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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**NATURAL VOCABULARY IN THE OGHUZ GROUP OF
TURKIC LANGUAGES**

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the current state of research on the topic.

About six thousand nine hundred and twelve languages are used in the world. The Ural-Altai language family which is the mother tongue of two hundred and twenty million people, has a special place among them. The speakers of this language family are spread over a wide area from China to Eastern Europe, from Siberia to the steppes of Kazakhstan. Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages belong to the Oghuz group of the Ural-Altai language family. Although there are some lexical and grammatical similarities between the languages belonging to the same group, but there are also have differences.

The comparative study of linguistics can be considered one of the advantages of linguistics. In the study of lexicons of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, a number of obscure issues in the lexical-semantic and morphological structure can be clarified using the methods of historical-comparative linguistics.

The monographic study of the lexicon of nature in the Oghuz group Turkic languages is one of the urgent problems of Turkology. Thus, based on the Azerbaijani model of lexical-terminological development, the application of this model to the lexical system of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages: Turkic, Turkmen and Gagauz languages should be studied. In turn, the development of comparative lexicon is of exceptional importance in determining the facts of language, revealing a number of different points in etymological and dialectological aspects.

The Oghuz group, which is the object of research called natural vocabulary in the Turkic languages, has published books on the study of Turkic languages in various aspects in the former Soviet Union under the name of comparative study of Turkic languages, comparative grammar of Turkic languages. However, the lexicon of nature in the languages of the Oghuz group, which is the subject of the study, was not studied under a separate heading, only a comparison of a few words was given in separate articles, but was not involved in a detailed analysis.

The object and subject of the research. Object of research work is the scientific analysis of language units included natural vocabulary in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, their lexical-semantic features, characteristics. The research subject of the dissertation is the natural vocabulary of Oghuz group in Turkic languages.

The aim and the objectives of the research. The main purpose of the dissertation is to give a lexical-semantic description of the lexicon of nature in the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, which are part of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, and to distinguish lexical-semantic levels of those words. In order to achieve these goals, the following tasks were performed in the research process:

– There are many terms and terminological expressions in the science of geography and natural sciences that reflect the concept of nature. To collect and compare words related to these fields in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, to reveal general and differential features between these languages;

– The concept of nature is a broad concept that reflects the natural conditions of the earth (flora and fauna, climate, etc.), organic and inorganic world, various forms of the earth's surface (mountains, hills, highlands, lowlands, rivers, forests, etc.). . To collect and systematize these features from the explanatory dictionaries of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages;

– Vocabulary of nature, especially climatic concepts, can be encountered more in the form of phrases. These expressions and phrases are collected to involve in terms of analysis in classical literature, proverbs, bayats, works of Mohammad Fuzuli, Imadeddin Nasimi, Nizami Ganjavi, Samad Vurgun, Mahtingulu Faragi, Faruk Nafiz Chamlibel, Todur Zanet, Dionis Tanasoglu and other classics of poetry;

– Analyzing the ways and methods of formation of the lexicon reflecting the plant world in the Oghuz group Turkic languages and to group the words formed in the lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic way on the basis of the collected lexical-terminological materials;

– Determining the semantic, emotional-stylistic, affective, associative, occult shades and connotative meanings of natural lexicon in fiction in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages;

– The semantic nuances formed by natural vocabulary in the dialects of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, Nakhchivan, Baku, Sheki, Derbend etc. in different regions of the Azerbaijani language. Identifying synonymous and homonymous forms related to the developed nature lexicon and to classify the lexicon related to the plant world;

– Researching the linguistic and aesthetic aspects of the lexicon of nature in the Oghuz group Turkic languages, to study the lexicon of nature in the language culture and to show its aesthetic aspects in poetic examples written on the theme of nature;

– Elements of nature and events are described in fiction as a person for certain stylistic purposes. To follow a similar metamorphic event in the lexical layer of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

The methods of the research. The historical-comparative, statistic, comparative method of linguistics was used in the dissertation.

The main provisions demonstrated for the defence.

– Natural vocabulary Oghuz group of Turkic languages has similar features in terms of origin. However, differences in historical development and coexistence with different ethnic groups have changed some words. Thus, when researching the original variants of words in the ancient written monuments of the Turkic languages, over time, different linguistic elements emerged in some linguistic facts under the influence of ethnoses with which they were historically and closely related.

– Some of the names of mountains, hills, rivers, places are used in the same way in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. Although the original meaning of these geographical names has been distorted over time and is out of date, it is still possible to find similar place names in the geographical names of the peoples belonging to the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

– Words and expressions included in the concept of nature are used in the classical literature and works of poets of the peoples belonging to the Oghuz group, both in the original and derivative, in the acquired sense. Systematized analysis of these words and phrases is very important in terms of determining the development of words with different meanings in these languages.

– Linguistic material related to the collected natural lexicon is grouped in order to determine the structure of word formation, ways

of word formation, which of these methods are important in terms of which language is productive or unproductive, as well as to identify differences.

– It is possible to observe various emotional, expressive, stylistic shades of words reflecting natural phenomena in fiction. These are the semantic or stylistic shades that observe the word.

– It is important for the Oghuz group to observe the presence of the word used in the literary layer of one language in the dialects of another, to reveal interesting nuances, by comparing the units of natural lexicon included in the Turkic languages with the literary language as well as the dialects of these languages.

– The study of the lexicon of nature in the literature of the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz peoples is important both in terms of getting acquainted with the literary and artistic features of each nation, and in terms of analyzing the development of language material of each language.

– Vocabulary of nature is one of the components actively involved in metaphorical processes. The formation of metaphor in these word layers is a phenomenon related to the ability of thought to comprehend the interrelationships that exist between different objects and events. The process of metaphorization occurs in Turkish languages both as a result of the metaphorization of individual lexical units and the combination of different words. Such metaphors are called metaphorical combinations because of their complex structure.

The scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in this dissertation, natural vocabulary of Oghuz group of Turkic languages researching in a descriptive and comparative way. The lexical layer of Turkish languages is the subject of comparison. The lexical fund of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages included in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages was involved in the research process in etymological and dialectological dictionaries. Such an approach is just as important not only for linguistics but also for lingvo etymology, dialectology and phraseology.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. Investigation of natural vocabulary in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages has theoretical importance in terms of exploring similarities and differences in the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz

languages which are belonging to this group. It can be observed that the lexical materials used in these languages, which belong to the same group, do not express the same meaning in every language, and sometimes the modern form of the ancient equivalent, the introduction of new words into the language under the influence of other languages. Thus, it is observed that some of the linguistic realities involved in the lexical layer of the language are transferred to the language not from the principle of historical origin, but from the factor of geographical location.

