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ABSTRACT

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance and the degree of research of the topic. In the contemporary era, the rapid complication of the system of social relations, the expansion of interstate ties, and the increasingly intensive nature of official governance institutions and diplomatic relations have significantly increased the demands placed on the communicative capabilities of language, particularly on official formulas of address. Whether in the speeches of heads of state, parliamentary debates, or administrative and business correspondence, honorifics and forms of address function not merely as introductory linguistic elements, but also as means of expressing social relations, mutual respect, status differentials, and communicative strategies. In this regard, the study of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages carries particular relevance.

From a historical perspective, various social institutions where the Azerbaijani and Russian languages have operated concurrently – such as public administration, the legal system, education, diplomatic relations, and the parliamentary environment – have shaped formulas of address under conditions of mutual influence and adaptation. Particularly in the 20th century and the contemporary period, the extensive domain of usage of the Russian language within Azerbaijani society, as well as the coexistence of both languages in the sphere of official communication, has necessitated a comparative investigation of these forms of address.

The study of official forms of address within the address-technology systems of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages not only provides insight into a highly crucial component of the speech-communicative capabilities and cultures of those languages, but also enables a comparison, from the standpoint of a universal speech act, between two typologically distinct languages that have interacted closely within the same socio-cultural and administrative environment for many years. The relevance of the topic is further underscored by the fact that official forms of address in both languages provide rich material for the traditional principles of

taxonomic linguistics, the experimental capabilities of cognitive, pragmatic, and socio-cultural linguistics, as well as the speech acts theory, which has garnered particular interest in recent years. Another significant aspect is the specialized attention dedicated to the issues of speech culture in contemporary theoretical and applied linguistics, as well as in socio-cultural life in general. It is no coincidence that in recent years, a large number of speech culture textbooks, teaching aids, and monographic studies¹ have been published, particularly in Azerbaijan. However, almost none of these publications have adequately addressed official forms of address, which constitute a vital element of speech culture, and specifically of rhetoric.

In recent years, books on speech culture or rhetoric published in Russia have also dedicated certain space to address etiquettes²; in particular, this topic receives special attention in N.I. Formanovskaya's *"Culture of Communication and Speech*

¹ Abbasova, S.V. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti /S.V.Abbasova, S.M.Seyidova, N.K.Məmmədova [və b.]. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 232 s.; Abdullayev, N. Nitq mədəniyyətinin əsasları /N.Abdullayev. – Bakı: MBM, – 2015. – 280 s.; Babayev, A. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti /A.Babayev. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2008. – 662 s.; Bayramov, A. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti / A.Bayramov, Z.Məhərrəmov, M.İsgəndərzadə. – Bakı: Ulu, – 2015. – 236 s.; Hacıyeva, İ.H. Nitq mədəniyyəti / İ.H.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Politex MMC-nin mətbəəsi, – 2014. – 242 s.; Həsənzadə, N. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti / N.Həsənzadə, G.Pənahova, Ə.Abbasov / – Bakı: Ecoprint, – 2016. – 256 s.; İsmayılova, M.A. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti / M.A.İsmayılova. – Bakı: ADPU nəşriyyatı, – 2016. – 308 s.; Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti: [2 cildə] /– Bakı: Elm və təhsil. – c.1. – 2020. – 528 s.; Mərdanova, S.M. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti /S.M.Mərdanova, Ş.A.Abbasova, X.F.Manafli / – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – 2016. – 297 s.; Mərdanova, S.M. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti /S.M.Mərdanova. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2019. – 268 səh.; Şiriyev, F. Azərbaycan dilinin nitq mədəniyyəti və kommunikasiya / F.Şiriyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2020. – 400 s.

² Егоров, В.П. Дипломатический протокол и этикет / В.П.Егоров. – Москва: Юридический институт МИИТа, – 2013. – 200 с.; Русский речевогой этикет / Сост: Н.С.Конищева, О.В.Гундяева/ – Нижний Новгород: изд. НГТУ, – 2005. – 60 с.; Колтунова, М.В. Язык и деловое общение: Нормы, Риторика, Этикет /М.В.Колтунова. – Москва: Экономика, – 2000. – 271 с.

Etiquettes”³. However, the distinction, differentiation, and comparison of official address etiquettes within the general address systems of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages – both in terms of conceptual content and structural form – remain highly relevant.

Object and subject matter of the research. The object of the research comprises the official forms of address utilized in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages. These forms of address include formulas utilized within socio-political, diplomatic, administrative-business, legal, academic, military, and religious spheres of communication. The subject matter of the research consists of the historical formation process of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, their structural-semantic framework, functional-stylistic characteristics, and principles of application across various communicative situations.

Aims and objectives of the research. The primary aim of the dissertation is to conduct a comparative investigation of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, and to determine their principles of formation, historical developmental characteristics, structural-semantic models, and the functions they perform within the socio-political communication system.

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- To investigate the historical evolution and developmental stages of official traditions of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages;
- To identify the social, political, cultural, and ethical factors influencing the emergence of official forms of address in both languages;
- To systematize the spheres of application of official forms of address, specifically within political, diplomatic, administrative-business, legal, academic, military, and religious communicative environments;
- To classify the formulas of address utilized in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages according to their structural and semantic characteristics, and to determine their primary models;

³ Формановская, Н.И. Речевое общение: коммуникативно-прагматический подход /Н.И.Формановская. – Москва: Русский язык, – 2002. – 183 с.

- To analyze the structure, as well as the constant and variable components, of simple and complex official forms of address;
- To examine the functional-stylistic characteristics of forms of address in socio-political discourse, particularly in the speeches of heads of state, parliamentary debates, and on official rostrums, etc.

Research methods. To achieve the aims and objectives set forth in the dissertation, a series of complementary and interconnected methodologies have been employed, including the comparative-historical method, structural-semantic and functional-stylistic analysis methods, as well as contextual and descriptive methods. Since the nature of the research requires that official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages be investigated not merely descriptively, but also from comparative, functional, and semantic perspectives, the selected methodologies enable a multi-dimensional study of the problem.

Main provisions submitted for defense:

1. Official forms of address constitute one of the most crucial indicators of socio-cultural communication across all developed languages, occupying a distinctive place in terms of expressing the social and administrative status of both the addresser(s) and the addressee(s).

2. Although the history of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani language traces back to common Turkic roots, in subsequent periods – while preserving these inherent characteristics – it ultimately acquired a syncretic form by calquing first Arabic (pan-Eastern-Islamic) and later European models.

3. Official forms of address in the Russian language possess a pan-Slavic origin and, throughout its subsequent process of development and enrichment, predominantly assimilated European models.

4. From the late 19th and early 20th centuries onward, a process of regulating official forms of address according to identical structural-semantic models has been occurring in both the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, during which the influence of the Russian language came to the fore. Since the late 20th and early 21st

centuries, European linguistic practice has begun to serve as the benchmark for both languages.

5. Depending on their sphere of application, there are primarily seven categories of official forms of address in both languages: 1) political, 2) international (diplomatic), 3) administrative-business, 4) academic, 5) legal-administrative, 6) military, and 7) religious forms of address.

6. Official forms of address largely consist of a compact structure encapsulated in the **[determiner + status + person(s)]** model. This model, which bears a universal character for virtually all languages, is utilized in various manifestations within both the Azerbaijani and Russian languages.

