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ABSTRACT

of a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF PROPER
NAMES IN LITERARY TEXTS**

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the Research Topic and Degree of Investigation.

Proper names constitute a substantial and indispensable component of the lexical system of any language. In many instances, human interaction and communication would be inconceivable without the use of proper names.

It is virtually impossible to imagine a world in which people, animals, celestial bodies such as stars and planets, works of fiction, journalistic and scientific texts, artistic creations, and other entities exist without names. In this respect, proper names perform a crucial function in both human life and communicative processes. Although in contemporary languages proper names often outnumber common nouns, this fact frequently goes unnoticed. Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that proper names are extensively employed across all domains of human activity. Consequently, their systematic study is of considerable importance. The accurate use of onomastic units facilitates language acquisition, enhances intercultural communication, and plays a pivotal role in ensuring the adequate interpretation of texts in translation practices.

As a dynamically evolving layer of the lexical system, proper names are embedded in the cognitive framework of the speech community that creates and uses them. Their structure and composition are shaped by a wide range of extralinguistic factors, including ideological, historical, geographical, social, and cultural influences, as well as language contact phenomena. Therefore, alongside names of native origin, borrowed proper names are also widely represented. In certain historical and cultural contexts, borrowed names may even prevail over indigenous ones. For instance, in many European languages, a significant proportion of anthroponyms derive from Greek, Latin, and ancient Hebrew sources. Similarly, in societies that have adopted Islam, a considerable number of proper names are of Arabic and Persian origin.

Like technical terminology, proper names occupy a distinct position within the lexical system of a language. The linguistic

mechanisms governing them often operate according to specific principles that differ from those observed in other subsystems. Once a lexical item becomes a proper name, it begins to function independently of its original meaning and may, in some cases, lose its semantic connection with the source word entirely. As a result, establishing the etymology of proper names is often a complex and challenging task.

Proper names also play a significant role in literary texts. As in all spheres of life, they occupy a special position in fiction as well. It is virtually impossible to imagine any literary work without proper names. The onomastic units used in literary texts perform a distinctive function in preserving and transmitting elements of a nation's artistic worldview across generations, as they constitute one of the means through which literary thinking is expressed.

In general, the study of onomastic units has a long-established history. As noted above, this stems from the sustained interest in proper names from the earliest stages of human society to the present day. In Azerbaijan, the first scholarly approach to this field can be found in the work "Gulistani-Iram" by A. Bakikhanov. In subsequent periods, this process continued, and substantial research was carried out in the field of Azerbaijani onomastics. It should be emphasized that the Azerbaijani school of onomastics was particularly distinguished even during the Soviet period. The works of scholars such as H. Aliyev ("General Problems of Anthroponymy")¹, A. Akhundov ("Traces of History in the Bosom of the Land")², A. Gurbanov ("Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Onomastics")³, T. Ahmadov ("Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Toponymy")⁴ and others

¹ Aliyev, H. General Problems of Anthroponymy / H. Aliyev. – Baku: Azerbaijan State University, -1985, -128 p.

² Akhundov, A. Traces of History in the Depths of the Earth / A. Akhundov. Selected Works (in two volumes), Vol. I. – Baku: -Elm va Tahsil, -2012, pp. 358–442.

³ Qurbanov, A. Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Onomology / A. Qurbanov. (in two volumes), Vol. I. – Istanbul:- Imak, -2019, -280 p.; Qurbanov, A. Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Onomology / A. Qurbanov. Vol. II. – Istanbul:- Imak, -2019, -432 p.

⁴ Ahmadov, T. Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Toponymy / T. Ahmadov. – Baku: -BDU Publishing, -1991, -318 p.

have played a significant role in the development of modern Azerbaijani onomastic science. During the years of independence, considerable progress has also been made in this field, with numerous monographs published and many PhD and doctoral dissertations successfully defended. During this period, the works of Q.Məşədiyev (“Historical-Linguistic Analysis of Azerbaijani Toponyms (“Based on the Collection of Descriptive Materials of the Caucasus Regions and Tribes”)⁵, R. Eyvazova (“Turkic Toponyms in Afghanistan”)⁶, A. Paşayev (“Lexical Problems of Azerbaijani Anthroponymy”⁷, “Azerbaijani Anthroponymy”⁸, Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Pen-Name Studies”⁹, “Onomastic Units of Turkic Origin (Comparative Onomastics)”¹⁰, F. Xəlqov (“Azerbaijani Onomology”)¹¹, M. Chobanov (“Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Anthroponymy”), Ç. Hüseynzadə (“Turkic Anthroponyms in Medieval Arabic-Language Monuments”)¹², Y. Cəfərli (“Onomastics of the Azerbaijani Language during the Independence Period”)¹³, F. Gurbanova (“Linguistic Features of English and German

⁵ Məşədiyev, Q. Historical-Linguistic Analysis of Azerbaijani Toponyms (Based on the Collection of Descriptive Materials of the Caucasus Regions and Tribes – SMOMPK) / Q. Məşədiyev. – Baku: -Elm və Təhsil, -2010. – 232 p.

⁶ Eyvazova, R. Turkic Toponyms in Afghanistan / R. Eyvazova. – Baku: -Elm, -2005. – 370 p.

⁷ Paşayev, A. Lexical Problems of Azerbaijani Anthroponymy / A. Paşayev. – Baku: -Maarif, -1997. – 252 p.

⁸ Paşayev, A. Azerbaijani Anthroponymy / A. Paşayev. – Baku: -Elm və Təhsil, -2015. – 320 p.

⁹ Paşayev, A. Fundamentals of Azerbaijani Pen-Name Studies / A. Paşayev. – Baku: -Elm və Təhsil, -2018. – 304 p.

¹⁰ Paşayev, A. Onomastic Units of Turkic Origin (Comparative Onomastics) / A. Paşayev. – Baku, -2017. – 252 p.

¹¹ Xəlqov, F. Azerbaijani Onomology / F. Xəlqov. – Baku: -Müəllim, -2009. – 242p.

¹² Hüseynzadə, Ç. Turkic Anthroponyms in Medieval Arabic-Language Monuments / Ç. Hüseynzadə. – Baku: -Elm və Təhsil, -2012. – 152 p.

¹³ Cəfərli, Y. Onomastics of the Azerbaijani Language during the Independence Period / Y. Cəfərli. – Baku: -Elm və Təhsil, -2014. – 386 p.

