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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**NORM VIOLATIONS AT THE SYNTACTIC LEVEL IN  
MODERN AZERBAIJANI LITERARY LANGUAGE**

Speciality: 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language

Field of science: philology

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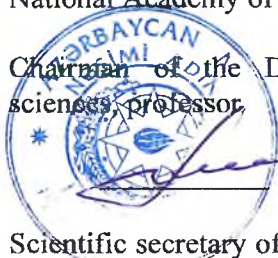
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## INTRODUCTION

**The relevance of the topic and extent of prior research.** It is unquestionable that language is an indicator of the moral character of the people as the main and primary factor determining the existence of each nation. The language factor is a mirror that keeps the history of the nation alive, the concepts of nation and language are not separate from each other. As a result of this, extensive discussions were held regarding the naming of the mother tongue on the direct initiative and participation of the Great leader in 1995. The result of the discussions concluded in naming the mother tongue as Azerbaijani language. Heydar Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, signed a great Decree on the improvement of the State language on June 18, 2001. The issue of transition to the Latin alphabet was also decided in the decree. The law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the State Language of the Republic of Azerbaijan” approved by the President of the Republic entered into force on September 30, 2002. Also, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the implementation of the law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the State language in the Republic of Azerbaijan” was issued on January 2, 2003.

Ilham Aliyev, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, signed the Decree on the approval of the “State Program on the use of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of the time and the development of linguistics in the country” on April 9, 2013. The determination of mechanisms to prevent violations of literary language norms in press agencies, television and radio channels, internet resources and social networks in Article 4.1.11 of this Order is one of the most urgent issues of today.

One of the issues that cause certain problems in modern linguistics is norm violations at the syntactic level in the literary language. It is clear that the norm in the language has an adjusting, regulatory function and creates relative stability. The norms of the literary language change to a certain extent depending on certain historical conditions.

If literary language norms were preserved in the press and mass media and taught people to speak and write correctly until the 80s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, this cannot be applied to today's press, television and radio programs. Dubbed films, translated scientific, art and journalistic works are not desirable compared to the rich expressive possibilities of our language. Violations of the lexical and grammatical norms of the Azerbaijani language in advertisements and posters lower inevitably not only the linguistic culture, but also the general cultural level.

Taking all this into account, it should be noted that in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, along with other norms, norm violations at the syntactic level are also relevant.

The relevance of the researched topic lies in the fact that these questions are raised, investigated and their solutions are shown in the dissertation. Materials of Azerbaijani, Russian, and English languages were also used to confirm the theoretical and practical ideas. And, this increases the value of the dissertation work.

Various dissertations related to the problems of the Azerbaijani literary language have been put into scientific circulation: "Syntactic stylistic devices in the Azerbaijani artistic language" (A.Beylerova), "Language of public political programs on Azerbaijan television" (A.Hajiyeva), "Problems of communicative syntax" (B.Ismayilov), "Literary language norms and styles" (Sh.Agakishiyeva), "Interrelationship of modern Azerbaijani literary language styles" (A.Aghayeva), "Lexical norms of the Azerbaijani literary language in 1920" (F.Karimli), "Language of Azerbaijani advertisements" (G.Malikova), etc.

Linguistic scientists A.Abdullayev, N.Abdullayev, A.Hasanov, Y.Seyidov, T.Hajiyev, G.Kazimov, I.Kazimov, G.Maharamov, N.Khudiyeu, N.Jafarov and others have conducted fundamental researches related to problems such as Azerbaijani literary language, its syntactic level, styles, literary language and press. However, norm violations at the syntactic level in Azerbaijani linguistics have not been the research object of any dissertation as a

problem. This language problem has been emphasized to a certain degree in separate scientific articles, monographs and dissertations.

**Research object and subject.** The object of the research is norm violations at the syntactic level in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. Determining the linguistic status of norm violations of the literary language at the syntactic level and studying its syntactic features, speech conditions, etc. are the subject of the research work.

**Research aims and objectives.** The main aim of the research is to determine norm violations at the syntactic level in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, systematize and classify them. The research includes the following specific objectives in order to realize the main aim:

1. Based on existing scientific and theoretical resources, determining that syntactic norms are the main factor regulating the functioning of the grammatical structure of the language in the speech process;

2. Clarifying the functions and importance of word order in the syntactic segment in the composition of sentence constructions;

3. Determining norm violations at the syntactic level in television and radio, mass media;

4. Investigating this type of normative defects in polygraphic printed products and advertising texts in the context of the rich expressive possibilities of the Azerbaijani language;

5. Involving slang in the literary language as the main unit of actual syntax, and evaluating it as a supersyntactic, minimal speech and intonation unit;

6. Explaining the unique merits of slang by distinguishing it from argot and jargon words;

7. Determining the requirements for the observation of the syntactic norm during the process of constructive communication.

**Research methods.** The research work has been written on the basis of descriptive and comparative methods.

**The main points of the defense:** As a result of the research, the points presented to the defense are following:

1. Syntactic norms in the modern Azerbaijani language and the reasons for their violation;

2. Circumstances that create violations of syntactic norms in television and radio;

3. Factors causing violations of syntactic norms in polygraphic printed products and advertising texts;

4. The requirements for the observation of the literary language norms at the syntactic level during the process of constructive communication;

5. The role of constructive communication in preserving the syntactic norm;

6. Norm violations at the syntactic level in spoken language;

7. Slangs that violate norms at the syntactic level in the modern Azerbaijani literary language.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** Norm violations of the Azerbaijani literary language at the syntactic level have been investigated monographically in the study. Here, the requirements for the observation of syntactic norms during the process of constructive communication have been determined that syntactic norms are the main factor regulating the functioning of the grammatical structure of the language in the speech process, the importance and role of syntactic norms in the composition of sentence constructions has been clarified, norm violations at the syntactic level observed in mass media are justified by concrete facts, slang was involved in research as the main unit of actual syntax and was investigated as a supersyntactic, minimal speech and intonation unit, and its difference from argot and jargon words was explained on scientific and theoretical grounds.

**Theoretical and practical significance of research.** The researched topic is theoretically multifaceted and complex. It is impossible to be educated, or rather, to be able to speak and write correctly and accurately without learning the grammatical structure of the language. Speaking and writing become illiterate if you do not know the order of parts of a sentence, the rules of their connection to each other, and the characteristics of word changes. Keeping the

syntactic norm is considered important not only for lecture and speech, but also for ordinary conversation. Every person should consistently control his speech, pay serious attention to correct speech, educate his speech in time and develop it constantly based on the rich language of our people.