7. A rich system of honorifics and forms of address is reflected in the speeches delivered by prominent statesmen Heydar Aliyev, Ilham Aliyev, and Vladimir Putin during their multi-dimensional socio-political activities; their stylistic capacities define the boundaries of the contemporary culture of official forms of address in general.

8. Both the National Assembly (Milli Majlis) of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the State Duma of the Russian Federation not only reflect the shifts occurring within the sphere of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, but also consolidate their regulatory standards.

9. In the contemporary era, the most striking feature in the functional-stylistic nature of official addresses in both the Azerbaijani and Russian languages is democratization, which manifests itself in the attempt to "soften" the socio-administrative distance between the addresser(s) and the addressee(s). By shaping corresponding speech patterns, this tendency enriches official address with democratic or vernacular etiquette forms.

Scientific novelty of the research:

1. For the first time, official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages are investigated systematically and comparatively on a unified methodological basis. In previous studies, formulas of address were predominantly examined within the framework of speech etiquette or stylistics based on the material of a single language.

2. A unified classification based on the spheres of application of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages has been developed. In this study, official formulas of address are categorized for the first time into political, diplomatic, administrative-business, academic, legal-administrative, military, and religious domains.

3. The structural-semantic models of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages are identified and classified for the first time. As a result of the investigation, simple, expanded, and complex models of formulas of address have been differentiated, and their constant and variable components have been determined.

4. For the first time, the application characteristics of official forms of address in socio-political discourse are investigated on the basis of an extensive empirical dataset. During the research, more than 120 source materials spanning the years 1993–2025 were analyzed.

5. The dissertation establishes for the first time that the same form of address can carry distinct functional meanings across different communicative contexts. The study demonstrates that addresses such as "hörmətli həmkarlar" and "уважаемые коллеги" (esteemed colleagues) serve to express solidarity, proximity, and a shared stance within parliamentary and collective environments.

6. The similarities and differences of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages are presented in a synthesized manner for the first time.

7. The seventh scientific novelty lies in the fact that, for the first time, official forms of address are interpreted not merely as linguistic units, but as socio-psychological, politico-communicative, and cultural phenomena.

8. A universal comparative model for the future study of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages is proposed. The classification, structural-semantic division, and functional approach formulated as a result of this research can serve as a methodological foundation not only for these two languages but also for the investigation of official address systems in other languages.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the dissertation lies in the fact that the research findings expand existing scientific insights into the essence, formation principles, and functional characteristics of official honorifics (forms of address) in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages.

The practical significance of the dissertation is that its results can be utilized as theoretical and practical material in higher education institutions for teaching such courses as "Modern Azerbaijani Language," "Culture of Speech," "Stylistics," "Communicative Linguistics," "Russian Language," "Diplomatic Correspondence," and "Business Communication."

Approbation and implementation. The main scientific results of the research are reflected in 11 articles published in various scientific journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in a number of reports presented at international scientific-theoretical conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was executed. The dissertation was carried out at the Department of Azerbaijani Language of Ganja State University.

The total volume of the dissertation in characters, indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters divided into paragraphs, a conclusion, a list of used literature and appendices. Introduction – 15 pages, 29280 characters; Chapter I – 34 pages, 52316 characters; Chapter II – 51 pages, 81467 characters; Chapter III – 32 pages, 62985 characters; conclusion – 11 pages, 21031 characters. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 162 pages, 247079 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The Introduction of the dissertation substantiates the relevance and the state of research of the topic; defines its object and subject, aims and objectives, research methods, and provisions for defense; and presents information on the scientific novelty,

theoretical and practical significance, approbation and implementation of the research, the name of the institution where the dissertation was carried out, as well as the individual volume of the structural subdivisions and the total volume of the dissertation in characters.

Chapter I of the dissertation, titled "**Official Address Traditions in Azerbaijani and Russian Languages,**" consists of four sections. The first section is titled "***The Formation of Address Technologies in Ancient Times.***" This section investigates the emergence and development process of address technologies within the initial social classes, proto-states, as well as in ancient Greece, Rome, and ancient Turkic states.

The emergence of official address technologies in language dates back to ancient times, beginning with socio-economic stratification and the formation of the first social classes. Various forms of address honorifics are utilized in Sumerian, Akkadian, and Hittite texts, as well as in the "Epic of Gilgamesh," among which the most notable are addresses such as *father, mother, son, and brother*:

1) Gilgamesh... said this to his mother:

– Mother, I saw another dream.

2) Wise Ninsun said this to her son:

– It is a man, my son, whom you saw.

3) Ishtar opened her mouth to speak, and said to the god Anu – her father:

– Father, please give me the Bull of Heaven⁴, etc.

In ancient Sumerian literature, the impact of socio-economic stratification on address honorifics can be observed in the taleparable "Dialogue Between a Master and His Slave," and in later periods, in the traditions of addressing heads of state as "*my sovereign,*" "*my shah,*" and "*my padishah.*" According to official address techniques dating back to ancient times, attempts to link the origin of the ruler to mythical-religious sources were highly widespread. Addressing the pharaoh with the words "*We shall come to your palace with our tribute, O Amenhotep, son of Ra, God and*

⁴ Gilgamesh Destanı / – İstanbul, – 2012. – 142 s.

ruler of Heliopolis, king of kings, furious Lion,"⁵ demonstrates his deification and its direct reflection in official forms of address. Nevertheless, within the framework of ancient Greek democracy, a qualitatively different tradition can be observed in the speeches of brilliant orators such as Socrates⁶, Plato, Aristotle, the Sophists, and Demosthenes in Greece, and Sempronius Gracchus, Julius Caesar, and Cicero in Rome. In their rhetoric, address technologies were employed that carried no divine connotation and lacked any motifs of dependence in relationships (and forms of address)⁷.

After the mid-19th century, the "spectre of communism haunting Europe" (K.Marx) introduced word-addresses expressing the concept of "*comrade*" into communicative circulation to replace the concept of "*gentleman (master)*".

The most authoritative source indicating the level of official address traditions among ancient Turks is arguably the ancient Turkic (runic) inscriptions, which clearly reflect the socio-political landscape within ancient Turkic society.

The most frequently encountered official form of address in the Göktürk Empire inscriptions is "*Türk budun!*" ("*Turkic people!*"). For example:

1. If you go towards that place, O Turkic people, you will perish.

2. Turkic Oguz begs (lords) and people, hear this: Unless the Tengri (Sky God) above crushes [us], and the earth below splits open, O Turkic people, who can destroy your state and your laws?

3. Turkic begs, Turkic people, reflect⁸, etc.

All of these addresses belong to the Göktürk ruler, Bilge Qagan. As observed, the qagan, who "ascended the throne by the grace of Tengri (God)," primarily addresses the "Turkic people" and

⁵ Yusifov, Y. Qədim Şərq tarixi /Y.Yusifov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – 536 s.

⁶ Platon. Sokratesin Savunması/ – Topkapı. İstanbul: Say yayınları. – 2019. 201 say: [Elektron resurs] /URL: <https://ru.scribd.com/document/530352421/Sokratesin-Savunmas%C4%B1>.

⁷ Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dilində işgüzar və akademik kommunikasiya/ – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2021. – 512 s.