Anthroponyms¹⁴, “Azerbaijani Personal Names: Explanatory Dictionary”¹⁵, S. Mirmahmudova (“Azerbaijani-Origin Oikonyms in the Territory of Armenia”)¹⁶, P. İsmayılov (“Toponyms of the Kalbajar District”)¹⁷, R. Xalıqova (“Development Paths of Azerbaijani Anthroponymy”)¹⁸, E. Abışov (“Tracing El-Oba Names”)¹⁹, M. Amrahova (“Historical-Linguistic Analysis of Toponyms Recorded in Abbasqulu Ağa Bakıxanov’s (Gulustani-İram) Work,” PhD Dissertation in Philology),²⁰, R. Aliyeva (“Onomastic Issues in Folklore”)²¹, A. Tapdıqov (“Mythological Toponyms in the Azerbaijani Language”), N. Asgarov (“Linguistic Features of Areal Turkic Onomastic Units”)²², R. Həbibli (“Applied Azerbaijani Onomastics,” Author’s Abstract of the Doctoral Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Sciences)²³ and others can be mentioned.

During the years of independence, alongside studies on specific areas of onomastics, works began to appear that focused on the stylistic features of onomastic units, and certain research has been carried out in this field. It is true that even during the Soviet period,

¹⁴ Qurbanova, F. Linguistic Features of English and German Anthroponyms / F. Qurbanova. – Baku: -Elm və Təhsil, -2010. – 336 p.

¹⁵ Qurbanova, F. Azerbaijani Personal Names: Explanatory Dictionary / F. Qurbanova. – Baku, -2019. – 1328 p.

¹⁶ Mirmahmudova, S. Ermənistan ərazisində Azərbaycan mənşəli oykonimlər / S.Mirmahmudova. – Bakı: -Teas Press, - 2015. - 384 s.

¹⁷ İsmayılov, P. Kəlbəcər rayonunun yer-yurd adları / P.İsmayılov. – Bakı: – Elm, –2012. – 203 s.

¹⁸ Xalıqova, R. Azərbaycan antroponimikasının inkişaf yolları / R.Xalıqova. – Bakı: - 2009. - 152 s.

¹⁹ Abışov, E. El-oba adlarının izi ilə (Laçın) / E.Abişov. – Bakı: Nafta-Press, – 2007. – 136 s.

²⁰ Əmrahova, M. Abbasqulu Ağa Bakıxanovun (Gülüstani-İrəm) əsərində qeydə alınmış toponimlərin tarixi-lingvistik təhlili: Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyası) / - Bakı: -2017. - 147 s.

²¹ Əliyeva R. Folklorlarda onomastika məsələləri. Bakı – 2010, 144 s.

²² Əsgərov, N. Areal türk onomastik vahidlərinin lingvistik xüsusiyyətləri / N. Əsgərov. Bakı: Elm, - 2005. - 486 s.

²³ Həbibli, R. Azərbaycan təbii onomastikası / Filologiya elmlər doktoru elmi dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim edilmiş dissertasiyanın avtoreferatı) / - Bakı: -2021. - 56 s.

researchers writing on historical linguistics and stylistics paid attention to the stylistic characteristics of onomastic units in their works. More recently, works such as A. Aliyev's "Onomastic Units in Fiction"²⁴, D. Aliyeva's "Stylistic-Linguistic Features of Toponyms (Based on the Novels of M.S. Ordubadi)"²⁵, Q. Mustafayeva's "Stylistic-Linguistic Features of Onomastic Units"²⁶, M. Soltanov's "Onomastic Units Used in Ashiq Creativity as Artistic-Stylistic Devices"²⁷, H. Huseynova's "The Role of Onomastic Units in Literary Works"²⁸ and others have been published. In these works, the stylistic features of onomastic units have been brought into the focus of research.

In world linguistics, numerous monographic studies on onomastics have also been conducted. In this dissertation, we have referenced a number of studies from world linguistics, including Russian linguistics, on this subject, and these works form the theoretical foundation of the dissertation.

Object and Subject of the Research. The object of the research is proper names within the language system, while the subject is proper names used in literary texts.

Purpose and Objectives of the Research. As previously noted, onomastic studies have always held a prominent position in linguistic research, and in recent years, these studies have increased even further. This is undoubtedly related to the unique role onomastics plays in human life. It is impossible to imagine literary works without onomastics. The dissertation aims to analyze the structural and semantic aspects of proper names. The tasks set to achieve this goal are as follows:

²⁴ Əliyev, Ə. Bədii ədəbiyyatda onomastik vahidlər / Ə.Əliyev. – Bakı: - Elm və təhsil, - 2021. - 208 s.

²⁵ Əliyeva D. Toponimlərin üslubi linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri (M.S.Ordubadinin romanları əsasında) / D.Əliyeva. – Bakı: - Maarif, - 2000. – 81 s.

²⁶ Mustafayeva, Q. Onomastik vahidlərin üslubi-linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri / Q. Mustafayeva. - Bakı: -Nurlan, - 2001. - 180 s.

²⁷ Soltanov, M. Aşıq yaradıcılığında işlənən onomastik vahidlər bədii-üslubi vasitə kimi / M. Soltanov. – Bakı: -Elm və təhsil, - 2018. - 184 s.

²⁸ Hüseynova, H. Bədii əsərdə onomastik vahidlərin rolu / H.Hüseynova. - Bakı: - ADPU, - 2017. - 190 s.

- To determine the position of onomastics as a branch of linguistic science;
- To identify the place of onomastic vocabulary within the language system;
- To determine the structural and linguistic (especially semantic) specificity of proper names and their distinction from common nouns;
- To study the emergence and developmental patterns of proper names, as well as the role of internal and external factors in their evolution;
- To examine the specificity of onomastic units used in literary texts and the use of the onomastic lexicon across various functional and stylistic contexts. To identify the problems related to the application of onomastics (translation, transliteration, etc.);
- To determine the issues in transferring and adopting proper names into other languages;
- To define the classification of proper names;
- To examine the stylistic potential of anthroponyms in literary texts;
- To determine the stylistic-linguistic characteristics of nicknames used in literary works;
- To carry out a structural-semantic classification of proper names in literary texts.