The important practical importance of the research is that it is a base for the scientific community, who is interested in this topic. Dissertation work can be used in the teaching of actual syntax, text linguistics, oral speech syntax in universities, and in the compiling of textbooks and teaching aids in this field.

**Approbation and use.** The content of the dissertation is reflected in the articles published in the journals recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission, as well as in lecturer at international symposiums and conferences.

**Name of the organization where the research was carried out.** The dissertation was completed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

**The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and the total volume with a character.** Introduction consists of 5 pages, Chapter I 36 pages, Chapter II 39 pages, Chapter III 39 pages, Conclusion 3 pages, References 14 pages, pictures 3 pages. The dissertation consists of 142 pages, 201319 characters in total.

## **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION**

The relevance of the topic, extent of prior research are justified, the object and subject, aims and objectives, methods of the research, the points to be defended are determined, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and use of the research work, the name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out, the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and the total volume with a character, references and internet resources are presented in the **introduction** the dissertation.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation is “**Content and essence of syntactic norms in literary language**”. This chapter provides general information on syntax and syntactic constructions, the order of parts of a sentence and features of the syntactic norms of the literary language.

The content and essence of syntax and syntactic constructions in linguistics are discussed in the subchapter “**Syntax and syntactic constructions**” of the first chapter of the dissertation. Scientists such as G.Kazimov, A.Abdullayev, N.Abdullayev, Y.Seyidov, I.Kazimov, N.Jafarov, N.Khudiyev, A.Hasanov and others’s opinions and views, who researched this field of linguistics, have been involved in the research.

Before revealing norm violations at the syntactic level in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, it is appropriate to take a look at certain views and opinions formed in linguistics about the content and form features of syntax, word combinations, sentences, phrases and syntactic units in general.

*“Syntax is the rule of structuring speech expression. It is a branch of grammar that studies the process of speech structuring (words concord with each other and the succession of words)”<sup>1</sup>.*

Intonation plays an important role in the formation of syntactic units. As we know, speech is observed with certain pause. If pauses are not kept correctly, a violation of the syntactic norm occurs. So, first of all, a normal pause during the speech act is the most important condition.

The speech pause is of great importance not only for the speaker or reader, but also for the listener in terms of the keeping of the syntactic norm. The listener, in his turn, understands and perceives what he heard during the pause made by the speaker and reader, mobilizes his attention to catch the next thought. Normal breathing plays an important role during the speech process. A pause separates and unites groups that are united in a single meaningful completeness in a sentence.

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<sup>1</sup> Encyclopedia of Linguistics. Volume I. - Baku: “Mutarajjim”, - 2006. - 516 p.



This is why the pause has either a connecting or relating function: *Try to keep your promise on time (colloquial language)*. Here, the pause that means the division (after the word *try*) serves to express the idea correctly.

A teacher, student, announcer, any person should be able to keep for the pauses between syntagms while reading or reciting any text. The listener does not understand the syntagms when they recite them in one breath.

L. Shcherba said: *“Two random words and phrases cannot be considered a syntagm. A syntagm as a syntactic unit should be determined by phonetic rhythm, and its phonetic-syntactic content should be revealed”*<sup>2</sup>.

It is very important to define syntagms, i.e. to express the rhythm correctly, for the keeping of the syntactic norm. Because when the rhythm is violated, just as the idea is not clear, the sentence cannot be correctly divided into parts grammatically, and as a result, a violation of the syntactic norm occurs: *“Sevil tələsik otaqdan çıxıb qaça-qaça həyəətə düşdü”* (trans.: “Sevil left the room hurriedly and ran to the yard”). If we pronounce this sentence in the following rhythm: *Sevil tələsik I otaqdan I çıxıb qaça I qaça həyəətə I düşdü (colloquial language)*.

As you see, a sentence that does not rhyme correctly is not correctly divided into parts syntactically. A syntagm is considered a syntactic event in grammar.

The subchapter of the first chapter of the dissertation entitled **“The order of parts of a sentence in the syntactic segment and their functions”** deals with the word order and the place of parts of a sentence in the keeping of the syntactic norm.

The conceptions of “word order” and “order of parts of a sentence” are different. Besides the parts of a sentence, word order means the place of parenthetic words, vocative, postposition, conjunctions, particle and interjections in the sentence.

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<sup>2</sup> Shcherba, L. Phonetics of the French language. / L. Shcherba. - M., - 1953. - 308s.

The stylistic function of the word order means that when the place of the words in the sentence changes, the syntactic function of the word and the meaning of the sentence do not change, this or that part is actualized and pronounced more vividly: *Bu dəfə ona Lalə cavab verdi; Lalə bu dəfə ona cavab verdi; Lalə ona bu dəfə cavab verdi* (*trans.*: This time Lala answered him) (colloquial language).

Syntactic-semantic function means that when the place of words in a sentence changes, the meaning of the sentence and the syntactic context of the word change. This case manifests itself mainly in the connection of the subject and the indefinite direct object in the Azerbaijani language: *İnsan pələng öldürdü* (*trans.*: A man killed a tiger); *Pələng insan öldürdü* (*trans.*: The tiger killed the man) (colloquial language). This case is also possible when words are used with postpositions: *Rahil dostu üçün əlindən gələni edir* (*trans.*: Rahil does his best for his friend); *Dostu Rahil üçün əlindən gələni edir* (*trans.*: Rahil's friend does his best for him) (colloquial language). This feature is more common in Chinese.

“As it is known, there are three types of word combinations in terms of definition and determination in the Azerbaijani language: *Type I – tanınmış məktəb* (*trans.*: popular school), *Type II – tanınmış məktəb direktoru* (*trans.*: famous school principal), *Type III – tanınmış məktəbin direktoru* (*trans.*: principal of a popular school). As it can be seen, while *tanınmış* (famous) belongs to the principal and the school principal in type II, it belongs only to the school in type III. If we want to indicate that the principal is famous, then we must use that combination as *məktəbin tanınmış direktoru* (*trans.*: famous principal of the school)”<sup>3</sup>.

The place of words and word combinations in the sentence is related to the syntactic structure of the sentence and the actual segmentation of parts of a sentence, and the norms of word order are determined based on those two aspects.

