REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE MEANS OF EXPRESSING SPACE IN ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES

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

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Lamia Tahir Mughalova**

Baku – 2026

The work was performed at Ganja State University at the Department of Practical Foreign Languages

Scientific supervisor: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Masmakhanim Yusif Gaziyeva

Official opponents: Doctor of Philological Sciences,
Associate Professor
Banovsha Guloghlan Mammadova

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology,
Associate Professor
Guney Asif Maharramova-Aghayeva

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Aysel Mahammad Shabanova

Dissertation council FD 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku Slavic University.

Chairman of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Fikrat Fatish Jahangirov

Scientific secretary of the Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy in Philology
Suad Arif Afandiyeva

Chairman of the scientific seminar: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor
Leyla Orkhan Vazirova

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

The relevance and level of scope of the subject. Although the world's space is identical in terms of its parameters, it is distinguished by its national specificity, and this specificity penetrates all levels of the language. The study of the functionality of a text category on the basis of linguistic material, the definition of its verbalization methods, the definition and clarification of the mechanisms of building implicit spatial relations within the context and text are among the linguistic issues of special importance. The description of space in the literary text in different systematic languages, its structural features and the principles of expression in different languages are the subject of the research.

The comparison and matching analysis of the means of expression of space in the same literary text in English and Azerbaijani helps to reveal the specifics of the functionality of such units. Each language has a wide range of means of expression. Lexical and grammatical devices as well as their combinations are used to express space. One of the unresolved issues in linguistics is the universal and standard classification of means of expressing spatial relations.

In Azerbaijani linguistics and in its germanistics, the means of expression of space and spatial relations have not been the object of special research. During the study of the case system of this language, the system was grouped as grammatical and spatial cases, attempts were made to determine the meanings of spatial cases, although separate research was devoted to grammatical cases, spatial cases were not studied as a subsystem. Besides, the spatial means of the Azerbaijani language and the field of semantic space have not been studied yet. This problem was not the subject of comparative research on English and Azerbaijani language materials. All this determines the urgency of the research.

The object and the subject of the research. The object of the research is language tools that express the content of space. The subject of the research is to clarify the features of the expression of spatial relations in English and Azerbaijani, to determine the

correspondence of the means of expression of space in one language to another, to reveal the specifics of the expression of space.

Purpose and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the research is to identify and study the means of expression of space in English and Azerbaijani. In order to achieve the main goal, the following tasks are meant to be realized:

- to clarify the relations of space in the conceptual and linguistic landscape of reality, to determine the requirements for the expression of space in the language;
- to consider the aspects of the realization of the communication within the space, to analyze the linguistic views on the verbalization of spatial relations as well as approaches to the study of the means of expression of the space;
- to study the specifications of localization and displacement phenomena in the space during the communication;
- to determine the specific features, ethnolinguistic, linguocultural parameters of the spatial concept of the speakers belonging to the languages of different systems;
- to determine the lexical-semantic means of expression of space in the languages of different systems, to make a comparative analysis of the features of their development in the language;
- to model the space as a branch, to identify as many possible means as possible in the arsenal of Azerbaijani and English languages to express all shades of spatial relations and connections;
- to study the lexical and grammatical means that are used to express the space in both languages as well as the features of the contextual development of their combinations, to give a universal and standard classification of means expressing spatial relations;
- to look through the issue of the expression of spatial parameters of the situation and action with verbs, to study the features of verbs to express space, to enter space, to leave space, to move within space, to express meanings such as state and situation within space;
- to express space with the help of spatial situations in the Azerbaijani language, to analyze the features of the relations between spatial situations;

- to clarify the features of spatial relations that are expressed in English in spatial cases and to determine their correspondence in the Azerbaijani language;

- to study the semantic features of space prepositions in English and to compare their equivalents in Azerbaijani;

- to study the means of syntactic expression of space in the languages of different systems (English and Azerbaijani).

Methods of the study. Comparative-historical, comparative-typological, descriptive, content analysis and functional-semantic field methods have been used in the research.

The main provisions put out for the defense:

1. The linguistic study of the category of the space should be carried out on the basis of the subject, and the object of it as well as on the basis of three-dimensions, its length, its philosophical side as an action, the point of calculation, the observer's position, the psychological categories as additional orientations, and the synthesis of the linguistic spatial category.

2. Space creates a three-dimensional space by intersecting the horizontal and vertical places at a common point. At the same time, the space is sometimes thought to be a linear structure, sometimes as a material point. All these cases find their expressions in the language.

3. In modern English and Azerbaijani languages, the space is expressed by lexical means denoting place, spatial cases, adverbial modifier of place, adverbs denoting place, prepositional phrases denoting place, adverbial clause of place as well as other syntactic constructions indicating spatial relations.

4. Adverbs indicate the direction of the movement of the object (subject) and the place of the localization.

5. Verbs are involved in expressing displacement and location within space, the transition from one space to another, by controlling the semantic preposition-case combinations of the space.

6. Adverbs express the direction of movement and the location of an object (subject).

7. Verbs, by governing prepositional-case constructions with spatial semantics, contribute to expressing movement and positioning within a space, as well as the transition from one space to another.

The scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, the methods and means of expression of spatial relations in the language material are studied in comparison with English. The research examines the similarities and the differences between the spatial relations expressed in the Azerbaijani language with the spatial relations and the words denoting space, and the methods of determining the correspondence of means expressing space in English in the Azerbaijani language.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research is the study of the category of space from the linguistic point of view. For the first time, spatial relations are studied in a complex way on the basis of language materials, the features of localization and spatial displacement of the object in relation to the orientation are studied, the possibilities of combining the means used to express these relations, their semantics are explained theoretically.

The results obtained in the dissertation can be used in the teaching of Azerbaijani and English, in seminars and lectures on the linguistic expression of spatial relations. The material can be used in the compilation of bilingual (English-Azerbaijani; Azerbaijani-English) dictionaries of lexical means and syntactic constructions expressing space. Based on the results obtained in the work, it can be used in the development of special methodological aids for teachers and translators on the expression of spatial relations in English and Azerbaijani.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in presentations delivered at national and international conferences, as well as in scientific publications issued both within the country and abroad.