The facts found in the dissertation can be used as a source in the research work of researchers who will study the languages of the future Oghuz group languages, analyze the false equivalents of these languages and study the transmission of historical comparative linguistics to related languages, as well as write some research works on Turkic languages. Also, the natural lexicon of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages collected in the process of research can be used as a reliable source in the compilation of comparative dictionaries of Turkic languages.

The approbation and application of the research. The main provisions of the research work were reflected in 27 reports at the International and Republic conferences, published in the books, consisting of conference materials and also in scientific journals and magazines, printed within the Republic and abroad.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The work was performed at the Department of Turkic Languages of the Institute of Linguistic named after Nasimi of National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan.

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation in isolation and the total volume with a mark. The dissertation consists of an Introduction, 4 chapters, the result, the references, supplements, the list of abbreviations. The introduction 6 pages, Chapter I 22 pages, Chapter II 31 pages, Chapter III 34 pages, Chapter IV 27 pages, the result 3 pages, the references 18 pages, supplements 23 pages, the list of abbreviations is 1 page. The dissertation consists of 168 pages and 228380 characters.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE WORK

The actuality of the theme is substantiated in the **Introduction** of the thesis, the object and subject of the research, aims and objectives are identified, scientific novelty of the research, methodology, theoretical and practical significance, main provisions raised for defense, approbation and structure of the research work are postulated in the introduction.

The first chapter of the dissertation, presented under the name **“Lexicon reflecting the relief in Oghuz group of Turkic languages”**, consists of four subchapters. The first subchapter titled of *“Differences in the lexicon reflecting the relief in the Oghuz group of Turkish languages”*.

Oghuz group of Turkic languages include Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages. Although they come from the same ethnic background, some have undergone a change in letter and sound over the course of history and have retained their resemblance to the original proforma. In some, neologisms assimilated archaic words. For this reason, although words have a similar root factor, this does not mean that they are exactly the same.

There are a number of words related to relief in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, which are used in these languages without any grammatical or phonetic changes. An example of this is the word *ada*. The *ada* is a small piece of land surrounded by water on all sides and has lost its land connection with the mainland¹. This concept, expressed by the word *ada* in the Azerbaijani language, is used in the same way in other languages belonging to the Oghuz group without any distortion of meaning. In the Gagauz language, in addition to the word *ada*, an *alkalı toprak* combination is used to express a similar meaning². At the same time, the word *ada* in the Gagauz language is characterized by homonymy. The word *ada*, used in the Gagauz language, has the same meaning as its Azerbaijani analogue, but also

¹ Orucov, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: [4 cilddə] – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2006. – 744 s.

² Kaynak, İ. Gagauz Türkçesinin Sözlüğü / İ. Kaynak, M. Doğru – Ankara: Kültür Bakanlığı, – 1991. – 284 s.

means a *natural-geographical concept*, a nose and a swamp, as well as a man-made artificial geographical object, a hole.

Another point we observe when comparing the relief lexicon of the Oghuz group in the Turkic languages is the replacement of this letter *q* in the Azerbaijani language and *g* in the Turkmen language, regardless of whether the *k* is summit in the Turkic and Gagauz languages occurs at the beginning, middle and end of the word. Thus, the letter *q* in the Azerbaijani alphabet is not found in the alphabets of other Oghuz Turkic languages³. In the Turkmen language, the consonant *g* is used more often than the consonant *k*. The word *çinqıl*, which is included in the lexicon of relief, is used in the Gagauz and Turkic languages in the form of *çakıl*⁴, and in the Turkmen language as *çagyl*⁵. The word *qalay* used in our language appears as *kalay* in Turkish and Gagauz languages, and *galayy* in Turkmen language⁶. The word *qaya* is used as *kaya* in Turkish and Gagauz languages, and *gaya* in Turkmen language. It also has a similar meaning in the Gagauz language through the words *kanara* and in the Turkmen language through the word *daş*. We can see that the word *qum* in the Azerbaijani language is used in the Turkish and Gagauz languages in the form of *kum*, and in the Turkmen language in the form of *gum*. It is possible to see from such examples that the orthographic norms of the Gagauz and Turkic languages can at some point have a common denominator.

While studying the relief lexicon of the Oghuz group in Turkic languages, it can be observed that the suffixes *-lıq*⁴ and *-lik*⁴ are actively used in the word-formation process. This formation can be seen in the development of the word *bataqlıq* in the Azerbaijani language in the Gagauz language as *alçak+lık*, in Turkish as *batak+lik*. The form of the word *çökəklik* in the Turkmen language is similar to *çöket + lik*. The word *Çökəklik* is formed in Turkish and

³ Rüstəmov, R. Türk dili / R. Rüstəmov, Ə. Rəsulov – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 307 s.

⁴ Kaynak, İ. Gagauz Türkçesinin Sözlüğü / İ. Kaynak, M. Doğru – Ankara: Kültür Bakanlığı, – 1991. – 284 s.

⁵ Türkmençe Türkçe Sözlük / T. Tekin, M. Ölmez, E. Ceylan, [və b.] – Ankara: Simurg, – 1995. – 730 s.

⁶ Altaylı, S. Azərbaycan Türkçesinin Sözlüğü: [3 cildə] / S. Altaylı. – Ankara: TDK, – c.3. – 2018. – 3745 s.

Turkmen languages with the help of the same grammatical suffix *-lik*⁴. It is used in Turkish as *Yüksək+lik*, in Turkmen as *belent+lik*. In the Gagauz language, the same meaning acts as *balaban+nık* in the process of word formation with the help of the suffix *-nık*⁴. The word "meadow" in the Azerbaijani language takes the form of *çayyrylyk* in Turkish and Gagauz languages, and in Turkmen language with the addition of the suffix *-lyk*⁴. It should be noted that in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language" a separate explanation is given to each of the concepts of *çəmən* and *çəmənlik*⁷. The word *çəmən*, which comes from the Persian language, means *a field covered with green grass, is a field with grass, a place where green grass ends*⁸. The word *çəmən* is used in Gagauz and Turkic languages as *çayır*, and in Turkmen as *çayyr*⁹. The word *çəmən* is used as *çimgen* in "Diwan Lughat al-Turk" written in 1070, *çümen çəmənlik*, *çayır* in "Kitabül İdrak" written by Abu Hayyan in 1312, *çemen* in 1391 in "Gulistan Tarcuması" written by Sarayli Seyfi can be seen as¹⁰. In our language *yaşıl+lıq*, which is synonymous with the word *çəmən*, acts as *yeşil+lik* in Turkish with the help of the same lexical suffix. The word *çəmən* is expressed in the Gagauz language by the synonyms *çimen*, *çimen+nık*, in the Turkmen language *çemen*, *çemen+lik* and *ölen*. The meaning of the word *ölen* in the Turkmen language is completely different from the concept of *çəmən*. Thus, the word *ölen* in the Turkmen language refers to *a kind of four-verse rhyming poem recited when the bride leaves home and moves to her new home*¹¹.

