

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in
Philology

**EXPRESSIVE MEANS OF THE CATEGORY OF MOOD IN
AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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

Field of science: Philological sciences

Applicant: **Huseynova Turkan Etibar**

Baku-2026

The work was performed at the Department of the Azerbaijani language of the Faculty of Philology of Ganja State University

Scientific

supervisors: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Kamila Abdulla Valiyeva

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Associate professor

Mehdi Nizami Rahimov

Official

opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Kamala Avadır Jafarova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Associate professor

Gunay Humbat Babayeva

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology

Xayala Ramiyaddin Abdullayeva

Dissertation council FD 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Chairman of the Dissertation

council

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Nadir Balaoglan Mammadli

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation

council

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, Associate professor

Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Chairman of the scientific

seminar:

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor

Valeh Bayram Nasibov

INTRODUCTION

The Relevance of the Theme and the Intensity of its Elaboration. In recent years, the categories of the verb, especially the form category, have been actively studied in local and foreign linguistics. The main reason for this is the acceptance of this category as universal. The verb, being the central category of the morphological structure of the language, forms a rich and complex system of sentence forms, centers of predicativity and modality. The verb has semantic richness and a rich system of grammatical categories and forms in both languages being compared. Its mastery means mastering the sentence, which is already a communicative unit of speech.

The verb is also a complex category in terms of form formation. The diversity of grammatical meanings of the verb in English creates significant difficulties for students when using verb forms in speech. One of the important conditions is the development of effective methodologies for predicting and preventing specific errors, as well as the development of a comparative analysis of verb forms in Azerbaijani and English.

As in Azerbaijani and English, the concept of the category of mood exists in other world languages. However, the means of expressing this concept are different both in related languages and in different languages. Therefore, the means of expression of the category of one language are translated in accordance with the structure of the other language.

The category of mood in Azerbaijani and English, as one of the most complex category of the language, has repeatedly been the subject of research in the works of both local and foreign linguists. Currently, this topic is considered one of the most controversial issues. At the same time, verb form categories in both languages are the subject of numerous studies of a general and specific nature within the framework of the grammatical structure and theory of the language. In the scientific literature, this direction is represented by

Jespersen¹, A.I. Smirnitsky², H. I. Mirzazade³, B.A. Ilyish⁴, B.S. Khaymovich⁵, M. Huseynzade⁶, L.S. Barkhudarov⁷, O. I. Musayev⁸, G. Abdullayeva⁹, G.Sh. Kazimov¹⁰, O.N. Selezneva¹¹, G. S. Hasanova¹², B. Khalilov¹³, N.B. Mammadli¹⁴, M.Z. Naghisoylu¹⁵ and others. The complexity of the nature of this category, the variety of means of expression in the language, the richness of specific

¹ Jespersen, O. Essentials of English Grammar / O. Jespersen. – London: –1933. – 387 p.

² Смирницкий, А.И. Морфология английского языка / А. И. Смирницкий. – Москва: –1959. – 440 с.

³ Mirzəzadə, H. İ. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi morfologiyası / H.Mirzəzadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, –1962. – 369 s.

⁴ Ильиш, Б.А. Строй современного английского языка / Б.А. Ильиш. – Ленинград.: Просвещение, – 1965. –378 с.

⁵ Хаймович, Б.С. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка / Б.С., Хаймович, Б.И. Роговская – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1967. – 297 с.

⁶ Hüseynzadə, M.H. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya / H.Hüseynzadə. III hissə. – Bakı: Maarif, - 1973. – 357 s.

⁷ Hüseynzadə, M.H. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya / H.Hüseynzadə. III hissə. – Bakı: Maarif, - 1973. – 357 s.

⁸ Musayev, O. İ. İngilis dilinin qrammatikası: Ali məktəb tələbələri üçün dərslik / O.İ. Musayev. Bakı: Maarif, – 1996. – 392 s.

⁹ Abdullayeva, G. Azərbaycan dilində -sa, -sə şəkilçisi, onun qrammatik və üslubi xüsusiyyətləri: / fil. ü.fəl.d. dis. / – Bakı, 2000.– 141 s.

¹⁰ Kazimov, Q.Ş. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cildə]: / Q.Ş.Kazimov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 9. -2010. – 544 s.

¹¹ Селезнева, О. Н. Дифференциация средств выражения будущего времени в современном английском языке: / Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук. / – Тверь, 2013. – 18 с.

¹² Həsənova, G. S. Feil zamanlarının müqayisəli tipologiyası (Azərbaycan və rus dillərinin materialları əsasında) / G. S. Həsənova. –Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 192 s.

¹³ Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfologiyası / B. Xəlilov.–Bakı: Papirus NP,– 2016. –286 s.

¹⁴ Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.B. Məmmədli. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 488s.

¹⁵ Nağısoylu, M.Z. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cildə] / M.Z. Nağısoylu. – Bakı: Elm, c.1. – 2017. – 634 s.

meanings and features of realization in the text, as well as the possibility of understanding and describing this category within the framework of a new scientific paradigm - anthropocentric linguistics, necessitate a deeper study of this linguistic phenomenon. The interest in investigating these issues stems not only from the theoretical significance of functional research, but also from linguodidactic justification.

The actuality of the topic can be explained from several aspects.

Although there is a certain research tradition in the field of studying the category of mood in Azerbaijani and English, a unanimous opinion has not yet been formed on the issue of determining the similar and different features of this category among languages that consist of different structures. The differences between the morphological structures, syntactic features and semantic manifestations of both languages complicate the comparative analysis of this category and, as a result, lead to the emergence of different approaches among scientists. Therefore, the comparative study of the category of mood among languages with different systems is of great importance not only for linguistic theory, but also in terms of practical applications.

The enrichment of linguistic science and the resolution of controversial issues existing in languages with different systems are mainly the result of the comparative study of related and unrelated languages. This approach allows for the achievement of a number of scientific, theoretical and practical results. In conducting comparative-typological research, it is important to provide detailed information on the morphological structure of the languages being compared. Considering the comprehensive advantages of comparative research, studying the category of mood in the context of Azerbaijani and English languages using the comparative method is considered one of the urgent problems in modern linguistics.

There are various theoretical works on the category of form of the verb in both Azerbaijani and English linguistics. However, it should be noted that comparative-typological research in this area

has not yet been fully conducted in Azerbaijani and English languages. Comparative-typological analysis of the category of mood in languages with different systems can, on the one hand, create a basis for a deeper and more detailed study of the grammatical structure of the English language, and on the other hand, for solving comparative-typological problems in languages that have different systems.