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<sup>3</sup> Akhundov, A.A. Language and culture / A.A. Akhundov. - Baku: Yazıçı, - 1992. - 192 p.

Let's pay attention to the sentences "**Oxu bacın kimi savadsız olma**" (*trans.*: "Study, don't be illiterate like your sister"); "**Həkim Şirzad o kitabları gətirdi**" (*trans.*: "Doctor Shirzad brought those books"); "**O sərnişini gözləyir**" (*trans.*: "He is waiting for the passenger"). If there is a pause after the word "*oxu*" (*trans.*: "study") in the first sentence, it means "*your sister is illiterate, don't be like her*". On the contrary, if there is a pause after the postposition of "*kimi*" (*trans.*: "like"), it will be understood as "*be educated like your sister, be like her*". If there is a pause after the word "*həkim*" (*trans.*: "doctor") in the second sentence, it is vocative, otherwise, it is attribute. If a comma is added after the word "*doctor*" in the text, it is used as a vocative label. In the second and third sentences, the meaning of the sentence and the parts of the sentence change depending on whether or not there is a pause after the pronoun "*o*" (*trans.*: "those" in the second sentence, "he" in the third sentence) in oral speech, and whether a comma is added in written speech. The pronoun "*o*" (*trans.*: "he" or "those") can be used in this sentence in the position of subject or attribute depending on the pause and punctuation mark.

So, we can conclude that intonation in oral speech and punctuation in written speech have a great role in syntax.

The peculiarity of our language is reflected in the section "**Features of the syntactic norm in the Azerbaijani literary language**" of the first chapter. Norms help maintain wholeness and common understanding. They protect the literary language from dialects and the flow of social and professional jargon.

Azerbaijani linguists write that the norms of the literary language are not constant, that they are improved, changed and enriched over time due to the development of the language. The failure of the norms that cannot meet the requirements of the modern era, and the entry of the necessary norms created on the basis of new requirements into the language is associated with the creation of literary norms according to the spirit of the people.

"The level of speech culture is related to the formation of norms of all levels of the language structure: For example, if

phonetic norms, lexical norms, morphological norms and syntactic norms have not been formed, it cannot be called a literary language. Only the most exemplary of language units and elements are accepted at all levels”<sup>4</sup>.

Syntactic norms are the area of speech culture that regulates the making up and use of syntactic constructions in the language system. Adherence to the syntactic norm is considered one of the requirements of the literary language. Syntactic norms play a significant role in the creation of word combinations and sentence constructions.

Syntactic norms regulate the functioning of the grammatical structure of the language during the speech process. These norms include the rules regarding the nature of the language, regularity, communication forms, which are considered acceptable in terms of keeping requirements, such as fluidity, fluency, consistency, etc. of language, the sequence of suffixes, the word order and the processing of grammatical categories.

Violations of syntactic norms can be divided into two categories: 1) Violation of the rules of syntactic constructions in difficult situations due to the existing options in the language system; 2) Grammatically correct but unsuccessfully made up constructions that cause an undesirable effect (ambiguity, misunderstanding, etc.).

The norm at the syntactic level means basically the followings in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan:

Nouns that come after the cardinal numeral are used in the singular. For example, *beş pələng* (*trans.*: five tigers), *on adam* (*trans.*: ten people), *yüz dəftər* (*trans.*: one hundred notebooks), etc. Otherwise (*beş pələnglər*, *on adamlar*, *yüz dəftərlər*, etc.), the syntactic norm is violated.

The subject comes first, then the predicate in the sentence. The attribute is used before the part of the sentence that it explains, and the adverb is used mainly before the predicate: “*Xalq yazıçısı*

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<sup>4</sup> Bayramov, A., Maharramov, Z., Iskenderzadeh, M. Azerbaijani language and speech culture. / A. Bayramov, Z. Maharramov, M. Iskenderzade. - Baku: Ulu, - 2015, - 236 p.

*Süleyman Rəhimov böyük həcmli əsərlər yazıb*” (trans.: “People’s writer Suleyman Rahimov wrote a large volume of works”). If the word order is violated, i.e. if the parts of the sentence are changed, the syntactic norm is violated: *“Süleyman Rəhimov Xalq yazıçısı əsərlər yazıb böyük həcmli”* (“Suleyman Rahimov a people’s writer works wrote a large volume of”).

A quantitative suffix is first added to nouns, then possessive, then the suffix of case, and then the suffix of predicativity: *tələbələr-imiz-in-dir* (trans.: of our students); *dost-lar-ınız-dan-am* (trans.: I am one of your friends), etc. Sometimes the incorrect writing of grammatical suffixes violates syntactic norms in the literary language. In fact, the incorrect use of the grammatical suffix makes the meaning of the sentence incomprehensible. For example: “Salam Azərbaycan” Javid Osmanov – 13.05.2013 at 07:01. *““Evrovizion 2013” mahnı müsabiqəsində təmsilçimiz (in) qalib gəlmə sırası yüksəkdir”* (trans.: The winning point of (our) representative in the “Eurovision 2013” song contest is high). Since suffix of a definite genitive case is not used in this sentence, the sentence loses its true meaning. The first part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> type defining word combination must be in the definite genitive case: *““Evrovizion 2013” mahnı müsabiqəsində təmsilçimizin qalib gəlmə sırası yüksəkdir”* (trans.: The winning point of our representative in the “Eurovision 2013” song contest is high).

The subject and predicate agree in the sentence according to the person, and to a certain extent, according to the quantity: *biz qohumuq* (trans.: we are relatives); *şagirdlər yazdılar* (trans.: students wrote), etc. There is a rule in Azerbaijani linguistics that the verb following the negation “nə” (trans.: no) must be affirmative: *“Nə oxuyur, nə də sözə qulaq asır”* (trans.: He neither studies nor obeys). If this case is not kept, i.e. if the verb is negative, a norm is violated at the syntactic level: *“Nə oxumur, nə də sözə qulaq asmır”* (trans.: He neither doesn’t study nor doesn’t obey). When the subject is expressed with inanimate objects, the concord between the main parts of the sentence is violated in terms of quantity: *saralmış yarpaqlar (subject) tökülür (predicate)* (trans.: yellowed leaves fall

off). If this sentence was used in the construction “*yarpaqlar tökülürlər*”, it would be a norm violation at the syntactic level.

Besides abovementioned norms, there are grammatical norms related to the use of other categories, for example, possession, case, degree, time, person, etc. in the literary language. Violations of concord cases in syntactic norms are often observed in mass media and in oral speech.

