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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AFFIXAL ELEMENTS
IN AZERBAIJAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. Although the Azerbaijani and English languages are typologically different, there are many signs of genetic universality between them. The sources of genetic universality do not, of course, manifest themselves clearly and distinctly in all cases. Therefore, it becomes a necessary requirement to use the possibilities of applying the comparative-historical and comparative-typological method in this field. The comparative study and analysis of separate linguistic paradigms in languages with different systems is not accidental. In a civilized society, the mutual learning of languages serves the rapprochement of cultural, public and social relations between peoples, the integration of humanistic ideas and traditions, the exchange of scientific and technical achievements and innovations, and the establishment of international relations on universal principles. The rapprochement of inter-ethnic and inter-national social relations, especially the elimination of many stereotypes that existed in the 20th century, resulted in the loss of importance of the discriminatory thought that arose regarding the typological differences of languages. In particular, the fact that the stadial theory, which arose during the emergence of the comparative-typological research method and was founded in August Schleicher's biological theory, has a wrong platform, and it once again demonstrates its insignificance from the point of view of modern research. According to August Schleicher, language is born, lives, changes and dies like biological entities. His views on the approach to language as a biological phenomenon are summarized in his works "Morphology of the Church-Slavic language", "Grammar of the Lithuanian language" (1856), "Compendium of comparative grammar of Indo-Germanic languages" (1869). The biological theory of August Schleicher was continued in the stadial theory of N.Marr and I.I.Meshchaninov.¹ In Azerbaijani, the names of M.Huseynzade, B.Khalilov, M.Shiraliyev,

¹ Yusifov, M. Türk dillərində kök sözlərin fonomorfoloqiya / M.Yusifov. – Gəncə, Gəncə Şəhər İcra Mətbəəsi, – 1994. – s. 57-59; Yusifov, M. Linqvistik tipologiya / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – s. 65-66.

and S.Jafarov can be mentioned. In the stadial theory, it is argued that languages have evolved from root to agglutinative, polysynthetic, and then inflectional. Inflectionism was the highest stage in the development of languages. The idea of separatism of this theory is that the users of supposedly inflectional languages have a high level of intellectual development, while the representatives of the lower levels have a low level of thinking development. However, the more important the comparative-historical method is in terms of the comparative analysis of languages, the more its separatist position diminishes the importance of that method. In comparative studies, the elements related to the determination of genetic similarity between languages of different systems are investigated and analyzed. However, similar elements are explained in many cases within the framework of the Great Language theory, where the result inevitably leads to discrimination. However, if we consider the environment and thought imitation as the main reason for the derivation of meaningful units in languages, we can come to the conclusion that the universality of similarities is a direct genetic process. In the subsequent process, especially during the formation stage, universal elements undergo structural changes, so it becomes difficult to restore them. It is when the direction of comparative studies is changed to the genetic stage that it is necessary to give priority to the idea that universals are related to the issues of language and thinking. Thus, it is certainly not correct to think about the homogeneity of all elements in genetic roots. Homogeneity is possible in those linguistic elements that are related to similar events in the environment surrounding people and social life itself. Of course, it is futile to look for correspondence between elements that are not related to a similar event and environment. In this sense, the affixal elements of the Azerbaijani and English languages have similar and non-similar signs. The similarity lies in the fact that in each of the analytic-inflectional, synthetic, and agglutinative languages that have suffixes, suffixes have a grammatical and derivational function. The difference is that in both analytic-inflective and synthetic languages, suffixes are not processed in a sequential order. However, all languages serve for equal information exchange, regardless of the size

or smallness of the nation it represents. Therefore, it cannot be considered a correct criterion to measure the more or less development of any people's thinking by language typology. Just as human thinking is human, the exchange of information in language is universal. The relevance of the dissertation topic is the emergence of similar and different signs observed in the derivational processes specific to the Azerbaijani and English languages within the framework of inter-linguistic universals.

Regarding the degree of development of the topic, it should be said that the issues of research and analysis of affixal elements in Azerbaijani and English languages are reflected in numerous articles, scientific research works, textbooks and teaching aids. The study of affixal elements is relevant in two ways. Firstly, affixal elements have a grammatical function, and secondly, those language tools have a derivative property. Since the English language, as one of the international information languages, has a global scope in the modern era, the grammatical and derivative features of this language are studied, analyzed and compared in almost all countries where this language is taught. The Azerbaijani language is considered a phenomenon with wide possibilities and rich traditions in terms of its informational potential. Along with this, it should also be noted that no special research work has been devoted to the characterization of universals about the genealogical nature of affixal elements in both languages and the mutual study of their typological features. The dissertation presented in this field can be considered as the first experience. Therefore, it should not be considered impossible that there are some shortcomings here. The consistent continuation of work in this direction does not exclude the discovery of many undiscovered layers. The result of each study to be conducted should be considered significant in terms of bringing additional innovations to comparative studies.

Just as the Azerbaijani language has a rich tradition of suffixes, prefixes, infixes, interfixes and suffixes have a unique rich potential in English. Besides, affixal elements in both languages have universal functionality.

In the initial stages of the figurative process, there were infixes and interfixes along with prefixal elements in the Azerbaijani

language. In the subsequent processes, this potential began to weaken in the Azerbaijani language.