Object and Subject of the Research. The object of the study is the category of mood of the verb in Azerbaijani and English.

The subject of the study is the study of the means of expressive means of the category of mood, the grouping of this category in types and the ways of solving certain problems arising during translation.

Purpose and Objectives of the Research. The goal of the dissertation work is to study the category of mood in both languages, to clarify the incomprehensible issues arising during comparison, to reveal similarities and differences in both form and meaning. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been defined:

- to provide an interpretation of the existing theoretical literature on the study of the category of mood;
- to determine the position of the category of mood of the verb in Azerbaijani and English grammar;
- to provide a semantic, syntactic and morphological analysis of the category of mood in both languages;
- to investigate the ways of solving the difficulties encountered during the translation of the category of mood in both languages;
- to investigate the expressive means of the category of mood;
- to analyze the areas of usage of the category of mood in the Azerbaijani language: indicative, imperative, obligatory, optative, necessity, conditional;
- To study the use of the category of mood of the verb in the periphrastic form of the verb in the Azerbaijani language;
- To reveal the morphological features of the imperative, indicative, subjunctive, suppositional, conditional forms of the verb in English;

- To study the verb category of mood as a means of expressing modality in languages consisting of different systems;
- To determine the interaction of the category of mood with other categories in both languages;
- To identify the translation problems of the moods of the verb in Azerbaijani and English.

Research methods. Comparative-historical, comparative confrontation and descriptive methods were used in the research.

The Main Provisions Put out for Defence:

- In the grammar of the Azerbaijani and English languages, the category of mood is one of the main categories and is expressed by the periphrastic forms of the verb;
- the conditional mood of the verb indicates that the execution of the action depends on a certain condition;
- In the Azerbaijani language, the category of mood of the verb is mainly realized as the forms of imperative, indicative, obligatory, necessity, conditional, optative;
- The frequency of use of the necessity mood in the Azerbaijani language is lower than in other form categories;
- In the Azerbaijani and English languages, the category of mood is a means of expressing modality;
- In both languages, the imperative mood of the verb indicates that the performance of the action is ordered or suggested, while the indicative mood is associated with real time;
- The conditional mood in the English language corresponds to the conditional mood in the Azerbaijani language;
- The subjunctive mood indicates that the action is assumed, supposed, therefore it cannot be associated with the time sphere;
- The suppositional mood of the verb in the English language expresses the semantics of assumption.

The Scientific Novelty of the Research. The category of mood of the verb in Azerbaijani and English has been extensively studied separately, and a number of dissertations and monographs have been written in this field. The studies conducted on the category of mood of the verb in both languages are based on different

approaches and methodologies and theoretical frameworks. However, very little space has been devoted to the comparative analysis of this category, that is, based on the materials of both languages. Therefore, studying the features of the category of mood of the verb in Azerbaijani and English languages with a comparative-typological approach will fill a serious gap in research in this field and create conditions for obtaining new scientific results.

The Theoretical and Practical Significance of the Research.

The theoretical significance of the research work plays an important role in deepening and expanding scientific-theoretical ideas about the categories of mood of the verb in the Azerbaijani and English languages, as well as in the preparation of a theoretical basis and conceptual-methodological research apparatus for the comparative typology of languages with different systems. This contributes to the development of scientific research in the field of linguistics, and in particular, to clarifying the mutual relations of various aspects of grammar and syntax.

The practical significance of the research work is that the results obtained can be applied in a number of areas. In particular, they can be used in the comparative typology of the Azerbaijani and English languages, in the theory and practice of translation, in teaching special courses and seminars on morphology, as well as in the practice of translation from Azerbaijani into English and in the field of teaching English as a second language.

Approbation and Application of the Research work. The main provisions of the dissertation work were reported and discussed at scientific seminars, national and international scientific conferences. The author has published 8 articles and 4 theses on the topic in Azerbaijan and a number of foreign countries, in journals and collections.

Name of the Organization in which the Dissertation Work is Performed. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Azerbaijani Language of Ganja State University.

The Structure and Volume of the Dissertation, in Signs, Indicating the Volume of Each Structural Unit Separately.

The research consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography. The introductory part of the dissertation is 6 pages, 9 516 characters, chapter I is 38 pages, 69 679 characters, chapter II is 33 pages, 63 605 characters, chapter III is 52 pages, 98 937 characters, conclusion is 2 pages, 2 725 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 244 462 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

Chapter I of the dissertation titled **“A Scientific-Theoretical View on the Issue of the Category of Mood and Its Expressive Means in the Azerbaijani Language”** consists of 2 paragraphs.

In the first paragraph of chapter I entitled **“General Notes on the Study of the Category of Mood in the Azerbaijani Language”**, the importance of comparative analysis of grammatical categories in languages of different systems is discussed, the functions of the verb as the main part of speech are shown, and research on its categories is reviewed.

The category of mood of the verb are considered one of the controversial issues in Azerbaijani linguistics and historically have consistently occupied a special place in the subject of verbs in grammar due to their volume and capacity. The category of mood has always been one of the issues of constant interest due to both their semantic features and forms of manifestation. The formation of the category of mood in the Azerbaijani language is associated with the development of the language. The category of mood of the verb expresses the formation of various forms in the grammar of the language that indicate the state and tense of the action of the verb, as well as the conditions for the performance of the action.

Recently, comparative studies have been given a special place in linguistics, so research in this field is gaining momentum. Thus, the grammatical categories existing in languages with different systems are studied both in general and in a comparative manner, and

significant results are obtained. The division of languages has become possible when studying these languages by the method of comparison. In other words, it is impossible to determine the differences between the grammatical structures of different languages without comparing them with each other.

The category of mood in the Azerbaijani language is one of the most important and complex parts of the grammar of the language. This category not only shows how and when actions occur in the language, but also increases the richness and expressive power of the language. The development of the category of mood of the verb is closely related to the tense and the evolution of the language, and is one of the main elements that make up the grammatical system of the modern Azerbaijani language.

Comparison of different languages has always occupied an important place in human thinking. In this regard, it should be specially emphasized that when comparing the systematic features of a language, regardless of whether it is related or not, the mother tongue will play the role of the main basis.

As we know, in modern times, the Azerbaijani language is one of the perfect languages with an ancient and rich written tradition and history. It is from this point of view that the mother tongue is widely used in almost all areas of human activity.