A lot of examples about the violation of concord on various television channels can be given: “Space TV Hər gün” Narmina Mammadova – 29.05.2013 at 09:00: “*Qeyd edək ki, İran mətbuatı azərbaycanlıların azad olduqlarını yazmışdılar*” (*trans.*: It should be noted that the Iranian press wrote that the Azerbaijanis were freed). The concord is violated in this sentence. In fact, it should be: “*Qeyd edək ki, bir qədər əvvəl İran mətbuatı azərbaycanlıların azad olduqlarını yazmışdı*”. Since the subject of this sentence, which is expressed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> type defining word combination “*İran mətbuatı*” (*trans.*: “Iranian press”) is singular, the predicate should also be singular.

“Space TV Hər səhər” Akbar Alizadeh – 29.05.2013 at 08:44: “*Amma bunu heç kəs təcrübədən keçirməsinlər*” (*trans.*: But no one should experience this). The concord is violated due to quantity. Since the subject “*heç kəs*” (*trans.*: no one), which is expressed by the negative pronoun, is singular, the verbal predicate should be not “*keçməsinlər*” (*trans.*: don’t experience) but “*keçməsin*” (*trans.*: doesn’t experience). If the syntactic norm is kept, the sentence will be: “*Amma bunu heç kəs təcrübədən keçirməsin*”.

An example of a violation of government: “Space TV Hər gün” Elvin Basgalli – 23.09.2013 at 17:13: “*Əsədin prezidentlik dövrü iyul ayına (ayında) sona çatır*” (*trans.*: Assad’s presidential term ends in July). The government relation is violated. The locative case suffix should be used instead of the dative case in this sentence: “*Əsədin prezidentlik dövrü iyul ayında sona çatır*”.

An example of a violation of adjust: “*Azərbaycanın bütün həyatının sahələri Avropaya inteqrasiya olunur*” (*trans.*: All spheres of Azerbaijan’s life are integrated into Europe). “*Bütün*” (*trans.*: all)

refers to the word *spheres*, not the word *life* in this sentence. Considering all we said, the sentence should have the following construction: “Azərbaycanın *hayatının bütün sahələri Avropaya inteqrasiya olunur*”.

Thus, keeping the syntactic norm is considered one of the main factors of the literary language. Without keeping the syntactic norm, there is no question of a correct sentence, word combination, concord between words and sentences.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “**Syntactic norms in the literary language and cases of their violation**”. The research was conducted on the basis of concrete examples in the first subchapter of this chapter “**Norm violations at the syntactic level in television and radio**”.

Investigating norm violations of literary language at the syntactic level on the basis of television materials is one of the current issues of the day. Because television and radio serve directly the language, culture and spiritual enrichment of the people, to educate them in the spirit of high civic dignity.

Academician A.Akhundov wrote in his work “Language Aesthetics”: “There are certain errors in the work of our television and radio staff, first of all, announcers. They can be divided into three parts according to their level: 1) *Pronunciation errors or phonetic errors*; 2) *Expression errors or lexical, grammatical errors*; 3) *Stylistic errors*”<sup>5</sup>.

The syntactic norm also imposes the requirement that the repetition of the same word in the sentences and violation of the syntactic order should not be allowed. However, violations of syntactic norms are often found on television and radio: “Salam Azərbaycan” Javid Osmanov – 13.05.2013 at 07:01. “*Bizim verilişimizdə isə üç saat ərzində daha ətraflı siz bax bu mövzuları eşidə biləcəksiz*” (trans.: You will be able to listen to these topics in more detail in our program for three hours). The word order is

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<sup>5</sup> Akhundov, A.A. Language Aesthetics / A.A.Akhundov - Baku: Yazichi, - 1985, - 225 p.

violated. According to the syntactic norm, the sentence should be: *“Bax bizim verilişimizdə üç saat ərzində siz, bu mövzuları daha ətraflı eşidə biləcəksiz”*.

“Salam Azərbaycan” Javid Osmanov – 13.05.2013 at 07:54. *“114 min artıq bilet satılıb”* (trans.: 114.000 tickets have already been sold). The word *“artıq”* (trans.: already) is out of order in the sentence. According to the syntactic norm, the sentence should be: *“Artıq 114 min bilet satılıb”*. The meaning of the sentence changes completely if the word *“artıq”* is not used in right place in this sentence. If the word *“artıq”* (trans.: more) is used as an attribute, *“it is found that 114.000 tickets have been sold more than the norm”*, otherwise, if it does not act as a part of a sentence (as *already*), *“it is found that 114.000 tickets from a certain number of tickets have been sold”*. As you see, sometimes when the word order is violated, it changes the meaning of the sentence and the part of speech.

Syntactic norm violations in advertising sheets, posters, bills and street announcements are visually shown and analyzed in the sub-chapter **“Syntactic norm violations in advertising texts”** of the second chapter of the dissertation.

It can be said that the average level of statistical thinking of personality and society is formed partially by mass media. It should be noted that advertising is an important means influencing the effectiveness of communication. Sometimes the author decides consciously to deviate from the language norm in advertising texts. Reading newspapers and magazines, watching television programs are the main areas of speech activity. Advertising communication is considered to be an actively developing field in modern society. Advertising is not only an engine of production, but also a stimulus for the development of speech activity. Violations of syntactic norms are often found in advertisements, posters, announcements, etc.: The syntactic norm was also violated in the text *“Harry Potter” və “Fantastik məxluqlar” filmlərin prodüссерindən* (trans.: From the producer of the films “Harry Potter” and “Fantastic Creatures”) on the poster in the “Nizami” cinema: Here, the genitive case suffix *“-in”* is omitted from the word *“filmlərin”* in the first part of the 3<sup>rd</sup>



type defining word combination “*Harry Potter*” və “*Fantastik məxluqlar*” filmlərin prodüссерindən” (which was expressed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> type defining word combination), and as a result, the syntactic norm is violated. According to grammatical rules, the first part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> type defining word combination must be used in the genitive case. Actually, the sentence should be: “*Harry Potter*” və “*Fantastik məxluqlar*” filmlərinin prodüссерindən.

The singular third person possessive suffix is not written on the main side of the 2<sup>nd</sup> type defining word combination in the sentence “*Minarə Pakistan müstəqilli şərəfinə işıqlandırılır*” (*trans.*: The minaret is lit up in honor of the independence of Pakistan) in another advertisement. The sentence should be: “*Minarə Pakistan müstəqilliyi şərəfinə işıqlandırılır*”.