The name of the organization where the dissertation work was performed. The work was performed at Ganja State University at the Department of Practical Foreign Languages.

Total length of the dissertation (in characters), with the length of each structural section specified separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references. The introduction comprises 6 pages (10,810

characters); Chapter I, 35 pages (66,358 characters); Chapter II, 36 pages (66,048 characters); Chapter III, 29 pages (53,332 characters); and the conclusion, 4 pages (6,303 characters). The total length of the dissertation (excluding the title page, table of contents, and list of references) is 132 pages, amounting to 202,851 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The **Introductory part** of the dissertation substantiates the relevance of the topic, defines the frequency of the research development, its object and subject, goals and objectives, the methods of the research; it explains the main provisions of the defense, provides the information on scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, its approbation and structure.

The first chapter of the research, consisting of three paragrahs, is entitled **"The spatial relations in the conceptual and linguistic landscape of reality".**

In the first paragrah, titled ***"Space as an Ontological Category,"*** it is noted that in linguistics, the category of the space is investigated in cognitive linguistics, text linguistics, text grammar, text theory, philological analysis of text and other fields. In cognitive linguistics, space is valued as an important concept of culture. V.A.Maslova, studying the conceptual field of language, came to the conclusion that the concept of space together with time and quantity is a fundamental concept of culture[1].

Y.S.Yakovleva claims that in the concept of the Russian language the spatial landscape is not the same as any physicalgeometric image. Space is not a simple volume filled with objects, on the contrary, it is formed by objects and is the second in relation to those objects[2].

It is natural that the problem of spatial and text relations is not solved in the same way for all spatial and text. V.N.Toporov believes

[1] Маслова, В.А. Когнитивная лингвистика: учебное пособие / В.А.Маслова. – Минск: ТетраСистемс, – 2008. – с.28

[2] Яковлева, Е.С. Фрагменты русской языковой картины мира (модели пространства, времени и восприятия) / Е.С.Яковлева. – Москва: Гнозис, – 1994. – с.42

that it is more complicated and difficult to define this attitude on the basis of literary texts. The same can be said of religious, religious-philosophical and mythological texts[3].

As it is seen, different approaches to the study of the text have led to the emergence of different directions in the study of the text space. One of such directions is the model idea of realization of the space-time category. In this case, the commonality of semantic and ontological models of space and time models is considered as a basis.

The locality and the locativity are used interchangeably in the functional grammar. *"We present locality as a semantic category. It is the expression of spatial imagination in the language and includes different levels of language units and their interrelationships in the expression of spatial relations as a functional-semantic field*"[4].

The concepts of spatial commonality and spatial differences are used in a more complete description of the means of linguistic expression of the category of space[5]. For example: *in the forest, from the forest, along the forest, through the forest,* etc.

The type of relationship between the locum and the localized object depends on whether the object is located in the locum or not. At the same time, the lack of information about the presence or absence of the object in the locum in the process of expression of the action also implies the spatial relationship of the object with the locum.

In our opinion, the concept of "spatial commonality" is somewhat abstract and indefinite. It is because that the locum and the subject are different in terms of space. In the word "forest" the word "locum" is a forest, and information is transmitted about which object or subject is located in this place. The forest is the space itself.

---

[3] Топоров, В.Н. Пространство и текст / В.Н.Топоров. – Москва: Изд. центр «Академия», – 2003. – с.121

[4] Гак, В.Г. Функционально-семантическое поле предикатов локализации / Теория функциональной грамматики. Локативность. Бытийность. Посессивность. Обусловленность. / В.Г.Гак. – Санкт Петербург: Наука, – 1996. – с. 6.

[5] Всеволодова, М.В. Способы выражения пространственных отношений в современном русском языке / М.В.Всеволодова, Е.Ю.Владимирский. – Москва: Либроком, – 2009. – с.9

Therefore, its commonality with the location of the object is not the subject of conversation.

Cognitive research includes spatial vocabulary, or objects, space and time, roads, descriptive units of circular spaces[6], names of spatial parameters[7], spatial adjectives[8], adverbs denoting direction (near-far)[9], verbs expressing a certain type[10] of spatial localization[11].

It is necessary to state that they have been investigated. There is also a lot of research on spatial prepositions based on materials of the languages of different systems.

Familiarity with these studies shows that the basic ontological and epistemological features of the spatial category are difficult to explain and subject to inventory.

The study of the linguistic expression of spatial relations has not been completed for any language. The above mentioned facts allow us to make the following generalizations about the ontology and gneseology features of the category of space: a) The space that is expressed in the language is perceptible and provides a basis for demonstrating the ability of human perception. Human space can be divided into areas and boundaries with definite boundaries; b) space is relative in the language. The location of material objects in space is realized at the expense of other objects that play the role of the orientation; c) the locative situational structure plays a decisive role

---

[6] Кубрякова, Е.С. Язык пространства и пространство языка // Известия РАН. Серия литературы и языка, – 1997. т.56, №3, – с.22.

[7] Семёнова, С.Ю. О некоторых свойствах имен пространственных параметров // – Москва: Логический анализ языка. Языки пространств, – 1997. – с.117.

[8] Богуславская О.Ю. Динамика и статика в семантике пространственных прилагательных // – Москва: Логический анализ языка. Языки пространств, – 1997. – с. 20.

[9] Яковлева, Е.С. О некоторых моделях пространства в языковой картине мира Е.С.Яковлева // Вопросы языкознания, – 1993. № 4, – с. 48.

[10] Зализняк, А.А. Преодоление пространства в русской языковой картине мира: глагол добираться // В кн.: Логический анализ языка. Языки пространств / отв. ред. Н.Д.Арутюнова, И.Б.Левонтина. – Москва: Языки русской культуры, – 2000. – с. 30.

[11] Маляр, Т.Н. Пространственно-дистанционные предлоги и наречия в русском и английском языках. / Т.Н.Маляр, О.Н.Селиверстова. – Munchen: Verlag Otto Sagner, – 1998. – с.35.

in the linguistic concept and perception of space. This structure has elements such as the localized object, the orientation, the type of spatial relationship between them, the static and dynamic nature of the situation, the observer, the measuring point of the locative relationship.