The formation of various moods of the verb depends on the acceptance of tense, person and special form suffixes by this part of speech and their semantic properties. In general, moods of the verb express various relations to the person or the accomplishment of an action.

When we conduct a scientific-theoretical review of the history of the development of the category of mood, we see that the approaches of researchers have been formed in different directions.

A. Tanriverdi conducted many studies on the moods and grammatical forms of the verb and analyzed these issues in deep from both theoretical and practical point of view. He especially investigated the functions and use of the moods of imperative, indicative, optative, obligatory, necessity, conditional and potential,

and the place of these moods in the expressive power of the language¹⁶. The author analyzed each of these forms on a separate level and explained their semantic load, morphological structures and the role they play in sentence structure.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, the forms of imperative, indicative, optative, obligatory, necessity, conditional are based on the traditional division, but there have also been different approaches and this division has been deviated from¹⁷.

R. Rustamov noted the idea that the number of the moods of the verb is ten¹⁸.

B. Khalilov also divided verb into two groups: special and general: *“imperative, indicative, optative, obligatory, necessity, conditional, continuous mood creates a special mood, and potential and interrogative mood create a general form”*¹⁹. A.Valiyev, in turn, notes that the verb has imperative, indicative, optative, obligatory, necessity, conditional and potential moods. So, the verb *“to know”* created the necessity mood by expressing modality²⁰.

F.R. Zeynalov considered the division of verbs into indicative, optative, imperative, obligatory, necessity, conditional moods correct and disagreed with the division of moods such as interrogative, potential, continuation in our language, emphasizing that these moods do not justify themselves. The author notes: *“Giving the forms of infinitives that have received the accusative case suffix as*

¹⁶ Tanrıverdi, Ə.V. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi qrammatikası. / Ə. V. Tanrıverdi. – Bakı: - 2017. – s 292.

¹⁷ Bağirov, Q. Bədii əsərlərdə danışq dilinin qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri: XIX əsrin sonu, XX əsrin əvvəllərindəki bədii nəsrin materialları üzrə: dərs vəsaiti / Q. Ə. Bağirov.– Bakı: APİ, –1978. –s. 40

¹⁸ Rüstəmov, R. Ə. Azərbaycan dili dialekt və şivələrində feil / R.Rüstəmov.– Bakı: AzSSR EA, –1965. – s. 254.

¹⁹ Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfologiyası / B. Xəlilov.–Bakı: Papirus NP, –2016. – s. 237

²⁰ Vəliyev, A.H. Azərbaycan dialektologiyası: keçid şivələrinin morfologiyası və sintaksisi / A.H.Vəliyev. –Bakı: ADU, 1975. – s. 59

continuation moods does not at all correspond to the essence of the category of mood of the verb”²¹.

M. Huseynzade, who contributed to the science of grammar in the Azerbaijani language in the fields of phonetics, morphology and lexicology, and who also conducted extensive research on the category of mood of the verbs, divides verbs into three groups in his monograph written in 1973, depending on whether they accept tense and person suffixes. The researcher included the imperative mood of the verb in the first group, the indicative mood in the second group, and the optative, obligatory, necessity, conditional and continuous moods in the third group²²

In this paragraph, the history of the development of the category of mood in our language has been examined, and the expressive means of each mood have been studied.

In the second paragraph of Chapter I, titled **“The use of the category of mood in the periphrastic forms of the verb in the Azerbaijani language”**, periphrastic forms and the use of the category of mood in these forms were analyzed.

As one of the most important grammatical categories of the verb in the Azerbaijani language, the category of mood is a means of expressing how the action occurs, the manner of its completion and continuation, probability or necessity. The category of mood is expanded not only through suffixes and auxiliary verbs added to the root of the verb, but also through periphrastic forms. The periphrastic form of the verb, mainly combined with auxiliary verbs, accurately expresses various aspects of the action, namely completion, continuity, probability, necessity, etc. This allows the verb to present more complex, varied and contextually appropriate modes of action, not limited to simple moods.

By periphrastic forms of the verb, we mean complex structures formed by auxiliary verbs or modal expressions added to the root of

²¹ Zeynalov, F. R. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası. Fonetika, leksika, morfologiya: / F.R.Zeynalov. – Bakı: MBM, I hissə.– 2008. – s.242

²² Hüseynzadə, M.H. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya / H.Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: Maarif, III hissə. - 1973. – s. 207

the verb. These forms express grammatical features such as completion, continuity, possibility, necessity, repetition, or intention of an action or state, which a simple verb cannot express on its own. Periphrastic forms also help the language become a more dynamic and multi-meaningful means of expression. The use of these forms in the Azerbaijani language more precisely defines the manner in which the action is performed and enriches the semantic charge of the verb.

The cases of using periphrastic forms of the verb in the conditional mood or to express the meaning of the conditional can be characterized as a morphosyntactic means expressing the modality of the condition. In particular, the periphrastic forms of the past tense form of the conditional mood *-miş*, *ol* and *ol* and *-sıydı* express the occurrence and completion of the event²³.

V. Aliyev gave extensive space to the study of analytical verbs and stated that the term analytical form is a broad concept and has not been studied sufficiently. The author expressed his position on the periphrastic form of the verb: *"Information about analytical verbs is found in grammar books of the 18th century. In this information, some authors call the same form analytical, and some call it a periphrastic form"*²⁴. One of the scientists who extensively studied periphrastic forms in Azerbaijani linguistics was F.R. Zeynalov. In his opinion, periphrastic forms of the verb are formed by adding the auxiliary verb *ol* to verbs with a tense suffix. All the features inherent in the verb are reflected in periphrastic forms. In this regard, the researcher clarifies his opinion as follows: *"Periphrastic forms are, first of all, a category inherent in the verb"*²⁵.

²³ Верхова, К.А. Структура условного предложения в газетно-публицистическом стиле турецкого литературного языка [Электронный ресурс] // Москва: Московский государственный университет имени М. В. Ломоносова, Том: 9, - 2023, № 3. - с 134

URL: https://kpfu.ru/portal/docs/F1010958268/164_5_gum_7.pdf

²⁴ Əliyev, V. Azərbaycan dilində feilin perifrastik formaları / V. Əliyev. –Bakı: V. İ. Lenin adına Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji İnstitutu, – 1989. – s.26

²⁵ Zeynalov, F.R. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası. II hissə. / F.R. Zeynalov. – Bakı: ADU, –1975. – s. 38

This opinion of M.S. Mikhailov somewhat coincides with the opinion of V.Aliyev. The author, comparing periphrastic forms to undiscovered cells in D.I. Mendeleev's table of chemical elements, believes that *"periphrastic forms are so diverse that there are still undiscovered and unexplained types of them"*²⁶.