The word *göl* corresponds to the Gagauz language as *gırla*.¹² At the same time, the word *göl* has *the meanings countless, a lot of* in the

⁷ Orucov, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: [4 cilddə] – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2006. – 744 s.

⁸ Öhmədov, B. Etimologiya lüğəti. Araşdırmalar, mülahizələr / B. Öhmədov. – Bakı: Altun kitab, – 2015. – 287 s.

⁹ Kazımov, B. İ. Müasir Türk dillərinin müqayisəli leksikası: [3 cilddə] / İ.B.Kazımov. – Bakı: Təknur, – c. 2. – 2010. – 400 s.

¹⁰ www.etimolojiturkce.com

¹¹ Türkmence Türkçe Sözlük / T. Tekin, M. Ölmez, E. Ceylan, [və b.] – Ankara: Simurg, – 1995. – 730 s.

¹² Kaynak, İ. Gagauz Türkçesinin Sözlüğü / İ. Kaynak, M. Doğru – Ankara: Kültür Bakanlığı, – 1991. – 284 s.

Gagauz language. It is noteworthy that the word *gırla* is a homonym between the Gagauz literary language and the dialects of Turkish. In the dialects of the Turkish language, the word *gırla* has *the meanings of forever, endless* as in the Gagauz language¹³. The second sub-chapter of the dissertation is called "*Moments of development of etymological aspects of relief lexicon*".

There are a number of works on the study of the etymology of the lexicon of relief in the Oghuz group Turkic languages. In turn, etymology is a field of science that studies the origin and history of lexical units¹⁴. European linguists, especially English and German linguists, are among those engaged in early etymological research. Turkish linguists Ismet Zeki Eyuboglu, Hasan Eren, Erkan Kiraz's etymological dictionaries of Turkish language, Azerbaijani linguists B. Ahmadov's "Short etymological dictionary of Azerbaijani language", Marti Rasenen's "Etymological dictionary of Turkic peoples" among foreign linguists, Lazar Budagov's "Comparative dictionary of Turkish Tatar language" etc. examples of such comparative, etymological dictionaries can be given. Some etymological dictionaries are devoted to the comparison of any language or language family. However, in some etymological dictionaries, one language family is compared with another. A. Raiki's "Etymological dictionary of the Mongolian language" (here an attempt is made to reveal similarities in their historical basis by comparing the Turkic languages with the Mongolian languages), V. Gorchevskaya, V. Chinchius, T. Bugayeva's "Tungus-Manjur comparative analysis of languages. Materials of etymological dictionary", "Etymological dictionaries of Altai language" by Sergey Starostin, A. Dibo, O. Mudrak can be an example of the dictionaries of several language families.

When studying the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, it is possible to come across forms of relief lexicon that have changed in terms of historical origin¹⁵. The word *yer* is used in the ancient Turkic

¹³ Derleme Sözlüğü: [12 cildde] – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, – c. 6: G. – 1993. – 2244 s.

¹⁴ Adilov, M. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti / M. Adilov, Z. Verdiyeva, F. Ağayeva – Bakı: Maarif, – 1989. – 363 s.

¹⁵ Kazımov, Q. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi / Q. Kazımov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2003. – 584 s.

language as **yir* have the meaning *soil, earth*, in the dictionary of Kashgarlı Mahmud it is used in the form of **er*, **ir*, and in the form of **ir*, **yir* have the meanings *soil, stone, north*. The form *ir*, *yir* is currently used in Uyghur Turkish¹⁶. At the same time, the word *yer* is used as a *place, country, place of residence* in the Diwani Lugat al-Turk, written in 1070. In the epic "Dada Gorgud" of 1400 years ago, the word *yerlii*, which is also used in *the sense of location, fixed*¹⁷. The word *yer* is used in the same ways in Azerbaijani, Turkish and Turkmen languages, in Bashkir as *yir, er*, in Khakas language as *çir*, in Tuva as *çer*, in Yakut as *sir*, in Chuvash as *ser*¹⁸. The equivalent of the word *yer* in the Tungus-Manchu language is the word *yerke*. In the "Divan" of the 14th century Turkish poet Gazi Burhaneddin, the word *yer* is used as a *yir*:

*Yir yaşıl ağaç ağ oldu gül kızıl
Yar elin al bağbana kul yazıl*¹⁹.

At the same time, in the book "Manuscripts of the ancient Turks in Mongolia" published by V. Radlov in 1894, the words *yan, äzqänti, aku, örpan* are used in *the sense of territory, place*²⁰. V. Radlov emphasizes that the side *yan* is used not only for *regional, territorial meanings*, but also as *a verb to return*.

The other sub-chapter of the first chapter is called "*Development points of dialectological aspects of relief lexicon*".

Along with the literary lexical layer of each language, there are also have dialects. Dialects of Turkish languages have been studied by

¹⁶ Eyuboğlu, İ. Türk Dilinin Etimoloji Sözlüğü / İ. Eyuboğlu. – İstanbul: Sosyal, – 1988. – 406 s.

¹⁷ Əliyeva, S. Kitabı-Dədə Qorqudun mürəkkəb feilləri / S. Əliyeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 374 s.

¹⁸ Тенишев, Э. Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков: Лексика / Э. Тенишев. – Москва: Наука, – 2001. – 824 с.

¹⁹ Sürmeli, Ş. Kadı Burhareddin Divanı: Anlam Çerçevesi / Ş. Sürmeli. – Gaziantep: – 2005. – 120 s.