Methods and Sources of the Research. The study employs descriptive, comparative-historical, typological, areal, and stylistic methods. Proper names used in various works serve as the main source of the research.

Key Propositions Submitted for Defense. Within the framework of the dissertation, the following issues related to the structural-semantic aspects of proper names used in literary texts are presented for defense:

-Although the study of proper names has existed since ancient times, many linguists today still pay special attention to this layer of the lexical system;

- Proper names are assigned to individual objects and can function not only in one linguistic environment but also in others;
- One of the debatable issues in linguistics is the question of the number of components in the naming system;
- In literary works, nicknames not only create stylistic nuances but also serve as one of the most effective means for the author to express their attitude toward the character and convey intended ideas;
- Nicknames are widely used as a stylistic device in literature;
- Traditional names given to characters in literary works often preserve national or ethnic characteristics;
- Literary names can be used for various purposes;
- Deonyms function in literary texts as transformative forms of proper names.
- Connotatives serve to create additional meanings within a literary text;
- Sometimes, as a result of generalization, names become standardized, which in turn serves as a means of transitioning to common nouns. In such cases, the literary image gradually moves away from its specific meaning, and new meaningful words emerge.

Scientific Novelty of the Research. For the first time, proper names in literary texts have been studied not merely as naming units, but as a linguistic category that shapes the structure of the text and provides semantic depth.

The dissertation also theoretically justifies, for the first time in our linguistics, the semantic changes that occur when proper names are adopted or transferred from other languages, their functional equivalence in literary texts, the stylistic functions of anthroponyms, and the individualizing linguistic features of nicknames.

Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Research. The study is of considerable importance from a linguistic perspective. Onomastic units used in literary works are the main focus of the research. The findings can assist researchers in onomastic studies and can also serve as supplementary material for teaching literary language courses at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Approval and Application of the Research. The key propositions of the research have been presented at scientific-

theoretical conferences and seminars. The main content of the study has been published in scientific collections that meet the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission (SAC). The scientific results obtained from the dissertation can be applied in future scholarly works of students, master's, doctoral, and dissertation candidates studying the Azerbaijani literary language.

Institution Where the Dissertation Was Conducted. The dissertation was carried out at the Department of Linguoculturology, Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Structure and Volume of Dissertation Sections. The dissertation indicates the volume of each structural section, as well as the total volume of the work. The Dissertation Consists of an Introduction, Three Chapters, a Conclusion, and a List of References. The dissertation has a total of 160 pages. Volume of Sections: Table of Contents – 1 page Introduction – 7 pages – 11,892 characters, Chapter I – 45 pages – 86,711 characters, Chapter II – 43 pages – 83,318 characters, Chapter III – 44 pages – 81,587 characters, Conclusion – 2 pages – 3,605 characters, References – 16 pages, Total number of characters in the dissertation: 272.781

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the “**Introduction**” section of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic and the degree to which it has been studied are justified. The object and subject of the research, its purpose and objectives, research methods, propositions submitted for defense, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approval and application of the study, the institution where the dissertation was conducted, as well as the volume of each structural section and the total number of characters are presented. In the Conclusion, the findings of the research are systematized and summarized.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled “Theoretical Foundations of the Use of Proper Names in Literary Texts.” This chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, titled “*Onomastics as a Field of Science*,” examines the formation history of onomastics. Onomastics, derived from the Greek word

onomastike, meaning “the art of naming,” is the branch of linguistics that studies proper names. This field is devoted to the classification of onomastic units, their origins and formation history, as well as the study of their meanings and variations.

Unlike common nouns, proper names do not merely designate objects within a certain class; they also provide individual characteristics. Therefore, the semantic structure of onomastic units includes not only lexical components but also extralinguistic elements. The meaning of a name encompasses information both about the word itself and about the object it names. Thus, a proper name acts as a point of contact between linguistic and pragmatic levels, which gives it special significance in several disciplines: linguistics, history, geography, and sociology, psychology, and others. For this reason, onomastic units are studied not only within linguistics.

In linguistics, the term onomastics is used in several senses. First and foremost, it is understood as the collection of proper names in a language. The branch of linguistics that studies proper names is often called onomalogy (onomasiology). The science of onomastics investigates the history, development, and basic regularities of the functionality of proper names. *"For a long time, onomastics was considered an auxiliary science for geography, history, and ethnography, and its position and linguistic essence in linguistics were not given much attention. This is related to the fact that proper names have specific features."*²⁹

Various definitions of onomastics have been proposed within linguistics. The general consensus is that onomastics is the branch of linguistics that studies the essence of names, their functional characteristics, origin, development, and the connections of onomastics with all levels of language as well as with other sciences. Like several other branches of linguistics, onomastics has a universal character. That is, some of the problems studied in onomastics are of universal significance.

²⁹ Əliyev, H. Ümumi antroponomika problemləri / H.Əliyev. - Bakı: -Azərbaycan Dövlət Universiteti, -1985, -s.3

In conclusion, onomastics belongs to linguistics as a scientific field because its subject is words. However, as a branch of linguistics, it also has certain specific features. Therefore, studying it often requires the methods of other disciplines. Although onomatology has recently emerged as a separate field, from the earliest times it has been a focus of attention for linguists and philosophers.

The second paragraph of the first chapter, titled “*The Adoption of Proper Names and Their Transfer to Other Languages*,” discusses the borrowing of onomastic units. Proper names can reflect social changes and social status, making them an integral part of social and cultural systems. One of the most important features of proper names is that, since they are assigned to individual objects, they can function not only within one linguistic environment but also in others.

Proper names can function not only within one linguistic environment but also in others. That is, if a proper name originates in one language, it cannot always be changed when transferred to another language, and it often cannot be translated. In this sense, proper names can create significant challenges in the translation process, especially in literary translation. Consequently, proper names are objects of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural borrowing because they are not confined to use within a single linguistic environment. Proper names, therefore, have specific characteristics, and since they are not translated when moving from one language to another, the adoption of foreign proper names by a language should be considered a complex process.