However, the traditions of those elements continue in modern times. Due to the intensity of information, their possibilities of activation are not limited. It consists in identifying the universal signs in the genetic and typological nature of affixal elements in languages, as well as their similarities and differences. Since genetic elements are universal in different languages, it is possible to find and reconstruct the changed elements not only based on examples of related languages, but also in unrelated languages. Elements of this type can also be identified in the mutual comparison of affixes belonging to the Azerbaijani and English languages. All this is included in the subject of the dissertation as a whole.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study consists of language samples reflecting the affix nature of the Azerbaijani and English languages. As a result of the research, it is determined that affix elements in both languages have both grammatical and derivational functions. Just as the Azerbaijani language has a rich tradition of suffixes, prefixes, infixes, interfixes and suffixes have a unique rich potential in English. The analysis of the research objects belonging to both languages shows that, as in English, prefixes, infixes and interfixes are especially active; the Azerbaijani language is not indifferent to those types of elements.

The subject of the study. It consists in determining the universal features of affixal elements in both languages in their genetic and typological nature, as well as their similarities and differences. Mutual and comparative analysis of linguistic facts shows that the source of inter-linguistic universals is related to their genetic nature. The typology of languages has influenced the occurrence of different characteristics among them.

The aim and tasks of the research. The aim of the study is to determine the functional nature of affixal elements in Azerbaijani and English languages in the context of languages with different systems. From the examination of specific language facts, it is possible to reveal the fact that the affixal elements present in both

languages serve to fulfill the same function in terms of the expression of informativeness.

Affixal elements participating in the word formation process of the English language are active in the expression of existing information by being processed at the beginning, inside and end of the word, so the series of suffixes in the Azerbaijani language can show as much activity. The point is that the information exchange potential of languages is not limited and the innovations that occur in one language can be easily adopted in another language. Therefore, the idea of inequality between the information capabilities of individual languages cannot be justified. Thus, it is possible to consider the information potential of one language as equal to the information potential of another language without any hesitation. In order to reveal this truth in the dissertation, attention is paid to the fulfillment of the following tasks:

1. Functional characteristics of fusial prefixal elements in Azerbaijani and English languages
2. Transposition of initial phonetic elements in Azerbaijani and English languages
3. Fusial properties of initial phonetic elements
4. Development of independent prefixes in Azerbaijani and English languages
5. Forming methods of internal infixes and interfixes in Azerbaijani and English languages
6. Grammaticality and derivation in intra-stem changes
7. Potential and functionality of interfixes in Azerbaijani and English languages
8. The functional character of final images in Azerbaijani and English languages
9. Fusiality of postfixes in Azerbaijani and English languages
10. Development of independent postfixes in Azerbaijani and English languages.

Research methods. The research mainly used comparative and contrasting methods. The method of comparative contrast serves precisely to clarify the issues of the relevance of informativeness by revealing inter-linguistic similarities and differences. The conducted

analyses also show that informativeness has common foundations in the compared languages, as in all languages.

At the same time, the structural analysis method was used in the study, which serves to determine the typological differences between the compared language elements, especially the functionality of affixal elements in the word composition, as well as the interpretation of their retardation, development and rehabilitation issues.

Basic provisions of defense. It is possible to summarize the main provisions defended in connection with the study as follows:

1. There are prefixal elements in Azerbaijani as well as in English.

2. Prefixal elements in both languages are genealogical in nature and have a universal character.

3. The formation of prefixal elements is related to the satisfaction of the need for word creation in languages.

4. Since some of the prefixal elements belong to the initial stage of affixation, they underwent a process of fusialization in later times.

5. Infixes and interfixes have appeared in Azerbaijani as well as in English.

6. Infixes and interfixes in the Azerbaijani language have been degraded in the process of agglutination.

7. The rich development potential of the Azerbaijani language embodies the rehabilitation of some prefixes, infixes and interfixes.

8. The formation of suffixes in both languages is the result of their need for grammar and derivation.

9. While prefixes, infixes, and interfixes have become active in the English language, there has been no consistent sequence of suffixes.

10. The agglutination mechanism of the Azerbaijani language has caused delays in the functionalization of prefixes, infixes and interfixes.

Scientific novelty of the research. The field of scientific research is such that existing ideas and considerations are not static. Science requires constant innovation. The scientific novelty of the work, firstly, is that it shows that inter-linguistic universals are directly, genetic in

nature. But genetic similarities certainly do not include all language elements. Similarities are observed when language elements are perceived in human thinking with suitable imitations. Secondly, the genetic universality of language elements already ends at the stage of distinctiveness of typologies. Thirdly, it is considered a more effective way to search for the foundation of the existence of the universality of language elements not in linguistic typologies, but in the typology of thinking. In this sense, the affixal elements in Azerbaijani and English contain traces of genetic similarities. The genetic similarity is that affixal elements appeared in both languages based on the need for grammatical and derivational processes to occur. At the stage of typological development of languages, the functionality of affixal elements in word composition caused their structural differences.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. The study and analysis of any paradigm elements in languages with different systems is not merely descriptive in order to reveal their similarities and differences. In all the results of the studies conducted on the application of the comparative method, a general picture of genetic and typological elements belonging to languages of different systems is created. This allows him to reveal true ideas and opinions about the source of inter-linguistic similarities and differences. On the other hand, the study of inter-linguistic differences serves to determine their informative quality. Here, the main goal should be to determine the possibilities of expressing information in their interaction with each other rather than which language has a wider information environment. In the context of mutual analysis of separate paradigms belonging to languages with different systems, this research has a unique theoretical significance.

It is possible to apply the general results of the dissertation to practical issues. First of all, there are possibilities to reconstruct the elements hidden in the typological shadow of languages according to the main directions of this work. On the basis of analyzes in that direction, it is possible to create even a comparative grammar of languages with different systems. The results of the dissertation work can be used at the same time in language teaching, translation studies, and in the preparation of survey materials related to

grammatical and derivative means. At the modern stage, when the environment of inter-civilizational, inter-national and inter-linguistic integration is expanding, the solution of these issues is of particular importance. It should be taken into account that the Azerbaijani language has become an important subject of the international information space, just as the English language has acquired a global character in modern times, having a wide information environment. This creates a necessity for the possibility of mastering the English language in the Azerbaijani environment, and the Azerbaijani language in the English-speaking arena.