In the second paragraph, titled ***"Spatial Relations in Communication Units,"*** various categories are examined, such as the location and movement of an object within or outside its frame of reference; the proximity or distance of an object relative to a reference point; the positioning of an object in front of, behind, to the right or left of, above, or below a reference point; as well as its placement between reference points or at a specific distance from a reference point.

The similarities and the differences between the structural and expressed meanings of the functional-semantic series arising around the same semantic dominant are studied on the basis of comparative research. For example, in the Azerbaijani language, the following expressions denoting the nearness of the space include: 1) adverbs: *near, next, close and others;* 2) verbs: *to approach, to come near;* 3) the noun, the adjective, the word combinations: *closeness, nearness, the side of the road, roadside, suburbs, outskirts* and other; 4) phraseology: *at hand, at close quarters, on one's doorstep, within call,* etc.

In a wide space of text time, three temporal axes and lines interact. The line T_1 is an objective forward objective time, and in comparison with the text, it is an external time, one-way, irreversible. T_2 time line is meant to be text, event time line. It indicates the time of the events described in the text. T_3 is a perceptual time line, expressing the position of the speaker (writer) in order to observe the events that were narrated in the text in terms of time and space. The speaker changes his/her place, he/she enlivens what he/she sees, smells and feels, he/she goes right, left, forward and backward. "The speaker describes the location, the background, the events that had

happened before that event, etc. standing at different angles in the place where the incidents took place"[12].

H.Reichenbach shows that the time is understood only because each time break is connected with some process[13]. In addition to showing the moment and time of occurrence of events and processes, time also provides an opportunity to obtain information about the course of events within space.As the expression of the action is expressed directly by verbs, various forms of spatial relations are revealed in action verbs. For example, if “come" is a movement from a certain place to the place where the observer or the speaker is localized, "go" is the opposite action. These two verbs form antonym pairs in terms of direction of movement, and they carry certain information about the beginning and end points of the action. This point does not refer to all verbs. If the verb "approach" indicates the end point of the action (side / front / right / left of the observer), it does not contain any information about the starting point, such information is sometimes derived from the context, and sometimes there is no need to convey it. It does not matter where one subject or object comes from and approaches another.

Various means are used to express the relationship between space, time and motion. Spatial and spatial relations are expressed in some languages by certain cases of the case category and in some languages by prepositions. According to V.Maslova, the category of case is based on spatial relations. She noted 216 theoretically possible cases[14].

They are classified according to the meanings of the prepositions. Spatial prepositions are also distinguished in such classifications. Spatial prepositions are part of a system of grammatical units in a number of languages. They (spatial prepositions) are also widely used in English to express spatial

[12] Топоров, В.Н. Пространство и текст / В.Н.Топоров. – Москва: Изд. центр «Академия», – 2003. – с.121.

[13] Рейхенбах, Х. Философия пространства и времени / Х.Рейхенбах. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1985. – с.135.

[14] Маслова, В.А. Когнитивная лингвистика: учебное пособие / В.А.Маслова. – Минск: ТетраСистемс, – 2008. – с.189

relationships. In the Azerbaijani language, the construction formed by the word connected with the word adopted by the case suffix and the semantics derived from it are equivalent to the semantics of the construction formed by the combination of the word connected with the preposition *out of* in English.

Unlike time prepositions in English, space prepositions are more appropriate to Azerbaijani space prepositions. Therefore, it is advisable to give the prepositions denoting space in English as spatial cases in Azerbaijani. When we talk about the suffix and the case suffixes of the noun, it can be said that there is a very close position between the suffix and the case suffix. It is doubtless, this closeness cannot be understood as their identity, because while the case suffixes do not have an independent content other than the word, the suffix is often formed from independent words and is devoid of suffix-specific features. Spatial prepositions in modern English include monosemantic and polysemantic ones: Space prepositions denote: 1) the place of the execution of the event or the place where the object was kept, 2) the direction of the object. Prepositions indicating the execution of the incident or the location of the event. We include the following prepositions to this group such as *in, at, on, about, around, behind, below, by, after, before.* This group consists of two subgroups: 1) prepositions indicating the location of the event -*in, at, on;* 2) prepositions indicating the location of the event – *about, around, behind, below, by, after, before. Prepositions indicating the location of the event.* These prepositions indicate the exact location of the action when they come in contact with space names. For example: *It had been quite casy to see at the meeting in January that he was in love with her.*

When the preposition *at* is used with nouns denoting time, as it is the synonym with the preposition *in* it may also be the synonym when it is used with nouns denoting place. However, there are some differences between them. As the preposition *in* is used before the nouns denoting a building, and when it indicates the events taking place inside a public building, in our opinion, the preposition *at* is mostly used before the nouns denoting education and enterprise.

However, in some expressions the preposition at is used to denote the the location of the existing item, though the preposition *in* is used to denote education and enterprise. If the prepositions *in* and *on* are used with the nouns denoting household items, and if they are translated into Azerbaijani with the local form of the noun, the preposition *at* is used in the meaning of "in front of". The preposition *on* is sometimes translated into Azerbaijani in the meaning of "on". As it is seen in all the examples, the prepositions such as *at, in, on* which denote the place where the event takes place, they are translated into Azerbaijani through the local form of the noun. The preposition *in* is used to denote the place where the item is kept; it also denotes the existing place of something. From this point of view, the preposition *in* differs from the preposition *at.* When the preposition *on* is used with the nouns denoting place, it indicates that the item is on top. This preposition is used to denote the top of some nouns denoting *place, coast, floor*, etc.

The preposition *out of* in English is not the equivalent of the ablative case in Azerbaijan though in some cases they may be observed to be equivalent.

When the nouns denoting closed objects are expressed by the motion verbs such as "to leave", "to go", "to come", "to return", "to fall; to get off", and when the nouns denoting the starting point of the action, or the starting place of the action, the ablative case may be equivalent with *out of.* For example, *evdən çıxmaq, avtobusdan düşmək, məktəbdən gəlmək, bağdan getmək, metrodan çıxmaq* və s. (*to get out of the house, to get off the bus, to come from school, to go out of the garden, get off the subway*), etc.