When languages borrow proper names from other languages, the process resembles the adoption of other types of words. “Names borrowed from other languages are assimilated in two ways”:

a) In their original form. The adoption of proper names in their original form is most common in newspapers and journals. In writings that discuss various international events, most onomastic units are presented as they are. Of course, Azerbaijani orthography is applied in such cases.

b) With certain modifications. Borrowed names can be adapted in various ways:

1. *Semantic changes.* Some borrowed common words are used as proper names in Azerbaijani. *For example*, Arabic words like *vuqar* (“dignity”, “seriousness”) and *vusal* (“union”, “reunion”) are now used as common personal names in Azerbaijani.

2. *Phonetic changes.* *For instance*, *Qumri* (ə) → *Qumru*, *Gulam* (ə) → *Qulam*, and so on.

In general, it should be noted that proper names should be considered an object of study in linguoculturology, because they are an integral part of human existence. Proper names play an important role in every area of life. Every place a person inhabits—streets, villages, districts, cities, countries—as well as people, institutions, and almost every entity around them can have a proper name. Upon closer observation, it becomes clear that proper names play a significant role in human life. Among them, anthroponyms are particularly noteworthy.

In linguistic literature, it is noted that the process of borrowing proper names is carried out through three main methods: transcription, transliteration, and the principle of etymological equivalence (transposition).

Transliteration is the process of transferring names from the original text into another language in graphic form without change. This process is not limited only to names. When translating a sentence from the source language into the target language, the named objects should not be translated but transliterated.

Transliteration means preserving the pronunciation of words and expressions from one language by rendering them in the alphabet of another language.

One of the methods used in transferring proper names from one language to another is transcription, which is based on the principle of phonetic similarity. Since the sound system of a language is primary and the written system is secondary, it is logical to aim for phonetic closeness to the original when adopting a name. In other words, when borrowing proper names, the main task is to reproduce the sound of the original name as accurately as possible through the target language. This principle is called transcription and is

considered the main modern principle for introducing proper names into a language. The main goal of the transcription system is to represent the sound of a foreign name in the writing system of the receiving language on a letter-by-letter basis. However, it should be noted that achieving this goal is not always possible. This is because the phonological systems of different languages are often so specific that reproducing sounds exactly is very difficult, and sometimes impossible.

In addition to transcription and transliteration, another principle—less studied in the practice of borrowing and transferring names—is the principle of etymological correspondence, or transposition. Transposition is used to convey proper names across different languages that differ in form but share a common linguistic origin. In some cases, transposition is applied regularly, while in others it is used only occasionally.

As can be seen, when names are transferred from one language to another, various nuances may arise, and it is important to consider different principles. This is because not all proper names can be adapted to a language using the same principle.

The third paragraph of the chapter is titled “*The Semantic Meaning of Proper Names*.” It is known that every word is a historical category formed by the unity of phonetic expression, that is, its external sound form, and its internal meaning. The meaning of a word has always been at the center of attention since the emergence of linguistic science.

The content of the lexical-semantic meaning of each word is related to events occurring in objective reality and their generalized reflection in conceptual form. From a linguistic perspective, the problem of the word is explained through the well-known triangle model. One side of this triangle represents the sound complex of the word (phonetic structure), the second side represents the concept, and the third side represents the object. Meaning is usually understood as the relationship between the phonetic structure of the word and the concept. Thus, meaning is the connection between the name—that is, the sound structure of the word—and the concept. For this reason,

the relationship between a name and an object is not direct but mediated through the concept.

Although this triangle retains its significance in proper names, certain differences can be observed. Some features characteristic of common words do not manifest in the same way here. Thus, *“as in common words, three aspects are also present in proper words: the sound complex, the meaning aspect, and the source of meaning; in other words, the phonetic word, the denotatum, and the significatum. However, in proper words, the latter two aspects differ sharply from those in common words due to their specific characteristics. This difference is reflected in the relationship between the denotatum and the significatum”*.³⁰

As can be seen, this difference manifests itself in the relationship between sound structure and meaning, and proper names differ from other words due to their specific position in the language system. In common words, the denotatum and significatum are directly connected, whereas this is not the case with proper names. This phenomenon can be observed in almost all languages. For example, the word “roza” means “rose” in many languages. In the traditional triangle: “roza” is the phonetic word; roza is the denotatum (the name of a flower); and roza is the significatum. However, if “Roza” is taken as a personal name, then in this triangle the denotatum and significatum (“Roza” as a human name”) lose their direct connection. This changes the approach to proper names. Proper names are formed using the phonemic and morphemic system of a language and are subject to the internal laws of linguistic development.

The process of the formation of proper names is also of particular interest. It is known that, like common nouns, proper names are created to name something. For example, when a child is born, parents often do not immediately give a formal name; instead, until a name is assigned, they address the child with temporary names such as “baby,” “my son,” “my daughter,” or “my firstborn.” In this way, the child becomes individualized. Thus, proper names are used at a later stage compared to common nouns and are considered

³⁰ Axundov, A. Ümumi dilçilik / A.Axundov. – Bakı:- Şərq-Qərb, - 2006, -s.176

secondary. Another difference between them is that common nouns have a broader scope than proper names and serve to name both specific objects and entire classes of objects. For example, the word “book” can refer both to a specific book and to all books in general. Unlike common nouns, proper names are usually assigned to a single object, individualizing and specifying it. In contrast, common nouns can encompass general information about an object.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled ***“Anthroponomastics as an Important Branch of Onomastics”***. This chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is titled *“Classification of Proper Names”*. When discussing onomastics, researchers generally characterize it as the totality of proper names. It is known that proper names differ sharply from common nouns in terms of their function, role, and meaning, and therefore they are considered a separate field in linguistics.

In this context, the classification of proper names is of particular interest. This is related to the fact that historically, attitudes toward onomastic units have not been uniform across different peoples. On the other hand, onomastic names include not only real names but also fictional names used in folklore and literary works. In this sense, the system of proper names encompasses a large group of words.

