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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF MILITARY
TERMS IN MODERN TURKISH AND AZERBAIJANI
LANGUAGES**

Specialty: 5710.01 – Turkic languages

Field of science: Philological sciences

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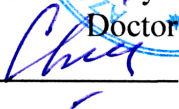
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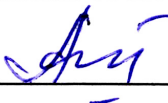
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and degree of its development. After our republic restored its state independence, lexical-terminological layers covering various fields of the Azerbaijani language, especially the military sphere, have developed in different directions and enriched the terminology.

Special attention has been paid to army building in Azerbaijan, which was subjected to Armenian military separatism and occupation since the late 1980s, with nearly 20 percent of its lands held under occupation for approximately 30 years, and which finally restored its territorial integrity and sovereignty through the 44-day Patriotic War in 2020 and the anti-terror operations in 2023. In order to train highly professional military personnel, the preparation of legal-normative documents, instructions, textbooks, and teaching aids for higher military educational institutions, as well as the material and technical supply of the army and its equipment with modern weaponry, have consistently remained a top priority. By establishing its own defense industry, the state of Azerbaijan has launched the production of new weapons that meet international norms and standards. Against the backdrop of all these processes, numerous new military terms have entered the Azerbaijani language, and terminological units reflecting the art of warfare have been formed.

During the years of independence, Azerbaijan has actively cooperated with its strategic ally, the brotherly Republic of Türkiye, in the military field as in other significant spheres. Turkish experience has been extensively utilized in army building, and mutual communications have influenced the military lexis of our language. Military terms formed under the influence of Turkish Turkic play a crucial role in defining military affairs, combat means, and internal military structures in Azerbaijan. In this regard, the structural-semantic analysis of military terms in modern Turkish and Azerbaijani linguistics is extremely relevant. The continuous expansion of military partnership between two countries, close communication among Azerbaijani and Turkish military personnel,

and rapid changes and active semantic processes occurring in the military lexis due to the use of innovations determine the relevance of the dissertation.

Moreover, the need to study the methods and means by which terms are created, developed, the connection of this process with the military history and modern situation of the Turkic peoples, the process of term creation of each period, the activity of national terms creation, the ways of borrowing terms from other languages and their assimilation, the enrichment of the terminology of languages with new words and terms in that sphere also makes the issue relevant. Considering this, T.V.Bayjanov conducted research on military lexis in the Kazakh language, G.N.Bagautdinova in Bashkir, Ch.Garadjayev in Turkmen, R.A.Beybitov in Kyrgyz during the Soviet era, Kh.A.Dadabaev in Old Uzbek, R.Safarov in Tatar, and Hamza Zülfikar in Turkish military terminology¹. These studies have identified the formation of terminology, the process of term creation, and the paths of development in this field across Turkic languages.

Compared to the research conducted in Turkish Turkic and other Turkic languages, more extensive research has been conducted in this field in Azerbaijani, and the history of the formation and development of military terminology have been determined. Military terminology has been investigated in diachronic and synchronic directions by D.G.Bakhishov, I.Gasimov, R.Mammadov,

¹ Байжанов, Т.В. Военная лексика в казакском языке: / автореферат дис. кандидата филологических наук. / – Алма-Ата, 1973. – 20 с.

Багаутдинова, Г.Н. Традиционная военная лексика башкирского языка: / автореферат дис. кандидата филологических наук. / – Уфа, 2001. – 24 с.

Гараджаев, Ч. Военная лексика в туркменском языке: / автореферат дис. кандидата филологических наук. / – Ашхабад, 1978. – 27 с.

Бейбитов, Р.А. Стратификация кыргызской военной лексики до советского периода / Р.А.Бейбитов. – 1988. –124 с.

Дадабаев, Х.А. Военная лексика староузбекском языке: / автореферат дис. кандидата филологических наук. / – Ташкент, 1981. – 39 с.

Сафаров, Р.Т. Военная лексика татарского языка / Р.Т.Сафаров. – Казань, – 2015. – 196 с. Zülfikar, H. Terim sorunları ve terim yapma yolları / H.Zülfikar. – Ankara: – 1991. –179 s.

