriş / A.Babayev. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2017. – 536 s., səh.164-165.

⁶ Холод, Ю.С. Лингвоконцептология: отдельная наука или синоним лингвокультурологии? //- Москва: Филология: научные исследования, - 2018. № 1, - с. 147-151.

cigarettes and other small items that have no full equivalent in Azerbaijani. It may be a kind of kiosk for us, but it is not the same as that expression. Examples of such differences are different types of phraseological combinations. It is impossible to translate many of them due to cultural differences.

In the second paragraph, the review of linguistic and cultural studies in the scientific-theoretical literature, the research conducted in this field is interpreted, and the theories and concepts of various world scientists are reviewed.

Linguoculturology, one of the currents of cognitive linguistics, accepts language and culture in unity, and research is conducted on the relationship between these two phenomena. There are some differences between language and culture, as well as closeness. Touching on this aspect of the issue, F.Y.Veysalli classifies the difference between language and culture as follows: “1. *Elite is valued in culture when the mechanism of mass-oriented orientation prevails as a phenomenon in language; 2. Although culture is a system of signs like language, it does not have the ability to organize itself; 3. Language and culture are separate semiotic systems*”.⁷

The third part of this chapter is devoted to the consideration of the text as an object of linguocultural research in order to study these issues in more depth.

Our knowledge of the text is mainly based on literary, stylistic and semiotic principles. In fact, such an approach can be explained and understood by a number of factors. For example, Aristotle's interest in the study of various stylistic devices in his works “Rhetoric” and “Poetics” can be explained by their use in text creation. Thanks to such a text, the process of verbal communication becomes more poetic, more effective, and as a result, brings success to the sender of the text, regardless of the type and genre of verbal communication. The text is the intersection of linguistics and culture. After the introduction of textual linguistics as a field of research in linguistics, there was a need to identify a new object. Touching upon this issue, A.A. Abdullayev noted that “*it was not an easy task. That*

⁷ Veysalli, F.Y. Dilçiliyin əsasları / F.Veysalli. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2013. – 420 s., s.59.

*is why it is still one of the most controversial issues in linguistics”.*⁸ It also touches upon the issues of linguocultural analysis of the text. Linguocultural analysis of the text allows to understand the features and originality of modern cultural processes. *“The formation of a certain norm of verbal or non-verbal behavior in any text occurs in three main directions: the protection of the traditional norm, the violation of the traditional norm, the adoption of a new norm”.*⁹ Among the important factors in maintaining or adopting a certain norm are the geolinguocultural field for the exchange of cultural values, the duration of stay in this field and the nature of interrelated value systems (traditional and stability of cultural norms, variability and variability of individual components of the value system, building relationships).

In the third paragraph, the text is examined as an object of linguistic and cultural research, information is provided about the linguistic and cultural analysis of the text, and the reflection of different concepts in socio-political texts is discussed.

Another point that is noticeable in the linguocultural study of socio-political texts are the concepts that are the basis of linguoculturology. Any concept is emotional, that is, the concept is not just thought. Cultural concepts are also individual concepts, or rather, cultural and individual concepts are closely related. Along with this connection, they are naturally different. In cultural concepts, emotion is objective and has a certain structure. That structure can also change and develop. The individual concept changes on the basis of the received information, and the individual emotion does not remain unaffected. At the same time, an individual's emotions are associated with associations. Cultural concepts are formed over a period of time and its change covers a

⁸ Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Mətni anlama modelləri / Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – 344 s., s. 176.

⁹ Беляцкая, А.А. Лингвокультурологический анализ текста в аспекте межкультурной коммуникации.//– Саранск: Гуманитарные науки и образование. Изд-во Мордовский гос.педагог.институт им. М.Е. Евсевьева, - 2014. № 1(17), с. 111-113, с. 112.

long period. The individual concept is relatively limited, but the context of its formation is very broad.