However, it should be noted that most researchers generally agree on the classification of proper names, although there are certainly some differences that should be taken into account in scholarly works. A. Superanskaya, in her classification, after reviewing and commenting on the views of both Russian and various 20th-century linguists, classifies proper names...groups them into several categories. It should be noted that in her research, the scholar bases her classification on that presented in the work “The Study of German Onomastics” by the German researcher A. Bach. She presents A. Bach’s classification as follows:

1. Names of living beings or entities considered animate;
2. Names of objects, including places, houses, means of transport, works of art, and astronomical and cosmic bodies;
3. Names of institutions and societies;

4. Names of actions: dances, games;
5. Names of ideas and concepts: literary works, military and other plans;

6. Names of musical motifs and compositions.³¹

A. Qurbanov, on the other hand, defines the subfields of onomastics as follows:

1. Anthroponymy.
2. Ethnonymy.
3. Toponymy.
4. Hydronymy.
5. Zoonymy.
6. Cosmonymy.
7. Ktematonymy.³²

The second paragraph is titled “*The Concept of Anthroponomastics*”. *Anthroponomastics* is one of the most developed fields in linguistics in recent years. It studies the patterns of formation of names—personal names and other related naming units—the development of the naming system, its interaction with other categories of names, as well as its lexical-semantic and grammatical features.

Based on scientific literature, the following types of anthroponyms can be distinguished: given names (assigned at birth), patronymics, surnames, pseudonyms, and anthroponyms derived from the names of ethnic groups, peoples, and nationalities. The characteristic feature of anthroponymic vocabulary, compared to other on as well as the ability to create various types of idioms and phraseological units. In linguistics, anthroponymy refers to the totality of anthroponyms existing in a language. “Dictionaries composed of anthroponyms, whether explanatory or non-explanatory, are called ‘anthroponymicons’”.³³ In anthroponomastics,

³¹ Суперанская, А.В. Общая теория имени собственного. – Москва: -Наука, - 1973, -с.173

³² Qurbanov, A. Azərbaycan onomalogiyasının əsasları / A. Qurbanov. İki cildə, I c., - İstanbul: -İmak, - 2019. - 280 s.

³³ Adilov, M. Azərbaycan onomastikası / M.Adilov, A.Paşayev. – Bakı: Elm, - 2019, -s.14

not only real names are studied, but also the names of characters found in literary works, folklore samples, as well as myths and fairy tales. Since personal names are directly connected with the ancient worldview, history, and traditions of a people, their study has always been in the focus of attention.

The act of naming is also related to traditions and therefore has a national character. For this reason, in the linguocultural thinking of each nation, names evoke different associations. In this respect, Turkic languages also show distinctive features. As is known, among Turkic peoples, children were not always named immediately after birth; rather, after a certain period, they were given names based on their character and traits.

One of the problems arising in the study of anthroponyms is the issue of their lexical meaning. So far, there has been no unanimous opinion among researchers on this matter. The views of foreign scholars regarding the meaning of anthroponymic units can be grouped into three main categories; - asemantic, i.e., proper names have no meaning; asemantic, i.e., proper names possess broad meaning;

A third viewpoint that combines and reconciles these two approaches. According to the first concept, proper names are not connected with permanent conceptual meanings and do not express anything, since they do not provide information about the characteristics of the object; they merely distinguish it from other similar names³⁴. An important part of the vocabulary of our language consists of onomastic lexicon, a large portion of which is made up of anthroponyms. Since anthroponyms are related to human beings, they are considered among the oldest onomastic units.

It is known that historically many peoples attached great importance to the names given to newborns and considered them to be the soul of a person. Among such peoples, a child who had not yet been given a name was regarded as a being without a soul. Therefore, they considered it very important to assign a name to a

³⁴ Khamitova, L.M. Semantic Analysis of Onyms in Modern American Language / L.M.Khamitova, L.M.Zakirova, O.M.Burenkova, E.N.Gilyazeva. -Russian Linguistic Bulletin, -2016, 4(8), -48–50

newborn in a timely manner. Since names were believed to play a significant role in a person's future life, many cultures gave names to newborns that instilled noble qualities such as bravery, courage, and heroism, so that the bearer of the name would embody these traits. Ancient people believed that there was a connection between an anthroponym and the individual who bore it.

On the other hand, ancient people also named individuals according to their worldview. For this reason, we can encounter personal names that reflect periods when people strongly worshipped animals. There is evidence that ancient people regarded animals such as the wolf, horse, bull, and ox as sacred and held strong beliefs about them. Personal names used in modern times, such as Aslan, Babir, Turaj, Kaklik, Maral, and Jayran, have a totemic character.³⁵ However, it should also be noted that not all animal names can serve as sources for the formation of anthroponyms. For example, in the Azerbaijani language, the names of animals symbolizing grace, delicacy, and beauty are typically given to females, whereas names symbolizing heroism, bravery, and strength are given to males.

The study of anthroponyms in languages belonging to different typological groups shows that there are many similar features and general patterns within this system.

In modern Azerbaijani literature, we often observe the use of titles as a stylistic device in literary works. For example, consider the following excerpt from Ch. Huseynov's work *"The Conquest of Fatali"*:

*"On behalf of Tsar Nicholas, a formal delegation was sent to congratulate and present gifts to Nasraddin Shah, who had newly ascended the throne, and Fatali was also included in the delegation as a translator...", "...the head of the delegation was General Shilling, and it was he who had specifically requested that the well-known translator Fatali from the office accompany them."*³⁶

Each name carries a historical character and is considered a product of a particular historical period and time. At the same time, every name has its own individual historical features based on its

³⁵ Xəlilov, P. Qədim adlar tarixdir / P.Xəlilov. - Bakı: - Bakı Universiteti, - 2003, -s.8

³⁶ Hüseynov, Ç. Fətəli fəthi. <https://www.azadliq.org/a/25448484.html>

origin. However, alongside this individuality, names also possess general characteristics, which can be grouped as follows: a) the formation of names; b) the popularity and frequent use of certain names depending on the socio-political structure of the period; c) the possibility for each denotatum (object) to have two or more names; d) the process of creating new names differing to some extent from earlier naming practices; e) names being subject both to the internal laws of language development and to individual preferences and aesthetic tastes—thus having at least two “owners”; f) the development of names from complex to simpler forms; g) the existence of multiple variants of names; h) the dependence of stylistic features of names on extralinguistic factors, etc.³⁷

As can be seen, in addition to their individual characteristics, names also have many general features. The study of all these aspects is the subject of anthroponomastics, the general science of anthroponyms.

The third paragraph of the second chapter, titled “*Stylistic Possibilities of Anthroponyms in Literary Texts*”, discusses the use of anthroponyms in literature. Onomastic units are words, and therefore, like other words, anthroponyms serve as a means of expression for poets and writers.