⁸ Cəfərov, N. Türk xalqları ədəbiyyatı/ N.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – c.1. – 2004. – 472 s.

occasionally the "Turkic (Oguz) begs." In these addresses, which bear a highly official-administrative character, mysticism or mythical emotion is virtually non-existent. Instead, there is a sense of historical responsibility grounded in reality that sounds remarkably modern, even when viewed from today's perspective. This realism (and democratism) is also characteristic of the epics of Turkic peoples.

The second section, titled "**Official Address Traditions in the Azerbaijani Language**," investigates the traditions of official address honorifics in the Azerbaijani language from ancient times to the modern era, based on the epic "Book of Dede Korkut," Nizami's "Khamsa," the epic "Koroghlu," the correspondence of the Safavid rulers, as well as the speeches of the parliamentary representatives of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR).

The history of the formation of official address honorifics in the Azerbaijani language dates back to quite ancient times. In the official correspondence of the rulers of such Azerbaijani states as Manna, Media, Atropatene, and Caucasian Albania, as well as in the official documents of the Safavid, Afsharid, and even the Khanate periods, Arabic and Persian forms of address are distinguished not only by their quantitative dominance but also by their stylistic diversity⁹.

The "Book of Dede Korkut" lies at the direct core of the address culture of the Azerbaijani people.

In the introduction of the "Book," the address to the "khan" is recalled through his wise thoughts by referencing Dede Korkut: *Dede Korkut spoke, my beautiful one, my khan, what did he say... Dede Korkut spoke again, my beautiful one, my khan, what did he say...*¹⁰

As observed, the attitude toward the "khan" is motivated by the first-person grammatical marker (*khan + im / my khan*), which, along with showing reverence to the head of state, expresses the centralizing role the ruler occupies in society, as well as the sincerity

⁹ Azərbaycan tarixi: [Yeddi cildə] / Məsul redaktor: İ.H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Elm, – c.1, – 1998. – 476 s.

¹⁰ Cəfərov N. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / N.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Elm, – c.3. – 2007. – 325 s., – s.177.

of this relationship. While this reflects subordination to the khan on one hand, it highlights the khan's own responsibility toward his subjects on the other.

The epic features various forms of address, such as: 1) addresses from the upper class to the lower class – “*Begs! Hey, my forty companions, my forty friends! Shepherd! O, you!*” etc.; and 2) addresses from the lower class to the upper class – “*Khan Qazan! My master Qazan! My sultan! My beg Qazan! My khan Qazan! Uruz beg!*” etc.¹¹

In the addresses found within the "Book of Dede Korkut," the differences between social strata and the social dependence in the Oguz society depicted in the epic are often conditional in nature; practically, social "classes" or "strata" do not differ from one another by virtue of exclusive privileges or authorities.

In the Eldiguzid state (11th–13th centuries), classic examples of official addresses to heads of state can be found in Nizami's "Khamse": “*The ruler of the era, the great king Atabeg, who wiped out the traces of oppression from the world! The world-conquering Shah, Atabeg Eldiguz, who proclaimed the four takbirs (i.e., Allahu Akbar) over the seven realms!*”¹² “*O you who bind the belt of the crown of bliss, who keep the world alive with your crown and throne!*” “*O ruler of Rum, China, and Taraz!*”¹³ ... “*O both the Khidr and the Alexander of the universe!*” “*O Khosrow of the world!*” “*O Turk of China!*” “*O you who are worthy of a hundred thousand blessings!*”¹⁴ etc.

The third section, titled “**Official Address Traditions in the Russian Language,**” investigates the traditions of address in the Russian language based on the epic “The Tale of Igor's Campaign” and A.N.Tolstoy's historical novel “Peter the First.”

¹¹ Cəfərov, N. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə]/ N.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Elm, – c.3. – 2007. – 325 s., – s. 195-198.

¹² Gəncəvi, N. Xosrov və Şirin / Filoloji tərcümə Həmid Məmmədşadənindir / N.Gəncəvi. – Bakı: Qanun, – 2021. – 464 s., – s.46-49.

¹³ Yənə orada, – s.40, 187.

¹⁴ Gəncəvi, N. Xosrov və Şirin / Filoloji tərcümə Həmid Məmmədşadənindir / N.Gəncəvi. – Bakı: Qanun, – 2021. – 464 s., – s.65, 67, 332, 346.

Since "The Tale of Igor's Campaign" is dedicated to socio-political matters, its forms of address also possess a highly official status. One of the most frequently used forms of address in the epic can be considered *ōpamue* (brothers): "*Would it not be fitting for us, O brothers, to begin with the olden words...*"¹⁵

As is evident from the text of the work, as well as its conceptual content, the concept of "brothers" here does not denote a domestic or familial relationship, but rather refers to the relations among the rulers (princes) of the Rus lands.

In the work, it is possible to observe a special love and reverence in the address to the Rus land: "*O Rus land! Already art thou beyond the hill!*"; the use of the address "Prince": "*Already, O prince, sorrow hath fettered the mind...*"; and the prominent position occupied by the word "gospodin" (master/lord): "*Shoot, my lord, Konchak, the pagan slave...*"¹⁶.

The centralized Muscovite Russian state that emerged at the beginning of the 17th century, followed by the formation of the Russian Empire, naturally and gradually developed its own official address honorifics across various spheres of social, political, and cultural life, drawing from three main sources: 1) the ancient Russian-Slavic vernacular; 2) the Church Slavonic language; and 3) Western European languages.

One of the sources providing comprehensive information regarding the structure, functional capabilities, and stylistic role within the communication process of official addresses in the Russian Empire is the historical novel "Peter the First" by the Russian writer A.N.Tolstoy. In the novel, the forms of address used for Peter the First are remarkably rich, an abundance that stems from Russian vernacular and Church Slavonic linguistic traditions, as well as the influence of European culture (and languages) making its way into Russia.

The work showcases various forms of address, such as the addresses of relatives (predominantly his mother) to Peter: "*Mamenka, zvali? – syad, angel Petenka...*" [*"Mother, did you call? – sit down, angel Petenka..."*] *Peter slumped onto a stool...*

¹⁵ Слово о полку Игореве / – Москва: Просвещение, – 1984. – 407 с., – с.36.

¹⁶ Yенә orada, – с.49.

“Petrusha, angel moy, ne gnevaysya – vysluhay...” [*“Petrusha, my angel, do not be angry – listen to me...”*] *“Slushayu, mamenka”* [*“I am listening, mother”*]¹⁷; the forms of address from the local (national) environment to Peter the First: *“Petr Alekseyevich, poslushay menya, duraka...”* [*“Peter Alekseyevich, listen to me, fool that I am...”*]¹⁸; the “Gosudar” + (“first name + patronymic”) model: *“Slushayu, gosudar Petr Alekseyevich...”* [*“I am listening, sovereign Peter Alekseyevich...”*]¹⁹; as well as slightly varying forms of address such as: a) *Gosudar moy* [My sovereign], b) *Velikiy gosudar* [Great sovereign], c) *Milostivyy gosudar* [Gracious sovereign / Gracious sir], d) *Vashe velichestvo* [Your Majesty], and e) *Vashe tsarskoye velichestvo* [Your Tsarist Majesty].