The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author.¹⁰

The II chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Linguocultural Features of Socio-Political Texts in the Italian and Azerbaijani languages.**" This chapter includes three paragraphs entitled "Linguocultural features of socio-political texts", "Specific features of social-political texts in Italian" and "Specific features of social-political texts in Azerbaijani". In the first paragraph of the chapter, concepts such as "discourse", "political discourse", "social-political text" are explained and scientific ideas related to them are explained in a comparative manner.

Ye. İ.Şeygal to distinguish between discourse and text, offers the following: "1) *The category of discourse belongs to sociolinguistics, and the text to linguistics in general;* 2) *Discourse and text can be compared as a process and a result: "discourse is reflected in the text, it arises in the text and is defined in the text";* 3) *Discourse is oral, text is written, and so on*".¹¹ The rapid growth of the humanities in Azerbaijan and Italy in recent decades has also increased interest in the phenomenon of discourse. Against the background of these events, special approaches to political discourse are observed. For example, when researching Azerbaijani-language sources, one finds that political discourse is interpreted as follows in these studies.

"Political discourse differs from other discourses in terms of content, structure and expressive features, which is due to its

¹⁰ Əliyeva, A.V. Akkulturasıya prosesi mədəniyyətlərin qarşılıqlı münasibət mexanizmi kimi //– Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2015. № 3, – s. 135-139; Dil və mədəniyyətin qarşılıqlı təsiri // "Dil və mədəniyyət" mövzusunda Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 8-9 oktyabr, – 2015, – s. 4-6.; Linqvokulturologiyanın nəzəri məsələlərinə dair // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. № 20, – s. 144-149.

¹¹ Шейгал, Е.И. Семиотика политического дискурса / Е. Шейгал. –Москва: ИТДГК "Гнозис", – 2004. – 326 с., с.10-11.

purpose. Political discourse is the speech of political figures: it is clear, fluent and specific".¹²

As a result of her research, S.C. Mammadova, who has studied discourse in more detail, notes that "*discourse and text are different concepts*". *Discourse is an actualized, pronounced or made text. The text is an abstract grammatical structure of what is said ... Discourses replace each other in the process of communication*".¹³

We think that the most comprehensive and complete definition of political discourse was given by V.Shapochkin. According to him, "*political discourse is a system of special signs of the national language, and it is intended for political communication*".¹⁴

In the second paragraph of this chapter, the specific characteristics of socio-political texts in Italian are investigated and analyzed, and the analyzes are substantiated with examples.

Polysemy is not allowed in the texts of the socio-political discourse of the Italian language. Thus, using grammatical forms for their intended purpose, documents are compiled with maximum accuracy. A.K.Demidova, distinguished by her numerous researches on the official-business style of the Italian language, claims that "*the impersonal, standard, general nature of the language of business documents does not mean that it is deprived of expressiveness. The expressiveness here is not a verbal embellishment, but rather the use of the means of language for their exact purpose, the decisive expression of the meaning expressed*".¹⁵

Socio-political texts must be able to influence the necessary side of the mass consciousness with their structure. Therefore, smart politicians operate with symbols and rituals that are in harmony with the consciousness of the masses. These are the most noticeable

¹² Şiriyev, F.A. Siyasi dursurs və leksik vahidlər // – Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2011. № 2, – s. 5-10., s. 10.

¹³ Мəммədova, S.C. Diskursun koherentliyində adresativlik və əvə ədditivizm:/ fil.ü.f.d. dis. avtoferatı./ – Bakı, 2013. – 32 s., s. 26.

¹⁴ Шапочкин, Д. В. Политический дискурс: когнитивный аспект / Д.Шапочкин. – Тюмень: Издательство Тюменского государственного университета, – 2012. – 260 с., с. 57.