It should also be noted that periphrastic forms express not only the modality of the action in the present, past, and future tenses, but also the continuation and result of the action.

In conclusion, we can say about the periphrastic forms of the Azerbaijani language that periphrastic forms can be considered analytical forms and these forms express tense, modality, and the occurrence of the action. Periphrastic forms act as the predicate of the sentence. For this, the finit and non-finite forms of certain verbs, as well as certain predicative words are used.

Chapter II of the dissertation is titled **"Grouping the category of mood in English according to the types"**. This chapter consists of one paragraph and five clauses. In paragraph I of the chapter, titled **"General notes on the study of the category of mood in English"**, the existing ideas on the nomenclature and nature of the verb form in English grammars are reviewed, and the principles applied in solving the problem of mood are also examined.

In English, as in Azerbaijani, the verb is a very complex part of speech from a grammatical point of view. The verb acts as an integral part of the predicative function of the sentence. The complexity of the verb is associated not only with the complex composition of grammatical categories, but also with their division into various subgroups that differ from each other. The use of the verb, which is an important part of speech, in each sentence is very important, because without a verb we can neither confirm nor deny a fact, nor express our opinion.

It is possible to express state and action in a very large number of ways (this includes present, past, future, conditional, etc.). These

²⁶ Михайлов, М.С. Исследование по грамматике турецкого языка. Перифрастические формы турецкого глагола / М.С. Михайлов. – Москва: Наука, – 1965. – с. 4

ways are implemented through various tenses, suffixes and various grammatical structures. Therefore, familiarity with the categories and forms of the verb is important for the correct and accurate use of the language.

The equivalent of the category of mood of the verb in Azerbaijani is the English term *“the category of mood”*²⁷.

The definition of the category of mood in English is as follows: *“Mood expresses the relation of the action to reality, as stated by the speaker”*²⁸.

In general, we can say that mood, according to the syntactic function of the verb, shows the relationship between the action expressed in the message and reality. This relationship is established by the speaker. In modern English, the mood category consists of a number of forms that express the event as a real fact, a problematic action or an unreal, non-existent thing and are contradictory to each other.

According to P. Bullion, mood is the way in which a state or action is expressed. Verbs have six moods: Indicative, subjunctive, potential, imperative, participial, infinitive moods. *“The potential mood does not express the fact expressed by the verb, but its possibility, or the freedom, power, will or obligation of the subject of the action”*²⁹.

When examining P. Bullion's theory, it becomes clear that the approach to the category of mood in ancient times is different compared to the modern period, that is, while moods such as imperative, indicative, subjunctive, suppositional, conditional are more accepted in modern times, we also encounter categories such as infinitive, potential, and participle in ancient grammar.

²⁷ Грамматика английского языка / В.Л. Каушанская, Ковнер Р.Л., Кожевникова О.Н. [и др.]. – Москва: Айрис-пресс, – 1998. – с. 75.

²⁸ Ильиш, Б.А. Строй современного английского языка / Б.А. Ильиш. – Ленинград: Просвещение, –1971. – с. 99

²⁹ Bullions, P. Introduction to the Analytical and Practical grammar of the English language: [Electronic resource] / – London: - 1866. - p. 45
URL: <https://archive.org/details/introductiontoan00bulluoft>

In modern English grammar, the infinitive is included in the non-finite forms of the verb and combines the characteristics of both the verb and the noun³⁰.

As noted in the book *“Theoretical Grammar of the English Language”*, *“The participle and infinitive that most grammarians include when listing the moods of the verb have no connection with other moods”*³¹.

Our local researchers have also studied the category of mood of the verb in English. For example, O. Musayev listed the imperative, indicative, subjunctive I, subjunctive II, suppositional and conditional moods of the verb and grouped the subjunctive, suppositional, and conditional moods under the name oblique moods³².

In the first section of the second paragraph of Chapter II, titled **“The imperative mood of the verb in English”** the development of the imperative mood as a category, its shades of meaning, and ways of formation were studied.

The imperative mood of the verb in English is mainly used to give orders, request, and make suggestions. The imperative mood, unlike other moods, allows for a short and direct construction of a sentence. This form is a type of sentence that is widely used in everyday language use and instructs others to act. In imperative sentences, the subject is generally not expressed, because the purpose of the sentence is to direct action by addressing someone. In these sentences, the action is required and the person being addressed is given a specific task or instruction. This feature further expands the scope of use of the imperative sentence and makes it an effective tool in everyday communication, education, advertising, and other social situations. At the same time, the brevity and specificity of the

³⁰ Грамматика английского языка / В.Л. Каушанская, Ковнер Р.Л., Кожевникова О.Н. [и др.]. – Москва: Айрис-пресс, – 1998. – с. 185.

³¹ Бирюк, И. Б. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка / И. Б. Бирюк. – Могилев: МГУ имени А.А. Кулешова, – 2013. – с. 145

³² Musayev, O.İ. İngiliz dilinin grammatikası: Ali məktəb tələbələri üçün dərslik / O. İ. Musayev. Bakı: Maarif, – 1996. – s. 106

imperative mood allows for the message to be delivered quickly and clearly.

The author of the classification of the mentioned mood, A. Rivlina, believes that *“from the point of view of formal and semantic criteria, there is practically no difference between the imperative mood and the so-called subjunctive I mood: in both cases, the mood is homonym for the infinitive without to, and the meaning also corresponds to the meaning of the assumed action, which is evaluated as the object of desire, recommendation, assumption, etc. These two moods can be interchangeable in similar contexts”*³³. In the example *“Be as careful with her as you can”*³⁴ the verb *be - ol* is used in the imperative mood and coincides in form with the infinitive mood of the verb. The difference between the imperative mood and the infinitive mood of the verb is that the imperative mood is a predicate according to its syntactic function in the sentence, while the infinitive is both a predicate, subject, and an object³⁵.

In the second section of the chapter II, titled **“The indicative mood of the verb in English”**, the views of linguists on the indicative mood were analyzed and it was compared with other moods of the verb.