In the court, czarinas are predominantly addressed using forms such as *gosudarynya* [sovereign lady], *matushka gosudarynya* [mother sovereign], and *gosudarynya matushka* [sovereign mother].

The primary models and forms of address directed toward individuals of the upper class in Russian society consist of the following:

1. **“Prince + first name, or first name and patronymic”** – *“Rady videt tebya, knyaz Vasiliy Vasilyevich.”* [*“We are glad to see you, Prince Vasiliy Vasilyevich.”*] For the wives and daughters of princes: *“Knyazhna Olga, knyazhna Antonida, pozhaluyte k nam za stol”* [*“Princess Olga, princess Antonida, please join us at the table”*].²⁰

2. **The address “Boyars!”** – *“Chto zh, nam boyatsya nechego, boyare...”* [*“Well, we have nothing to fear, boyars...”*]²¹

3. **“Batya!” or “Batyushka!”** – 1) *“Vot, chto tebe skazhu, batyushka...”* [*“Here is what I will tell you, father...”*]; 2) *“Batya, ved eto ya.”* [*“Father, it is me, after all”*].²²

¹⁷ Слово о полку Игореве / – Москва: Просвещение, – 1984. – 407 с., – s.102.

¹⁸ Yenə orada, – s.127.

¹⁹ Yenə orada, – s.74.

²⁰ Слово о полку Игореве / – Москва: Просвещение, – 1984. – 407 с., – s.425.

²¹ Yenə orada, – s.223.

²² Yenə orada, – s.104.

4. The address “Vladyko!” – “*Spasi, spasi, vladyko...*”
[“*Save us, save us, Your Grace / O Lord...*”]

The novel also reflects the introduction of European forms of address into the Russian language. When describing a banquet at the court of King Augustus, he addresses the guests as “*Madame et Monsieur*” as an expression of French culture. At the same time, the address “*Sir!*” can also be observed. As for the popular models of address utilized within the Russian army as well as the security apparatus, the following are most frequently used in the novel: *Streltsy!* [*Musketeers!*], *Strazha!* [*Guards!*], *Karaul!* [*Sentries!*], *Bombardiry, pushkari!* [*Bombardiers, gunners!*]

In the Russian court, the tradition of addressing the czar, as well as members of his family, as “*Min kherts*” (*Mein Herz* – meaning “my heart” in German) was widespread.

The fourth section, titled “***The Universalization of Official Address Honorifics in the Azerbaijani and Russian Languages,***” discusses how address technologies in the East and West during the Middle Ages were subjected to the influence of religions and their various sects. It also explores the divergence of address technologies during the eras of imperialism and capitalism, noting that with Northern Azerbaijan falling under Russian influence and Southern Azerbaijan under Iranian influence, Western address technologies became established in the North, while Eastern ones took root in the South. Consequently, the most popular form of address in the North was “*bey*” (*Hasan bey! Uzeyir bey! Soltan bey!*), whereas in the South, it was “*agha*” (*Hasan agha! Mahammad agha!*). In addition to these, forms of address such as “*khan,*” “*mirza,*” “*haji,*” “*mashadi,*” and “*karbalayi*” (*Hasan khan! Mirza Alakbar! Haji Mukhtar! Mashadi Mahammadali! Karbalayi Mustafa!*), among others, were utilized across both parts of the country. Before long, “*janab*” was also added to this sequence as the equivalent of the Russian word “*gospodin.*”

Following the establishment of the Azerbaijan SSR, official forms of address, as was the case throughout the USSR, rapidly began to be subordinated to a Russian-Soviet orientation. Ostensibly, the most popular as well as official form was *tovarishch / yoldash*

[comrade], which persisted until the collapse of the USSR. In fact, the word “*yoldash*” for the Azerbaijani language and “*tovarishch*” for the Russian language are quite ancient, highly functional, and traditionally popular lexical units.

In the contemporary era, the functional capabilities of official forms of address in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages are determined by the following factors: 1. In a number of cases, the same term (e.g., president, vice-president, speaker, king, chancellor, etc.) is used as a form of address in both languages, possessing a universal character across all languages; 2. In most cases, models that are equivalent to one another and convey the same meaning and substance (e.g., *baş katib* – *generalnyy sekretar* [general secretary], *sədr* – *predsedatel* [chairman], *rəis* – *nachalnik* [chief/head], *müşavir* – *sovetnik* [advisor/counselor], *səfir* – *posol* [ambassador], etc.) are utilized.

*The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.*²³

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled “**Structural-Semantic Classification of Official Address Honorifics by Domains of Use in the Azerbaijani and Russian Languages**,” consists of three sections. The first section, titled “*The Place of Official Addresses within the Address System of Languages*,” explores the types of languages and their characteristics. Various approaches are analyzed to clarify the nature of official address honorifics.

Observations show that, regardless of their typological structure, three types of address are particularly widespread across the languages of the world: 1) domestic or colloquial addresses; 2) artistic addresses or rhetorical/literary vocatives; and 3) official addresses.

Domestic or colloquial address honorifics, which are used very frequently in daily life, have always served as a generative source in

²³ Hüseynova, A.A. Традиции официального обращения в языке // Вчені записки Таврійського національного університету імені В.І.Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналістика, – 2022, Том 33(72), №2, – Частина 2, – с.248-253.; Rus dilində rəsmi müraciət ənənələri // – Bakı: AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, 2022. № 9, – s.145-154.

the formation of the distinct honorific spheres of all other types of address.

Artistic address, in other words, the literary vocative, does not possess standardized honorific formulas. Here, individual creative capability and ideological-aesthetic principles prevail, and the required "standardization" manifests itself in the perfection of the address's imagery.

For this reason, instances of artistic address are generally considered poetic figures rather than honorifics. As for official addresses, they differ from artistic ones by leaving no room for imagery or individual creative stylizations, instead relying on stable models of expression accepted by society. In the first case, the functional context is the literary style, whereas in the second, it is the official or official-administrative style.

The most crucial reasons behind the tendency of official address honorifics toward universalism are the following: a) the typological commonality of official relations across all civilized nations; b) cultural contacts between nations bringing models of official relations into a unified course; c) the globalization process taking place in the world exerting its influence on official address technologies, as it does in every other field.

It is possible to distinguish the following types of official address honorifics:

1) Address honorifics used in high-level state or government assemblies: *"Honorable/Esteemed Mr. President!", "Distinguished Mr. Chairman/Speaker!", "Distinguished Mr. Prime Minister!", "Distinguished members of the government!", "Distinguished deputies/parliamentarians!",* etc.

2) Address honorifics used in official-business relations: *"Distinguished Mr. Minister!", "Distinguished Committee Chairman!", "Mr. Chairman!", "Distinguished Director!", "Dear colleagues!", "Distinguished participants of the event!", "Distinguished Teacher/Mr. ...!",* etc.

3) Address honorifics used in international relations: *"Your Majesty! / Your Highness!", "Your Excellency!", "Mr. President!", "Mr. Prime Minister!", "Dear friend!", "My dear brother!",*

“Distinguished İlham Heydar!”, “Distinguished Vladimir Vladimirovich!”, “Mr. Ambassador!”, etc.