¹⁵ Демидова, А.К. Русская коммерческая корреспонденция на английском/ А. Демидова. – Москва: КомКнига, – 2003. – 243 с., с.47.

metaphors in socio-political texts. Metaphorical expressions are often found in the analysis of Italian socio-political texts. For example, *guerra dell'informazione* – (information war), *attacco alla democrazia* – (attack on democracy), *guerra diplomatica* – (diplomatic war) and so on. In Italian politics, too, “metaphorical expressions are often used to manipulate the electorate”. An example of this is Silvio Berlusconi's phrase *scendere in campo* that (appearing) can be used as an example. For example: “*L'Italia è il Paese che amo. Qui ho le mie radici, le mie speranze, i miei orizzonti. Qui ho imparato, da mio padre e dalla vita, il mio mestiere di imprenditore. Qui ho appreso la passione per la libertà. “Ho scelto di scendere in campo e di occuparmi della cosa pubblica perché non voglio vivere in un Paese illiberale, governato da forze immature e da uomini legati a doppio filo a un passato politicamente ed economicamente fallimentare”* – (Translation: Italy is my favorite country. I have roots, hopes and dreams here. Here I learned entrepreneurship from my father and from life. I have mastered the feeling of freedom here. I chose to come out and do social work because I do not want to live in an illiberal country ruled by undeveloped forces and men with close ties to a politically and economically bankrupt past).

Another influential metaphorical phrase used in Italian texts is *mettere le mani nelle tasche degli italiani* – (to put one's hand in the pocket of an Italian). This is more due to the shortcomings of the tax system and injustice against citizens. In this sense, the tax system is like a thief, as if he is stealing what belongs to a citizen from his pocket.

When analyzing socio-political texts in Italian, we see that different politicians use different political languages. The language of politicians does not follow special rules, and it can change depending on the politician who uses the language. Thus, every politician has his own language. That is why, in many cases, when we read a statement or political text, or even listen to a political speech, we can immediately determine which politician it belongs to.

Significant changes in the Italian socio-political language are observed at both lexical and syntactic levels. We also witness the

creation of metaphorical expressions in Italian texts using expressions related to sports. In his famous speech on January 26, 1994, Berlusconi managed to attract the attention of the audience with his metaphorical expression using sports language. Examples of such expressions are *discesa in campo* (take to the field), *fare squadra* (teamwork), *forza Italia* (forza Italia) and others.

Some researchers even point out that the meaning of some words has changed and new meanings have been introduced into the language. For example, the word "love", which is foreign to the political language of the past, is the most widely used word by Italian politicians today. "Italy is my favorite country," "I still love this country."

Taking into account all this, we can come to the conclusion that socio-political texts should not only have socio-political content, but should also be selected according to their character, penetration, and form of mass appeal.

In the third paragraph of the chapter, the specific features of socio-political texts in the Azerbaijani language are reflected in the analysis based on examples.

As for the specific features of socio-political texts in the Azerbaijani language, we can note that the Azerbaijani language has been enriched with new words, terms, terms and expressions in recent years and has undergone many changes. Just as the consciousness, spirit, culture and artistic taste of our people have changed, as a result of political, economic and social changes in the world, both their style of expression and forms of thinking have changed.

Another aspect emerges during the analysis of socio-political texts. The more homonymous and synonymous words are used in such texts, the fewer antonyms are found. It is almost non-existent. At first glance, the fact that transparent lexical units such as "war" and "peace" were as close as possible was noted. It appeared as a policy or language game of some politicians.

The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author.¹⁶

The III chapter of the research is entitled "**Linguocultural Marking of Socio-Political Texts in the Italian and Azerbaijani languages.**" This chapter is divided into two major paragraphs. The first of them analyzes core concepts in Italian and Azerbaijani socio-political texts.

This section provides a linguocultural analysis of core concepts such as "native", "advantage", "value" in socio-political texts as a core concept. Before beginning these analyzes, concepts such as "culture", "concept", "linguoculturology" and "linguconceptology" are compared comparatively. Thus, the language sign acts as the main reference in the background of social processes, as it directly shapes people's perceptions of social processes and events.