The indicative mood is the most commonly used mood of the verb and simply expresses facts, realities, actions and situations that have occurred or will occur. This is due to the fact that the main purpose of any speech is to provide information about reality, to describe and explain facts, processes, and events that occur in reality. This mood conveys the action that the speaker perceives as a real fact, therefore it is necessary to associate it with a certain time sphere, because no action can occur outside of time. The indicative

³³ Ривлина, А.А. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка: учебнометодическое пособие / А.А. Ривлина. – Благовещенск: Изд-во БГПУ, – 2009. – с. 40

³⁴ Hemingway, E. For whom the bell tolls / Hemingway. E. - London: Vintage Books, - 2005. - p. 94

³⁵ Грамматика английского языка / В.Л. Каушанская, Ковнер Р.Л., Кожевникова О.Н. [и др.]. – Москва: Айрис-пресс, – 1998. – с. 174.

form is always used in connection with a predicate, noun, or pronoun. This distinguishes the indicative mood from the others.

The main difference between the indicative mood and the other moods, especially the subjunctive and imperative moods, is that it is related to the meaning of tense.

The tense of an action or event can be expressed both lexically and grammatically. Lexically, tense is determined by words or word combinations that indicate specific points in time and time intervals. For example, expressions such as *yesterday*, *now*, *next week*, *a year ago*, *at half past six*, *on the fourth of April*, *in 1990* indicate specific time frames and specific points in time. Grammatically, it is indicated by the category of tense. This involves the use of different tenses of the verb to indicate the times when an action or event occurred, is occurring, or is expected to occur. Lexically refers to specific points in time, while grammatically refers to different aspects of tense (present, past, future, etc.), and both play an important role in determining the relationship of events to time.

The third section of the second chapter is called **“The subjunctive mood of the verb in English”**. This paragraph discusses the difference between the subjunctive mood and other moods, the place of its use and the actions it expresses.

The subjunctive mood in English is a less common and more specific mood of the verb. This mood indicates that an event is not real, but rather desired, proposed, or dependent on some condition. This mood is used to express unrealized or purposeful events in the language. The subjunctive mood in English is often used in non-real or impossible situations. Since the subjunctive mood indicates that the action is assumed, assumed, it is not associated with the tense domain.

A.V. Melnikova’s research, based on a deep analysis of the morphological and syntactic features of the verb, especially its tense

and lexical meanings, shows that the subjunctive mood does not have an independent morphological form³⁶.

According to him, the subjunctive mood is realized in subordinate clause of the complex sentences, mainly through contextual factors.

Subjunctive I does not express that the action is contrary to reality, but that it is controversial, doubtful. This mood is used to express the purpose of a command, request, suggestion, assumption, desire. For example, *"If sharks come, God pity him and me"*³⁷ (*Köpəkbalığı gələrsə, Allahın ona da, mənə də yazığı gəlsin*) The subjunctive I mood does not have tense forms, the same form is used for the present, past and future tenses. In this example, the verb *pity* (*pity*) used in the main sentence is in the subjunctive I mood.

Let's look at the place of use and shades of meaning of the subjunctive II form: *"If he had come in to camp it would have been all right"*³⁸. The reality of the action expressed with the subjunctive II form used in the subordinate clause (*if* clause) in the example depends on the conditional mood used in the main clause. Since the subordinate clause expresses an unreal condition, the action in the main clause is also thought to be contrary to reality.

In the fourth section of chapter II, titled **"The Suppositional mood of the verb in English"**, the forms and meanings of the suppositional mood are analyzed.

In English, the suppositional mood of the verb usually means supposition. This form is usually used with subordinate clauses and connecting conjunctions.

³⁶ Мельникова, М. В. Исследование сослагательного наклонения методом московской фонологической школы (на материале английского языка): / дис. канд. филол. наук /– Москва, 1985. – с. 133

³⁷ Hemingway, E. The old man and the sea / Hemingway. E. - Baku: Qanun, - 2014. - p. 51

³⁸ Hemingway, E. For whom the bell tolls / Hemingway. E. - London: Vintage Books, - 2005. - p. 208

As A. I. Smirnitsky noted, the suppositional mood is an analytical form, since it is formed by combining the modal verb *should* (in all persons) and the infinitive without the particle *to*³⁹.

These forms are also used to express probability, suggestion, conditionality, and unreal considerations. For example: "*He wondered whether he would continue with it long*"⁴⁰. As can be seen, the subjunctive mood is used in a doubtful situation. Thus, this form is used to express not only assumptions and probabilities, but also suggestions, commands, doubts, and other uncertain meanings. This is a feature that enriches the modal layer of the language and allows the speaker to express uncertainty, possibility, or doubt about the situation.

In the fifth section of the first paragraph of Chapter II, entitled **"The conditional mood of the verb in English,"** the meanings and structure of the types of sentences in which the conditional mood is used and expressed are examined.

In English, the conditional mood of the verb explains that one event is dependent on another event, that is, the occurrence of something depends on a certain condition. The conditional mood allows us to talk about possible results in current situations as well as conditions and results that have not occurred in the past.

There are two types of conditional mood of the verb in English, and the structure of these sentences varies depending on the tense and modifiers used. The conditional mood is mainly used to express conditions or assumptions. This mood is formed according to conditional situations in both the present and the past.

The two main tenses of the conditional mood of a verb in English are: the present tense and the past tense. The present tense is formed by combining the verb *should* and *would* with the infinitive, while the past tense is formed by combining *should*, *would* and the

³⁹ Смирницкий, А.И. Морфология английского языка / А. И. Смирницкий. – Москва: –1959. – с. 351

⁴⁰ Hemingway, E. For whom the bell tolls / Hemingway. E. - London: Vintage Books, - 2005. - p. 238

infinitive with the present perfect tense. *"I should work", "I should have worked"*⁴¹.

Let's look at some examples to distinguish the conditional mood from other moods, especially the indicative mood: *"It will be a good book if you can write it"*⁴² (*Əgər yazsa bilsən, yaxşı kitab olacaq*). *"If the republic lost it would be impossible for those who believed in it to live in Spain"*⁴³ (*Əgər respublika qalib gəlməsəydi, ona inananların İspaniyada yaşaması qeyri-mümkün olardı*). These examples refer to the same action (*be - olmaq*). The difference is that while the execution of the action in the first sentence can be realized, the execution of the action in the second sentence is unreal, the speaker simply describes the action, and therefore the analytical verb form would be in the conditional mood. Such different relations of the action with reality are reflected in different categories of the verb.