The specificity of the semantics of the preposition *out of* is determined by the direction of movement from the output object.

If the output object is conceptualized, the preposition cannot be used. The preposition *out of* in English as well as "iz" in Russian is not used with words denoting poles (North, South, East, West) and direction (left, right, front, back). However, these words mean a certain place in reality. Sometimes this is due to the fact that the words mentioned refer to infinite space in a certain direction. In such cases, the preposition *from* is used is used.

This chapter can be summarized like following: in reality, everything is within time and space, and depending on time, space is located in fragments and parts of space. The location is relative in terms of stillness and movement. The position is static in the state of stillness, and it is dynamic during movement. During the dynamics, the position of the localization changes within the framework. When a person moves from one point to another, he/she is at different points between two points at different times. When the motion is continuous, the location does not gain staticity, the object or the subject does not stop at these points, it passes them. Space, time, and motion are constant when taken as a whole.

The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.[15]

The second chapter of the research is entitled **"The lexicalsemantic means of expression of space in the languages of different systems."**

In the first paragraph, titled ***"The Functional-Semantic Field of Space in the English and Azerbaijani Languages,"*** it is noted that at the current stage of the development of linguistics, there has been an increased focus on the functional aspects of linguistic phenomena and the study of systemic relationships within language. The theory of functional-semantic field, which was originated in the functional grammar, is now applied in the study of various categories of the language. A.B.Bondarko defines the functional-semantic field like this: *"Functional-semantic field is a two-way formal-content*

[15] Muğalova, L.T. Müxtəlifsistemli dillərdə funksional-semantik məkan sahəsi məsələsi // – Gənc alimlərin II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, – 26-27 oktyabr, – 2017, – s.320-321; Mətnin məkan münasibətləri sistemi // Gənc alimlərin III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti,– 17-18 oktyabr, – 2018, – s.39-41; Dildə məkan-zaman və hərəkət vəhdəti // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №2, – s.123-127; Məkan və zaman kateqoriyalarının linqvistik aspektdən təhlili // – Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri . Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının tezislər toplusu, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, – 23 dekabr, – 2022, – s.96; Müxtəlifsistemli dillərin leksikasında məkan və zaman vəhdəti // Dialogue of Sciences and Cultures in the Modern World. The XXXIII İnternational Scientific Symposium, – Bishkek/ Kyrgyzstan, – December 24, – 2022, – c.64-66.

unity formed by grammatical (morphological and syntactic) means of the language and lexical, lexical-grammatical and lexical elements with the same semantic zone interacting with them[16]*"*. Some semantic categories stand on the basis of functionalsemantic field, and the semantic invariant representing this category combines different types of language tools, forming the core of their interaction. The theory of functional-semantic field has been discussed in various research works[17] . In the above-mentioned research works, various issues of field theory, different fields have been studied on the basis of materials of different languages.

The field of functional-semantic locality is semantically heterogeneous. This is because a spatial approach to any process will reveal whether it is either static or dynamic. This results in the division of the field of functional-semantic locality into two microareas – location and displacement micro-areas. Localizers play a special role in spatial relations. The object is considered to be in the position of stillness or in motion relative to the selected localizer in static and dynamic spatial relationships.

The complex hierarchical structure of the field of functional-semantic locality is based on the principle of "center-periphery". Spatial constructions are developed with verbs belonging to different semantic verb groups and act as an adverbial modifier of place in a sentence. They form the core of the settlement microfield and express locality explicitly or in the obvious form. The adverbial modifier explains the action or the sign in different ways, becoming a secondary member of the sentence. The adverbial modifier of place shows the location of the situation and movement, answers one of the questions *where, where to, from where.*

The adverbial modifier of place is expressed by place adverbs, the nouns denoting place, noun combinations, words in postposition, interrogative pronouns. The adverbial modifier of place modifiers the predicate or the other part that is expressed by the predicate. The

[16] Бондарко, А.В. Функциональная грамматика / А.В.Бондарко. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1984. – с.40

[17] Abdullayev, S. Müasir alman və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / S.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s.27.

adverbial modifier of place is known to be more independent than the other types of adverbs. When the verb itself requires the absolute clarification of the place, the place of adverb is more closely connected with it, it is used in the postposition in English compared to the verb, and in the preposition in Azerbaijani.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is titled ***"Lexical units with spatial meanings in languages of different systems."***

In English and Azerbaijani, lexical units that express spatial meaning are mainly nouns and adverbs. In the morphological category of the adverb, the adverbs denoting place is one of four types of the meaning, words denoting the place, direction, end point, exit point of the action and event. Let's look through some of them.

The adverbs of place like *at the top, up, upper, above* are used in this meaning. *At the top, above* means *"yuxarıda". Above* is used in the meaning of "üzərində". For example, *above the clouds*. (buludların üzərində)

"Soldier, you know what to do, – when we rise the top of the hill, Jack said to him, – you go to the city"[18]. In this sentence, the combination "top of the hill" is used to indicate that the localized object (hill) is above. In addition, the above direction of the displacement movement is also found in the semantics of the verb "rise".

"Send him up for us"; "We ascended"[19]. In this sentence, the expression of the object's upward movement or displacement within space is found. Localization occurred in both the first and second sentences. In the first sentence, the movement of the object up and the localization up will occur in the future. In the second sentence, the upward movement of the subjects is completed. In general, the above location requires that the orientation should be in the lower space.

"Two men tied his suitcase on the back of the car, above our suitcases"[20] (İki nəfər kişi onun çamadanını arxa tərəfdən maşının üstünə bağladı). In this sentence, the orientation is a car and the

[18] Heminquey, E. Qadınsız kişilər / E.Heminquey – Bakı: Tərcümə Mərkəzi, – 2015. – s.117.
[19] Ibid. p.127.
[20] Ibid. p. – p.90

object is a suitcase. The localization ends with the location above according to the orientation.