The plural suffix was omitted from the word “*iş*” (*trans.*: work) in the sentence “*İnformasiya və rabitə müəssisələrinin işinin əsas göstəriciləri*” (*trans.*: Main indicators of the work of information and communication enterprises) in another advertisement. If a concord relation is kept, the advertising title should be written as following: “*İnformasiya və rabitə müəssisələrinin işlərinin əsas göstəriciləri*”.

“*Dəmiryol nəqliyyatında əsas qaydaları unutmayın*” (*trans.*: Don’t forget the basic rules in railway transport). “*Nəqliyyatında olan*” should be in this announcement. Otherwise, the meaning is not clear: “*Piyadalar üçün müəyyən edilmiş yerə çatmadan dəmir yolunu keçməyin*” (*trans.*: Do not cross the railway before reaching the designated place for pedestrians). Let’s say it short and clear: “*Dəmir yolunu piyadalar üçün müəyyən edilmiş yerdən keçin*” (*trans.*: Cross the railway at a designated place for pedestrians). There are a lot of expressions that are not appropriate to our language in the announcements<sup>6,1</sup>.

Norm violations are not few in television commercials: “ATV” Advertisements – 24.07.2017 at 15:45. “*Dünya görməyə*

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<sup>6</sup> Adilov, M.I., “Speech culture issues”. About press (newspaper) language. B.: Elm, - 1969, - 133 p.

*dəyər*” (trans.: The world is worth seeing). The syntactic norm is violated. The sentence should be: “***Dünyanı görməyə dəyər***”. The word “*dünya*” (trans.: world) should be used in a definite accusative case here.

“Space TV Advertisements” – 27.12.2015 at 16:15. “***Təşəkkür edirik, Mehman usta***” (trans.: Thank you, Master Mehman). The word order is violated. It should be: “***Usta Mehman, təşəkkür edirik***”.

“ATV Advertisements” 09.06.2015 at 21:35. “***Salam qızlar, soyuq bir şeylər içmək istəyirsiniz?***” (trans.: Hey girls, would you like to drink something cold?) A noun followed by a cardinal numeral cannot be plural. This ad should be: “***Salam qızlar, soyuq bir şey içmək istəyirsiniz?***”

“ANS Advertisements” – 29.06.2015 at 14.58. “***Ver beş***” (trans.: Give me some skin). The phrase “*Бей нямъ*” translated from Russian is translated according to their syntactic norm. That is, the predicate is used at the beginning of the sentence. In fact, it would be more correct to use this ad as “***Beş vur***”.

“ATV Advertisements” 28.11.2016 at 23:25. “***Asim, oğlum, get evə pomidor al***” (trans.: Asim, my son, go and buy tomatoes for home). The word order is violated in this sentence. The predicate is used before the adverbial modifier of place. It is clear from the sentence that Asim should buy tomatoes from home. This ad should have been used as a sequence related compound sentence: “***Asim, oğlum, bazara get, evə pomidor al***”.

Besides posters, advertisements, announcements, notices, illiterate boards with unclear meaning are also found on the streets of our city: The note “***Ayaqqabı təcili təmiri***” (trans.: emergency shoe repair) on the board in Nizami Street is also incorrect. First of all, if *ayaqqabı təmiri* (trans.: shoe repair) were the 2<sup>nd</sup> type defining word combination, the word *təcili* (trans.: emergency) would not be used among these components. Second, if we take this into account and move the word *təcili* to the beginning of the word *ayaqqabı* (trans.: shoe), then we will again violate the meaning. Because the word *təcili* refers not to shoes, but to the word *təmiri* (trans.: repair) and it

means that the work will be done quickly and in a short time. So, if we consider the combination *“ayaqqabı təcili təmiri”* as the 3<sup>rd</sup> type defining word combination, the use of the word *təcili* between the parts of that combination is natural and legal. However, the reason for the full and clear expression of the meaning here is the violation of the government relation, in other words, the word *ayaqqabı* is not used with the plural and genitive case suffixes. In fact, this note should be *“Ayaqqabıların təcili təmiri”*.

S. Behbudov wrote that announcements and advertisements give the city a special beauty: *“Tastefully designed and correctly written boards give buildings a special charm and like advertisements, enhance the beauty of our city. At the same time these play a big role in finding the address that a stranger is looking for. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to writing the boards in an educated manner, designing them with taste and placing them in appropriate places”*<sup>7</sup>.

Mistakes in advertising texts cause a negative reaction in the reader and audience, lead to a misunderstanding of the content and main point in the communication process.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> subchapter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter the dissertation **“Norms violations at the syntactic level in polygraphic printing products”** deals with violations of syntactic norms in modern newspapers, magazines and other polygraphic printing products.

Since the newspaper was published in Azerbaijan, its language issue has attracted the attention of intellectuals. M.F. Akhundov wrote in a letter to the editor of “Akinchi” newspaper H. Zardabi back in 1875 that *one of the main merits of your newspaper is the beauty of the style, the clear description of the information, the correctness of the spelling, because besides other goals, your newspaper should try to clean the Azerbaijani writing from defects, it should be an example for all people who write in this language*<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> Behbudov, S., Language culture “About several boards” / S. Behbudov. Elm, - Baku: - 1974, - p., 86

<sup>8</sup> “Farmer” (1875-1877). - Baku: Azernashr, - 1979, - 464 p.

This valuable thought about the language of our newspapers and magazines does not lose its importance even today.

Some newspapers prefer complex sentences, words peculiar to the book language and simple sentences. Elements of oral speech, unextended, simple, incomplete sentences are used more in some of them. From this point of view, it is possible to find violations of the syntactic norms of the literary language in various newspapers: 1) “Xalg gazetı” June 14, 2014, p. 8. *“Təhsil nazirliyindən APA-ya verilən xəbərə görə, ABŞ-ın təhsil sistemində mövcud qaydalara görə, yerli məktəblərdə yüksək bilik və bacarıq nümayiş etdirən, məktəbi qızıl medallarla bitirən şagirdlər ölkə Prezidenti tərəfindən diploma layiq görülür”* (trans.: According to the information given to APA by the Ministry of Education, according to the current rules in the US education system, pupils who demonstrate high knowledge and skills in local schools and graduate with gold medals are awarded a diploma by the President of the country).