The second section, titled "**Classification of Official Address Honorifics by Domains of Use**," enumerates the types of official addresses based on the principle that determines the ideational-semantic content of the speech phenomenon, and groups the address honorifics under each type. According to this principle, official address honorifics are divided into the following types: 1) political address honorifics;

Political address honorifics used in the contemporary Azerbaijani and Russian languages can be grouped in the following manner:

a) honorifics used in the addresses of official figures (statesmen, politicians, public figures, etc.) to the public: *hörmətli toplantı iştirakçıları / uvazhayemye uchastniki sobraniya, hörmətli qurultay nümayəndələri / uvazhayemye delegaty syezda, əziz siyasi həmfikirilər / dorogiye politicheskiye yedinomyshlenniki, hörmətli deputatlar / uvazhayemye deputaty*, etc.

b) honorifics used in the addresses of the public to official figures or institutions: *cənab prezident / gospodin president, möhtərəm cənab prezident / uvazhayemyy gospodin president, cənab baş nazir / gospodin premyer-ministr, cənab nazir / gospodin ministr, cənab sədr / gospodin predsdatel, hörmətli deputat / uvazhayemyy deputat*, etc.

c) honorifics used in the addresses of official figures to one another: *Уважаемый Владимир Владимирович! / Uvazhayemyy Vladimir Vladimirovich!, Дорогая Анна Ивановна! / Dorogaya Anna Ivanovna!, Многоуважаемый Сергей Васильевич! / Mnogouvazhayemyy Sergey Vasilyevich!, Глубокоуважаемая Нина Всеволодовна! / Glubokouvazhayemaya Nina Vsevolodovna!*, etc.

2) international (diplomatic) address honorifics:

a) honorifics used in the addresses of heads of state to one another: *cənab prezident / gospodin prezident, Azərbaycan Respublikasının möhtərəm prezidenti / uvazhayemyy prezident Azerbaydzhanskoy Respubliki, Rusiya Federasiyasının hörmətli prezidenti / uvazhayemyy prezident Rossiyskoy Federatsii*, etc.

b) honorifics used in the addresses of heads of state to the leaders of international organizations: *YUNESKO-nun baş direktoru cənab Koïçiro Matsuuraya!, Baş direktor cənab Koïçiro Matsuuraya!, Cənab baş direktor!, Cənab Koïçiro Matsuuraya!*

c) honorifics used in the addresses of the leaders of international organizations to heads of state: *Azərbaycan Respublikasının prezidenti, cənab İlham Əliyev / Prezident Azerbaydzhanskoy Respubliki gospodin Ilham Aliyev, Rusiya Federasiyasının prezidenti, cənab Vladimir Vladimiroviç Putin / Prezident Rossiyskoy Federatsii, gospodin Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin, etc.*

d) address honorifics for diplomatic representatives:

Address honorifics for diplomatic representatives occur in both expanded and concise forms.

In the expanded form: *Rusiya Federasiyasının Azərbaycan Respublikasındakı fəvqəladə və səlahiyyətli səfiri cənab Serqey İvanoviç Mixaylov / chrezvychaynyy i polnomochnyy posol Rossiyskoy Federatsii v Azerbaydzhanskoy Respublike gospodin Mikhail Nikolayevich Bocharnikov, Rusiya Federasiyasının Azərbaycan Respublikasındakı səfirliyinin hörmətli hərbi attaşesi / uvazhayemyy voyenny attashe posolstva Rossiyskoy Federatsii v Azerbaydzhanskoy Respublike etc.*

In the concise form: *Cənab səfir!* [Mr. Ambassador!], *Hörmətli cənab səfir!* [Distinguished Mr. Ambassador! / Honorable Mr. Ambassador!], *Cənab hərbi attaşe!* [Mr. Military Attaché!], *Hörmətli cənab attaşe!* [Distinguished Mr. Attaché!], *Cənab diplomat!* [Mr. Diplomat!], etc.

e) honorifics used in the addresses of diplomatic representatives to the state and government bodies of the host country: *cənab prezident / gospodin president, parlamentin hörmətli sədri / uvazhayemyy predsdatel parlamenta, cənab nazir / gospodin ministr etc.*

3) administrative-business address honorifics: *hörmətli cənab nazir / uvazhayemyy gospodin ministr, hörmətli komitə sədri / uvazhayemyy predsdatel komiteta, hörmətli direktor / uvazhayemyy director, hörmətli sədr / uvazhayemyy predsdatel, hörmətli rəis / uvazhayemyy nachalnik, hörmətli məktəb direktoru / uvazhayemyy*

direktor shkoly, bəy-xanım, müəllim-müəllimə, mister-missis (miss) (among the English), *monsieur-madame (mademoiselle)* (among the French), *herr-frau (fräulein)* (among the Germans), *señor-señora (señorita)* (among the Spaniards), *signore-signora (signorina)* (among the Italians), *господин – госпожа (дама) / gospodin – gospozha (dama)* (among the Russians), etc.

4) academic address honorifics: *professor* [professor], *müəllim* [teacher/instructor], *əziz tələbələr* [dear students], etc.

5) legal-administrative address honorifics: *saxlanılan Əhmədov / zaderzhanny Ivanov, vətəndaş Əhmədov / grazhdanin Ivanov, Hörmətli məhkəmə!, Möhtərəm hakimlər!, Hörmətli prokuror!, Hörmətli dövlət ittihamçısı!, Hörmətli vəkil!* etc.

6) military address honorifics: *Yoldaş mayor! / Tovarishch mayor!, Yoldaş Əhmədov / Tovarishch Ivanov!*

7) religious address honorifics: *Zati-müqəddəsləri / Vashe svyateystvo!, Şeyx həzrətləri!, Святой омеу / Müqəddəs ata!, Ey insanlar!, Ey İsrail övladları!, Ey iman gətirənlər!, Ey möminlər!, Ey Rəbbimiz!*²⁴

The third section of the second chapter is titled "**Structural-Semantic Classification of Official Address Honorifics.**" Official address honorifics are not merely a qualitative indicator of any developed language, but also a differential functional-stylistic phenomenon of this development across various domains. Here, alongside the social dimensions of this differentiation, its structural-semantic aspects also manifest themselves. Address honorifics, being the most traditional product of not just a single language but of linguistic culture in general, possess, in fact, a universal structure. The syntactic model of this universality, in principle, consists of three components: 1) respectful/honorific modifier + 2) official status + 3) person or persons. However, since there is no constant need to strictly adhere to this syntactic model in speech practice, the following modulations are applied without deviating from the general principle: 1) modifier + official status + person or persons; 2)

²⁴ Qurani-Kərimin Tərcüməsi / Ərəb dilindən tərcümə edənlər Z.M.Bünyadov və V.M.Məmmədəliyev / – Bakı: Nurlar, – 2012. – 672 s.

modifier + official status; 3) official status + person or persons; 4) modifier + person or persons; 5) person or persons;

*The main provisions and materials of the second chapter are presented in the following publications author.*²⁵

The third chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Functional-Stylistic Potential of Official Address Etiquettes in the Socio-Political Context”**.

The first section, titled *'Factors Determining the Functional-Stylistic Potential of Official Address Etiquettes,'* discusses that the main indicators of changes occurring within the system of official address etiquettes operate under the influence of sociological, political, cultural, cognitive, psychological, and other factors.