Analysis of spatially derivative words in English shows that these words of the semantic category of space can be combined in semantic groups denoting "space", "area", "building and volume units". There is a grouping on the models of verb + formant, noun + formant, adjective + formant. The relationship between the motivating word formant as well as the specific formant plays an important role in the form of expression of the spatial relationship. For example, the verb models of words indicating the location of the event are /verb + tion / ion, verb + ery, verb+ ment, verb + ing/: **the model of Verb + tion/ion model**. By adding the /-tion/ form to the English verb "to found", and the word "*foundation*" becomes a derivative noun. In this case, the model manifests itself in the form of a verb = tion.

According to the same model, (accommodate+tion, administration (administe+tion), etc.) spatially derivative words are formed. **Verb+ ery model.** When the suffix /-ery/ is added to the base of the motivating verb, derivatives meaning the place for a certain activity are formed. For example, from the word /to bake/ (prepare (food, a dish, or a meal) by mixing, combining, and heating the ingredients), the word /bakery/ (a place where bread and cakes are made or sold) is formed, from the word /to brew/ (make (beer) by soaking, boiling, and fermentation), the word /brewery/ (a place where beer is made commercially) is formed, from the word /to grind/ (reduce (something) to small particles or powder by crushing it), the word /grindery/ (a place in which tools and cutlery are sharpened; the equipment of a shoemaker) is formed, from the word /to print/ (produce (books, newspapers, etc.), especially in large quantities, by a mechanical process involving the transfer of text or designs to paper), the word /printery/ (a printing house) is formed.

These are spatially derivative nouns.

The model of Verb+ment. The suffix "-ment" in this wordformation model participates in the formation of place-meaning derivatives formed as a result of activity. For examaple, from the word / to establish/ (set up on a firm or permanent basis), the word

/establishment/ (a business organization, public institution, or household) is formed, from the word /to entrench/ (to dig or occupy a trench for defensive purposes), the word /entrenchment/ (the process or fact of an attitude, habit, or belief becoming so firmly established that change is very difficult or unlikely) is formed. These are spatially meaningful words.

The model of Verb +ing. Derivatives arranged in this model denote a space, a place, or a building that is characterized by an activity expressed by a motivating word. The spatial meaningful derivative words are formed from the following words: From the word /to build/ (construct (something) by putting parts or material together), the word /building/ (a structure with a roof and walls, such as a house or factory) is formed, from the word /to hold/ (to grasp, to carry, or to support with one's hands), the word /holding/ (an area of land held by lease) is formed, from the word / to lodge/ (a small house at the gates of a park or in the grounds of a large house, occupied by a gatekeeper, gardener, or other employee), the word /lodging/ is formed, from the word / to park/, the word / parking/ (bring (a vehicle that one is driving) to a halt and leave it temporarily), etc. These models have been widely discussed in the research work.

In the third paragraph, titled ***"The Expression of Spatial Parameters of States and Actions through Verbs,"*** it is noted that many processes related to states and actions involve orientation toward a space, positioning within a space, or movement within a space. Verbs play a specific role in the verbalization of such processes.

The verbs which express displacement in English such as */to drive, to drag, to bring, to wear, to draw, to carry, to bear, to lead/* have some corresponding equivalents in Azerbaijani. These verbs form a semantic group of object displacement and belong to the displacement microfield of the functional-semantic space. This is confirmed by the semantics of each verb included in the microfield.

Displacement within space takes different forms according to the trajectory drawn by the movement. One of such forms is linear motion. This type of movement, or rather, linear displacement in space, is associated, above all, with the person on the road. As it is

seen, the directional displacement begins either at a certain point or at an unspecified location, and the object outside is directed. In the Azerbaijani language, the process of displacement is expressed by the verbs */to go, to run, to fly, to swim, to slip, to move forward/ and so on.*

Verbs with semantics that express the trajectory of movement can be grouped according to the method and tempo of movement, specifying the direction of movement and naming the movement of the object[21]. Verbs expressing the method of movement in English and Azerbaijani include the following verbs such as */to walk, to run, to fly, to crawl, to climb, to slide, to run, to walk, to pass, to come, to go, to fly, to move, to climb, to stumble, to room, to roll, to slip, to steal, to swarm, to paddle , to bound, to shift/,* etc.

Verbs expressing the speed of movement include */to craw, to plod, to dart, to limp, to rush, to drag, to scuttle/* and so on. This lexical-semantic group is active in texts. Verbs that specify the direction of movement are /to ascend, to advance, to descend, to rise and so on. The verbs / to blow/, /to scatter/ indicate the movement of the substance.

"I'm going back to the kitchen with the nigger and bright boy," he said. "Go back to the kitchen, nigger. You go with him, bright boy." (Mən bu ikisiylə mətbəxə gedirəm, – El öz oturduğu kətildən yerə düşdü. – Ey, qarasifət, sən keç öz mətbəxinə)[22].In the example, the first and third sentences express the movement towards the finish, the orientation. The orientation in the first sentence that was translated into Azerbaijani through the word "kitchen" and which indicates the end point of the action is word form. The noun "kitchen" has taken the dative case suffix and indicates the direction of movement. "To go back" that was used in the third sentence has the root word "go" which is in the imperative form and this predication also shows the interest of the nigger in the direction of

[21] Дмитриев, Н.К. Грамматика башкирского языка. / Н.К.Дмитриев. – Москва: Наука, – 2008. – с.49

[22] Heminquey, E. Qadınsız kişilər / E.Heminquey – Bakı: Tərcümə Mərkəzi, – 2015. – s.99.

the kitchen.The “inward-outward comparison” shows that the door serves as a boundary between the two spaces.

Manuel's picking up the suitcase indicates that there is no movement in his position until the door is opened.[23] Once the obstacle is removed, the movement forward, or inward, begins. The space is explained by the place adverb “inward”. The context includes some information about the space in which the object was located before. The passage is the following: *“Manuel Garcia climbed the stairs to Don Miguel Retana's office. He set down his suitcase and knocked on the door. There was no answer. Manuel, standing in the hallway, felt there was someone in the room. He felt it through the door”.*[24]

The verbs in the Azerbaijan language such as */qalxmaq, qoymaq, taqqıldatmaq, eşitmək, dayanmaq, durmaq, hiss etmək, duymaq, qulaq kəsilmək, çağırmaq/* (/to climb, to set down, to knock on, to hear, to stand, to feel, to feel through, to call/) were used in the given text. Two of them are used in the form of “feili bağlama” (it is rendered either as a gerund or as a participle in English), and one of them is in the form of a participle.