The concord is violated in this sentence. Since the subject *“şagirdlər”* (trans.: pupils) is plural, the predicate *“layiq görülür”* (trans.: are awarded) should also be plural: *“Təhsil nazirliyindən APA-ya verilən xəbərə görə, yerli məktəblərdə yüksək bilik və bacarıq nümayiş etdirən, məktəbi qızıl medallarla bitirən şagirdlər ölkə Prezidenti tərəfindən diploma layiq görülürlər”*.

2) “Xalg gazetı” June 14, 2014, p. 7. Announcement. *“Xalg gazetı”-nin 16 may 2014-cü il tarixli nömrəsində dərc edilmiş Məcburi Köçkünlərin Sosial İnkişaf Fondunun Beyləqan rayonu Təzəkənd kəndində məskunlaşmış məcburi köçkünlərin “Təzəkənd” icmasının su təchizatının yaxşılaşdırılması ilə bağlı “satınalmalar üzrə xüsusi bildirişində” tender təkliflərinin açılış tarixi 16 iyun 2014 cü il deyil. 17 iyun 2014-cü il kimi oxunmalıdır*” (trans.: The opening date of tender offers in the “special notice on procurement” regarding the improvement of the water supply of the “Tezekend” community of IDPs settled in the village of Tezekend of Beylagan of Social Development Fund of Forced Displaced Persons, which was published in the May 16, 2014 issue of “Xalg gazetı”, is not on June 16, 2014. It should be read till June 17, 2014).

The word combination “*açılışı tarixi*” (*trans.*: opening date) in this announcement is not syntactically correct. It is known from the syntactic section of linguistics that the first part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> type defining word combination must be in the indefinite genitive case. That is, this word combination should be written as “*açılış tarixi*”. On the contrary, the possessive suffix “*ı*” on the first part of this combination is considered a violation of the syntactic norm. The word combination “*Təzəkənd kəndi*” (*trans.*: the village of Tezekend) in the notification is also not considered correct in terms of toponym norms.

The use of toponyms – special place names within the norms of the literary language has a great social character due to its essence. Because the incorrect spelling or pronunciation of any place name causes some misunderstanding. Besides these, the creation of toponyms based on common words should also be in focus. When these type of place names are used in the form of the 2<sup>nd</sup> type defining word combination, they cause a norm violation of the literary language. “*Using the word “kənd” (trans.: village) again after the word “kənd”, which is used in toponyms (Yenikend kənd, Tazakend kənd), cannot be considered correct in terms of literary language norm<sup>9</sup>*”.

We often see such norm violations in the mass media and colloquial language. For example, “Dünya TV” – 16.12.2018, at 00.20. “*Allaha çox şükür ki, bizim də Qızilkənd kəndinə qaz verildi*” (*trans.*: Thank God that gas was supplied to our village of Gizilkend).

“Unikal” newspaper 13.12.2014, p. 8. “*Öncə gəlin bəzi belə otellərin Yeni il qiymətlərinə göz ataq*” (*trans.*: First, let’s take a look at the prices of some such hotels in New Year Eve). The use of the phraseological phrase “*göz ataq*” instead of “*göz yetirmək*” or “*nəzər salmaq*” (*trans.*: have a look at) in this sentence is considered a norm violation of the literary language.

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<sup>9</sup> Gurbanov, A. Modern Azerbaijani literary language. Volume I. - Baku: - 2003, - 449 p.

Violation of the syntactic norm in polygraphic printed products not only aggravates the language, but also has a very negative effect on the development of the modern Azerbaijani literary language and becomes an unpleasant example.

The first sub-chapter **“The role of constructive communication in the preservation of syntactic norms”** of the third chapter **“Requirements for the keeping of the norms of the literary language at the syntactic level during the process of constructive communication”** deals with the keeping of syntactic norms during the communication process and its importance.

Communication is derived from the Latin word “communico” – means to generalize, to connect, to speak, to communicate. Another meaning of this word is to convey information to one or more people.

Language communication is also mentioned as the exchange of information between individuals. One of the main functions of language is its communicativeness. Some researchers said that the starting point of the expression is used first, and then the main purpose is used in normal speech.

Keeping the norms of the literary language at the syntactic level during the process of constructive communication is choosing words appropriate to the situation and making sentences during the process of two-way communication. A constructive communication situation includes the following parameters:

- 1) Characteristic feature of constructive communicativeness (formal, informal);
- 2) The status of constructive communicativeness (chiefs and subordinates; professional and non-professional);
- 3) Age ratio of constructive communicativeness (adults and minors);
- 4) Time or period constructive communicativeness;
- 5) The place of constructive communicativeness.

The model of constructive communicativeness can be either vertical or horizontal depending on these factors. If two-way communication takes place, syntactic communicativeness takes a horizontal position, but if it is violated, it takes a vertical position.

The keeping of norms by both sides during the process of communication is called communicative equality. As we mentioned, syntactic communicative equality can be vertical or horizontal depending on the circumstances and situation. Syntactic communicative equality depends on the familiarity, age, position, social status, etc. of those communicating. For example, if there is a misunderstanding in the dialogue between the doctor and the patient, this is considered syntactic communicative inequality. That is, the communication of a professional with a non-professional results in syntactic-communicative inequality in most cases. For example, a doctor talks to his patient using Latin terms. Sometimes, this is due to the desire of the doctor to show himself very educated. At this point, the patient does not understand the essence of his sentences. As a result, a syntactic norm is violated during the communication process: “- *Sizdə dilatasion kardio miopotiya var*” (trans.: -You have dilated cardiomyopathy). This sentence could also be expressed as following: “- *Ürəyin əzələsində dəyişikliklər baş verdiyi üçün sizdə müəyyən narahatçılıq baş verib*” (trans.: - You have some anxiety because of changes in the heart muscle), or: “- *Xəstədə xoledoxda konkret olduğundan əməliyyat olunmalıdır*” (trans.: - Because the patient has a concretion in the choledox, he should be operated on). This sentence can also be made up in a construction that everyone understands: “- *Xəstənin öd yolunda daş olduğu üçün əməliyyat olunmalıdır*” (trans.: - Because the patient has stones in the bile duct, he should be operated on).

If communication takes place in conditions of activity of one side, this is called syntactic-communicative inequality.