The unreality of the action expressed in the conditional mood is due to the absence of necessary circumstances that depend on the realization of the action. As M. Ganshina also noted, *"the conditional mood is mainly used in the main sentence, and the subordinate clause is an unreal conditional clause with the predicate in the subjunctive II mood"*⁴⁴.

Chapter III of the dissertation is titled **"Comparative analysis of structural-semantic and morphological aspects of the moods of the verb in Azerbaijani and English"**. The chapter consists of three paragraphs. In the first paragraph of this chapter, entitled **"The category of mood as a means of expressing modality in Azerbaijani and English"**, it is stated that, despite the fact that Azerbaijani and English languages belong to different language families, the category of modality and the category of mood as a

⁴¹ Musayev, O. İ. İngilis dilinin qrammatikası: Ali məktəb tələbələri üçün dərslik / O. Musayev. Bakı: Maarif, – 1996. – s. 166

⁴² Hemingway, E. For whom the bell tolls / Hemingway. E. - London: Vintage Books, - 2005. - p. 173

⁴³ Yəni orada s. 170

⁴⁴ Ganshina, M. English grammar: / M. Ganshina, N. Vasilevskaya. - Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing house, - 1951. - p. 169

means of expressing modality are characteristic of both languages. That is why our main goal in this section is to investigate the category of mood as a means of expressing modality both theoretically and practically, based on the materials of both languages, and to express our attitude to existing ideas from our own position. At the same time, taking into account the existence of the grammatical category of mood in the languages under study, we consider it appropriate to investigate in more detail how mood is expressed in the structure of the language and the functional role of this category.

When talking about the category of mood and the means of expressing modality, it is important to explain the relationship between modality and mood in the grammatical system of the language. Modality is a grammatical category that expresses the degree of reality, possibility, necessity or requirement of an action or situation in a sentence. Mood shows how this modality is expressed in a sentence. That is, the mood form of the verb determines how and to what extent the modality is expressed. There is a close relationship between mood and modality, since both concepts determine the semantic load of the sentence.

The specificity of the lexical meaning of modal verbs lies in the expression of various shades of modality (necessity, possibility, desirability, preference, recommendation, etc.)⁴⁵. Therefore, modal verbs do not express action, but an attitude towards action, and in the sentence the modal verb performs a reporting function and creates an indicative mood. For example: "*We can discuss it together*"⁴⁶ (*Bunu birlikdə müzakirə edə bilər*) combination of *can* and the notional verb *discuss* in the example is the indicative mood of the verb. So, here the modal verb simply affects the modality of the sentence by adding an additional skill, ability meaning to the verb in the indicative mood. The indicative mood of the verb expresses that a certain state

⁴⁵Palmer, F.R. Mood and Modality / F.R. Palmer. – Cambridge University Press, - 2nd ed. -2001. – p. 27

⁴⁶ Hemingway, E. For whom the bell tolls / Hemingway. E. - London: Vintage Books, - 2005. - p. 13

and action really happened and is a real fact. The modality expressed by the indicative mood is called indicative modality. This modality is sometimes also called affirmative modality or narrative modality.

Our local researcher F. Jahangirov on modality and its means of expression in English defined the category of modality as follows: *“Modality is a grammatical-semantic category that reflects the speaker’s attitude to the expressed idea, and the attitude of the expressed idea to objective existence”*⁴⁷.

Another interesting point regarding the means of expressing modality is the use of the conditional mood. The conditional modality expresses the condition on which the action depends for its realization. The conditional modality is mainly used in the subordinate clause of a complex sentence, and in the main clause, the action is used in the sentence whose execution or realization depends on that condition. The conditional modality is formed in Azerbaijani by adding the suffixes *-sa, -sə* to the verb and with the conjunction *əgər(if)*, and in English by using the conditional mood of the verb and the conjunction *if*. This modality can be expressed without a conjunction in both languages.

Modality in Azerbaijani and English is expressed with both lexical, syntactic, morphological and prosodic means. When we say morphological method, we mean expressing modality through verb moods, and in this case, the verb mood expresses indicative modality. Other interrogative and negative modal meanings are reflected when comparing with the mood of the verb⁴⁸.

The purpose of the second paragraph **“Comparative analysis of the interaction of the category of mood with other grammatical categories in Azerbaijani and English”** of Chapter III is to carry out a comparative analysis of the interaction of the category of mood with other grammatical categories in Azerbaijani and English. This analysis is aimed at revealing the similarities and

⁴⁷ Cahangirov, F.F. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində modallığın struktur–semantik tədqiqi (müqayisəli-tipoloji tədqiqat): / fil.ü.fəl.dok. dis. / – Bakı, 2006. – s. 10

⁴⁸ Müslüмова G. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində modallıq intonasiasının qarşılıqlı-müqayisəli təhlili: / filol. ü. fəl. dok. dis. / – Bakı, 2013.– s. 26

differences in the grammatical structure of the two languages. Since the category of mood is a category indicating the cause of the action (by whom), it is appropriate to examine its complex interaction with other categories such as time, quantity, case, etc. During this study, a comparison of the means of expression in both languages, as well as an analysis of the differences and similarities in the grammatical structure of the language, will be carried out. Before starting the analysis, a precise definition of the concept of *category* is needed.

The term *category*, translated from Greek, means sign or statement. This means that grammatical categories show how a person imagines and interprets the world around him through language⁴⁹.

Category is a broad and multifaceted concept that reflects general and specific features, subject and relation, as well as various relationships of objective existence. This concept plays an important role in understanding the structure and nature of language, since categories are one of the main elements that form a certain structure and meaning of language⁵⁰.

Grammatical categories serve to create relationships between words. The number of grammatical categories in each language is different, because this is associated with the unique system of each language. The category expresses important features of society, nature and thought.