The conclusion can be concluded that action verbs have certain spatial parameters, and these parameters allow to express the localization of the object, its entry into the space and its departure.

The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.[25]

---

[23] Heminquey, E. Qadınsız kişilər / E.Heminquey – Bakı: Tərcümə Mərkəzi, – 2015. – c.47.

[24] İbid., p.48.

[25] Muğalova, L.T. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində məkan mənalı leksik vahidlər // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Linqvistika problemləri. Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, – 2021. 2 c. №2, – 190-197; Spatial Functional-semantic field in the English and the Azerbaijani Languages // – Drohobych, Ukraine, Humanities Science Current İssues, Interuniversity collection of Drohobych İvan Franco State Pedagogical University Young Scientists Research Papers, – 2021. Issue 39, Vol.2, – p.157-163; İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində hal və hərəkətin məkan parametrlərinin feillərlə ifadəsi // – Bakı: BSU, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – 2021. №3, – s.60-66; Fəlsəfədə və dilçilikdə məkan anlayışı // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti. Elmi Əsərlər, – 2023. №4(56), – s.33-38.; İngilis və Azərbaycan

The third chapter of the research work is entitled **"Syntactic means of spatial expressions in English and Azerbaijani languages".**

The first paragraph of the third chapter is titled ***"The Expression of Space in English through Prepositional Syntactic Constructions and Their Equivalents in the Azerbaijani Language."***

Among the means of expressions of spatial relations in the language, words are of special semantic importance and interest. From the point of view of the formal-linguistic approach, words are among the grammatical means of language. A comprehensive study of the meaning of words through a cognitive approach will allow to determine the content of spatial concepts as well as to reveal the main features of the denotative conditions described by words. There is a lot of work on the study of prepositions through the cognitive methods[26]. Recent studies have shown that prepositions also have a lexical meaning and are distinguished by a complex semantic structure. This expands the traditional method of defining the lexical meaning of prepositions, and it confirms that they express the relationship of the meaning of space, time, cause and so on[27].

The prepositions in English are divided into two groups according to their location: 1) the prepositions of external location; 2) the prepositions of internal and contact location.

We considered it more expedient to study the groups mentioned in the dissertation on the basis of subgroups, and in this

---

dillərində vertikal istiqamətli hərəkət modellərinin semantik təhlili // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2026. №5, – s. 179-187.; İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində istiqamət və məkan bildirən feillərin semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: BSU, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – 2026. №3, – s.102-108.

[26] Болдырев, Н.Н. Когнитивная семантика (курс лекций по английской филологии) / Н.Н.Болдырев. – Тамбов: Изд-во Тамб.Гос.Ун-та им. Г.Р.Державина, – 2001. – с. 25.

[27] Селиверстова, О.Н. Микросистема как единица контрастивного анализа / О.Н. Селиверстова, Т.Н. Маляр // Язык: теория, история, типология. – Москва: Эдиториал УРСС, – 2000. – с. 229.

case to give a separate analysis of the words related to each subgroup. Let's look through some of them.

Semantics of external location words. This group includes the following prepositions: */about, against, at, by, above, over, ahead, of, before, in from of, opposite, behind, under, below, beneath, around, round, beside, next to, along, alongside, beyond, near/,* etc.

The prepositions that make the location in the immediate vicinity of the localizer. The prepositions such as /at, about, against, by, near, outside/ are used to denote a location in this way.

At – it is an ancient English preposition. It was an indicator of the minimum space in which the action took place or performed in the past. For example:

"Next day there was no Muhammad Din ***at*** *the head of the carriage-drive, and no "Talaam, Tahib" to welcome my return.*[28] *– (Ertəsi gün Məhəmməd-Din məni* ***darvazanın ağzında*** *qarşıladı və mən onun həmişəki "Talam, tahib" deyə salamlaşmasını eşitmədim)*.

Near – it is the preposition that is used when denoting the location, and it expresses the meanings of "near, nearby". The speaker sometimes has to estimate the distance between the objects he/she observes when expressing spatial relations. The evaluation can be accurate and compiled. The preposition and the adverbs of place can be possible to express the closeness of the subject to the orientation, and one of these is the preposition "near". This language means expresses the closeness in a generalized way. For example:

And now a light truck approached, and as it came ***near,*** *the driver saw the turtle and swerved to hit it. Dogs came sniffing* ***near*** *the owner cars and wetted on all four tires one after another.*[29]

Determining the distance between the placed object and the orientation is carried out both taking into account the position of the observer and depending on it. Different language tools are used to express the distance in Azerbaijani and English.

[28] Kipling, R. The Story of Muhammad Din / R.Kipling. – Bombay: ЛитРес, – 1931. – p.15.
[29] Steinbeck, J. The Grapes of Wrath / J.Steinbeck. – USA: Viking Press, – 1939. – p.64.

In the second paragraph, titled ***"Means of Syntactic Expression of Space in Languages of Different Systems,"*** it is specifically emphasized that prepositions and prepositional constructions expressing space in the English language encompass the following semantics: 1) localization on the surface of spatial orientation; 2) the localization within the spatial orientation; 3) the localization in the immediate vicinity of the spatial orientation; 4) the localization beyond the boundaries of spatial orientation.[30] "*As such localizations correspond to object-space, subject-space relations in real reality, they must have means of expression in other languages, including Azerbaijani. The research shows that the spatial cases, postpositional phrases and the adverbs of place are used in the stated points in the Azerbaijani language. These tools act as structures that express spatial relations".*[31]

The prepositional constructions of the English language correspond to the case and postposition spatial forms of the Azerbaijani language. These structures indicate the location of the object. In this process, the spatial characteristics remain unchanged throughout the activity. During the localization, the relative position of the orientation with the described object remains the same.