Historically, the names of distinguished individuals or literary characters have become symbolized and are used as expressive and figurative means in various contexts. For example, if Koroghlu has become a symbol of heroism, Yusif has become a symbol of beauty.

Anthroponyms used in literary works can be divided into two groups according to their functions:

1) Active anthroponyms, that is, personal names, surnames, patronymics, nicknames, and titles given to characters who actively participate in the literary work;

2) Passive anthroponyms, that is, personal names, nicknames, pseudonyms, and surnames that do not belong to active characters but are mentioned in the speech of certain characters in connection with the development of the literary work’s idea or plot.

³⁷ Əliyev, H. Ümumi antroponomika problemləri / H.Əliyev. - Bakı: -Azərbaycan Dövlət Universiteti, -1985, -s.12

In literary works, named people become characters and figures. The word artist brings life to events through these figures, and through the characters created in the literary work, the reader is transported to different times and countries. Since each character created by the author represents the period and era to which it belongs, the distinctive traits of the character reflect the main features of the society it belongs to. Therefore, literary works provide information about the character's name, surname, nickname, and title. In this sense, personal names in literature have a specific role. They not only serve to reveal the inner world of the character and individualize them, but they also play a unique role in creating emotional depth and expressiveness in the work. This is because the author often tries to choose a name that characterizes the figure and conveys their actions to the reader more fully. In this sense, one of the tools that creates interest in the reader is the character's name. The fact that the character's name corresponds to their essential spirit is considered one of the stylistic means in literary works.

Since literature reflects life in a figurative manner, it depicts a person as a unique individual with all their rich psychological traits, manner of speech, social and domestic conditions. In this sense, literature is an art that reflects both the inner and moral world of the individual, as well as their way of life. All of this is closely connected with the human personality, which makes the anthroponyms used in literary works particularly significant.

If traditional names given to characters preserve national identity and follow historical principles, invented names should be distinguished in this regard. These names are often more akin to nicknames, because the names created by the writer or playwright reflect the character's moral and spiritual qualities.

The characteristics, appearance, and other attributes of the character often correspond with the invented name. This correspondence plays a primary role in the creation of names made up by the author.

Often, the writer or playwright uses names as a stylistic tool to reveal the character of a figure. In doing so, the author pays attention to the lexical meanings of personal names, and as a result, the

writer's attitude toward the characters and other factors is reflected in the anthroponyms as well.

In general, it should be noted that the system of anthroponyms in a literary work is closely linked to its content, and anthroponyms play a specific role in establishing relationships between characters. The stylistic and linguistic features of anthroponyms are often connected with the dictionary meanings of the characters' names in the literary work, serving directly to characterize the figures and reveal their personalities. This is especially noticeable in satirical works, although it is not limited to them.

For example, consider Mir Jalal's satirical stories: *"No matter how hurried Ramazan was, Cinayatov moved even more slowly, did not change his position, and sometimes, as if seeing for the first time, did not forget to look at the shop windows"*.³⁸

Sometimes the author does not attach significant importance to the name he creates; the process occurs intuitively. However, if someone were to ask the author, "Give me this name," and it had to be separated from him, the attachment he feels to that name would become evident. For instance, C. Cabbarly may not have imagined that the characters Sevil, Oqtay, Solmaz, etc., would become so beloved by the people that they would gladly give these names to their own children.

Pseudonyms are also used as a stylistic device in literature. For example, in Elchin's novel *White Camel*, we encounter two such characters. The first is the character Fatulla Hatem, who represents the "poet" figure that, during the Soviet era, "helped" send many writers and poets into exile. It is known that there were many such people in the 1930s. The author gives a generalized depiction of this type of person in his work.

The third chapter of the dissertation, titled **"The Semantic Potential and Core Essence of Proper Names"**, also consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, titled *"The Semantic Scope of Proper Names in Literary Texts"*, is devoted to the semantics of proper names. The semantic scope of a word is accompanied by the

³⁸ Cəlal M. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Mir Cəlal. – Bakı: -Şərq-Qərb, - 2005, -s.19

specific semantic domain of a proper name within a literary work. That is, the named character, place, or location must correspond to the theme and idea of the work.

Before examining the semantic features of proper names in literary works, it is worth noting that many literary works are titled after the main character or the location where the events occur, serving overall as a key or “headline” function. Even before reading the work, the title provides direct information about the protagonist or the setting and acts as the main semantic core. It is therefore more appropriate to classify such names as “headline names.” The cultural background of such a name plays a key role in revealing the idea of the literary work.

Researchers generally study the distinctive features of proper names used in literary works and note their particular usage characteristics in literature. It is well known that “figurative expressions, a rich vocabulary, a unique approach to artistic subjects, freshness of poetic thought, and originality of perception strengthen the literary language and convey ideas to the listener or reader in the most effective and artistically sophisticated way”³⁹.

Analyzing anthroponyms in a literary text is an important aspect of the literary analysis and of revealing the writer’s world view. In a literary work, the author assigns to the characters proper names according to their creative vision, reflecting their function, traits, and narrative significance.

The writer gives names drawing from their imagination. When selecting anthroponyms determined by the development of the plot, the author follows onomastic norms, maintaining the artistic credibility of the work, and enhances the expression of proper names through artistic nuances created based on social-psychological and cultural-historical factors. This deepens the conceptual framework of the work.

The examination of works from completely different perspectives and the names of the characters created in these works once again indicate that proper names in literary works carry a unique semantic

³⁹ Məmmədli N. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti / N.Məmmədli. – Bakı: -Elm və təhsil, - 2022, -s.257

content. To clarify this point further, it is useful to refer to examples from Azerbaijani literature. In this context, the works of contemporary author and prominent figure in children's literature, Z. Khalil, demand particular attention.

In Z. Khalil's work, since the events are often approached from a child's perspective, the characters created sometimes resonate with real life, while in many cases they are presented to the reader as examples of the fantasy genre. Examples of proper names that find a place in children's imagination in Khalil's works include: Ballija (the little ant hero), White Giant (symbol of ignorance), Chichek, Aygez, Orkhan and other child characters; Chirag grandma, Little Lamp, Redeye, Master Hasan, Firefly, Jirtan, Nutnose, Azman, Ironhoof, Hearty, and others.

Summarizing the observations, it can be concluded that the names used in literary works can be divided into two major groups: real and non-real. Among these, the non-real or invented proper names differ from real names in semantic richness and are more symbolic in nature.