Finite verbs in English have various grammatical properties. These properties include the categories of voice, tense, mood, person, number and aspect⁵¹. These categories form the basis of the more complex and multifaceted grammatical structure of the verb in English and expand the expressive possibilities of the language. The diversity of tenses in English demonstrates the uniqueness of the

⁴⁹ Hümətova, R. Ana dili – II. Dərs vəsaiti / R. Hümətova. – Bakı: ADPU– nəşriyyatı, – 2019. – s. 42

⁵⁰ Məmmədova, C. İngilis ədəbi dilində bədii mətnin kateqoriyaları // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 4, – s. 52

⁵¹ Alməmmədova, S. M. İngilis dilində zamanlar sistemi / S. M. Alməmmədova. – Bakı: – 2013. – s. 3

grammatical features of this language. However, the grammar and grammatical categories of English, especially when compared with Germanic languages, sometimes become complex and difficult to interpret due to the different ways in which similar tenses are expressed. As a result of such comparisons, difficulties arise in understanding the various grammatical forms and categories of the language, and the numerous exceptional cases in particular further increase the difficulties.

At the same time, special terminological tools are being created to describe the grammar of the English language more clearly and precisely. These terms help to explain the essence of grammatical forms and categories, allowing linguists and language learners to better understand these forms.

Grammatical categories are a product of human cognition and are a reflection of the material world, objective reality. They express the characteristics of phenomena and the concepts that reflect the relationships between these phenomena, and express the attitude of a person to the world and its structure through language. In the light of this understanding, we can better understand the role of grammatical categories, especially the category of mood, in various grammatical structures of the language.

In the third paragraph of the Chapter III, titled **“Difficulties in the translation of the category of mood”** the essence of the translation process is explained and the difficulties that arise during this process are extensively analyzed.

The correct transmission of the category of mood in the translation process is particularly difficult, since the mood system in each language has different structures and concepts. For this reason, the translation of the figurative category should be carried out taking into account not only the grammatical features of the language, but also the deep meanings of the culture and context.

First of all, it is considered appropriate to talk about the difficulties in translating the subjunctive mood. The correct transmission of the subjunctive mood during translation creates significant difficulties, especially in terms of the structural

differences of the language and cultural contexts. Since the subjunctive mood of the verb in English has many forms of expression and shades of modality, it is a category of particular interest in terms of expressing the unreality of the action. When translating any text, especially a literary text, it is important to convey not only the meaning of the expression, but also its emotional nuances through the figurative category of the verb, especially through the subjunctive mood. Therefore, it is necessary to determine its role in the text and choose appropriate translation methods, taking into account the characteristics of the verb form. Because the differences in the figurative categories of the verb are mainly related to the way of expression of the subjunctive mood, that is, its forms. For this reason, a number of common difficulties arise when translating constructions from English to Azerbaijani.

Considering the rich grammatical structure of the English language and the complexity of the verb system, Jack London's novel *"Martin Eden"* and its two different translations into Azerbaijani (Islam Ibrahimov and the author) were chosen as the main source of the study for the analysis of the translation problems of the category of mood. The main reason for choosing this novel is the opportunity to clearly demonstrate the difficulties and various translation strategies associated with the transfer of subtle nuances of meaning in the English verb system to Azerbaijani. A comparative analysis of two different translations will provide a basis for identifying the approaches applied in the translation of the category of mood, comparing their strengths and weaknesses, and determining the optimal translation strategy. It should be noted that the first of the two translations taken as the basis for the analysis is by Islam Ibrahimov, and the second is by the author of the study. Let's pay attention to the examples:

*"But you speak of culture as if it should be a means to something," Ruth cried out"*⁵².

⁵² London, J. *Martin Eden* / J. London. – Kiev: Dnipro, – 1980. – p. 108

*“Siz mədəniyyətdən elə danışırırsınız ki, guya, bu, məqsəd deyil, yalnız vasitədir, - deyə ucadan dilləndi”*⁵³.

“Amma siz mədəniyyət haqqında bir vasitəymiş kimi danışırırsız,” deyə Ruf qışqırdı.

In this sentence, the conjunction *as if* is translated as *elə bil*. Therefore, *should be* expresses unreality, not reality, and is in the suppositional mood. Translator I. İbrahimov translated this mood as *vasitədir* into Azerbaijani with the predictive suffix *dir*. However, even if the expression *should be a means* is translated into our language in the Participle form as *vasitəymiş*, it does not change the meaning and both translations are acceptable, that is, both form and meaning correspond to the original.

*“I wish dead people would stay dead”*⁵⁴.

*“Qoy ölülər ölüliyündə qalsınlar”*⁵⁵.

Kaş ölü insanlar elə ölü olaraq da qalaydı.

In this sentence, the verb *wish* is translated as *qoy*, and the verb combination *would stay* is translated as *qalsınlar* (in the imperative mood). The verb *wish* literally means *arzu etmək*. However, it would be more correct to translate this verb into Azerbaijani with the particle *kaş*. While the verb *would stay* is used in the English language as a suppositional mood, it is considered more accurate to translate it into Azerbaijani as *qalaydı*, that is, translating it with the particle *idi* in the optative mood is considered more accurate in terms of tense and mood agreement.

Translating the category of mood of the verb in Azerbaijani and English is the most accurate way to compare and discover the similarities and differences of this category in both languages. Approaching from this perspective, an attempt was made to identify the difficulties that arose when translating the verbal category of mood from Azerbaijani to English and find solutions, and thus, using the method of comparison and contrast, it was investigated which verbal moods should be used to translate the verb forms listed in

⁵³ İbrahimov, İ. Martin İden / İ.İbrahimov. – Bakı: Şərq – Qərb, – 2009. – s. 120

⁵⁴ London, J. Martin Eden / J. London. – Kiev: Dnipro, – 1980. – p. 111

⁵⁵ İbrahimov, İ. Martin İden / İ.İbrahimov. – Bakı: Şərq – Qərb, – 2009. – s. 123

Azerbaijani into English. For this purpose, the historical novel “*The Path*”, published in 2022, dedicated to the 44-day Patriotic War and the 270th anniversary of the founding of the city of Shusha, was translated into English and analyzed.

Məsələn: “*Fikirləşməmişdi ki, əgər onlar beynəlxalq qurumlara, hətta Moskvaya müraciət etsələr, məsələ açıq qalacaq*”⁵⁶. *It did not occur to him that, if they appealed to international organizations, even Moscow, the issue would remain open.*

In the example, the verb *fikirləşməmişdi* - *it did not occur to him* is used in the indicative mood in both languages, the verb *müraciət etsələr* - *appealed to* is in the conditional mood and is translated into English as *appealed* in the present tense of the subjunctive II form, and the verb *qalacaq* - *would remain* in the main clause, although it is in the indicative mood, is translated into English as the present tense form of the conditional mood.