Approbation and application of research. The main provisions of the dissertation were discussed in seminars organized by the department where it was carried out. The scientific provisions of the separate chapters of the dissertation were published in local and foreign journals that correspond to the requirements of the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and speeches were made at international and republican level conferences.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out. The research work was carried out at the Azerbaijani language department of Ganja State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an Introduction, three (3) chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction 9 pages – 17589 marks, Chapter I 40 pages – 79012 marks, Chapter II 32 pages – 61607 marks, Chapter III 34 pages – 63615 marks, Conclusion 4 pages – 7506 marks. The dissertation consists of 136 pages – 229329 marks in total.

MAIN CONTENTS OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

In the "Introduction" part of the work, the relevance of the topic and the degree of development, the purpose and tasks of the research, the methods of the research, the main propositions defended, the scientific innovation of the research, the theoretical and practical importance of the research, the approval and application of the research, the name of the organization where the dissertation

work was performed, the structure of the work and general detailed information about the volume is given.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**Processing of prefixes in Azerbaijani and English languages**". The provisions of this chapter are explained in the following paragraphs:

Development of fusional prefixal elements in Azerbaijani and English languages. This subchapter shows that prefixes have an affixal function in the word formation process of English as one of the analytic-flective languages. In addition, prefixes have their own traditions in the Azerbaijani language, which belongs to the group of agglutinative languages. The formation of prefixes in both languages coincides with the elimination of the necessary need for the formation of new word-forming elements. Therefore, prefixes have a genetic character as a result of almost the same demand in both languages and constitute one of the important elements of inter-linguistic universality. In this sub-chapter, in connection with the mutual analysis of prefixal elements, such a proposition is put forward that in the initial stage of the formation of affixal elements, the elements approaching the beginning of the word did not have a completely independent unit character. Those elements were processed as a result of the transposition of the vowel or consonants at the beginning of the word, so that their affixation actually acquired a fusional character. However, in the beginning, the affixal function of phonetic units changed by the physical transposition of vowel and consonant elements is embodied in the expression of close meanings in words of the same root. For example, such examples as *affect*, *effect*, *along-elagantion-elongate*, formed by the transposition of initial a-e vowels and *beak-peak*, formed by the transposition of b-p consonants, can be cited as examples in English. Also, at the initial stage, when special models for words with opposite meanings are not formed, within the framework of transposition of phonetic elements, words with opposite meanings are formed from words with the same root: *best* (əla, ən yaxşı) – *pest* (bəla, müsibət). Similar transitive features are also observed in examples of the Azerbaijani language. For example: *almaz* (a tool used for cutting glass) formed by transposition of the vowels a-ü – *ülgüc* (a tool used for shaving) –

ülgü (a tool used by tailors to cut cloth), *alışma* (division cut into large pieces) – *ülüşmə* (allocation cut into small pieces); An example of this can be examples such as *dön-çön* (*döndər – çöndər*) formed by transposition of the ç-d consonant. Although the initial transitive changes in the Azerbaijani language were delayed due to the formation of end-forms in a serial order, its traditions remain, especially in words formed by imitation. For example: Examples such as *tıqqıltı – çıqqıltı* on t-ç change; *taqqıltı – şaqqıltı* on t-ş changes are level in this respect. As much as the potential of imitative words is, so are the transpositive processes between them. In the Azerbaijani language, as in the English language, the derivation of words with opposite meanings from the same root by transposition of initial elements is also observed. For example, examples such as *çox-yox* (*çoxluq-yoxluq*) occurring on the change of consonants ç-y can be given as an example. As the role of prefixal elements increased in the derivation process, the rules for their independent approach to words and their physical character were formed. In many cases, physicality is directly characterized as a characteristic of analytic-inflectional languages, but its manifestations can be found in Turkish languages, including Azerbaijani². Fusiality, as one of the agglutinative languages, occurred as a universal phenomenon in the stage before the formation of serial end-forms in the Azerbaijani language, but it was limited in the later period, so it is even considered as an anomaly in some studies.³

Prefixal elements of universal character, which approach the beginning of the word independently and become the junction element of the word composition, can be found in both English and

² Реформатский, А.А. Аглютинация и фузия как две тенденции грамматического строения слова // Реформатский, А.А. Лингвистика и поэтика / А.А.Реформатский. – Москва: Наука, – 1987. – с. 52-76.; Hacıyeva, A. Aqlütinativ dillərdə daxili fleksiya və füziya / A.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, 2007. – s.49.; Hüseynova, A. Dildə analitizm və sintetizm // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. № 20, – s.130-136; 143; – s. 141.; Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin yazıyaqədərki izləri haqqında // – Bakı: Azərbaycan filologiyası məsələləri, 1983, – s.25-34.

³ Баскаков, Н.А. Историко-типологическая фонология тюркских языков / Н.А.Баскаков. – Москва: Наука, – 1988. – с.26-59.; Xəlilov, B. Azərbaycan dilində feillərin fonosemantik inkişafı: / filologiya üzrə elmlər doktoru dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 1999. – 66 s.

Azerbaijani examples. For example, in English, the physicality of the initial element is based on the approach of the vowel a-like, alike (eyni cür, oxşar olan); long – along, on the approach of the vowel e-qual – equality, in the Azerbaijani language, qanmaq (to understand), which is formed by adding the consonant q to anmaq (to remember, to know), yal (crest), which is formed by adding the consonant y to the beginning of the word al (red); the fusion of joint phonetic units is observed in words such as qal (amaq) (to burn) formed from al (red) with the addition of the consonant q.