Y.Məmmədli². However, a comparative, synchronous linguistic analysis has not been conducted on military terms in Azerbaijani and Turkic languages. The increase in internal dynamics in this field, that is, the increase in the functionality of military terms, their increase in functional-communicative significance, the issues of variantization and commonality of meaning of military terms, their functionality in the process of military communication, means and sources of formation, the role of military words and terms in the general lexical flow, and the formation of a micro-field are also factors determining the relevance of the research.

Among the aspects that make the dissertation relevant, we can also note the importance of studying the principles and means of the nomination process in the military sphere, the role of phonetic phenomena, abbreviated forms, etc. affecting the formation of military names, the factors involved in the processes of nationalization, and finally the importance of studying common and different aspects in this area in the military lexicon of both languages.

Since military lexicon has historically occupied an important place in the Turkic languages, special studies on broad thematic groups revive the process of describing the entire vocabulary of the language and create an opportunity to follow the process of its historical evolution.

It is known that today the Organization of Turkic States (OTS) is becoming a global power under the active leadership of Azerbaijan and Türkiye. The formation of a single terminology in various fields by the countries that come together in this organization is an

² Bağışov, D.N. Azərbaycan dilinin hərbi terminologiyası:/filologiya elmləri namizədi dis./-Bakı,1990.-157s.; Məmmədli,Y.Azərbaycan dilinin hərbi leksikası/Y.Məmmədli.-Bakı,-1997.-189s.; Məmmədli, Y. Azərbaycan dilinin hərbi leksikası // Araşdırma, esse, məqalələr / Y.Məmmədli. – Bakı, – 2009. – 214 s.; Məmmədli, Y. Azərbaycan və Türkiyə türkcəsində hərbi dəniz leksikası / Y.Məmmədli. – Bakı: BAH dənizçilik məktəbi nəşri,-1999.-80 s.; Qasımov, İ. Azərbaycan dilində hərbi leksika. Monoqrafiya / İ.Qasımov.-Bakı,-2013.-214 s.; Məmmədov, R.F. Müstəqillik illərində Azərbaycan dilində hərbi terminlərin inkişafı / R.F.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2012. –152 s.

important challenge of the modern era. This process can begin with the military sphere, which is extremely important for all countries. Such a necessity is also one of the factors that determine the relevance of the topic.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the military lexicon and terminology system of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages. This object includes the semantic and structural features of modern military lexicon, the formation and development dynamics of lexical-terminological units that act as a separate layer in the vocabulary of these languages and reflect the ancient military history of the peoples.

The subject of the study is a comparative analysis of the formation, stabilization and development of the military lexicon of the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages from the lexical-semantic, etymological and terminological points of view. Within the framework of this subject, the source of military terms, methods of formation, change in meaning, functional application in the modern language system, etc. are investigated.

Goals and objectives of research. The multifaceted nature of the scientific problem opens the way for a separate study of each of its areas. Therefore, the main purpose of the dissertation submitted for defense is to study the military terms used in the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages not in all directions, but mainly in the interrelation of form, content and functional features. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been identified:

- To reveal and systematize military terms in modern Turkish and Azerbaijani languages;

- To analyze the scientific literature related to the problem, to determine scientific conclusions about the lexicon of that field (military words and terms) by examining the study of military terms' history in Turkish and Azerbaijani linguistics;

- To show the position of that lexical layer in the grammatical and lexical structure potential of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages by tracing the formation of military terms' history;

- To conduct a comparative study of the phonetic-phonological, lexical-semantic, morphemic-morphological levels of military

lexicon in Turkish and Azerbaijani languages;

-To determine the derivational relations, active processing, meaning development of words, principles and ways of assimilation of borrowed military lexical-terminological units;

-To identify the existing structural-semantic features of military terms, their various variants;

-To systematize the functional features of domain-specific words used in the military sphere;

-To select and analyze archaic military lexical units in the compared languages, to determine their influence on each other, to study the process of the formation of military terms, to investigate the features of the development and functionalization of military terms in relation to the history of the peoples in the respective languages, to define the principles of naming;

-To clarify the similar and divergent linguistic features of military lexis of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, to identify their main characteristic aspects, and to determine ways to eliminate emerging parallels.