The second section, titled *'Address Etiquettes in the Speech of National Leader Heydar Aliyev,'* reviews the forms of address utilized by Heydar Aliyev, as a genius personality and an outstanding orator, during various state events, meetings, and conferences with heads of state and government, writers, entrepreneurs, children, and youth."

The authors of the book *The Culture of Azerbaijani Speech* indicate that 'Heydar Aliyev was one of the world's greatest orators, and his oratorical prowess is distinguished by at least three principal

²⁵ Hüseynova, A.A. Dildə rəsmi müraciət formaları // “Heydər Əliyevin Azərbaycançılıq ideologiyası filoloji fikir kontekstində” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları. – Bakı: – 17 may, – 2021, – s.123-127.; Rəsmi müraciət etikətlərinin struktur-semantik təsnifi // – Gəncə: GDU. Elmi xəbərlər. Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət seriyası, – 2022. № 2, – s.296-303.; Rəsmi müraciət etikətlərinin işlənmə sahələri üzrə funksional təsnifi // Elmi tədqiqat. Beynəlxalq onlayn elmi jurnal. III Beynəlxalq elm və təhsilin əsasları konfransının materialları. – Bakı: 7 aprel, – 2023, – s.26-29.; International (Diplomatic) address etiquettes // International scientific-practical conference. Current state and modernization priorities of science, education and society. – Aarhus, – Denmark, – 24 may, – 2024, – Part 1, – s.14-16.; Роль официальных обращений как формы межкультурной коммуникации в азербайджанском и русском языках: лингвистико-прагматический аспект // XI Международная научно-практическая конференция. «Межкультурная коммуникация: лингвистические и лингводидактические аспекты». – Новосибирск, – Россия, – 16-23 мая 2025, – с.28-32.

characteristics: 1) reality or realism; 2) analyticism; and 3) ideological scope or social impact'.²⁶

Heydar Aliyev's speech at the signing ceremony of the 'Contract of the Century' can be considered a highly valuable piece of oratory in terms of both its content and formal structure. In this speech, which opens with the salutations *'Ladies and gentlemen! Distinguished guests!'*²⁷, the President, after greeting all the honored guests individually, addresses the ceremony participants once again as *'Dear ladies and gentlemen!'*²⁸. Throughout the course of the address, he utilizes expressions such as *'As you know'*²⁹, *'I want to speak openly'*³⁰, *'By signing this contract, we...'*³¹, and *'I would like to express my hope that...'*³².

Observations indicate that within the National Leader's speeches, direct address forms are not heavily emphasized; however, the audience is engaged throughout the entire address in such a manner that the target of the communication at any given moment remains focal. For instance, although the President opens his speech at the inaugural session of the National Assembly of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the salutation, *'Distinguished members of parliament, honored guests, ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen!'*³³ and subsequently employs no further honorific address forms, he engages in a virtual dialogue with the MPs throughout the duration of the entire discourse.

Heydar Aliyev opened his speech at the 10th Congress of Azerbaijani Writers with the salutations, *'Distinguished congress!*

²⁶ Cəfərov, N. Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti / N.Cəfərov, S.Mərdanova, A.Qəribli / – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2018. – 304 s.

²⁷ Əliyev, H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [çoxcildli] / – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1997, c.2. – 604 s., – s. 254.

²⁸ Yenə orada, – s.255.

²⁹ Əliyev H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [çoxcildli] / – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1997, c.2. – 604 s., – s.257.

³⁰ Yenə orada, – s.259.

³¹ Yenə orada, – s.259.

³² Yenə orada, – s.260.

³³ Əliyev H.Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [çoxcildli] / – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – 1998, c.5. – 500 s., – s. 3.

*Dear writers! Ladies and gentlemen!*³⁴, and concluded by addressing the audience only at the very end as *'Dear friends!'*. However, the parenthetical words and clauses he utilized throughout the speech – such as *'as you know'*, *'you may recall that'*, *'you are aware that'*, *'it is known to you'*, *'let us speak openly'*, *'my appeal to you today is that'*, and *'I have said this repeatedly'*, among others – effectively substitute for those direct addresses. Furthermore, in many instances, these expressions function to generate an even more profound conceptual and emotional impact.

The third paragraph, titled ***'Address Honorifics in the Speeches of the President of Azerbaijan İlham Aliyev,'*** discusses the diversity and richness of the address forms employed by President İlham Aliyev in his speeches and addresses at various events.

The speech of İlham Aliyev, elected President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, at his inauguration ceremony, begins with the following words:

"Distinguished ladies and gentlemen!

Honored guests!"

*"I express my deepest gratitude to the Azerbaijani electorate, the citizens of Azerbaijan, and the entire Azerbaijani people for this immense trust bestowed upon me by electing me President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. I will justify this great confidence, fulfill the duties of this office with honor, and continue the policy of Heydar Aliyev"*³⁵.

As is evident, the direct address forms (*'Distinguished ladies and gentlemen! Honored guests!'*) possess a substantially neutral character for such a solemn speech situation.

Toward the end of the speech, it becomes apparent that there is a historical figure who embodies the symbol of not only the present but also the past and future of the Azerbaijani nation; consequently, making a special invocation to him in such a crucial circumstance

³⁴ Azərbaycan yazıçılarının X qurultayı / – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1998. – 280 s. – s. 232.

³⁵ Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti İlham Heydər oğlu Əliyevin Andıçmə mərasimində nitqi - 31 oktyabr 2003-cü il: [Elektron resurs]/ <https://lib.aliyevheritage.org/az/2773818.html>.

becomes necessary: *'Addressing our dear President Heydar Aliyev from this high podium today, I say: dear President, we will strengthen, enrich, and comprehensively develop modern Azerbaijan – which is your masterpiece – and we will march toward new victories along your path.'*

Long live Heydar Aliyev, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people and the founder of modern Azerbaijan!

Long live the heroic Azerbaijani people!

Long live free and independent Azerbaijan! „³⁶

Thus, the system of address honorifics, which holds substantial significance for the perfection of the stylistic structure of the spoken text, is not only completed or elevated beyond situational neutrality, but it also enhances the overall conceptual-aesthetic energy of the discourse by introducing a profoundly impactful manner of address without compromising the official status of the narrative.

The address honorifics utilized in the speeches of the President of Azerbaijan, İlham Aliyev, carry a threefold significance characterized by: 1) consistent adherence to existing official standards; 2) humanism, democratism, and sincerity; and 3) national commitment.

During the 44-day Patriotic War, the addresses of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief İlham Aliyev fulfilled a monumental historical mission through their profound substance, high impact, and power to mobilize the nation for the struggle for the Motherland. Within these monumental speeches, collectively referred to as the 'Victory Discourses,' the address honorifics also possess a distinctive ideological and journalistic value.

The address delivered to the Azerbaijani people from the Alley of Martyrs by the Victorious Supreme Commander-in-Chief İlham Aliyev (November 8, 2020) is, inherently, a historic address. Conveying the news of the liberation of the city of Shusha from enemy occupation, this address opens with the vocative, 'Dear

³⁶ Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti İlham Heydər oğlu Əliyevin Andıçmə mərasimində nitqi - 31 oktyabr 2003-cü il: [Elektron resurs]/ <https://lib.aliyevheritage.org/az/2773818.html>.