A.Z.Abdullayev states: "In the following sentences in Azerbaijan /*Qatar Bakıdan axşam çıxdı//* (The train left Baku in the evening); /*Moskva Bakıdan böyükdür//* (Moscow is bigger than Baku); /*Söhbət Bakıdan düşmüşdü//* (The conversation was about Baku), /from Baku/ is an adverb of place in the first sentence though it is an indirect object in the second and third sentences. However, from a logical-semantic point of view, Baku retains the content of space in all three cases. Of course, grammatical space and conceptual space are different concepts. When we analyze a sentence semantically, we separate and specify the parts of the sentence. While studying the spatial relations, the issue is considered from a slightly different point of view. If the fact that the adverbial modifier

[30] Steinbeck, J. The Grapes of Wrath / J.Steinbeck. – USA: Viking Press, – 1939. – s.120-121.

[31] Muğalova, L.T. Müxtəlifsistemli dillərdə məkanın sintaktik ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2021. 12 c. №3(47), – s.75.

of place always expresses "place" gives grounds for its direct connection with space, then in principle, there is no such direct connection for the subject and the object. The spatial expression of a word that serves as a member of such a sentence follows from its meaning. The subject asks the questions of "who?", "what?", "where?", and it is incorrect to claim that the word that is used in the function of the subject and that only answers the question "where?"expresses space. It should be noted that A.Abdullayev himself drew some attention to this issue and wrote: "In determining the members of such a sentence, it is important that the nouns in the spatial-grammatical context carry the spatial content or the content of the object"[32].

From the above-mentioned facts, it can be concluded that semantic features also play an important role in the forms of syntactic expression of spatial relations. It should also be noted that the expression of spatial relations can be derived from the general theme of a complex syntactic whole, or from a micro-theme. The existence of such cases requires the study of the issue at the level of textual linguistics.

The ambiguity of English prepositions and the variety of their combinations lead to a complex subcategorization of spatial meanings. In the theoretical grammar of the English language, all the different types of locatives are combined into two main groups: 1) the locatives with static meaning verbs; 2) the locatives with dynamic spatial verbs.

Spatial perceptions outside the language also play a specific role in the expression of spatial relations in English. This aspect manifests itself in the language. The language landscape of the world is not defined only by concepts based on individual language units. The standard visual representation of a number of cases leads to presentations in a different way. This issue of linguocultural nature manifests itself as such a semantic phenomenon that it is important how the object is imagined in a particular situation. For example: in Azerbaijani, /quş ağacda oturur/ *(a bird sits on a tree),* or /quş

[32] Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Azərbaycan dili məsələləri. / Ə.Z.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – 1992. – s.149-150

budaqda oturur/ (a bird sits on a branch). In fact, the bird is supposed to sit on a branch or on a branch of a tree. In English, the construction */There is a bird in a tree/* (in literal translation: Ağacda quş var) is used. In fact, it is possible to say /Ağacda quş var/ (There is a bird in the tree) in Azerbaijani.

The English consider a car as a vehicle with a certain capacity. The sentence like this: /A man is in a car// is possible to be pronounced in English. It is possible to use such sentences in Azerbaijan too: /Maşında adam var// (There is a man in the car) , or /Adam maşındadır// (The man is in the car).

As the English treat the bus as a surface, they use such a sentence /A man is on a bus// though in Azerbaijan at this point it is intended only to be inside the bus and the locative case suffix is used.

Studies show that semantic features also play an important role in the forms of syntactic expression of spatial relations. It should also be noted that the expression of spatial relations can be derived from the general theme of a complex syntactic whole, or from a microtheme. The existence of such cases requires the study of the issue at the level of textual linguistics.

The main provisions and materials of the first chapter are presented in the following publications author.[33]

The Conclusion part of the dissertation summarizes the scientific conclusions obtained during the research:

[33] Muğalova, L.T. İngilis dilində məkanın sözönülü sintaktik konstruksiyalarla ifadəsi və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılıqları // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2020. X c. №3, – s.72-79; Müxtəlifsistemli dillərdə məkanın sintaktik ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2021. 12 c. №3(47), – s.75-80; Средства реализации концептов пространства и движения в Азербайджанском и английском языках // Культурология, филология, искусствоведение: Актуальные проблемы современной науки. Сборник статей по материалам XLVII Международной научно-практической конференции, –Новосибирск, – июнь, – 2021, – с.73-78; Dildə məkan konseptinin sözönülərlə ifadəsi // "Türkdilli xalqların elmi-mədəni əlaqələri müasir mərhələdə: tarixi ənənə və perspektivlər" Respublika elmi konfransı, ADPU-nun Şamaxı filialı, – Şamaxı: – 29-30 oktyabr, – 2021, – s.281-285; İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində zaman və məkan konseptinin frazeoloji vahidlərdə əksi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2022. XII c. №2, – s.74-79.

1. The categories of space and time are in constant contact with each other. Spatial shape, structure and size are stable in contact with surrounding objects over time. Changes in the parameters of a particular space are possible over time. This aspect is more specific to the place where a person is located. In addition to real space, there are biological, logical, imaginary, psychological and artistic concepts of space.

2. The starting point, the location of the subject is important for the spatial structure of the text. The division of the space in the text is typical. The main space is the place where the events take place and the characters are located. The second space is the place where the author, the narrator is located. The starting point is where the author is "here" or "there" in relation to the textual events. It can be variable, fixed and conditional.

3. There are two different types of text space. The first is static, the second is dynamic and vector space. The vector space is a directed space which reveals its direction of displacement. Both spaces are realized in the text with the help of appropriate language tools. Spatial relations in English are expressed with the help of prepositions and case suffixes in Azerbaijani.

4. The two main forms of local meaning divide it into two segments. The first segment is location and the second segment is direction. In the horizontal structure of the functional-semantic locativity of the English and Azerbaijani languages, there are location and displacement micro-areas.

5. The grammatical level units of the field of functionalsemantic locality of the Azerbaijani language consist of suffixes of spatial cases of the noun. The field has a grammatical core and, like grammatical tools, is distinguished by its high productivity in creating spatial meaning.