“*Biz ona görə bura yığışmışıq ki, bu məsələləri müzakirə edək, bir nəticəyə gələk*”⁵⁷. *We are gathered here to discuss these issues and come to a conclusion.*

This reason subordinate clause is translated into English as a simple sentence, and thus the idea is conveyed to the reader. The verb *yığışmışıq* is in the past tense and active voice, but it is translated into English in the present indefinite tense form and in the passive voice, and in both languages this verb is in the indicative mood. Although the verbs *edək*, *gələk* are in the imperative mood, their translation into English as a non-finite verb (infinitive) - *to discuss, to come* - does not weaken the correct expression of the idea.

Thus, in conclusion, it should be noted that the main goal should be the maximum correspondence of the structure, which allows each part of the translation to be associated with the corresponding part of the original. Considering the rich grammatical structure and complexity of the verb system of both languages,

⁵⁶ Yunus, O. Cığır / O. Yunus. - Bakı: - 2022. - s. 47

⁵⁷ Yunus, O. Cığır / O. Yunus. - Bakı: - 2022. - s. 51

analyzing the translation problems of the category of mood creates the basis for a deeper study of the category of mood.

The following scientific and theoretical conclusions were reached in the part called “**Conclusion**” of the dissertation:

1. The verb plays a key role in the formation of thought and its transmission to other people in languages with different systems, as well as in the construction of a sentence. The verb, in addition to being the richest part of speech in both Azerbaijani and English, is also the part of speech that most preserves nationality. In both languages, verb forms have wider expressive possibilities, unlike other grammatical categories.

2. Periphrastic forms of the verb most often act as the predicate of a sentence. These forms are formed from the combination of the infinitive and infinitive forms of certain verbs that perform a predicative function, as well as certain predicative words. Periphrastic forms mainly serve to express an action or situation in a more complete and descriptive way.

3. In Azerbaijani linguistics, there are imperative, indicative, optative, obligatory, necessity, conditional moods of the verb, and the classification of these moods is based on the traditional division. The category of mood is a verb category with rich shades of meaning. In both languages, the category of mood is a synonym creating category. The main feature that fundamentally distinguishes the imperative mood in Azerbaijani from other moods is that this form category is not formed by special morphological features and is pronounced with special intonation.

4. In Azerbaijani, the frequency of use of the imperative mood of the verb is lower than in other categories of mood. In Azerbaijani, the conditional mood of the verb undergoes to semantic differentiation over time. The indicative mood, which attracts more attention in Azerbaijani due to its meaning and grammatical features, has a special role in the formation of the moods of the verb.

5. In English, the imperative mood expresses events that have not happened, without providing any information about the reality of the action expressed by the verb. It is not known whether these

actions will happen or not, and if they will be performed, they will belong to the future tense.

6. The subjunctive mood is a special area of the grammatical structure of the English language and is important in terms of the interpretation of its special conceptual content and formal expression. Although in British English, especially in colloquial speech, the suppositional mood of the verb replaces the subjunctive mood, these forms do not completely merge, creating two different forms of moods.

7. In both languages, the category of mood is realized as a means of expressing modality. In Azerbaijani and English, tense forms differ fundamentally in terms of both form and modality. Though the imperative and subjunctive I moods of the verb are grammatically identical, they differ semantically.

8. The category of mood of the verb in Azerbaijani and English has a large number of expression forms and shades of modality and is of particular interest to the field of translation, as it expresses the unreality of the action.

9. When translating any text, especially a literary text, it is important to convey not only the meaning of the expression, but also its emotional shades, with the help of the category of mood of the verb, especially the subjunctive mood. This aims to preserve the rich meaning of the original and the expressive capabilities of the language, as well as to correctly convey the cultural and emotional context of the translation.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published articles and theses of the author:

1. Azərbaycan dilində feil şəkillərinə ümumi nəzər // – Bakı: BSU, Elmi əsərlər (Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası), – 2019. № 2, – s. 53–59.

2. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində feilin şəkil kateqoriyasının tədqiqinə dair ümumi qeydlər // – Gəncə: GDU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2019. № 3, – s. 321–326.

3. Azərbaycan dilində feilin şərt şəkli // – Bakı: AMEA. M. Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №11, – s.112-121.

4. Azərbaycan dilində feilin əmr şəkli // – Bakı: BDU. Dil və Ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2021. №3 (117), – s. 89-93.

5. Optative mood of the verb in the Azerbaijani language.// - Philadelphia, USA: International Scientific Journal. Theoretical and Applied Linguistics, - 2022. № 1 (105), – p. 89–92.

6. İngilis dilində feilin sabcanktiv şəkli qeyri-reallıq modallığının ifadə vasitəsi kimi // Gənc tədqiqatçıların VI respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 2023, – s. 114–116.

7. İngilis dilində feilin şəkil kateqoriyası. // Azərbaycanda dövlət müstəqilliyinin bərpası və ölkənin siyasi, sosial - iqtisadi, mədəni inkişafı // Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, - Sumqayıt: –2023, – s. 345-347.

8. A history of the investigation of the category of mood in English // «Global Science and Innovations 2023: Central Asia». International Scientific Journal, - Astana, Kazakhstan, - April 2023; – p. 27–30.

9. Mutual relation between the category of mood and tense in English // The 8th International scientific and practical conference “Science and innovation of modern world” - London: United Kingdom: - 20-22 April 20-22, -2023, – p. 409–414.

10. İngilis dilində şəkil kateqoriyası modallığın ifadə vasitəsi kimi // – Gəncə: GDU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2023. – № 1, – s. 343–350.

11. The tense category of the indicative mood in the English language // – Poland, Warszawa: Colloquium-journal, – 2024. № 3 (196), – p. 87–90

12. The Subjunctive, Conditional and Suppositional Mood of the verb in Azerbaijani and English Languages as a Means of Expressing Modality // – Poland, Warszawa: Colloquium-journal, – 2024. № 32 (225), – p. 21–24

13. Исследование категория наклонения глагола как средства выражения модальности в Азербайджанском языке // “Filologiya fanlarining dolzarb masalalari” mavzusida Xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. Qarshi, -17-18 aprel, - 2026, – b. 551-553



The defense will be held on 8 September 2026 at 13:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation Council FD 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Address: AZ 1143, Baku city , H.Javid avenue 115, V floor, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

Dissertation is accessible at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Library

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 1 July 2026.

Signed for print:12.06.2026

Paper format: 60x84 $\frac{1}{16}$

Volume: 43 031

Number of hard copies: 20