²⁰ Radloff, W. Die Alttürkischen Inschriften der Mongolei / W. Radloff. – Sankt Petersburg: Buchdruckerei der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, – 1894. – 490 p.

various linguists, and a number of dialectological dictionaries have been compiled. By getting acquainted with these dictionaries, it is possible to identify similarities and differences in dialects. Dialectological dictionaries of the Azerbaijani language had written by Agamusa Akhundov, M. Shiraliyev, M. Islamov, K. Ramazanov, B. Tagiyev, A. Agayev, S. Behbudov, H. Mammadov, G. Hasanov, A. Compiled by Aliyev, Z. Khasiyev, T. Ahmadov and others. In addition to the general dialectological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language, there are studies dedicated to the dialects of different regions. Among them are “Baku dialect” published by M. Shiraliyev in 1957, “Guba dialect” by R. Rustamov published in 1961, “Lerik region dialects of Azerbaijani language” by Guntekin Binnatova, “Nakhchivan dialectological dictionary of the Azerbaijani language” published in, etc. are works that study dialects specific to a particular region. Regarding dialects in Turkish, Leyla Karahan's "Classification of Anatolian Mouths", Munir Erten's "Diyarbakir Mouth", Huseyn Dalli's "Studies on Northern Bulgarian Turkic Mouths", Kemal Edip's "Mouth of Urfa", published by the Turkish Language Institute between the years 1963-1982 "Mouths of the Turkish languages" as an example of the dialogical dictionaries. Dialects of the Turkmen language are classified in detail in Y. Amansariyev's "Northern dialects of the Yomut dialect of the Turkmen language", O. Chorliyev's "Attractive phonemes of the Mary dialect", B. Bayramdurdiyev's "On the lexicon of the Ahal dialect". Hasan Eren's "Gagauz Turkish", Faruk Sumer's "Origin of Gagauz" are valuable sources on the Gagauz language. .

An example of a dialect that is homonymous with such a literary language is the word *tala* used in the Sharur dialect. The equivalent of this dialectical unit in the literary language are the words *stack*, and *hill*²¹. The word *öyül* used in the dialects of Babek and Nakhchivan gives the meaning of *valley*. The word *yazı*, *yol* words used in our dialects are homonymous with the literary language. The word *yazı* means *steppe*, *desert*, *plain* in Ordubad and Shahbuz dialects, and *times* in Sharur dialect. When we analyze the dialects of Turkish, we can see that the word used as *tepe* in the Turkish literary language is

²¹ Azərbaycan dilinin Naxçıvan dialektoloji lüğəti. A-Z / Z.Xasiyev, K.İmamquliyeva, K. Quliyeva [və b.] . – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 304 s.

used in different forms in the Turkish region of Malatya, such as *bökçe*, Kırşehir and its surroundings *depe*, in Arpaçay as *tik*. The word *tepe* can be found in different forms in the dialects of the Turkmen language. Thus, in the words of the Turkmen language in the Erbil dialect, the *p* consonant is paired. In the Erbil dialect, we can see as *teppe*, and in the dialect of the Iraqi Turkmen, a completely different form as *tosnix*.²² The word *çala*, used in the Shagan dialect of Baku, also means *a valley, a pit*, forming a false equivalent in the literary language²³. In the Shagan dialect, there is an irreplaceable word *ləpədöyən* in our literary language, which means *coast*. In addition, in the Goychay dialect, the word *bərə* means *shallow land near the coast*²⁴. The word *dağ*, used in the Baku dialect, is homonymous with our literary language and has four different meanings. The first of these is *the stamp used to mark animals*, the second is *the hottest time of boiling water, oil and so on.*, the third is *heavy impact, pain, sorrow*, and the fourth is *height*. There is also a *dağdan ağır* phraseological unit in our language, which is used in various literary examples to gain phraseological nuances²⁵. An example of this is the word *sipə*, in the villages of Zovna and Osyedere in the Lerik region does not resemble any lexical unit in our literary language²⁶.

In general, when the Oghuz group analyzes the lexicon of relief in Turkish languages from the dialectical point of view, we come across a number of points. Sometimes the Oghuz group finds a word in the literary language fund of one of the Turkic languages and in the dialectical fund of the other.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "*Moments of development of relief lexicon in phraseological and literary literature*" compares the development of words included in relief lexicon in the literature of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz peoples.

²² Bilal, Z. Erbil Türkmen Ağzı: / yüksek lisans tezi / – Ankara, 2015. – 150 s.

²³ Şirəliyev, M. Ş. Bakı dialekti / M. Ş. Şirəliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR Elmlər Akademiyası, – 1957. – 225 s.

²⁴ Şirəliyev, M. Ş. Azərbaycan dialektoloji lüğəti. A-L: [2 cildə] / M. Ş. Şirəliyev – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – c. 1. – 1999. – 374 s.

²⁵ Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B. Xəlilov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, – 2015. – 444 s.

²⁶ Binnətova, G. Azərbaycan dilinin Lerik rayonu şivələri / G. Binnətova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – 174 s.

The lexicon of relief appears in the works of folk literature, proverbs, bayaties, epics, classical and modern and prose writers. Similar proverbs, phraseologies, parables and sayings related to the existence of a common historical past can be found in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

Along with general relief forms, special place names are also used figuratively in Ashig Ali's works:

*Aşiq Alı deyər, üç gözəl dərə:
Çiçəkli, Şaqaylı, Xoş gözəl dərə,
Əyricə, Verst dağı, Baş Gözəldərə,
Üç dağ, bizim üç dağlara bənzərsən*²⁷.

As can be seen here, the homograph phenomenon is tracked. Thus, *gözəl dərə* was developed both as a separate type I definition word combination and as a special name *Gözəldərə*²⁸. Some special nouns in Turkish languages are formed by combining the parts of speech to form a new lexical unit. A similar situation is observed in the above example.

Chapter II of the dissertation, entitled "**Vocabulary reflecting the climate in the Oghuz group Turkic languages**" consists of four semi-chapters.

Climate is the result of a series of continuous atmospheric events and precipitation in a given area. The local climate is a continuous atmospheric condition in a certain area as a result of the influence of a geographical factor²⁹. The concept of climate includes processes occurring in nature, atmospheric sediments, seasons, months, day regime, swelling, retreat, atmospheric sediments, *rain, snow, whirlwind, blizzard, storm, etc.* includes lexical units that characterize the climate such as. Similar and different points of these words can be

²⁷ Azərbaycan multikulturalizminin ədəbi-bədii qaynaqları / tərt. ed. K. Abdullayev – Bakı: 2016, – 288 s.

²⁸Məşədiyev, Q. Azərbaycan toponimlərinin linqvistik təhlili: Qafqaz ərazi və tayfalarının təsviri materialları məcmuəsi (SMOMPK) əsasında / Q. Məşədiyev. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010. – 231 s.

²⁹ Ağayev, T. Meteorologiya və iqlimşünaslıq. Dərslük / T. Ağayev, N. Eldarov – Bakı: Azəri poliqrafiya, – 2015. – 439 s.

found in the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

In the sub-chapter “*Differences of development of lexicon reflecting climate in Oghuz group Turkic languages*”, similarities and differences of climate lexicon units in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages are studied.