It directly shapes people's perceptions of social processes and events. People live not only in the material world, but also in the social world, they are under the dominant influence of one or another language. Thus, language not only reflects the cultural values of the people, but also its social structure, mentality, outlook and many other qualities, and is the main weapon of culture as a carrier of the social-historical and political values of this people.

Using political texts, each skilful politician, by exerting a certain influence on the addressee in front of him, incorporates certain conceptual values and information into his perception. The main tool in this process is a text that is conceptually composed of a set of ideas and loaded with certain information that arises during speech communication.

¹⁶ Əliyeva, A.V. İtalyandilli ictimai-siyasi mətnlərdə metaforik ifadələr // "Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri" mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları – Sumqayıt: SDU, – 24-25 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 221-222.; İtalyan siyasi dilinin spesifik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2016. № 1, – s. 89-92; İtalyan və Azərbaycan dillərində ictimai-siyasi leksikanın milli-mədəni xüsusiyyətləri // "Davamlı inkişaf və humanitar elmlərin aktual problemləri" mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, — Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, –2019, – s. 42-43.

“*“Native and foreign” is one of the central concepts of culturology*”.¹⁷ It is no coincidence that in the oral folklore of each nation there are many examples, proverbs and parables related to this concept. The most common lexical units used in the socio-political texts and appeals related to this concept are: "we", "native", "separate", "other", "our" and so on.

For example, in the 36-minute speech of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev at the conference on February 3, 2020 dedicated to the results of the first year of implementation of the State Program on Socio-Economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2019-2023, the pronoun "we" is used 78 times, including word-form. Thus, the speaker informs the audience that the issues raised in his speech are in the interests not only of him, but of the whole nation and the republic. The fact that speech is outside personal interests is confirmed by the fact that the pronoun "I" is used only 7 times. It is worth mentioning the word "people" from the lexical units included in this category. In many cases, the use of this word in place and in the form of a series indicates that speech is based on the concept of "nativeness." For example: *“The existing stability in our country is ensured by the will of the Azerbaijani people. Our policy is supported by the people. Policy is measured by concrete actions. Our policy is based on concrete actions, real development, not words, but deeds, and every word is reflected in life. Therefore, the trust shown to us by the **people** is at a high level, and this is the main condition for stability and peace”*.

As for the Italian-language socio-political texts, it should be noted that many of the speeches of Italian President Mattarella always emphasize the importance, geographical position and cultural values of *Italy*. He uses the Italian word several times. For example: *“Con un invito: proviamo a guardare l'Italia dal di fuori, allargando lo sguardo oltre il consueto. In fondo, un po' come ci vedono dall'estero. Come vedono il nostro bel Paese, proteso nel Mediterraneo e posto, per geografia e per storia, come uno dei punti*

¹⁷ Борисова, И.З. Концепт чужой в языковой картине мира // - Иркутск: Вестник ИрГТУ, - 2014. № 8 (91), - с. 75-80.