*compatriots, dear sisters and brothers!*³⁷, and toward the conclusion of the speech, the phrase '*Dear sisters and brothers!*' is reiterated once more. The delivery culminates with a direct invocation to the liberated Shusha:

*"Dear Shusha, you are free!
Dear Shusha, we have returned!
Dear Shusha, we will revive you!
Shusha is ours!
Karabakh is ours!
Karabakh is Azerbaijan!"*³⁸

The Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev concluded his Victory Addresses on December 1. The Azerbaijani people were not merely the addressee of these speeches but their central protagonist as well, granting Ilham Aliyev, beyond any doubt, a profound right to proudly refer to this nation as 'my people.'

The fourth paragraph is titled '**Address Honorifics in the Speeches of Russian President Vladimir Putin.**'

Observations conducted on the speeches of the President of the Russian Federation, V.V.Putin, indicate that they predominantly consist of honorifics utilized in: 1) addresses to the nation – “Respected citizens of Russia! Ladies and gentlemen! Dear friends!”, “Dear friends!”, “Respected Muscovites! Respected Sergey Semyonovich!”, “Our dear veterans!”; 2) public organizations – “Respected colleagues, friends”, “Respected colleagues!”, “Respected friends!”, “Respected comrades!”; 3) state institutions; 4) meetings with religious bodies – “Respected Mr. Erdogan! Respected clergy, foreign guests, dear friends!”, “Respected friends!”, “Your Holiness!”; and 5) international assemblies – “Your Majesty King Abdullah! Respected Ilham Heydarovich! Respected Kassym-Jomart Kemelevich!”, among others. Such genre diversity, beyond any doubt, influences the nature of the address honorifics employed by the president."

³⁷ Zəfər Yolu. 44 günlük Vətən müharibəsi zamanı Prezident, Ali Baş Komandan İlham Əliyevin çıxışları, müsahibələri, görüşləri, tvitləri, – Bakı: Qanun, – 2020. – 340 s.

³⁸ Yəni orada, – s.39.

In general, the most frequently utilized address honorifics in the speeches of Russian President Vladimir Putin include: “Dear friends!”, “Dear colleagues!”, “Respected comrades!”, among others.

The fifth paragraph is titled '**Official Address Honorifics in the Milli Majlis.**' The Milli Majlis holds exceptional significance in the enrichment and refinement of official address honorifics in the Azerbaijani language, from both a normative and functional-stylistic perspective. Analyses conducted on the 'Minutes and Verbatim Records of the Sessions of the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan' indicate that the official addresses reflect three characteristic situations, primarily consisting of: 1) those from the Speaker of the Parliament to the members of the Parliament; 2) those from the members of the Parliament to the Speaker of the Parliament; and 3) those among the members of the Parliament themselves.

As a general rule, the Speaker of the Parliament addresses the Assembly as Respected Members of Parliament!; for example: Welcome, respected members of parliament. Please, let us register.³⁹

The comparative study of address forms demonstrates that certain leading trends, as well as stable models aligned with these trends, are becoming established.

I The exemplary models in the addresses of the Speaker of the Parliament to the Assembly are as follows:

1. recently: “*Hörmətli deputatlar*” / Respected Members of Parliament; recently: Respected Deputies.

2. Mr. ..., or Ms./Mrs. ... [used as traditional honorific suffixes after the first name].

II The following models are observed in the addresses of the members of the Parliament to the Speaker of the Parliament: 1. Mr. Speaker; 2. Respected Speaker; 3. Respected Mr. Speaker; 4. Respected Mr. ...; 5. Highly Respected Mr. Speaker, or Highly Respected Mr. Oqtay.

Among these models, the first is, beyond any doubt, the most impeccable; the second and third do not carry a rigorous official weight; the fourth is entirely devoid of such weight; as for the fifth, it

³⁹ Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Məclisi iclaslarının protokolları və stenoqramları: [çoxcildli] / – Bakı, – c.45, – 2017. – 128 s., – s.19.

represents the 'intensified' degree of the word *hörmətli* (respected) utilized in previous forms of address, which functions as a calque from Russian (cf. *уважаемый – многоуважаемый*).

III In the addresses of a member of the Parliament to other members of the Parliament, the following forms are typically utilized: 1. Respected Members of Parliament; 2. Respected Deputies; 3. Respected Colleagues; 4. Esteemed/Valued Colleagues; 5. My respected [or: esteemed] deputy colleagues.

From the perspective of address honorific technologies in the Milli Majlis, one of the most crucial principles is the hierarchy of addresses, for which the exemplary model is as follows: 'Respected Mr. Speaker, respected Mr. Prime Minister, respected Members of Parliament, respected members of the government.

The sixth paragraph, titled '**Official Address Honorifics in the State Duma,**' elucidates various methods of address, address honorifics, and types of address within the Russian State Duma.

The Russian State Duma plays a distinctive role in the enrichment of the Russian language with socio-political expressive technologies, wherein the expansion of the functional-stylistic potential of official address honorifics inevitably carries a certain significance. Even international calque-models utilized in the parliaments of the modern world, including countries that have recently embarked on the path of national state-building (for instance: "Mr. Chairman/Speaker", "Madam Chairwoman/Speaker", are not characteristic of the Duma.

In the sessions of the Duma, methods of address are predominantly classified into the following groups based on the addresser and the addressees:

I Addresses of the presiding officer to the deputies: "Respected colleagues!", "Colleagues!", "Valentin Stepanovich [used as first name and patronymic]", "Respected deputies"⁴⁰, and etc.

As it can be seen, the forms of address are so simple, businesslike, and devoid of any pomposity that it feels as though one

⁴⁰ Государственная Дума. Стенограмма заседаний. Том 11 (138). 2004 г. / – Москва: Издание Государственной Думы, – 2005. – 672 с., – s.6.

is attending an operational briefing rather than being in the parliament of a major state.

II Addresses of the deputies to the presiding officer: Respected Lyubov Konstantinovna!, Respected Boris Vyacheslavovich!⁴¹ (Boris Vyacheslavovich!) Respected presiding officer, among others⁴².

In this instance, professionalism manifests itself in its full scope as well. The periodic rotation of the presiding officer prevents granting them any specific preference based on their authority. For the sake of general meeting etiquette, the modifier ‘уважаемый / уважаемая’ (respected [masculine/feminine]) is utilized more frequently when addressing the speaker.

III Addresses of the deputies to other deputies: “Respected colleagues”, “Deeply respected colleagues”, “Respected deputies”, (Respected colleague Makarov!)⁴³, among others.

In this instance, what attracts the most attention is that the address ‘коллега’ (colleague) is utilized significantly more frequently than the address ‘депутат’ (deputy).

*The main provisions and materials of the third chapter are presented in the following publications author.*⁴⁴

⁴¹ Государственная Дума. Стенограмма заседаний. Том 21 (148). 2005 г. / – Москва: Издание Государственной Думы, – 2007. – 864 с., – s.10.

⁴² Государственная Дума. Стенограмма заседаний. Том 32 (159). 2006 г. / – Москва: Издание Государственной Думы, – 2008. – 784 с., – s.68.

⁴³ Государственная Дума. Стенограмма заседаний. Том 32 (159). 2006 г. / – Москва: Издание Государственной Думы, – 2008. – 784 с., – s.75.