At the same time, the word *firtına* is used in the Azerbaijani language in the sense of strong wind. There are synonyms of the same concept in our language, such as *tufan*, *boran*³⁰. The *firtına* is expressed in the Gagauz language as *firtuna*, *yavruşka*³¹, which belongs to the Oghuz group, and in the Turkmen language as *tupan*, *syrgyn*, *harasat*, *apy-tupan*³². In Turkish, the word *firtına* is used in the same way as in Azerbaijani. In the Gagauz language, the word *firtuna* means another very blessed. Another lexical unit that reflects the climate is the expression *blizzard in February* in the Azerbaijani literary language. In return for this concept, we can see that in Turkish the expressions *Şubat fırtınası*, in Turkmen *Fewral stormy*, *apy-tupan*, and in Gagauz language *Fevral borası* are used.

The section entitled “*Developmental aspects of etymological aspects of climate lexicon*” examines the etymology of words and expressions included in climate lexicon.

Along with the Oghuz group, V. Danilova gave an analysis of the meteorological lexicon of all Turkic languages in her work "Meteorological lexicon of the Turkic languages"³³. In this work, along with the Oghuz group, units of climatic lexicon in other Turkic languages are compared, similarities and differences are analyzed. Also, the work of Azerbaijani authors B. Jafarov "Meteorological terms in the Azerbaijani language" is a valuable source for those who

³⁰ Seyidəliyev, N. Azərbaycan dilinin sinonimlər lüğəti. A-Z / N. Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – 424 s.

³¹ Büke, H. Gagauz Türkçesi ve Türkiye Türkçesi Arasındaki Yalancı Eşdeğerler // – Antalya: Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, – 2014. № 10, – s. 215- 229.

³² Türkmençe Sözlük / T. Tekin, M. Ölmez, E. Ceylan, [və b.] – Ankara: Simurg, – 1995. – 730 s.

³³ Данилова, В. Метерологическая лексика тюркских языков: / автореферат доктора философии по филологии / Ташкент, 1972. – 26 с.

study climate vocabulary³⁴. On the study of climatic lexicon in Turkish languages in the former USSR I. Tatarintsev's work "Formation of the concept of sky (tangri) in Turkish languages" is also has great importance³⁵.

Let's look at the historical etymology of the word *ayaz* which is included in the lexicon of climate. Thus, in the original written sources, this word appears before us as **ayas*, **ayaz*, **ayar*. In the "Diwani Lugat al-Turk" written in 1070, the words **ayas* and **ayaz* mean *dry cold*³⁶. In modern times, this word is used in the Turkic-speaking peoples in a form similar to its past form, although it has undergone minor sound and letter changes. Thus, *ayas* in Karakhan-Uyghur Turkic, in Central Kipchak dialect, Azerbaijani, Tatar, Bashkir, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur, Uzbek, Nogai, Karakalpak as *ayaz*, Karaim, Khakas, Tuvan with *z ~ s* consonant substitution as *ayas*, Chuvash Turkish as *uyar* it is processed accordingly³⁷. In each of these languages, the word means *dry cold* frost. However, in the Kyrgyz language, the word combinations formed as a result of the addition of a number of lexical units to the word *ayaz* reflect *different shades of frost*. Thus, the phrase *temir ayaz* means *frosty air observed after the first snowfall in cold weather*, *müyüz ayaz* is *not so strong frost*, and *kiyiz ayaz* is *weak frosty air*. Those who try to establish a similarity between the Turkic languages and the Tungus-Manchu languages also compare the word *aba*, which is used in the same sense in the Mongolian language, and try to find similarities between them³⁸. The word *Ayaz* is also the name of several settlements in the Turkish provinces of Bursa, Corum, Denizli, Mardin and Sinop. In Turkish and Azerbaijani languages not only expressing natural conditions but also

³⁴ Джафаров, Б. Метеорологические термины в Азербайджанском языке: / автореферат доктора философии по филологии / Баку, 1990. – 26 с.

³⁵ Татаринцев, И. О происхождении тюркского наименования неба (танре) и его соответствий // – Москва: Советская тюркология, – 1984. №4, – с. 73-84.

³⁶ Məhərrəmli, B. Türk dillərinin qədim leksikası / B. Məhərrəmli. – Bakı: Xəzər Universiteti, – 2017. – 272 s.

³⁷ Тенишев, Э. Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков: Лексика / Э. Тенишев. – Москва: Наука, – 2001. – 824 с.

³⁸ Derleme Sözlüğü: [12 cildde] – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, – с. 1: А. – 1993. – 445 s.

Ayaz is also used as a personal name. It is concluded that the units of climatic lexicon, in addition to expressing natural and meteorological factors, also participate in the vocabulary of the language in the form of place names, personal names, various special nouns³⁹.

The sub-heading "*Development points of dialectological aspects of climate lexicon*" explores different and similar points of climate lexicon units used in literary languages and dialects.

Some dialectical units used in our dialects are homonymous with the words used in our literary language. Examples of such homonyms are the word *sis*, used in the Kangarli and Sharur dialects. This dialectical unit used in Kangarli and Sharur dialects is a *pure* in our literary language⁴⁰. Another example is the word *tar* used in the Shahbuz dialect. The word used as *tar* in the dialect means *snowball* in the literary language.

While studying the dialects of the Turkish language, we come across many interesting points related to the word *buz*. Thus, *buz çalmak* is used in the Kütahya dialect to mean *slipping*, *buz düşmesi* as *ice-melting* in the Gülesin region of Ağrı province, and *buz gibi* in the Bor region of Niye used to indicate *very fatty meat*⁴¹. It can be seen that in the Turkmen region of Mari, the word *buz* is used as a *puz* against the background of the deafening of the first consonant sound typical of this dialect.⁴²

The last half-chapter of the second chapter is called "*Moments of development of climatic lexicon in phraseological and fiction*".

In fiction, the components of climatic lexicon appear not only in oral folklore, but also in the works of modern writers and poets. These lexical units, which reflect nature, are used by writers to add vitality and emotion to both concrete images and events, giving art and imagery to the work.

³⁹ Qurbanov, A. Türkoloji dilçilik / A. Qurbanov. – Bakı: Imak, – 2019. – 488 s.

⁴⁰ Azərbaycan dilinin Naxçıvan dialektoloji lüğəti. A-Z / Z. Xasiyev, K. İmamquliyeva, K. Quliyeva [və b.] . – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 304 s.

⁴¹ Derleme Sözlüğü: [12 cildə] – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, – c. 2: B. – 1993. – 835 s.

⁴² Nartyýew, N. Türkmen dialektologiyasy / N. Nartyýew. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet gullugy, – 2010. – 258 s.

It is possible to compare homonyms and homographs in our literature. In this way, the author tries to add emotion to the work. Using lexical-semantic homonyms, the author gives a strong emotional impact to the reader⁴³.