di incontro dell'Europa con civiltà e culture di altri continenti. Questa condizione ha contribuito a costruire la nostra identità, sinonimo di sapienza, genio, armonia, umanità. È significativo che, nell'anno che si chiude, abbiamo celebrato Leonardo da Vinci e, nell'anno che si apre, celebreremo Raffaello. E subito dopo renderemo omaggio a Dante Alighieri. Incontro sovente Capi di Stato, qui in Italia o all'estero. Registro ovunque una grande apertura verso di noi, un forte desiderio di collaborazione. Simpatia nei confronti del nostro popolo. Non soltanto per il richiamo della sua arte e dei paesaggi, per la sua creatività e per il suo stile di vita; ma anche per la sua politica di pace, per la ricerca e la capacità italiana di dialogo nel rispetto reciproco, per le missioni delle sue Forze Armate in favore della stabilità internazionale e contro il terrorismo, per l'alto valore delle nostre imprese e per il lavoro dei nostri concittadini". (Translation: Let's try to look at Italy from the outside, as usual. How do they see our beautiful country, which stretches along the Mediterranean Sea and is known for its geography and history as one of the meeting points of Europe with the cultures and civilizations of other continents. This situation has helped us to create our identity, which is synonymous with wisdom, genius, harmony and humanity. This year, which is important and coming to an end, we will commemorate Leonardo da Vinci, and next year we will commemorate Raphael. And immediately after, we will remember Dante Alighieri with deep respect. I often have important meetings with heads of state, both in Italy and abroad. I feel a great interest in us everywhere, a strong desire for cooperation. Not only for the charm of his art and landscape, creativity and lifestyle, but also for the policy of peace, mutual respect, Italy's ability to establish dialogue and research, the role of the Armed Forces in maintaining international stability and combating terrorism, as well as the value of their institutions and the work of our compatriots. I feel that they are treated with sympathy).

Primary value concepts, for example, bad - good, as noted by N.N.Boldyrev, form the basic level of the value category, "*which at this level results in the expansion or narrowing of the semantic*

content of words".¹⁸ "Value" is always associated with the reflection of the phenomena of reality through the prism of human perception and actualization with the help of language. Various methods and tools are used to express the core concept of "value" through language, "including lexical units at the language level, pieces of text, and discussions and debates at the speech level".¹⁹

This includes concepts specific to society, of special importance to it, in harmony with its cultural values, and speeches and statements developed on the basis of a special scenario. It means that the main cultural and linguocultural values of the society are formed on the basis of the goals and objectives set in a certain historical period and reflect the cultural and social bases and values that replace each other depending on a certain historical time and place.

The second paragraph of the last chapter examines the linguocultural features of sign words. It examines the linguocultural burden and semantic areas of words in socio-political texts that signify time and space, color, age. Of particular interest are the pragmatic features of words in Azerbaijani and Italian languages in socio-political texts. Thus, every object is perceived and remembered in the human mind to a certain extent according to its shape, size and color. From this point of view, the following are examples of parametric adjectives that are more active in socio-political texts: - *large, medium, significant, huge, small, strong*; In Italian socio-political texts: adjectives such as *grande, sostanziale, completo, alto, sufficiente, basso, enorme, piccolo, medio, basso, esteso, carente* form a parametric semantic group.

It should be noted that the Italian adjective *grande* has a special function as a adjective *high* in the Azerbaijani language and is used in conjunction with the names mentioned below.: in Italian: *reddito* (income), *livello* (level), *tasse* (tax); In the Azerbaijani language: *salary, benefits, value, price, status*. Among the adjectives belonging

¹⁸ Болдырев, Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика (курс лекций по английской филологии) / Н. Болдырев. – Тамбов: Издательство. ТГУ, – 2002. – 122 с.

¹⁹ Зайнуллина, Л.М. Вербализация в языке концепта «Оценка» // Вестник Оренбургского государственного университета, – 2004, № 7, – с. 38-41, s.41.

to this group, the adjective *grande* stands out. The phrase formed with the participation of this adjective is the most common expression in political texts, *grande coalizione* (grand coalition). This expression is often used in election campaign texts, which are an integral part of socio-political discourse.

It is known that every process or event develops from the past to the future. In this regard, on the basis of comparison, socio-political texts more often use the contrasts of yesterday - today, past - present - future. However, when comparing the language of Italian and Azerbaijani socio-political discourses, it is difficult to compare the exact equivalents of the adjectives mentioned here. We think that this is due to the fact that the socio-political situation in the two countries is slightly different. "*The category of time acts as a universal of culture, and in many cases it is influenced by events in society*".²⁰ Colors have a special place in the symbolism of peoples and nations.