In general, the onomastic domain of a literary text consists of mythonyms, anthroponyms, and toponyms. Semantically, toponyms occupy a neutral position, while anthroponyms and mythonyms are divided into positive and negative, or good and evil characters. The fact that in the plot of many literary texts, humans prevail over mythological forces supports the view that anthroponyms hold a leading position in the literary naming system.

The main component of a name is the one that characterizes it, and this component is conditioned by the semantics derived from the individual image of the name. In literary works, most proper names are although taken from real names, each name used here transforms into a unique lexical unit, or onym, together with the element that characterizes it and links it to the context of the literary text.

Revisiting the problem of the semantic meaning of proper names, especially anthroponyms and toponyms, it should be noted that in a literary text, these names are complemented by cultural, social, historical, and personal features, along with elements of emotional evaluation. Names belonging to the onomastic domain perform

various functions within the text. They create certain paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships within the text, which, in turn, facilitates the overall perception of the literary information. The paradigmatic features of names can guide the reader's attention to the most important events and serve as a means of shaping the narrative direction of the plot. Their function in creating and characterizing main characters, as well as generating subtext, emphasizes their semantic and functional importance even more clearly.

In the third paragraph, titled "Stylistic and linguistic features of nicknames," nicknames are studied as an auxiliary category of names. Auxiliary names are widely used both among the people and in oral folk literature as well as in literary texts. This indicates that nicknames in the category of names did not emerge recently but have an ancient history. The word "*nickname*" is of Arabic origin. In the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the word "ayama" is used in this sense.

Nicknames, like personal names, are often given to a person independently of their will and frequently express desire or wish. However, unlike personal names, a nickname reflects the real traits and qualities of the person who carries it, rather than the desired ones. Another difference between nicknames and personal names is that nicknames can be given at different stages of a person's life and, in many cases, are understood and recognized by a limited number of people.

An essential condition regarding nicknames is that, like personal names, they are given by others. However, unlike personal and family names, nicknames generally cannot be changed later. In general, it should be noted that nicknames can be given not only out of affection but also as a form of mockery or even insult. The use of nicknames is often limited to a small circle. Sometimes, the person to whom the nickname refers may not even be aware of it.

Although most nicknames relate to people's negative traits or shortcomings, occasionally the opposite is true. For example, a nickname may be given to someone for their good deeds. One such person was Florence Nightingale, known as the "*Lady with the Lamp*," who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This

British woman is considered one of the most famous women of her country. Despite growing up in a wealthy family that initially opposed her career choice, she completed a nursing course in Germany in 1851. While working in military hospitals, she would walk among the wounded at night carrying a lamp and caring for them. Her nickname later spread widely, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow presented her as the “*Lady with the Lamp*” in his 1857 poem *Santa Filomena*.⁴⁰

Nicknames can be categorized according to their range of use:

1. A nickname is known only to the person who gives it. For example, in Qasım bey Zakir’s poem “Xəbər alsan bu vilanın əhvalın”, the line “Görsən tanımazsan Yarımsaqqalı”⁴¹ clearly refers to the police chief Emirkhanov in Shusha at that time. Here, the poet does not mention his real name, only his nickname.

2. A nickname is known both to the giver and the person it refers to. For instance, in Salam Qadirzadə’s novella “Sevdasız aylar”, Asif always calls Sevdə “Titi.” “Whenever they were alone, Asif would call Sevdə ‘Titi.’ There was even a story behind it...”⁴²

3. Most nicknames, however, are used within larger groups of people. These nicknames circulate in different villages, offices.

Nicknames emerge within work collectives and social environments. Very often, they are related to one’s craft or profession. For example, “I am the son of Mirgasim the mason.”⁴³

As noted, not everyone has a nickname. Nicknames are given to individuals based on their physical appearance, bodily defects, or moral qualities. A nickname expresses a meaning close to the lexical meaning of the word. This can be explained by the fact that most nicknames consist of lexical units with appellative meaning. In this

⁴⁰ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332511366_Semantics

⁴¹ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B1n5hFtntvnCbIRUZIBUendPYnM/view?resourcekey=0-EP2A20nhoD1rGpe0DY8eig>

⁴² <http://sosh3ugansk.ru/storage/app/media/attestaciya/kiryuhina/17-konkurs-itvorcheskikh-proektov-nauchnoy-konferentsii-molodykh-issledovatele-shag-v-budushchee-sposoby-perevoda-angliyskikh-imen-sobstvennykh.pdf>

⁴³ Qədirzadə, S. Kəndimizdə bir gözəl var.

<https://www.kitabyurdu.org/kitab/roman/816-salam-qedirzade-kendimizde-bir-gozel-var.html>

sense, writers frequently use nicknames as a stylistic device in literary works to emphasize the idea more vividly. Especially in comic works, alongside humorous names, nicknames are also widely used. For example, in the play “The Engaged Girl” by Sabit Rahman, the character “Mindilli” is created to reveal the character’s nature. It is known that this word in popular usage means “liar, hypocrite.” Of course, the character Mindilli is also a product of the playwright’s intention in this sense.

Undoubtedly, the widespread use of nicknames as a stylistic device in fiction is also connected with their broad usage in everyday spoken language. This is particularly evident in works where colloquial speech is strongly represented.

As already mentioned, in literature, nicknames serve not only to distinguish one person from another, but also as a means of individualization in a literary work, as well as creating humor and comic effect. Alongside written literature, we frequently encounter such comic characters in folklore. For example, the bald character often found in Azerbaijani tales can be considered a symbol not only of humor but also of cleverness, intelligence, and cunning. In Azerbaijani tales such as “Bald Mahammad,” “The Bald Man and the Merchant,” “The Bald Man’s Court,” “The Bald Nephew,” “The Mullah and the Bald Man,” and others, bald characters are the heroes of the stories. In these tales, bald characters are the most free-spirited individuals. That is, they can say whatever they want to whomever they wish.

From the given examples, we once again see that nicknames, in addition to creating a stylistic nuance in literary works, allow the writer to express an individual approach to the character and highlight their distinctive traits more vividly.

Nicknames are one of the most effective means of expressing the author’s attitude toward a character and conveying the intended idea.