Development of independent prefixes in Azerbaijani and English languages. As the development stage of the process of suffixation in the language created its own rich traditions, it became possible for prefiguratives to join words as a specialized unit. While this event became a permanent process in languages with analytical-inflective structure and created its own traditions, the formation of serial end-forms prevailed in Azerbaijani language with agglutinative structure. Therefore, the tradition of independent prefixes in the Azerbaijani language did not continue and there were delays in this process. However, in the Azerbaijani language, the traces of that process have not disappeared, and have been preserved in a certain group of words. Salim Jafarov characterizes this process as the transformation of a word in a complex word into a suffix.⁴ Formed as a tradition of primary prefixes and used as a means of word formation in modern analytic-inflectional languages and considered as an international word formation tool, it is appreciated that the compounds themselves are derived from independent words.⁵

⁴ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika / S. Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1970. – s. 161.; Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika / S. Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 137.

⁵ Юшманов, Н.В. Элементы международной терминологии / Н.В.Юшманов. – Москва: Наука, – 1968, – с.3-7.; Даниленко, В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания / В.П.Даниленко. – Москва: Наука, – 1977, – с.33-35.; Мəммədli, N. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – s.280-281.; Кращук, П.М. Словообразование английского языка / П.М.Кращук. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1977, – 303 с.; Крысин, Л.П. Словообразование или заимствование? // Лики языка. – Москва: Наследие, – 1998, – с.196-202.

Since prefixes in English continue their tradition, they have a great potential in this language. In English language sources, it is noted that the meaning of the rich prefix potential has its own meanings in the word structure.⁶ Examples of these are as follows: Un – prefix means negation: unknown, unfinished; The co-prefix indicates repetition: collaboration, collected; The prefix de- means backward: depression; prefix huper means strong, more superior: prefix hupo- means lower, downward: hupoactivity, etc.

Prefixes in the Azerbaijani language are initial and later derivational in nature. Initial prefixes, especially, added to adjectives, added to a word or limited words, *qıp-* (qıpqırmızı – dark red), *sap-* (sapsarı – dark yellow), *göm-* (gömgöy-dark blue), *yam-* (yamyaşıl – dark green), *qap-* (qapqara – dark black), *ap-* (apağ – white), *bom-* (bomboz – grey), *bom-* (bomboş – blank), *düm-* (dümdüz – flat), *düm-* (dümsarı – dark yellow, dümqırmızı – dark red, dümağ – white). Later derived prefixes are traditional continuations of primary prefixes. Such prefixes basically consist of types that are formed from the first syllable of the second component and are used as a kind of double word. The processing of the first repeated elements in such compositions serves to strengthen the meaning: *açıq* (*open*) – *apaçıq*, *bəzək* (*decoration*) – *bərbəzək*, *çağır* (*call*) – *çal-çağır*, *çılpaq* (*naked*) – *çıl-çılpaq*, *çöp* (*straw*) – *çörçöp*, *höyüş* (*moist*) – *hör-höyüş*, *paltar* (*clothes*) – *pal-paltar*, *sifət* (*face*) – *sirsifət*, *qıvraq* (*lively*) – *qısqıvraq*, *töküntü* (*reef*) – *törtöküntü*, *qarış* (*inch*) – *qat-qarış*, *qızıl* (*gold*) – *qırqızıl*, *qonşu* (*neighbor*) – *qor-qonşu* and so on.

As a traditional continuation of prefixes of this type, in the formation of a group of complex words, independent words themselves have a prefixal character. *Ala:* – *alatoran* (*twilight*), *alaqaranlıq* (*at dawn*), *alaçiy* (*unboiled*), *alaqarın* (*half-hungry*), *alababat* (*average*), *alasəy* (*half-fool*), *tay:* *tayqıç* (*single-leg*),

⁶ Word-formation in English by Ingo Plag Universität Siegen / – New York: Cambridge University Press / Draft version of September 27, – 2002, – 264 s.; Prefixes – s. 123.; Dixou, R.M.W. Making new words: Morphological derivation in English / R.M.W.Dixou. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 2014. – p 472. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198712367.001.0001>. ISBN: 9780198712367; Lieber, R. English grammar morphology / R.Lieber. – New York: Cambridge University Press, – 2009. – p.76-110.

tayqulaq (single-ear), taygöz (single-eye), tayqapı (single-door), tayqanad (single-wing), taybuynuz (single-horn); tək: təkbuynuz (single-horn), təkqol (single-arm), təkülə (single-sprocket), təkqat (single-layer) and so on. In the relevant teaching and research sources in the Azerbaijani language, prefixal elements are especially considered as an analytical method of creating an adjective degree.⁷

In the process of word formation of the Azerbaijani language, there are also rules for processing prefixes of foreign origin: a) those of Arabic origin; la – laqeyd (careless, irresponsible), *maməzhəb* (non-sectarian), ma – *məxaric* (expenditure), mənafe (interest), mu – *müvazinət* (balance);

b) those of Persian origin: na-narazı (unsatisfied), nataraz (unsuitable); bi – bişüür (without light, senseless); bi – bisavad (illiterate), bihəya (shameless); ba – basəfa (picturesque) etc.

*The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.*⁸

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Processing of infixes and interfixes in Azerbaijani and English**". The main provisions of this chapter are explained in the following paragraphs:

⁷ Hüseyinzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / M.Hüseyinzadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1963. – s.103.; Hüseyinzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / M.Hüseyinzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.78-80.; Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin üslubiyatı / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962. – s.212.; Yusifov, M. Azərbaycan dili / M.Yusifov, P.Adilov. – Gəncə: Gəncə İrşad Mərkəzi, – 1996. – s.58.; Tanrıverdi, P. Azərbaycan dilində termin yaradıcılığının vacib prinsipləri // Xalq qəzeti. – 2016, 7 mart.