According to A.N.Amosov, colors play an important role in shaping the linguistic landscape of the world, as "*the linguocultural features of each color are based on certain ideas*".²¹ Expressions with a "color" component are also found in Italian socio-political texts. Thus, fixed compounds associated with the presence of words denoting color are widely used in the Italian language and have penetrated into almost all spheres of society.

For example, the color "red" in both Azerbaijani and Italian is the color of the revolution, a symbol of the shed blood of a soldier, a martyr. The transformation of this color into a symbol is observed not only in recent centuries, but also in more ancient times. For example, in the Middle Ages, during the Safavids, the "Gizilbashlar" movement, which attached importance to red in their baths, the Babek movement and others. is a clear example of this. In Italian, the expression *Camicie rosse* (red shirts) is very popular. This expression refers to Haribaldi's partners. *Cintura rossa* (red belt) is

²⁰ Ильинская, Е. А. Категория времени в русской культуре: [Электронный ресурс]–Москва,2014.№3.5(51).URL:<http://naukarus.com/vremya-kak-mentalnaya-kategoriya-kultury>.

²¹ Амосова, Н.Н. Основы английской фразеологии / Н. Амосова. – Москва: Инфра, 2008. – 226 с.

the name of a region in Tuscany. Leftist forces stand in the local government in this region.

The words denoting colour serve to reveal and reflect the national advantages of cultures in socio-political texts. Such analyzes reveal the extent to which the color fragments of the world's language landscape expand the relationship between language and thought and the possibility of expression.

Summarizing what has been mentioned, it is concluded that in the analysis of linguistic and cultural features of socio-political texts, conceptual category units form the core concept. In social and political texts in the Azerbaijani language, the core concept "native - foreign" is mainly expressed by the lexical units "we", "native", "separate", "other", "our". The reviewed materials suggest that this core concept is observed in all official addresses and speeches. In order to create a bridge with the people, the heads of state and other politicians and statesmen widely use the name of the country they belong to and the names of other geographical locations.

Although socio-political texts are considered to be far from imagery from a theoretical point of view, it is also found that the words denoting signs in them reflect a special linguistic and cultural picture. Among them, the adjectives *white* and *black* are dominant.

The reviewed language materials suggest that metaphors based on colors were able to pass from one language to another as a result of intercultural dialogue, and this situation is also observed in Italian and Azerbaijani languages. For the Italian and Azerbaijani languages, it is often found that the adjectives *black* and *nero* are used in the context of special shades of meaning in socio-political texts.

*The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author.*²²

²² Əliyeva, A.V. Siyasi metaforalar mədəniyyətin güzgüsü kimi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 11, – s. 137-142.; İtalyandilli ictimai-siyasi mətnlərdə metaforik ifadələr // Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: SDU, – 24-25 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 221-222.

In the "**Conclusion**" part of the dissertation, the provisions of the research are concluded and summarized.

1. Culture, which is a set of values related to history, a spiritual product that a person forms and presents to society through language and non-verbal behavior, is highlighted in linguoculturology through the prism of language, and in this new field of science The system of language signs is studied.

2. Although there are no principles of linguocultural analysis of the text in modern linguistics, in this study the definition of the core concept is a priority, and according to the research based on this principle, the core concept unites the text as a single system.

3. Socio-political texts are the main unit of political discourse. Unlike texts in other fields, the language of socio-political texts must be dry and unambiguous. Polysemantic is not suitable for these texts. Thus, the language of these texts, which play a key role in interstate relations, should be clear, clean and clear. The oral form (speeches) of socio-political texts is more suitable for linguocultural research, as these texts provide ample opportunities to reflect the national and cultural values of the people. In this case, the conditions of communication also play a decisive role.

4. Compared to Italian socio-political texts, Azerbaijani socio-political texts follow international norms more strictly, and figurative expressions are used as little as possible.