In the “**Conclusion**” section of the dissertation, the following findings obtained from the research are systematized and generalized:

1. Considering that the subject of onomology is the word, we can say that it is a field of linguistics. However, while onomology is a branch of linguistics, it also has a number of specific features. For this reason, it is necessary to use methods from other disciplines in its study. Although onomology has formed as an independent field of linguistics in recent times, it has been at the center of attention of linguists and philosophers since ancient times.

2. One of the most important features of proper names is that, since they are assigned to specific objects, they can be used not only within one language environment but also in others without change. That is, if a proper name originates in one language, it cannot be altered when transferred into another language; in other words, it cannot be translated. In this sense, proper names can create serious problems in the translation process. This is especially evident in the translation of literary works. As a result, proper names are considered objects of interlingual and intercultural borrowing, because they are not limited to functioning within a single language environment. Proper names have specific characteristics in this regard, and since they are not translated when transferred from one language to another, the borrowing of foreign proper names should be considered a complex process. In the assimilation of proper names borrowed from other languages, two aspects are observed. In the first case, the word is accepted and used as it is. In the second case, the word is assimilated with semantic and phonetic changes. This is carried out through three methods: transcription, transliteration, and transposition.

3. One of the controversial issues in linguistics is the number of components in the naming system. It is known that a three-component naming system does not exist among many peoples of the world. This system is mainly characteristic of the Russian naming system, and from there it has passed into Azerbaijani and the languages of other former USSR peoples. In particular, the use of patronymics (father's name) is not a feature common to many nations.

4. Nicknames, besides creating stylistic nuance in fiction, are also among the most effective means for expressing the writer's attitude

toward a character and conveying the intended idea. According to whether they are used together with the real name or not, nicknames employed in fiction are divided into two groups: nicknames used independently of the real name and nicknames used together with the real name.

5. The extensive use of nicknames in fiction as a stylistic device is associated with their wide prevalence in vernacular speech. Consequently, nicknames occur more frequently in literary works in which the features of colloquial language are manifested more prominently.

6. While traditional names assigned to characters in literary works preserve national identity and adhere to the principles of historicity, invented names should be distinguished in this respect. Such names may rather be compared to nicknames, since the names created by the writer or dramatist usually correspond to the character's moral qualities, physical appearance, and other distinctive features. It is precisely this correspondence that plays the principal role in the creation of invented names by the author.

7. Literary names, like other linguistic expressions, may be employed for various purposes. However, in order to avoid ambiguity, attention should be paid not only to the external grammatical structure but also to the function of literary names. An appropriate name is determined not by its grammatical structure, but by the function attributed to a particular expression by the speaker.

8. Literary names, like pronouns, may be used for reference; however, unlike pronouns, which may be employed by different speakers to denote different objects for different reasons, a literary name used within a particular context refers to the same person or phenomenon.

9. When a proper name is used as a description, it loses its function of individualizing an object and acquires a connotative character.

10. Deonyms function as transformations of literary names in fictional texts. This transformation is unidirectional in nature. The name of a real person, place, or object is transformed into a deonym

and incorporated into the literary text, where it becomes an object of metaphor or comparison.

11. Connotatives, in turn, acquire additional meanings within the literary text and generate a set of particular associations in the human mind.

The content of the research and its main provisions are reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. “Xüsusi adların tərcüməsi” // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti “Tərcümə problemləri” Respublika Elmi-Praktik Konfransı. -Bakı, - 15 mart 2019-cu il, -s.129-131

2. “Azərbaycan onomastika məktəbinin banisi Afad Qurbanov” // Beynəlxalq və Milli Akademiyaların akademiki, görkəmli dilçi alim, türkoloq və ictimai xadim, müasir Azərbaycan əlifbasının müəllifi Afad Qurbanovun 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika Elmi Konfransı, - Bakı: -24 may, -2019-cu il, -s.118-122

3. “İmadəddin Nəsimi şərinə xüsusi adlar” // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti Beynəlxalq Türk mədəniyyəti və İrsi fondu Böyük Azərbaycan şairi İmadəddin Nəsiminin 650 illik yubileyin’ h’sr olunmuş “Nəsimi və intibah ideyaları” mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransı, -Bakı: -11 oktyabr 2019-cu il, -s.248-251

4. “Xüsusi adların bədii mətnə funksionallaşması” // Azərbaycan Respublikası Təhsil Nazirliyi Azərbaycan Memarlıq və İnşaat Universiteti, Böyük Azərbaycan şairi İmadəddin Nəsiminin 650 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Doktorantların və Gənc tədqiqatçıların XXIII Respublika Elmi Konfransı (II cild) – Bakı:-3-4 dekabr 2019-cu il -s 209-211

<https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=46230045>

5. “Этимологические значения эпонимов” // Института международных отношений Ульяновского государственного университета Язык Культура Коммуникация Материалы XIV Международной научно-практической конференции (памяти профессора С. А. Борисовой) -Ульяновск, -15 июня 2021 года, - с.160-164, УДК 81’1 (04) ББК 81.006.3я43 Я41

<https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=46463661>

6. Functioning of Proper Names in the English Literary Text // Path of Science. -Sloveniya: -2021, -s.3006-3011, ISSN: 2413-9009 <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/functioning-of-proper-names-in-the-english-literary-text/viewer>

7. "The problems of translation of proper names in children's literature" // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2022, -N1, -s.202-209, ISSN: 2224-9257

8. Ethnonym as a type of language nomination // Elmi xəbərlər. - Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, - 2022, N2, -s.39-44

9. Лингвистический и социолингвистический статус имен собственных // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri (№5), - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2024, -s.44-49,

<https://doi.org/10.62837/2024.5.43>,

10. The linguistic aspects of integrating foreign names into English // Azərbaycan Universitetinin Elmi jurnalı, İPƏK YOLU (No.3), – Bakı: -2025, -səh.238-243 ISSN: 1810-911X <https://doi.org/10.30546/SI.2025.3.225.353>

11. The role of abbreviations in the evolution of English personal names // Türkiye Selçuk Üniversitesi ve Azerbaycan Diller Universiteti, 5. Uluslararası Dil ve Çeviribilim Kongresi, - Bakı: 24-25-26 Sentyabr 2025, s.156-157

12. Information coding of proper names in literary texts // Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi №4, - Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2025, -s.187-192



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