⁸ Məmmədova, G.İ. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində fuzial prefikslərin işlənməsi // – Bakı: AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqələr, – 2019. № 4, – s.102-106.; Prefixes in Azerbaijani and English languages // Збірник Наукових Пуллкацій “Белес”, Наука в эпоху дисбалансов, Київ, – 2019, – s.107-112.; Affixal elementlərin müqayisəli təhlili (Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərinin materialları üzrə) // Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Afad Qurbanovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Bakı: – 6 – 7 iyun, – 2019, – s.501-502.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində başlanğıc fonemlərin transpozisiyası // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2021. № 1, – s.253-258.; Derivative characteristics of independent prefixes in the Azerbaijani and English languages // – Київ: Таврійського Національного Университету Вчені Записки, – 2020. №3(70), Том 31, – p.69-75. DOI <https://doi.org/10.32838/2663-6069/2020.3-2/11>

The formation principles of internal infixes and interfixes in Azerbaijani and English languages. Infixes and interfixes, like prefixes, are the product of the initial suffixation process due to the need for grammatical and derivational requirements in the language. Since the formation of elements of this type belongs to the initial stage of the formation of suffixes, it has a universal character in all languages. Therefore, infixes and interfixes in different languages have their own characteristics and functionality. In the process of formation, infixes and interfixes with grammatical and derivative functions specific to analytic-inflectional languages have developed their own traditions, and in agglutinative languages, since all word-changing and word-forming functions fall on final formants, those elements could not be activated in them. However, as one of the agglutinative languages, traces of intra-word changes have not disappeared in Azerbaijani, and in some cases, it has been able to retain its functionality. Although no extensive studies have been conducted in Azerbaijani linguistics regarding the internal variability of the word, certain opinions have been expressed about the existence of infixes. In those opinions and considerations, infixes are mostly mentioned, and detailed explanations about interfixes are hardly encountered. The elements in the infix and interfix, which are called internal or internal formants, are based on Indo-European languages with a more analytical-inflectional structure.⁹ In the scientific literature, the definitive boundary of infixes and interfixes is not clearly established. However, internal elements can be distinguished according to their formation and functionality. Infixes can be attributed to the initial stage of the formation of affixation according to the requirement of internal grammatical and derivational functionality. Thus, infixes perform a grammatical and derivational function due to the change of the internal vowel, the traces of which have the same basis in both the Azerbaijani and

⁹ Adilov, M.M. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri / M.M.Adilov, Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1989. – s.124.; Kazımov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili morfoloqiyası / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010. – s.34.; Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfoloqiyası: [2 hissədə] / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Elm, – I h., – 2007. – s.113.; Tağıyev, C.V. Azərbaycan dilinin tədrisi məsələləri / C.V.Tağıyev, A.Y.Süleymanlı. – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 2009. – s.35.

English languages. And interfixes have a grammatical and derivational function by serving to connect words, and with their participation, the formation of complex words is typical, rather than internal derivatives. In the scientific literature, it is observed that infixes and interfixes have functionality either as individual elements or as similar tools.¹⁰

However, based on the materials of the Azerbaijani and English languages, it is possible to summarize the functional nature of infixes and interfixes as follows:

1. Syncretic expression of grammaticality and derivation in root changes.

At the initial stage of internal affixation, the grammatical and derivational function of vowel elements had a syncretic character. This manifests itself in the fact that, firstly, the internal vowel has a derivative character by performing the unifying task for the organization of the word and creating a difference in grammar and meaning. Examples of traditionally grammatical functionality in English include: *song* (mahnı), *sing* (mahnı oxumaq), *sang* (mahnı oxudu), *foot* (ayaq), *feet* (ayaqlar), *man* (insan), *men* (adamlar), *sank* (bataqlıq), *sink* (batmaq).

Syncretic means of expression are grammatically characterized by the fact that words belong to separate parts of speech, and by derivation, they are characterized by the occurrence of closely related variants from the same root: *on o-a change: clop-clap; on i-o change: drip – drop; on e-o change: shew-show (çeynəmək)* etc. In these examples, grammaticality is manifested in their correlation of nouns and verbs, and derivation is manifested in the creation of variants that indicate closeness of meaning. In the examples of the Azerbaijani language, both grammaticality and syncretism in the unity of derivation with grammar are observed in the change of the

¹⁰ McCarthy, J.J. Prosodic Structure and Expletive Infixation // Linguistic Society of America, – 1982, Vol. 58, – pp. 574-590, <https://doi.org/10.2307/413849>; Infix: Definition and examples: [Electronic resource] / URL: www.toughtco.com/infix-words-and-grammer-1691167; Infix/Definition of infix: [Electronic resource] / URL: www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/infix/; Глава IV Интерфиксы: [Electronic resource] / URL: www.razlib.ru/yazikoznanie/problemymorfolohgii-islovoobraovaniya/p5.php

internal vowel. For example: the word *bol* (rich, abundant) formed by the o-o transition is as an adjective, the word *bol* (to get) as a verb; The word *var* (property) arranged according to the transition a-e is used as a noun, and the word *ver* (give) is used as a verb; The word *çəp* (curve) formed on the transition ə-ö has been syncretized as an adjective, and the word *çöp* (trash) as a noun.

At the modern stage, internal infixation is observed in words formed on the basis of imitatives: *taqqıltı-tıqqıltı* (knock-tap), *şaqqıltı-şıqqıltı* (snap-crack), *çaqqıltı-çıqqıltı* (click-clatter), *zoqqultu-zıqqıltı* (twing-whimper), *poqquldamaq – pıqqıldamaq* (boil-simmer) etc.