*Eldar: -Xoşdur bu dağların sərin havası,
Çal, qarışsın, ona gürcü havası⁴⁴.*

Here, an integral part of the lexicon of climate is *gürcü havası*, which is used in the phrase to mean the sound of music.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called "**Vocabulary reflecting the flora of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages**" and consists of four sub-chapters.

The Oghuz group makes up a large part of the lexicon of nature in the Turkic languages, reflecting the flora. Thus, the floristic lexicon in the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, which make up the Oghuz group, has a number of similarities as well as different features.

The word *flora* covers various species distributed in a certain area. The word *Flora* is derived from *Flora*, which was considered sacred in the ancient Roman Empire. This legendary creature characterized the arrival of flowers and spring. The first appearance of the term *flora* in the scientific literature is connected with the name of Michael Boymun. In 1656, in Vienna, he published a book entitled "Flora Sinensis", which described the nature, flora and fauna of China. The word *flora* is derived from Latin⁴⁵. *Flora* was a mythical character who formed the ancient pantheon and acted as a protector of nature and flowers⁴⁶.

The sub-heading "*Differences in the development of floristic lexicon in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages*" explores similarities

⁴³ Əfəndiyeva, T. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik üslubiyatı / T. Əfəndiyeva. – Bakı: Elm, – 1980. – 252 s.

⁴⁴ Vurğun, S. Səməd Vurğun: Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / S. Vurğun. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2005. – 400 s.

⁴⁵ www.sarisaclikiz.wordpress.com

⁴⁶ Дворецкий, И. Латинско-русский словарь / И. Дворецкий. – Москва: Русский язык, – 1976. – 1096 с.

and differences by comparing words related to plant growing in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages.

The floristic lexicon of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages includes a number of words developed without any orfographic or orfoepic changes. In the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen, and Gagauz languages, the words *limon*, *arpa*, *çay* (although the pronunciation is the same due in the spelling but has difference in the Turkmen alphabet *çay*), *gül*, *nar*, *ot*, *saman*, *soya*, *üzüm*, *Antovka* (apple type) have no different meanings and processed in the same form without showing spelling changes.

The etymology of floristic lexical units is studied in another sub-chapter entitled "*Development points of etymological aspects of floristic lexicon*".

Most of the words are of Turkish origin, there are a number of commonalities. The etymology of some words from foreign languages included in the lexicon of Turkic languages can be determined by studying that language. At first glance, it is not noticeable that some words used in the dictionary of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages pass through foreign languages. This is due to the fact that these words were used many centuries ago and gained the functionality of the language. These types of words are mainly Arabic and Persian words that entered the Oghuz group of Turkic languages during the spread of Islam. The study of the etymological aspects of the lexicon of flora is important in terms of studying the origin of these words used in the language, the language in which the language is included in the vocabulary and the form currently used.

When the Oghuz group looks at the etymology of the word *çiçək*, which is used in the same form in Turkish with a slight difference, it can be seen that this word was first found in Buddhist-Uyghur texts in the form of **çeçek*. The word used as a *çeçek* in "Diwani Lugat al-Turk" means not only *flower* but also *disease*. The Azerbaijani, Turkish, Crimean Tatar dialect, Karaim, Kabardino-Balkaria, Kumın, Tatar, Bashkir, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Uighur Turkic languages, in addition to the meaning of *flowers*, also means *smallox*⁴⁷. In the Chagatai, Gagauz, Turkmen, Altai and Tuva languages, the word

⁴⁷ Hacıyeva, A. A. Türk və Azərbaycan dillərində gül adları: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiya avtoreferatı / Bakı, 2007. – 22 s.

çiçək means only a *flower*. In Salar Turkish, the word *çiçək* is used in the sense of a *bud* in addition to the concept of a *flower*⁴⁸.

In another sub-chapter entitled “*Development points of dialectological aspects of floristic lexicon*”, floristic lexicon is involved in dialectological analysis.

In the dialectical fund of our language, one can also find *səfər otu*, *şampan gilənarı*, *söyüd alması* dialects used in the form of phrases. While examining the dialectical units of plant growing in our language, we see that words from foreign languages are used in our dialects. For example, in our literary language, the *parsley* plant is called *patruşkə* in the Novkhani district of Baku, and in the Shagan dialect, *petruşkə* with a change of sound⁴⁹. These dialectical units spoken in the regions of Baku have passed from the Russian word *петрушка* to the dialects of our language⁵⁰.

Wheat processed in our literary language is expressed in Julfa as *agden*, in Nakhchivan as *dəvədişi*, in Shahbuz as *gülüsor*, in Borchali as *gurgan*, in Bolnisi as *hambur*, in Sharur dialect as *karagulus* dialectical units⁵¹. The word *wheat* is translated into Turkish as *buğday*. Dialectical units close to the word *wheat* are used in the dialects of Turkish. *Garden* in Trabzon and surrounding villages of Turkey, *biyday buyda* in Mersin Taşolug , Amik, Giresun Gorela, in Sivas Divrig is located as *buğda* as a dialectical unit in Azerbaijan literary language⁵². In Mongolian, the lexical unit used as *buguday* is similar to the word *wheat* and expresses the same meaning⁵³.

⁴⁸ Мусаев, К. Лексика тюркских языков в сравнительном освещении / К. Мусаев. – Москва: Наука, – 1975. – 358 с.

⁴⁹ Şirəliyev, M. Ş. Bakı dialekti / M. Ş. Şirəliyev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR Elmlər Akademiyası, – 1957. – 225 s.

⁵⁰Магазаник, Д. А. Турецко-русский словарь / Д. А. Магазаник. – Москва: Государственное издательство иностранных и национальных словарей, – 1945. – 705 с.

⁵¹ Azərbaycan dilinin Naxçıvan dialektoloji lüğəti. A-Z / Z. Xasiyev, K. İmamquliyeva, K. Quliyeva [və b.] . – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 304 s.

⁵² Derleme Sözlüğü: [12 cildde] – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, – c. 2: B. – 1993. – 835 s.

⁵³ Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B. Xəlilov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, – 2015. – 444 s.

Tuzkhurmati region of the Turkmen language, *hâvri* coarse-grained wheat type is a dialectical unit to denote any of the *herreme* wheat types in the Erbil dialect⁵⁴. In the Komrat-Chadir dialect of the Gagauz language the form *booday* is used with the substitution of vowels, and in the Vulcanesht dialect the form *buuday* is used. In the Gagauz literary language, the lexical unit *azimka* is also used, which characterizes winter wheat.⁵⁵

The chapter "*Moments of development of floristic lexicon in phraseological and fiction*" examines the development of floristic lexical units in the literature of Azerbaijan, Turkic, Turkmen and Gagauz peoples. These lexical units appear in the literature in the form of phraseologies, both real and figurative.