Research methods. In accordance with the nature of the scientific research, the provisions put forward in the dissertation have been investigated by applying descriptive, historical-comparative, and comparative-contrastive methods.

Main provisions put forward for defense:

-Military terms possess quite specific linguistic features, and this complex of qualities is the primary factor determining their consideration as a distinct lexical unit.

-Tracing the process of formation and development of military terms in the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages demonstrates that they have undergone significant lexical and grammatical changes throughout this process.

-The productivity of military terms within the vocabulary of the languages chosen as the object of research, their unique means of formation, and their structural-semantic characteristics are clearly observed.

-Conducting a comparative analysis of military terms in Turkish and Azerbaijani allows for the elucidation of the term-

formation process.

-Considering each military term as a fact of communicative and cognitive activity within the military-administrative sphere allows for the determination of their structural-semantic and functional aspects.

-Thematic groups, micro-fields related to this sphere reflect the systematic nature of military terminology.

-The regularities of the metaphorization process in military terminology are clarified based on the role of figurative means.

-Semasiological phenomena (polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, etc.) allow for the identification of the developmental characteristics of military terms.

-Lexical-semantic analysis of military lexis in Turkish and Azerbaijani languages determines the optimal ways of using military terms in modern political discourse.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the research, the linguistic foundations of military lexicon, their ways and methods of formation, meanings and functions, usage forms, and grammatical-functional levels have been investigated from a comparative perspective. For the first time, the evolutionary path of military terms has been systematically traced on the basis of rich materials of two related languages, the place of terms in the vocabulary of languages, categorical-grammatical features, lexical-semantic characteristics, thematic groups of military terminology have been determined, the means of formation, composition, component, functional characteristics of semasiological phenomena manifested in that structure, text-forming activity, as well as lexicographic aspects have been analyzed. Furthermore, the lexical-semantic features, structure, semantic and functional features of military terms in both languages have been investigated. During the scientific research, extensive space has been devoted to the systematic comparative linguistic analysis of military lexicon based on the materials of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, the military lexicon of the Common Turkic period, as well as modern military terms, have been compared by categorizing them into relevant thematic groups; their common and divergent features have been revealed from both structural and semantic-functional perspectives, and the changes occurring in

lexical-terminological units have been identified.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research.

Theoretical foundations of the sources and methods of formation of military terms of two related languages have been identified in research. Based on the theoretical provisions provided by the results of the analysis of military terms in terms of form, content and function, the scientific-theoretical characteristics of the lexical-terminological structure of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages have been generalized. The theoretical provisions put forward are important in terms of establishing the general theoretical foundations of military lexicology. The research can be utilized in the nomination processes of terminology, including the military terminology of the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages.

The scientific results and factual materials reflected in the study can be used in the preparation of programs, textbooks and teaching aids, as well as in the field of military activity. At the same time, the study practically contributes to the improvement of the teaching of Turkish and Azerbaijani terminology, and expands its possibilities for use in the compilation of new types of dictionaries related to the military field.

Approbation and applying of the research. The main results of the research were reflected in articles published in various scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission, as well as in reports and theses at scientific conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation has been carried out at the Department of Turkic Philology of Baku State University.

Total volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and volume of the dissertation with characters. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The introduction is 7 pages (10,943), the first chapter is 38 pages (74,208), the second chapter is 38 pages (66,867), the third chapter is 48 pages (79,397), the conclusion is 3 pages (4,855), and the list of references is 10 pages. In total, the dissertation consists of 147 pages, 236,270 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

Introduction of the dissertation states the relevance of the topic, the degree of usage, identifies the object and subject, the goals and objectives, the methods, the main provisions for the defense of the research, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and applying of the research, gives information on the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed, the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with characters.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called **“Structural and lexical-semantic features of military terms”**. This chapter consists of four paragraphs.

The first paragraph of the first chapter is called **“Research problems and development features of military terms in Turkology”**. The history of the formation of military terms in Turkic languages is very ancient. Taking this into account, the history of the formation and development features of military terms have been studied in Turkish, Kazakh, Turkmen, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Azerbaijani, Bashkir and Tatar languages. The main reason for the extensive study of military terminology is its direct development in connection with statehood, the process by which commonly used words become terms and enter terminology, and the linguocultural character of these terms.