Infixes used independently in Azerbaijani and English languages. Prefixes used independently in both languages can be divided into two groups according to their derivational function. The first of these is characterized by the use of elements that serve to create connections and derivation between complex words and the second is characterized by the processing of auxiliary elements of connection creation-derivative properties between complex words. Interfixes are active characteristic for all analytic-inflectional languages. Interfixes have a special activity in the word formation process of those languages. For example, many words such as *and кашевар* (porridge maker) including the vowel e have been formed in Russian.¹¹ In this way, many international terminological units were formed in European languages, such as: *avtogeniz* (autogenous), *avtopilot* (autopilot), *aqrotexnika* (agrotechnics), *aeroport* (airport), *qalbanometr* (galvanometer), *helloqraf* (hallograph), *hidroaviasiya* (hydroaviation), *kontrabanda* (contraband), *makrokosmosn* (macrocosm), *multimedia* (multimedia), *tipologiya* (typology), *neyrolinqvistika* (neurolinguistics) etc.

In English, complex words are formed due to connecting elements of this type: Formed with the vowel O: *antropold*, *evarorater*, *generosittıy*; formed with the vowel I: *lascixivous*, *neglidge*; formed with the vowel U: *untouched*, *coloured* etc.

¹¹ Реформатский, А.А. Введение в языковедение / А.А.Реформатский, – Москва: АСПЕНТ ПРЕСС, – 1996. – с.142-143.

The construction of complex words as follows is observed with the participation of elements that have derivative properties in connection with creativity: end-of-term [examinations] with auxiliary-of-interfix (end-of-semester exam); -by – with an interfix: English-by-radio (English lessons by radio); with the to-interfix: ready-to-run; – with interfix and-: bubble – and – squeak (hot); with interfix -up-: stand-up-for; with nine-interfix: cat –o'-nine - tails (whip), etc.

In the Azerbaijani language, interfixes directly serve to correct complex words. Grammatical suffixes are mainly involved here as intermediate elements. However, grammatical suffixes lose their grammaticality in that position and become derivative elements. The following examples of these can be given as an example: with the presence of the suffix -a- belonging to the case: ağacabənzər, ağacəoxşar, ağılabatan, başabəla, başabaş. With the presence of suffixes -ı (-i, -u, -ü), -sı (-si, -su, -sü): *əliyəri, gözütox, ayağıyalın, qarniac, arasıkəsilməz, qarşısızalmaz*; with the presence of a quantitative suffix: *dağlararası, bağlararası, xalqlararası, planetlərarası*; denoting the second person negative of the command form: with the presence of the suffixes -ma (-mə): *dinməver, gülməşəkər, dəymədişər, qoymaharay* etc.

In the Azerbaijani language, there are also consonants n, y, s, which are used as a rhythmic regulator between the word and the suffix (*bu-n-da, əli-n-i, bura-y-a, başla-y-ır; ata-s-ı, nəvə-s-i, baba-s-ı*), which are often called connecting elements in the literature¹².

*The main provisions and materials of the second chapter are presented in the following publications author.*¹³

¹² Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1972. – s.141.

¹³ Məmmədova, G.İ. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində sözün başlanğıc elementlərinin derivativ funksiyası // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2019. № 2, – s.101-105.; Affiksəl elementlərin müqayisəli təhlili (Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərinin materialları üzrə) // Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Afad Qurbanovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Bakı: – 6 – 7 iyun, – 2019, – s.501-502.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində qrammatikliyin derivativliyin və sinkretin ifadəsi // – Bakı: AMEA M.Füzuli adına əlyazmalar institutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №8, – s.194-202.; Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində müstəqil işlənən interfiksələr // Nizami Gəncəvi adına Milli Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatı Muzeyi, Nizami Gəncəvinin anadan olmasının 880 illiyinə həsr edilən Respublika gənclər konfransı, – Bakı: – 30 yanvar, – 2021, №7, – s.157-161.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "Processing postfixes in Azerbaijani and English languages".

The provisions of this chapter are explained in the following sub-chapters:

The processing of fused postfixes in word composition. In Azerbaijani and English, end-forms formed on demand, which occur due to the need for both word creation and word change, are also an integral part of inter-linguistic universals.

As one of the analytic-inflectional languages, in English, frontal and internal suffixes have functional activity, while final suffixes, despite being numerous, could not be ranked. As one of the analytic-inflectional languages, in English, the case of fusional approach to the root has occurred more intensively, since no series is formed in end-forms. In the Azerbaijani language, the series-final formation of the suffix is manifested within certain limits. At the same time, in the Azerbaijani language, the traces of the case of the end-figure approach to the word are preserved in a certain group of words in a unique way. Although the occurrence of fusion at the initial stage of the picturing process is a common process, in the sources dedicated to this field, fusion and inflection are often considered as different events. However, inflection and fusion consist of factors that are close to each other and influence the formation of one another.¹⁴

In English, the following types of fusion of postfixes with the end of the word are observed:

1) *Combining pictorial elements into words.*

The main principle of fusion is manifested in the fact that the suffixal composition of the word approaches the word and forms a unity with it. In this case, the main component of the word loses its independence and forms a unity together with the suffix. This phenomenon can be observed in English word endings by adding

¹⁴ Реформатский, А.А. Аглютинация и фузия как две тенденции грамматического строения слова // Реформатский, А.А. Лингвистика и поэтика / А.А.Реформатский. – Москва: Наука, – 1987. – с.52-76.; Meanings of Fusion: [Electronic resource] / URL: www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/fusion, Learner`s Dictionary fusion: [Electronic resource] / URL: www.leanersdictionary.comdefinition/fusion

suffixes to form unity as follows: - connection of er content: bailer, broder, chiper; With the addition of -ing composition: bating, beading; With the addition of -le: battle, coddle, with the addition of -age: cortege, image, etc.