In Turkmen literature, it is possible to come across the development of the lexicon of nature in fiction in the form of parables. Well-known Turkmen poet Ata Atajanov's poem "Näbelli gahrymaana" (Untitled hero) describes the groaning of leaves like living beings, which is an artistic method of transferring human characteristics to plants:

*Göök çüýşe dek dury aasurda asmaan,
Derek de baş eğyäär gubuura saary,
Enaaýy şelpeler ovaazyn kesmään,
Hüvdüleyäär ýalnyz ýatan mazary*⁵⁶.

Chapter IV of the dissertation is called "**Fauna vocabulary reflecting in Oghuz group of Turkic languages**" and consists of 4 sub-chapters.

The first half of this chapter is entitled "*Differences in the development of the lexicon reflecting the fauna in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.*"

⁵⁴ Mağdid, K. Türkmençe-Türkçe-Kürtçe(Sorani ağzı) Karşılaştırmalı-Açıklamalı Lügat Hazırlama Denemesi: / yüksek lisans tezi / – Erbil, 2013. – 74 s.

⁵⁵ Покровская, Л. Диалекты гагаузского языка / Л. Покровская. – Москва: Восточная, – 2010. – 176 с.

⁵⁶ Kara, M. Çağdaş Türkmen Şiiri // – İstanbul: Türk dili. Dil ve Edebiyat Dergisi, – 1996. № 531, – s. 852-889.

In Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, the meaning of a simple lexical unit is sometimes expressed by a compound noun or word combination in words belonging to another Oghuz group. Sometimes the word found in the dialects of these languages, appears in the literary language of another Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

The word *krasnopýorka*, used in the Turkmen language, is one of the units of fauna lexicon transferred from the Russian language to the Oghuz group⁵⁷. The word used as *краснонёрка* in Russian is translated into Azerbaijani as *qızılüzgəc balığı*. This fish appears in the form of *kızılkanat* in Turkish and *kızıl kanat* in Gagauz⁵⁸. It is noteworthy that although this lexical unit is pronounced in the same form in Turkish and Gagauz languages, the words *kızıl* and *kanat* are written together in Turkish to form a compound noun, and in Gagauz to be written separately. In the Azerbaijani language, as in the Turkish language, this lexical unit is expressed in the form of a compound noun. In addition to the word *krasnopýorka* in the Turkmen language, the combination of the word *gyzyl ýüzgüçli balyk* means the same thing.

The etymology of fauna lexical units is studied in the semi-chapter entitled "*Development points of etymological aspects of lexicon reflecting fauna*".

It can be seen that the word *qartal* is used in the original written sources in the form of **gartı*. The word *qartal* is used in dictionaries compiled by Ibn Muhanna, as well as in Abu Hayyan, in the form of *kartal* and in the "Codex Cumanicus" as *agla*⁵⁹. In Turkish, Chagatai, Gagauz, Karaim as *kartal*, in Turkmen, Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Uyghur as *bürgüt*, in Kazakh as *bürkit*, in Tatar *börkit*, in Khakas, Tuva, Tofa *xartığa*, and in Yakut as *kurt* are used to mean *eagle*⁶⁰.

The sub-heading "*Moments of development of dialectological*

⁵⁷ Баскаков, Н. Русско-туркменский словарь / Н. Баскаков – Москва: ГИИНС, – 1956. – 880 с.

⁵⁸ Kaynak, İ. Gagauz Türkçesinin Sözlüğü / İ. Kaynak, M. Doğru – Ankara: Kültür Bakanlığı, – 1991. – 284 s.

⁵⁹ Aptullah, B. İbnü Mühenna lugati / B. Aptullah. – İstanbul: Devlet Mathaası, – 1934. – 107 s.

⁶⁰ Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü / tært. ed. A. B. Ercilasun – Ankara: Başbakanlık, – 1991. – 1183 s.

aspects of the lexicon reflecting fauna" examines the points of development of words included in the lexicon of fauna in dialects.

In the Zizik region of Guba, the word frog, a unit of fauna lexicon, is used in our literary language. Although the word *qurbağa* is homonymous between literary language and dialects, it has a different meaning in dialect. In the Zizik region of Guba, the word *qurbağa* is used to mean *a small piece of wood or iron that is passed through the top of a door to cover the back*⁶¹. The lexical unit *frog*, used as a *gurbaga* in the Turkmen literary language, is found in dialects of the corresponding language in similar forms, such as *gurbak* and *gurbakga*⁶². The sub-heading "*Moments of development of lexicon reflecting fauna in phraseological and literary literature*" examines the development of fauna lexicon units in the literature of Azerbaijan, Turkic, Turkmen and Gagauz peoples.

Fauna lexical units are used in the literature of Azerbaijan, Turkic, Turkmen and Gagauz peoples in the form of various phraseologies. It is possible to see that these lexical units are widely used in oral and written literature in the form of homonyms, homoforms, metaphors, metonymy. Thus, sometimes human traits are passed on to living things, and sometimes, on the contrary, living traits are passed on to humans. In the parables of the *cunning like the fox* and the *coward like the rabbit*, human qualities are given in the form of living beings. In parables such as the *crane's height* and the *deer's gaze*, man is embodied with the qualities inherent in living things⁶³.

The main scientific provisions of the research conducted in the

Conclusion of the thesis are as follows:

1. Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages belong to the Oghuz language family, so their lexical fund is dominated by similar words. Words that form similarities are sometimes written in the literary lexical fund of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen, Gagauz

⁶¹ Rüstəmov, R. Quba dialekti / R. Rüstəmov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR Elmlər Akademiyası, – 1961. – 281 s.

⁶² Nartyýew, N. Türkmen dialektologiyasy / N. Nartyýew. – Aşgabat: Türkmen döwlet gullugy, – 2010. – 258 s.