Communicative code (i.e. rule, law) means the regulation of the speaking behavior and style of both sides during the communication process. According to P.G. Grice, *the modern communicative code is based on the principle of cooperation (i.e. the mutual cooperation of many people)*<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Grice, G.P. Logic and speech communication. // New in foreign linguistics. Issue. XVII. - M. - 1985. – 500 p.

J. Leach believes that *the modern communicative code is based on the principles of good behavior, politeness and enlightenment*<sup>11</sup>.

The principle of cooperation is the unity of moral rules. P. Grice divides it into the following four provisions: 1) quantity; 2) quality; 3) method (rule, style); 4) connection (approach).

Quantitative provision refers to the quantity and number of transmitted information. That is, the information you will give must be in accordance with the syntactic norm. The number of sentences should be neither too many nor too few. Because this provision is of great importance in whether the current or next dialogue takes place or not.

The qualitative provision can be explained in terms of syntactic norm as following: ***“Make sure that the sentences and word combinations you use are in accordance with the syntactic norm. Otherwise, the idea you expressed will remain obscure”***.

Based on the method (rule, style) category, sentences are constructed and expressed according to the syntactic norm. The main provision of this category is: ***“Speak clearly, express clearly”***.

The basis of the connection (approach) category is the construction and use of sentences appropriate to the topic from a syntactic point of view: ***“Try not to wonder from the topic”***. The reasons for the violation of syntactic-constructiveness in the scientific literature are indicated as following: 1) communicative inexperience; 2) the readiness of the interlocutor to communicate; 3) not knowing the rules of communication in a concrete situation - syntactic communicative inexperience; 4) using expressions and sentences that are incorrect at the syntactic level during the communication process; 5) in order to meet communicative norms, the interlocutor, place, time and content of the conversation should be appropriate. Otherwise, communicativeness is violated at the syntactic level; 6) inappropriate location or space can violate syntactic communicativeness. For example, trying to solve any

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<sup>11</sup> Leec, G.N. – Principles of pragmatics. / G.N. Leec. – L.: – 1983, – 250 p.



business issue with the boss in the corridor or in the cafeteria; 7) starting communication at an inappropriate time can cause a communicative violation at the syntactic level in most cases. For example, when the boss is engaged in serious work, the desire of a worker to turn to him on any issue; 8) addressing an inappropriate field causes a violation of constructive communication. For example, lecturing a philologist on atomic physics; 9) engaging of interlocutors in pointless, illogical dialogue disrupts communication. As a result, interlocutors do not understand each other.

We can come to the conclusion that the syntactic norm of the literary language, as a problem dependent on communicativeness, is especially relevant among linguistic issues in our modern era.

The second subchapter of the third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **“The influence of colloquial language on the norms of literary language at the syntactic level”**. This subchapter deals with the keeping of syntactic norms in our daily speech.

The colloquial language that we use almost every day in our lives, in our family, at home has not been completely studied in linguistics in the 21<sup>st</sup> century yet. This language acts as a connecting bridge between written and oral literary language.

The linguist scientist N. Khudiyev shows that the reason for the obvious interest towards the colloquial language is born from a traditional opinion – from the idea that it has preserved its natural color, original form and is imbued with a rich folk spirit: *“However, it should not be forgotten that even though the naturalness of color and spontaneity enhances the emotional and expressive aspects of the flow of thought and the speech process, and although the folk spirit opens wide opportunities for the typification of the subject and the character, all these are not able to cover the content plan of that thought flow, speech process with all its logical lines. Because the system of this language is very limited in terms of functionality, and*

*it is insufficient to grasp and cover the fields of communication completely and comprehensively*<sup>12</sup>.

According to linguist Ismayil Kazimov, *there are wide functional aspects of expression in language. In order to study expressions from a functional point of view, it is necessary to study their semantic structure, formal features, structural-informative, structural-pragmatic features, their order in the sentence, informative-actual part of a sentence, base models and their semantics by types, etc.*<sup>13</sup>

Intonation plays a very important role in expressions of which order is violated at the syntactic level. It is possible to perform the communicative function only according to the intonation in such cases. Sometimes, intonation is so important that it subordinate the entire meaning of any units: "Külüm başuva. Əlindən heç nə gəlmir" (trans.: "Wretched man!").

Information is provided about slangs and their violation points of norm are analyzed on the basis of examples in the subchapter "**Slangs that violate the norms at the syntactic level in the modern Azerbaijani literary language**" of the third chapter.

The linguistic term *slang* means "to throw" or "scatter" in English. Slang is explained as following in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Translation Studies Terms": "*Slang – words and phrases used by representatives of a certain profession or social class. It is divided into two parts: general and special slang*"<sup>14</sup>.

Sometimes slang is identified with barbarism, jargon and argot words. In fact, these are linguistic terms with different meanings. Russian linguist Raisa Iosevna Rozina points out the

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<sup>12</sup> Khudiyev, N. Radio, television and literary language. "Azernashr", - B.: - 2001, - 660 p.

<sup>13</sup> Kazimov, I. Expression - functional syntax of the Azerbaijani language // Veysalli F.Y., Kazimov, G.S., Kazimov, I.B., Mammadov A.Y. Functional grammar of the Azerbaijani language, syntagmatics, word combinations and field sentence syntax. Volume III, - Baku: - 2014, - p. 141 (p. 138-209)

<sup>14</sup> Manafoghlu, R., Tagisoy, N., Kamal, R. Explanatory dictionary of translation studies terms. - Baku: - 2010, - 164 p.

difference between these groups of words that slang is more neutral than jargon, and it often does not have negative shades<sup>15</sup>.

Jargons are usually used by people who have close or similar interests, habits, occupations and social conditions belonging to people belonging to certain social groups within a limited framework. Slang, unlike barbarism, jargon and argot words, functions in the sphere of literary language as words and expressions used by many social classes. For example, “şparqalka” (*trans.*: “crib notes”) which means “lazımsız əşya” (*trans.*: “unnecessary item”) (the 1<sup>st</sup> type defining word combination) in English, was once a slang word and later became a literary word.

Slangs are mostly used by young people aged 15-25. But this does not mean that slang is not understood by people of other age groups. For example, the 1<sup>st</sup> type defining word combination “borcu qaytarmayan adam” (*trans.*: “defaulter”) is replaced by the slang term “atanşik”. This slang is an expression that is understood by everyone in modern times, regardless of their position or age. Slangs differ from jargons and argot expressions due to this peculiarity.