During the years of independence, I.Gasimov and R.Mammadov followed the development of military terms in the Azerbaijani language and investigated the issues of the reconstruction, origin, and structure of military terminology³.

M.Seyidov compiled an explanatory dictionary⁴ of military terms in Russian and Azerbaijani, while A.Donuk prepared the

³ Qasımov, İ. Azərbaycan dilində hərbi terminoloji leksikanın təşəkkülü və inkişafı / İ.Qasımov.–Bakı:–2003.–174s.; Məmmədov, R. F. Müstəqillik illərində Azərbaycan dilində hərbi terminlərin inkişafı / R.F.Məmmədov.–Bakı: Nurlan,–2012.–152s.;

⁴ Seyidov, M.M. Rusca-azərbaycanca izahlı hərbi terminlər lüğəti / M.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – 1993.–336s.;

dictionary entitled “Administrative and Military Titles and Terms in Ancient Turkic States”⁵. In addition, a number of military dictionaries have also been published⁶.

In this paragraph of the dissertation, the history of the formation and the development features of military vocabulary are also examined. Historical linguistic materials consisting of military words were widely used in ancient Turkic written monuments. Sources common to Turkic peoples - such as the Orkhon-Yenisei inscriptions, M. Kashgari’s “Divan”, the Oghuz monument “The Book of Dede Korkut”, as well as Azerbaijani written and oral literature - provide rich material for studying historical military words belonging to the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages under comparison.

Ancient military words are reflected in the Orkhon–Yenisei texts: *sü* (army), *süle* (to mobilize troops), *ok* (arrow), *sanun* (commander), *er* (warrior, fighter), etc.

Military terms are used more extensively in the epic “The Book of Dede Korkut”. Concepts such as *sapan*, *cida*, *gürz*, *yay,ox*, *dəyənak*, *topuz* which denote the process of battle and the weapons used at that time, are now archaic terms. The language of “The Book of Dede Korkut” contains many military words of Oghuz origin, such as *alay*, *gözcü*, *yaraq*, *yağlı*, *sancak* (flag), *oxçı*, *tuğulğa* (helmet) and others. In the epic, the core of military terminology consists of native lexical units. The language of the monument also includes a number of military terms of non-Turkic origin, which were added to the text later.

⁵ Donuk, A. Eski Türk devletlerinde idari-askeri ünvan ve terimler / A.Donuk. – İstanbul: – 1988. –152 s.;

⁶ Военный русско-турецкий словарь. – Москва: – 1942.–587с.; Бочкарев, П.С. Военный турецко-русский и русско-турецкий словарь/П.С.Бочкарев.– Москва: – 1940.–208с.; Военный энциклопедический словарь. – Москва: – 1957.–1024с.; Rusça-Türkçe Askeri Terimler Sözlüğü.– Ankara, –1953.– 286 s.; Турецко-русский военный словарь. – Москва: Воениздат,–1968.–480с.; Azərbaycan-Türkiye Türkçesinde askeri-deniz sözlüğü.– Bakı:–2000.–154 s.; Kip Selahaddin, A. Askeri Kamus / Kip Selahaddin A.–İstanbul:–1939.–424s.; Karakuzu, S.H. Askeri terimler / S.H.Karakuzu. – İstanbul: – с. I, II, III. – 1955.– 1070s.; Rusca-Azərbaycanca qısa hərbi lüğət. – Bakı: –1998. –154s

The historical-genetic layer of the lexicon in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divan" is primarily of Turkic origin. Among the names of weapons mentioned here are *aşuk/yaşuk* (helmet) (I, 239), *bügdə/bükdə* (dagger) (I, 105), *kalkan* (shield) (I, 432), *süngü* (spear/lance) (III, 319), and others⁷.

Thus, military terminology possesses unique structural, semantic, lexical, and functional characteristics, reflecting the historical development of the vocabulary of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages. From a functional and thematic perspective, many military terms consist of historisms and archaisms, which constitute the passive part of the language's vocabulary.