6. Adverbial constructions, which represent space in English, have dependent components around the predicate.The adjoining relationship between the components of word combinations is typical. The basic model is in the form of the Verb + preposition + noun (in the general case). There is a fixed order of words for analytical English. Therefore, the structure of the locative condition

in English is concrete, consisting of the subject, the predicate and the localizer.

7. Analytical English is characterized by a logical way of thinking in the grammatical structure of the sentence, a fixed order of words that can be broken only for stylistic purposes. In the Azerbaijani language, this logic is not in the order of the elements, but in the relations between them, in the interaction and in the internal content. Therefore, in English, the structure of the locative situation (subject, predicate and localizer) is more specific and formal, then the sequence of elements does not change. In the Azerbaijani language, such changes are possible.

8. In the Azerbaijani language, certain areas of the common space are expressed by the adverbs (near, far, outside, out, etc.). In English, the common space is not divided into such areas, in this case the native speaker takes into account the comparison with the orientation, the direction from the observer. In the Azerbaijani language, both vertical and horizontal representations of space are expressed in the language. English does not have this feature.

9. Syntactic means play a significant role in the expression of locativity. These means encompass specific components of attributive, objective, and adverbial phrases, as well as simple sentences (both one-member and two-member) and subordinate clauses of place, insofar as they convey a locative meaning. Although they may point to the existence of an object or an event, these means possess a spatial semantic component to varying degrees. Given that a simple sentence is formed on the basis of a semantic – and logical – proposition, the event proposition (whether spatial, actional, or stative) becomes manifest within it.

10. Spatial forms in the Azerbaijani language – realized through grammatical cases and postpositions – correspond to prepositional constructions in English. These constructions indicate the location of an object. Throughout the process, the spatial characteristics remain constant; the relative positioning of the object being described and the reference point (orienter) remains unchanged. In Azerbaijani, spatial meaning is expressed through adverbial modifiers, adverbs, gerunds (deverbal adverbs), phrases

containing such gerunds, nouns marked with spatial case suffixes, and participles combined with postpositions. In English, spatial meaning is expressed through adverbial modifiers, adverbs, participles, prepositional phrases (preposition + noun), infinitives, and prepositional gerund phrases.

11. In the Azerbaijani language, specific parts of a general space are expressed using adverbs (e.g., near, far, on the edge, surrounding, etc.). English does not divide general space into such zones; instead, a native speaker focuses on the relationship to a reference point or the direction relative to the observer. In Azerbaijani, both vertical and horizontal spatial concepts are linguistically represented. This feature is absent in English.

List of published scientific works on the topic of the dissertation:

1. Müxtəlifsistemli dillərdə funksional-semantik məkan sahəsi məsələsi // Gənc alimlərin II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, – 26-27 oktyabr, – 2017, – s.320-321.
2. Mətnin məkan münasibətləri sistemi // Gənc alimlərin III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti,– 17-18 oktyabr, – 2018, – s.39-41.
3. İngilis dilində məkanın sözönülü sintaktik konstruksiyalarla ifadəsi və onların Azərbaycan dilində qarşılıqları // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2020. X c. №3, – s.72-79.
4. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində məkan mənalı leksik vahidlər // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, Linqvistika problemləri. Beynəlxalq elmi jurnal, – 2021. 2 c. №2, – s.190-197.
5. Dildə məkan-zaman və hərəkət vəhdəti // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №2, – s.123-127.
6. Spatial Functional-semantic field in the English and the Azerbaijani Languages // – Drohobych, Ukraine, Humanities Science Current İssues, Interuniversity collection of Drohobych

İvan Franco State Pedagogical University Young Scientists Research Papers, – 2021. Issue 39, Vol.2, – p.157-163.
7. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində hal və hərəkətin məkan parametrlərinin feillərlə ifadəsi // – Bakı: BSU, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – 2021. №3, – s.60-66.
8. Müxtəlifsistemli dillərdə məkanın sintaktik ifadə vasitələri // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2021. №3(47), – s.75-80.
9. Средства реализации концептов пространства и движения в Азербайджанском и английском языках // Культурология, филология, искусствоведение: Актуальные проблемы современной науки. Сборник статей по материалам XLVII Международной научно-практической конференции, – Новосибирск, – июнь, – 2021, – с.73-78.
10. Dildə məkan konseptinin sözönülərlə ifadəsi // "Türkdilli xalqların elmi-mədəni əlaqələri müasir mərhələdə: tarixi ənənə və perspektivlər" Respublika elmi konfransı, ADPU-nun Şamaxı filialı, – Şamaxı: – 29-30 oktyabr, – 2021, – s.281-285.
11. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində zaman və məkan konseptinin frazeoloji vahidlərdə əksi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2022. XII c. №2, – s.74-79.
12. Məkan və zaman kateqoriyalarının linqvistik aspektdən təhlili // – Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının tezislər toplusu, – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, – 23 dekabr, – 2022, – s.96.
13. Müxtəlifsistemli dillərin leksikasında məkan və zaman vəhdəti // Dialogue of Sciences and Cultures in the Modern World. The XXXIII İnternational Scientific Symposium, – Bishkek/ Kyrgyzstan: – December 24, – 2022, – s.64-66.
14. Fəlsəfədə və dilçilikdə məkan anlayışı // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti. Elmi Əsərlər, – 2023. №4(56), – s.33-38.
15. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində vertikal istiqamətli hərəkət modellərinin semantik təhlili // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2026. №5, – s. 179-187.

16. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində istiqamət və məkan bildirən feillərin semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: BSU, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. Ali məktəblərarası elmi məqalələr məcmuəsi, – 2026. №3, – s.102-108.



The defence will be held on 30 November 2026 at 14:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation council FD 2.13 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Baku Slavic University.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, Suleyman Rustam Street, 33.

Dissertation is accessible at the Baku Slavic University Library.

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Baku Slavic University.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 30 October 2026.

Signed for print: 23.10.2026

Paper format: A5

Volume: 41989 characters

Number of hard copies: 20