Computer and youth slangs are mostly used in Azerbaijan. Examples of computer slang: “SLM” (Salam) – I greet you; “TWK” (Təşəkkür) – Thank you; “HMM” – I agree with what you said; “BYE” – See you soon; “NCNC” – I am surprised at this issue; “WOW” – You amazed me; “NHB” – How have you been?; “LOL” – joke or amusing statement; “BRO” – My dear brother; “Usss” – sweet baby; “NRHT” (Narahat) – Don’t worry about us, etc. Sometimes people confuse them mistakenly with abbreviations. Examples of abbreviations include UN, BSU, USA, etc.

Slangs are mainly created by young people living in urban environment. For example, “*buralarda ol*” (*trans.*: wait here); “*uç burdan*” (*trans.*: get out of here); “*sən xətdə qal*” (*trans.*: stay on the line); “*yeri var*” (*trans.*: that’s good); “*İtə tökdür*” (*trans.*: a lot of);

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<sup>15</sup> Rozina, Raisa Iosevna “Semantic development of the word in the Russian language and modern slang” / R.I. Rozina. - Moscow: - 2005, - 301p.

**“bomba oğlandır”** (*trans.*: good boy); **“qiril ondan”** (*trans.*: break from him), etc.

A foreign citizen who learns the Azerbaijani language cannot be satisfied only with knowing the literary language. He must also learn the colloquial language. It is clear that we do not always speak in literary language in our everyday life, but rather we communicate through communicative syntax. From this point of view, the study and revealing of slangs is considered an important issue.

**The following main conclusions were obtained in the research work:**

1. Besides the phonetic and lexical norms, there is also a norm at the syntactic level in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan, and its violation in oral and written speech is one of the relevant issues. The solution of this problem has an important role in regulating the development and stability of the Azerbaijani literary language in terms of the national and the state language.

2. Syntactic norms are one of the main tools in the modern Azerbaijani literary language that shape the grammatical construction of the language, and are factors that regulate the speech act during the process of communicative speech. Words, word combinations, expressions, sentence types, word order, intonation, syntactic relations, syntagms and other units covering the syntactic norm must be constructed according to the periodic requirements of the language and based on morphological-syntactic categories.

3. Modern television and radio are carriers of mass information and culture. Studying norm violations of the literary language at the syntactic level on the basis of television materials is considered one of the current issues of the day. It is known that language performs the function of communication, information and influence in mass media, including television. From this point of view, there has been an increase in violations of syntactic norms in Azerbaijani television journalism and polygraphic print products in recent times. It is necessary to take the communicative function as a basis when compiling mass media text on various topics. The points of free use of term parallels (*kvorum*, *yetərsay*, *yetərsəs* (*trans.*:

quorum) are confusing. In order to eliminate these shortcomings, regular trainings should be conducted with television employees.

4. There are violations of syntactic norms in the prose works of the independence period. Writers try to make the text artistic by violating the grammatical rules of the language. It is possible to control the situation by taking certain measures to prevent such situations.

5. There are main requirements for the keeping of the norms of the literary language at the syntactic level during the process of constructive communication. So, the parameters of choosing words suitable for the situation and making sentences should be followed during the two-way communication process. The model of constructive communicativeness can be either vertical or horizontal, depending on factors such as formal and informal features, status, age ratio, time, and place. If two-way communication takes place, syntactic communicativeness takes a horizontal position, but if it is violated, it takes a vertical position.

6. It is possible to observe norm violations at the syntactic level more in dialogic speech of the living spoken language, in typical sentences. In order to distinguish them from sentences, terminological units such as phrase, expression, information, discourse, logos, maxim, syntagm, speech act, idiom, saying, etc. are used in modern linguistics. Some of the norm violations at the syntactic level result from incorrect intonation in speech. Due to intonation, compactness and brevity are created with the help of suprasegmental tools, and intonation is the grammatical tool that creates such abbreviations and semantic compression in the language.

7. People who want to make their speech more perfect should participate in language courses, learn syntactic rules deeply, and avoid norm violations. It is the civic duty of each of us to guard the purity and richness of our language. These calls are reflected in all the decrees and orders issued about the language.

8. Slangs are one of the factors that violate the norms at the syntactic level in the literary language. Slang differs from argot and

jargon words in its linguistic features as the basic unit of actual syntax. On the other hand, slang is a minimal speech, supersyntactic and intonation unit. The multi-functionality of slang types such as computer, military, youth, etc. is observed in our modern era. "Internet messaging" develops in conditions of distinct violation of the syntactic norms of the literary language.

"Fashionable slangs" are widespread in the speech of young people living and working in the urban environment. Young people isolate the older generation from themselves mainly by using phraseological slangs: "təkərə düşüb" – he is confusing; "dayday bərk gedəndi" – this man is a wealthy man; "əzrayılla bilyard oynama" – don't risk your life; "mənə sifət eləmə" – don't frown, etc. In this regard, it is necessary often to have preventive conversations with young people and explain the importance of keeping the norms of literary language, because language is our spiritual wealth.

**The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the author's following theses and articles:**

1. Nitq pozuntuları və onların aradan qaldırılması // "Elm və təhsil" – Bakı: – 2012, №7 – s.119 . – 123

2. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində norma pozuntuları və slenqlər // "Filologiya məsələləri" – : – 2013, "Elm və təhsil" №4 – s.238 – 242

3. Slenq – dilçilik termini kimi // " Filologiya məsələləri" – Bakı: – 2013, "Elm və təhsil" №7– s.75 – 79

4. Ədəbi dildə sintaktik norma pozuntuları // "Terminologiya məsələləri" – Bakı: – 2015, "Elm" №2 – s.94-104

5. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində sintaktik norma pozuntuları // "Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri" Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları (24-25 noyabr 2016-cı il) – Sumqayıt: – 2016 . – s.16-17

6. Синтаксические нормы Азербайджанского языка // «Ученые записки» Орловского университета. Научный журнал №2 (71) – 2016, – с.67-69

7. Sintaktik normanın qorunmasında konstruktiv kommunikasiyanın rolu //“Filologiya məsələləri” – Bakı – 2018, “Elm və təhsil” №15, – s. 78 – 84

8. Qazi Bürhanəddin yaradıcılığında sintaktik normalar // “Uluslararası Türk Dünyası Kültür Elçileri: Kadı Burhaneddin Sempozyumu” The International Symposium on Cultural Ambassadors of the Turkic World Kadı Burhaneddin (8 noyabr 2019-cu il) –Sivas:- 2019. – s.279-284

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