The second paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**The place of military terms in the lexicon of the compared languages**". The military field has its own specialized terminological system. Terms are one of the main means of expression for defining military operations, weaponry, and the internal structure of the armed forces. In all languages, terms perform this function in the military arena. In the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages, the formation of military terminology is realized through internal resources via lexical-semantic, morphological, and syntactic methods; on the other hand, borrowings, calques, and abbreviations also activate the process of term formation.

Military words are lexical-terminological units. Familiarity with the military lexical systems of the languages under comparison allows for the identification of the main types of their lexical meanings and their structural-semantic classifications. Consequently, military words constitute a specific system of linguistic facts that exist in mutual correlation and relationship with one another.

In the lexical field, military lexicon is regarded as a group of words that is widespread and commonly used. This lexicon plays an important role in the life of various peoples. This is because the history of world civilization and the realities of the modern era always confirm the significance of military affairs. This significance

⁷ Kazımov, İ. Mahmud Kaşğari "Divan"ı və çağdaş türk dilləri /İ.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 384 s.

also holds profound weight in the history of two kindred peoples - the Turkish and Azerbaijani nations. In these countries, the development of military affairs has formed as an independent field that ensures the livelihood and security of the people.

The third paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Structural features of military terms**”. When discussing the structure of lexical-terminological units, only their morphemic composition is examined. The structure of a word depends on the roots and the relationship between the root and grammatical-morphological affixes.

In the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, military terms can structurally consist of a single word or several words:

I. Military terms with a simple structure are formed through the lexical-semantic method.

II. Military terms with a derived structure are formed with the involvement of morphological methods. Derived-structure military terms can be classified into the following groups according to this feature:

1) Military terms formed by adding suffixes of national origin: *çabukluk, dalğış, topçu, köməkçi*, etc.

2) Military terms formed by adding suffixes of Turkish origin to words of Arabic and Persian origin: *cepheci, hedefci, mermiçi*, etc.

3) Military terms formed by adding suffixes of Azerbaijani origin to words of European origin: *desantçi, minalama*, etc.

4) Military terms formed by adding suffixes to words of different origin used in both languages: *sürtünme, dolduruş, döğüş, dövme*, etc.

III. Military terms with a compound structure: *başkomutan* (commander-in-chief), *uçak savar* (anti-aircraft gun), *genel kurmay* (general staff officer), etc.

A small part of the military lexicon in the compared Turkic languages is also formed by military terms with prefixes: *avtorotasiya* (A) - *otorotasion* (T), *antitank mayın* (mine), *barograf, hidrotaktika*, etc.

Semasiological features are among the main qualities inherent in military terms. Historical development leads to the point where the

enantiosemy of military terms also changes, develops, and new semantic shades are obtained.

The fourth paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation is called “**Nominative principles and means of military terms**”. Military lexicon is expressed by the following nominative means in the compared languages.

Lexical means of nomination. Any military concept is expressed through lexical units. For example, emir (T), əmr (A), etc.

Morphological means of nomination. With this means, derived form of the term is created. For example: emirname, bölük (T), nişançı (A).

Syntactic means of nomination. Two-component and multi-component word combinations act as syntactic means of the nomination “*emir*” (əmr) (command). For example, verbal word combinations: emir almaq, emri təkrarlamak, emri etmək (T), əmr vermək, əmri pozmaq (A).

Multi-component structure: komutanın emriylə yerinə getirmək, hükmü hər zaman için müteber emir, iləri doğru kaydırmaq (T).

Military lexicon has its own semantic groups, nomination system and principles. For example: names of military administrations and organizations, names of types of troops and military units, names of military equipment, weapons and ammunition, names of military uniforms and combat equipment, etc.