2) Conjunction of two consonants at the end of the word.

The side-by-side use of two consonants at the end of the initial root is an indication that the last consonant has a fusual character. The fusion that occurs with the approach of the second consonant at the end of the word forms such a junction that the two consonants become the pronunciation of one sound: bairn [bʁən]; beard [bird], carb [ca:p], bash [bæʃ], bosh [bɔʃ], clash [klæʃ].

3) Conjunction of three consonants at the end of the word:

The joint processing of three consonants at the end of the word is also expressed as the pronunciation of one sound with the strong effect of physicality: tight [taɪt], light [laɪt], night [naɪt], depth [depə], forth [fo:ə], girth [gə:ə], etc.

The case of consonants being joined to the end of the word and merging with the fusial is also observed in the Azerbaijani language. However, in Azerbaijani, unlike in English, the pronunciation of consonants does not change, and only two consonants can coexist: *alt* (*aşağı* – low), *ard* (*arxa* – back), *art* (*çoxal* – increase), *ölç* (*ölçü-measure*), *ərk* (*güvənmək* – rely), *arx* (*suyun axıntılı yeri* – aryk), *ört* (*örtülü* – covered), and (*inam* – trust), *dart* (*çəkmək* – pull), *qırx* (*qırmaq, tıraş* – shave), *köks* (*sinə* – chest), *dörd* (*say* – four/number), *qurd* (*həşərat, canavar* – worm/wolf), *yurd* (*məskən-home*) etc.

In the Azerbaijani language, there is also a case of suffixes approaching the end of the word in a physical way. This happens when the root word has lost its independence. By adding one or two suffixes to such words, physicality turns them into a unit. Adding a suffix: *bilək*, *açıq*, *qayıq*, *yüksək*, *alçaq*, *dəri*, *diri*, *qırşaq*, *dırsək*, *arıq*, *qaymaq*, *qaysaq*; adding two suffixes: *qar-ış-qa*, *süp-ür-gə*, *qas-ır-qa*, *qığ-ıl-cım*, *dəy-ir-man*, *qab-ır-ğa*, *qur-ba-ğa*, *göy-ər-ti* etc.

Development of independent postfixes in word composition.

Postfixes have a rich potential in Azerbaijani and English languages. Postfixes are of active derivational importance as affixal elements, especially at the end of words. The abundance of suffixes in the

English language seems to be in harmony with the affixal series in the Azerbaijani language. In English, endings that are used independently are attached to nouns and form adjectives: for example, with the suffix -ee: employee, trainer, bootee; with the suffix-ess: actor -actress, steward-stewardess; lion - lioness (female lion) joins adjectives to form a noun; for example: with suffixes -ity, -ty: active-activity; brutal - brutality is joined to verbs and forms a noun; for example: with the suffix -ing: meet-meeting; with the suffix -age: break – breakage.

Although the affixal character of suffixes has a universal function in Azerbaijani and English languages, Azerbaijani language suffixes have a strong potential in ranking. The suffixes of the Azerbaijani language are attached to separate parts of speech according to the order of their ranking and actively participate in the process of correcting nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, verbs and adverbs. It is possible to observe the transition of the parts of speech in the order of sequential ranking in the word composition of the illustrators. The order of suffixes of the Azerbaijani language can be observed in the following order:

1) Addition of a suffix to the composition of the word: dağ-dağlıq, yağ-yağlı, mən-mənlik.

2) Adding two suffixes to the composition of the word: duz-duz-suz-luq; yağ-yağ-sız-lıq.

3) By adding three suffixes to the composition of the word: qız-qız-dır-ıçı lıq; darıx-darıx-dır-ıçı-lıq.

4) By adding four suffixes to the composition of the word: sür-sür-ün-dür-ücü-lük; bez-bez-ik-dir-mək.

5) By adding five suffixes to the composition of the word: su-su-suz-laş-dır-ıçı-lıq; duz-duz-suz-laş-dır-ıçı-lıq.

6) By adding six suffixes to the composition of the word: uy-uy-ğün-suz-laş-dır-ıçı-lıq, duy-duy-ğü-suz-laş-dır-ıçı-lıq.¹⁵

As all language facts allow to study the characteristics of universality in languages from a comparative side, it creates real

¹⁵ Yusifov, M. Azərbaycan dili / M.Yusifov, R.Adilov. – Gəncə: İrşad mərkəzi, – 1996. – s.40.

conditions for determining their development prospects in the environment of inter-linguistic integration.

*The main provisions and materials of the third chapter are presented in the following publications author.*¹⁶

The scientific bases obtained in the "**Result**" part of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

1. Since the formation of prefixes in languages belongs to the beginning of the phase of suffixation, that process falls before the time when differences in language typologies were created. Therefore, the prefixes created at the initial stage have a universal character due to their affixal function.

2. Functionality of initial prefixal elements, characterized by cross-linguistic universality, was accompanied by transpositive differences. In this case, their affixal functionality determined the derivation of variants with the same root meaning. Since transpositional prefixes in Azerbaijani and English languages coincided with the initial stage, they had similar functionality in both languages.

3. In the process of initial suffix formation, the meaningful quality of the initial elements led to the activation of prefixes in that position. Therefore, at the beginning, the meaningful function of transpositive elements formed the basis of the process of adding separate prefixal elements to the beginning of the word at a later stage. However, those prefixal elements themselves did not have a prosodic character. Since the changes occurring in this process are characterized by universality in both Azerbaijani and English languages, they had the same basis in the new word creation process. As in the case of transpositive changes, the elements connected to the beginning by fusion also consisted of vowels and consonants.