⁶³ Həkimov, M. Xalqımızın deyimləri və duyumları / M. Həkimov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1986. – 392 s.

languages according to the same orthographic norm, and sometimes, although the orthoepic norm is expected, there are different differences in spelling. Among the differences in writing, we can note the phenomenon of clinking in the Azerbaijani language, the process of deafness in the Turkish language, the first consonant sound in the Gagauz language, and the consonants in the Turkmen language, unlike the Azerbaijani literary language. One of the factors that makes the difference is the replacement of the vowel in the Azerbaijani language with ə in words written in a similar form e in another Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

2. The study of the lexicon of nature in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages reveals that the vast majority of words existing in these languages originate from the same root. The study of ancient Turkic monuments, medieval manuscripts, the development of words in the lexicon of nature in the historical period, and later in the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen, Gagauz languages, led to the emergence of different linguistic features. Although the vast majority of words of relief, plant, fauna and climatic origin included in the lexicon of nature are of Turkic origin, the lexical fund of Azerbaijani, Turkmen and Gagauz languages is of Slavic origin under the influence of Russian, and the lexical fund of Turkish language is more in the early twentieth century, we observe the passage of words of French origin. However, when analyzing the lexical fund of Azerbaijani, Turkmen and Gagauz languages separately, it is possible to observe that the influence of Russian language on the lexical fund of Gagauz language is greater. On the other hand, as a result of the interaction of the Turkic peoples, some lexical units reflecting the nature of the Oghuz group in the Turkic languages were included in the vocabulary of foreign languages. There are also some words of Arabic and Persian origin in the lexicon of nature in the Oghuz Turkic languages, the transition of which to the dictionary of the language dates back to the Middle Ages, when Islam was compactly adopted by the Turks.

3. Although the initial variants of the words included in the natural lexicon of the Oghuz group Turkic languages are mostly used in the literary dictionary of modern Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, some words retain their original forms.

4. Examples of natural lexicon included in the literary dictionary of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages are sometimes expressed in completely different words. Thus, the word used in the literary dictionary of one of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, although not found in the literary dictionary of another language belonging to the same group, appears in the dialectical fund. Although these words, which constitute interlingual homonymy, sometimes have the same meaning, sometimes they mean completely different or similar concepts.

5. There are many words of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen, Gagauz languages that have mutual homonymy both in their literary and dialectical dictionary fund and among these languages belonging to the Oghuz group. When studying the explanatory dictionaries of these languages, it is possible to reveal different meanings of homonyms in the lexicon of nature used in the literary language. The Oghuz group serves to reveal all, some, or completely different meanings of homonyms in one language in the literary dictionary fund of Turkic languages.

6. When studying the units of natural lexicon used in the literary and dialectical fund of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and Gagauz languages, it is possible to come across homonyms, homoforms, homographs. Although one of the meanings of these words reflects the lexicon of nature, the other meaning can evoke completely different aspects. Dialectical similarities create not only the vocabulary of the languages belonging to the Oghuz group, but also the similarities that exist in the dialects of these languages.

7. Sometimes the Oghuz group is expressed in one word in the lexicon of nature, which belongs to one of the Turkic languages, while in another language belonging to this group it is possible to come across several words and synonyms. A similar phenomenon of synonyms is more common in Turkmen, especially in Gagauz. The fact that words included in the concept of nature in the Gagauz language are expressed by several synonyms is due to the presence of words of Turkish origin, as well as words that have been translated from Russian and gained function in the language.

8. Units of natural lexicon in Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen, Gagauz languages are distinguished by their ambiguity, homonymy and synonymy. This leads to the expression of words in fiction in various epithets, metaphors, forms of artistic description. Lexical units reflecting nature are widely used in the oral folk literature, modern literature, works of poets and writers of Azerbaijan, Turkic, Turkmen, Gagauz peoples. These lexical units sometimes add imagery to real, and sometimes to human, natural phenomena, concepts. In order to appear in the figurative sense in artistic speech. It can also be seen that in the literature, especially in the works of medieval authors, units of natural lexicon of Arabic and Persian origin are used in the form of exaggeration.

9. In the process of word creation, similarities and differences are observed in the forms of formation of natural lexical units belonging to the Oghuz group. Along with the words formed in the lexical form, it can be observed that in the Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen, Gagauz languages there are words that reflect morphological features and syntactically the lexicon of nature. In the syntactic form it is possible to see that the word combinations of II and III types are used, in the morphological form the suffixes are used in the Azerbaijani, Gagauz and Turkmen languages, mainly in the cingulate form, and in the Turkish language in the deaf form.

10. It is possible to come across the development of celestial bodies, natural process, phytonyms and zoonyms as personal and place names included in the lexical fund of Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen, Gagauz languages. It is possible to see that such anthroponyms, formed due to the lexicon of nature, are similarly developed and given to individuals in the geography inhabited by the peoples belonging to the Oghuz group.

11. Words used in dialects are found in the same and similar forms in the adjacent regions, forming the homonymy of dialects. However, the homonymy of dialects sometimes means a different, and sometimes completely different, concept that belongs to the same group of meanings.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following articles published by the author in the country and abroad and in her books, reports at national scientific-theoretical conferences:

1. Qızıl və gümüş sözlərinin tarixi etimologiyası və müasir türk dillərinin leksikalarında işlənmə fərqlilikləri // Gənc tədqiqatçıların elmi-praktiki konfransı. Bakı: Azərbaycan, 1 aprel – 4 aprel – 2019, – s. 151-153.

2. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərinin tədqiqi tarixindən // Ümummilliyet lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-cı il dönmünə həsr olunmuş XXIV ənənəvi elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: Qərbi Kaspi Universiteti, – 18-19 aprel, – 2019. – s. 238-246.

3. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində floranı əks etdirən leksikanın etimoloji aspektlərinin işlənmə məqamları // Ümummilliyet Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-cı ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Gənc Tədqiqatçıların III Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransı, – Bakı: Bakı Mühəndislik Universiteti, – 29-30 aprel, – 2019. – s. 1049-1052.

4. Türk dillərinin tarixi müqayisəli dilçilikdə tədqiqi // – Bakı: Türk filologiyası, – 2019. №1, – s. 77-80.

5. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində relyef leksikasının dialektoloji aspektlərinin işlənmə məqamları // Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 6, – s. 76-82.

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7. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində təbiət leksikasının Afad Qurbanovun əsərlərində işlənmə məqamları // Görkəmli dilçi alim, müasir Azərbaycan əlifbasının müəllifi Afad Qurbanovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, – 6-7 iyun, – 2019. – s. 273-275.

8. Nəsiminin əsərlərində təbiət leksikası // İmadəddin Nəsiminin 650 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş respublika elmi konfransı. Bakı: Azərbaycan, – 24 iyun – 2019, – s. 124-128.

9. Моменты разработки этимологических аспектов лексики, отражающей фауну тюркских языков огузской группы // Одеса:

Науковий вісник Міжнародного Гуманітарного Університету
Серія: Філологія, – 2019. № 40, – s. 28-31.

10. Различия отражающие фауну в лексике огузской группы тюркских языков // Міжнародна науково-практична конференція «Мова, література і культура: актуальні питання взаємодії». Львів: Україна, 11 жовтень – 12 жовтень – 2019, – s. 113-114.

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24. Distinctive features of fauna lexicon in the Azerbaijani and turkish dialects // Bakı: Əlyazmalar yanmır, – 2021. – c. 7, № 1(12), – s. 66-71.

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