⁴⁴ Hüseynova, A.A. Milli Məclisdə rəsmi müəciət etikətləri // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2020. № 2 (114), – s.108-111.; Address etiquette in speech of Azerbaijan President İlham Aliyev // The VIII International Scientific Symposium dedicated to the 135th Anniversary of Uzeyir Hajibeyli. “The role of Personality in History”. – Kars/Turkey: – 13 November, – 2020, – s.96-99.; Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin nitqində müəciət etikətləri // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2022. № 1 (118), – s.14-18.; Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin nitqində rəsmi müəciət etikətlərinin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri və funksional istiqamətləri // “Müasir filologiya problemləri, çağırışlar və hədəflər”. Respublika elmi konfransı, – Azərbaycan, – 5 may, – 2026, – s.56-64.

In the **Conclusion** section of the dissertation, the theoretical and scientific conclusions derived from the investigations conducted throughout the study are summarized as follows:

1. The official address technologies in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages are substantially rich and possess ancient historical traditions. These address technologies originate from Common Turkic roots in the Azerbaijani language, and from Common Slavic roots in the Russian language. Although stemming from different origins, it is impossible to overlook the equivalence of Azerbaijani and Russian official address honorifics in the contemporary period;

2. Examples of address honorifics are encountered even in the written and oral (epic) sources of the most ancient periods. These include ancient Sumerian, Egyptian, and Indian sources, as well as religious books such as the *Avesta*, the *Torah*, and the *Bible*. The oldest methods of address are demonstrated by the *Book of Dede Korkut* in the Azerbaijani language, and by *The Tale of Igor's Campaign* (*Слово о полку Игореве*) in the Russian language. Although formality is at the forefront of the addresses in both the *Book of Dede Korkut* and *The Tale of Igor's Campaign*, the honorifics also carry immense emotionality;

3. Starting from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a process of universalization has been occurring in the official address technologies of the Azerbaijani and Russian languages due to their coexistence within the same political, socio-cultural, and administrative space. Admittedly, North and South Azerbaijan differ from one another in this regard as well; however, as the primary modernizing function was transferred, first and foremost, to North Azerbaijan, it continues to represent the country as a whole and the Azerbaijani people in general;

4. The place of official addresses within the general address system of a language is a matter of communication on one hand, and a problem of speech culture on the other. Three types of addresses are particularly widespread in the languages of the world, which include the following: 1) everyday or colloquial communication addresses; 2) artistic addresses or rhetorical apostrophes; 3) official addresses;

5. Official address honorifics in the Azerbaijani and Russian languages are classified based on two principles in the dissertation: the first principle is according to the spheres of usage of this linguistic phenomenon, i.e., functional classification, while the second principle is structural-semantic classification. The address honorifics belonging to the Azerbaijani and Russian languages predominantly consist of models that are equivalent to one another. The existing minor differences, however, stem from the agglutinative structure of the Azerbaijani language and the inflectional nature of the Russian language;

6. In the contemporary period, the speech situation where official address honorifics are most frequently utilized and demonstrate diverse functional-stylistic potentials manifests itself predominantly as the socio-political communication context; within this context, not only is the official nature of address honorifics realized in its full scope, but stylistic manners also emerge such that one encounters the fact that certain subjective emotional moments acquire social substance within the boundaries of formality;

7. The perspectives of various researchers converge on the point that features such as 1) reality or realism, 2) analytism, and 3) ideological scope or social impact form a unity in the speeches of the great statesman Heydar Aliyev. Whether during the Soviet period or during the years of independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Great Leader's numerous speeches, addresses, statements, interviews, official appeals, as well as the address honorifics he utilized, encompass these very characteristics;

8. The address technologies utilized by the President of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, in his speeches are grounded in the rich experience of the Great Leader Heydar Aliyev in this field. Concurrently, utilizing the potentials of modern diplomatic speech with great professionalism, the President's statements before various audiences prominently highlight the following characteristics distinctive of his addresses: 1) consistent adherence to existing official standards; 2) humanism, democratism, and sincerity; 3) national devotion;

9. Our observations conducted on the numerous speeches of the President of the Russian Federation, V. Putin, reveal that the address

honorifics he utilizes precisely reflect the existing standards; in his generally concise speeches, the President pronounces the address honorific encompassing the entire 'audience' at the beginning of his remarks, and subsequently addresses the 'listeners' one or two more times using compact forms (e.g., *'Друзья!' 'Коллеги!', 'Уважаемые товарищи!'*, etc.);

10. The State Duma in Russia and the Milli Majlis in Azerbaijan play a special role both in enriching official address technologies in both the Azerbaijani and Russian languages, and in the differentiation as well as the societal promotion and modeling of address honorifics. The address honorifics utilized in both parliaments can be classified as follows: 1) addresses of the presiding officer to the deputies (to the parliament, the Duma); 2) addresses of the deputies to the presiding officer; 3) addresses of the deputies to other deputies.

However, in conclusion, we can note that alongside these general rules, the emergence of a number of other address variants is also possible.

The main content and scientific propositions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and abstracts published by the author:

1. Milli Məclisdə rəsmi müraciət etiketləri // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2020. № 2 (114), – s.108-111.
2. Address etiquette in speech of Azerbaijan President İlham Aliyev // The VIII International Scientific Symposium dedicated to the 135th Anniversary of Uzeyir Hajibeyli. “The role of Personality in History”. – Kars/Turkey: – 13 November, – 2020, – s.96-99.
3. Dildə rəsmi müraciət formaları // “Heydər Əliyevin Azərbaycançılıq ideologiyası filoloji fikir kontekstində” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları. – Bakı: – 17 may, – 2021, – s.123-127.
4. Традиции официального обращения в языке // Вчені записки Таврійського національного університету імені

- В.І.Вернадського. Серія: Філологія. Журналіс-тика, – 2022, Том 33(72), №2, – Частина 2, – с.248-253.
5. Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin nitqində müraciət etiketləri // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2022. № 1 (118), – s.14-18.
 6. Rus dilində rəsmi müraciət ənənələri // – Bakı: AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, 2022. № 9, – s.145-154.
 7. Rəsmi müraciət etiketlərinin struktur-semantik təsnifi // – Gəncə: GDU. Elmi xəbərlər. Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət seriyası, – 2022. № 2, – s.296-303.
 8. Rəsmi müraciət etiketlərinin işlənmə sahələri üzrə funksional təsnifi // Elmi tədqiqat. Beynəlxalq onlayn elmi jurnal. III Beynəlxalq elm və təhsilin əsasları konfransının materialları. – Bakı: 7 aprel, – 2023, – s.26-29.
 9. International (Diplomatic) address etiquettes // International scientific-practical conference. Current state and modernization priorities of science, education and society. – Aarhus, – Denmark, – 24 may, – 2024, – Part 1, – s.14-16.
 10. Роль официальных обращений как формы межкультурной коммуникации в азербайджанском и русском языках: лингвистико-прагматический аспект // XI Международная научно-практическая конференция. «Межкультурная коммуникация: лингвистические и лингводидактические аспекты». – Новосибирск, – Россия, – 16-23 мая 2025, – с.28-32.
 11. Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin nitqində rəsmi müraciət etiketlərinin struktur-semantik xüsusiyyətləri və funksional istiqamətləri // Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli Lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 103 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Müasir filologiya: problemlər, çağırışlar və hədəflər” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları. – Bakı: BDU, – 5 may, – 2026, – s.56-64.



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