4. At the beginning, as the prefixal functionality expanded, the process of processing prosodic units instead of phonetic elements in that position began. This process formed the basis for the formation of suffixes as word-correcting and word-changing tools in individual languages with a tendency to suffixation. Due to the increased tendency to serial end-formation in the Azerbaijani language, the

¹⁶ Məmmədova, G.İ. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində postfiksələrin derivasiyası // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2021. №2, – s.313-319.

development of prosodic prefixes slowed down and they could be attached either to one word or to a limited number of words. At the same time, the traditions of prefixes of that type are preserved in the Azerbaijani language.

5. The tradition of prosodic prefixes is preserved in certain part of words with double word content (*yar-yaraşiq, yepyekə, yör-yöndəm, çal-çəpər, cır-cındır, qat-qarışıq*) and some units with complex content (*ala-babat, ac-yalavac, acqarına, toxqarına, tayqulaq, taygöz, tayqıç, ala-çiy, ala-nəm, ala-bula*) in the Azerbaijani language. At the same time, as a result of the integration and contact of the Azerbaijani language with analytical-inflectional languages, some intensified independent prefixes belonging to those languages have the opportunity to join the words of the Azerbaijani language: na- (Persian) *nakişi, naümid, nadinc*; avia - auto (elements of international word formation): *aviabirləşmə, aviadaşım, aviayanacaq, avtoalov, avtoqatar, avtoqoşqu, avtodüşərgə* etc.

6. Traces of infixes and interfixes, which are characteristic of analytic-inflectional languages, as in prefixal elements, are also present in the Azerbaijani language. This also shows that all language paradigms were characterized by universality at the stage before the formation process, which had a great impact on the formation of typological differences of languages.

7. In scientific literature, infixes and interfixes are often explained as elements of equal character. But the analysis of linguistic facts on genetic basis shows that infixes were the product of a process earlier than interfixes. The formation of infixes appeared on the basis of the need for grammar and derivation of the language.

8. The traditional continuation of infixes in the Azerbaijani language is observed especially in the changes observed in imitative roots. The forms of manifestation of interfixes are observed in the formation of complex words. In Azerbaijani linguistics, since the elements that are part of the word and have the characteristic of interfixes have not been studied in detail, some external signs (*-havurhavur; -ba,-bə-, dalbadal, üzbəüz; -a-, -ə- qaçaqaça, yüzəyüz*) are suggested. However, the traditions of interfixes are also observed in

other affixal-characteristic internal elements (-dı- qırdı – qaçdı; -dan-, -dən- daldan-dala, əldəniti, üzdənirəq; -a-, -ə- ağılabatan, ələ baxım).

9. Interfixes continue their traditions in relation to interlanguage integration at the modern stage. For example, firstly, units such as autopilot, agrotechnics, aeroclub, multicyclone, polyethylene, spasmagon, formed by the functionality of corresponding vowels as a connecting element in complex word creation as an international terminological unit, have also entered the lexical-terminological composition of the Azerbaijani language; secondly, terminological units of the same type belonging to analytic-inflectional languages are copied and used in a similar manner to the Azerbaijani language: *qitələrarası* (mejkontinentalğnıy), *şəhərlərarası* (mejduqorodnıy), *şarabənzər* (şarobraznıy), *insanabənzər* (çeloveko-obraznıy).

10. In English, unlike in Azerbaijani, it is possible to use auxiliary means in the organization of complex words. In the process of forming complex words in English -of- end of term [examiations], - by- English- by- radio; Auxiliaries such as -to – ready -to- run are processed. Although there are no such auxiliary tools in the complex word-forming order of the Azerbaijani language, some grammatical suffixes attached to the interval also perform a word-forming function: *baxa-baxa* [qalmaq], *dönə-dönə* [tapşırmaq], *oradan-buradan* [danışmaq], *deyib-gülmək*, *oturub-durmaq*, *alıb-aldatmaq* etc.

11. As well as in the Azerbaijani language, the strong potential of end-users has been formed in the English language. In the Azerbaijani language, the series of suffixes creates grammatical and derivational activity, and in English, the abundance of suffixes causes functional intensity.

12. Of course, not all of the final formative elements in languages can be attached to a word independently. At the stage of the initial formation of end-forms, affixal phonetic elements are directly attached to word roots and merge into a composition with fusality. Since this process is temporary in Azerbaijani language, the approach of two consonants at the end of the word (*alt*, *üst*, *arx*, *ərk*, *qorx*, *sərt*, *sürt*, *bərk*) has occurred. In English, two or even three

summits have been added to the end of the word. In the Azerbaijani language, joint consonants are expressed according to individual pronunciation, but in English, due to the strong influence of fusion, joint consonants are pronounced as one sound.

13. At the initial stage, the prosodic suffixes themselves in both Azerbaijani and English languages were conjunctive. Thus, the root and suffix of the word determined the creation of units that are not divided into constituent parts.

14. As the process of adjusting the end of the word with suffixes expanded, the participation of additional affixal elements in that position intensified. In English, the second suffix added after the first conjunctive suffix can now be used freely. In the Azerbaijani language, even the second suffix is used in conjunction (*qur-ba-ğa*, *qığ-ıl-cım*, *süp-ür-gə*, *qas-ır-ğa*) at the end of the word.

15. The development of end-figures in Azerbaijani and English languages and their independent processing capabilities play an important role in enriching the lexical potential of the language. In this regard, it can be noted that although modern languages have typological differences from each other, their genetic universality continues their traditions in one form or another.

The following articles and theses were published in connection with the content of the dissertation:

1. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində fuzial prefikslərin işlənməsi // – Bakı: AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqələr, – 2019. № 4, – s.102-106.
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