5. The study of socio-political texts in the Italian and Azerbaijani languages revealed that there are also similarities between these two languages, which differ from each other in terms of structural semantics.

6. Another characteristic feature of socio-political texts in Italian and Azerbaijani is the presence of cultural factors. Expressions and certain concepts related to religion are observed as a cultural factor in language. In the Italian language, this is observed by the use of more figurative words in the socio-political discourse with special imagery.

7. Socio-political texts in both Italian and Azerbaijani contain the development of stable expressions as a result of cultural

exchanges. This indicates that socio-political texts benefit from this exchange in a special way.

8. In the analysis of the linguocultural features of socio-political texts, the units of the conceptual category constitute the core concept. In the Azerbaijani-language socio-political texts, the concept of "native-foreign" core is mainly expressed by the lexical units "we", "native", "separate", "other", "our". The materials reviewed give grounds to say that this core concept is observed in all official appeals and speeches. In order to build a bridge with the people in their speeches, heads of state and other politicians, statesmen widely use the name of the country to which they belong and the names of other geographical areas.

9. One of the concepts that is more widely expressed in socio-political texts is the concept of "value". In the Italian texts, family values, trust, solidarity, responsibility, future, youth, and in the Azerbaijani-language socio-political texts, such values as dignity, trust, peace, tolerance, tolerance, solidarity form the linocultural base.

10. Although socio-political texts are theoretically far from figurative, they also contain a special long-cultural picture of the words that signify them. Among them, the adjectives *white* and *black* are the dominant color.

11. The considered language materials give grounds to say that metaphors based on colors, as a result of intercultural dialogue, were able to pass from one language to another, and this is also observed in the Italian and Azerbaijani languages. For the Italian and Azerbaijani languages, adjectives *black* and *nero* are often used in socio-political texts in the context of special shades of meaning.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published scientific works by the author:

1. Akkulturasıya prosesi mədəniyyətlərin qarşılıqlı münasibət mexanizmi kimi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2015. № 3, – s. 135-139.
2. Dil və mədəniyyətin qarşılıqlı təsiri // “Dil və mədəniyyət” mövzusunda Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları – Bakı: – 8-9 oktyabr, – 2015, – s. 4-6.

3. İtalyandilli ictimai-siyasi mətnlərdə metaforik ifadələr // Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları – Sumqayıt: SDU – 24-25 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 221-222.
4. İtalyan siyasi dilinin spesifik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2016. № 1, – s. 89-92.
5. Linqvokulturologiyanın nəzəri məsələlərinə dair // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. № 20, – s. 144-149.
6. İtalyan və Azərbaycan dillərində ictimai-siyasi leksikanın milli-mədəni xüsusiyyətləri // “Davamlı inkişaf və humanitar elmlərin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, – 2019, – s. 42-43.
7. Siyasi metaforalar mədəniyyətin güzgüsü kimi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 11, – s. 137-142.
8. Национальный характер как отличительная черта языка // Trends in the development of modern linguistics in the age of globalization: materials of the V international scientific conference – Praga, – 17-18 October, – 2019, – pp. 132-134.
9. Лингвокультурологические особенности политических текстов на азербайджанском языке // — Florence: Annali d’italia, – 2020. № 8, – pp. 61-64.
10. İtalyan və Azərbaycandilli ictimai-siyasi mətnlərdə nüvə konseptləri // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar Elmlər, – 2021. № 3, – s. 23-31.
11. İtalyan və Azərbaycandilli media mətnlərində əlamət və rəng bildirən sözlərin linqvokulturoloji xüsusiyyətləri// – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar Elmlər, – 2022. № 3, – s. 12-21.



The defense will be held on 18 april 2024 year at 16:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council ED 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku Slavic University.

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Dissertation is accessible at the Baku Slavic University library.

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Baku Slavic University.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 16 march 2024

Signed for print: 29.02.2024

Paper format: A5

Volume: 39729 characters

Number of hard copies: 20