From a lexical-semantic perspective, military lexicon can be divided into the following thematic groups: names of places where military actions are carried out, names of means of military operations, names of military units and divisions, and so on. Thus, in both Turkish and Azerbaijani, many military terms are formed based on the native linguistic base of these languages, in accordance with semantic regularities. Common words used in the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, as well as lexical-terminological units used in the military field, began to express military concepts again, changing their semantic load.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called “**The process of military term formation and micro-areas**”. The first paragraph

of this chapter is called “**Means and sources of military term formation**”. The analyses show that military lexical-terminological units in both Turkish and Azerbaijani languages are created due to the internal capabilities of the language and borrowings. The internal capabilities of the language are an important source for military term formation. This source appears on the basis of the internal regularities of the languages being compared. In Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, terms are created mainly by lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic, calque and abbreviation methods.

The lexical-semantic method, the lexicalization process, plays an important role in the formation of military terms. In the process of lexicalization, certain lexical-grammatical changes occur in the composition of words and word combinations related to the military field. For example, *silaha sarılma*, *hedef alma*, *hemhudud*, *başkomutanlık*, etc.

The formation of military terminology through lexico-semantic methods is organically linked to the historical development process of the compared languages. The meanings of these words become specialized and evolve into military terms. Specialization and semantic differentiation are significant components observed across all levels of language.

In his research on the lexicology and translation issues of the Turkish language, A.A.Rasulov categorizes transformations into “lexical, lexico-grammatical, and grammatical transformations”, while also identifying “calque formation as one of the types of lexical transformation”⁸.

In the compared languages, word formation through morphological means plays a special role in enriching the vocabulary of the language, including the creation of new military terms. The morphological signs involved in military term formation are primarily specific to the respective languages. For example: *nişancı* (atıcı - shooter), *bekçi* (gözətçi, keşikçi, qarovulçu - guard), *gözlemci* (müşahidəçi - observer), *tankçı* (tankçı - tank operator), *topçu* (topçu

⁸ Rəsulov Ə.A. Tərcümə nəzəriyyəsi və təcrübəsi / Ə.A.Rəsulov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2015, – 159s.

- artilleryman), *bələdçi* - guide, *nişançı*, *birlik* (qoşun - troops), *barutluk* (barıt qabı - powder case), etc.

In compared languages, multi-component military terms have a complex semantic structure. They are structurally divided into three parts: core; peripheral and auxiliary areas.

Military terms formed through syntactic means are notable for their multicomponent structure. In such combinations, sometimes the requirements for the term are not met, a complex component derived from the scientific language manifests itself, but concepts in the military field accurately reflect the meaning and essence of such structured terms. In the languages being compared structurally, derivative military terms constitute the majority. For example, *askeri pakt*, *askeri terör*, *askeri güç kullanmak*, *askeri ültimat*, *askeri organlar*, *askeri akademi*.

A word combination is a syntactic unit with its own distinctive features. These syntactic units are divided into first, second and third types of nominal combinations⁹. Military units in the form of word combinations can be grouped as follows:

Terms in the form of the first type nominal combinations: *gizli (siyasi) örgüt* (*siyasi dəstə* - secret political organization), *makinalı tüfək* (*pulemyot qurğusu* - machine gun device), *atlı birlik* (*süvari qoşun* - cavalry), etc.

Terms in the form of the second type nominal combinations: *el bombası* (*qranat, qumbara* -grenade), *keşif uçağı* (*kəşfiyyatçı təyyarə* - reconnaissance aircraft), *savaş uçağı* (*qırıcı təyyarə* - fighter aircraft), etc.

Terms in the form of the third type nominal combinations: *ordunun qəhrəmanlığı* - heroism of the army, *hərbin gücü* - military power, etc.

Syntactically, military term formation refers to lexical-terminological units formed on the basis of a combination of two or more words from a semantic and grammatical point of view.

⁹ Садыгова, С. Терминологические словосочетания в Азербайджанском литературном языке/ С. Садыгова, Баку: Елм, – 2007. – 160 с.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is titled “The process of military term borrowing”. Borrowed words play a very important role in the lexical system of every language; as a historical process, this continues across all eras and constitutes a certain percentage of a language’s lexical system. N.Mammadli noted language contacts, bilingualism, linguistic interaction, interference as sociolinguistic factors in the acquisition of terms¹⁰.

As in all fields, borrowed terms are widely used in the military sphere too. It is an undeniable fact that extralinguistic factors exert a profound influence on the military lexical systems of both languages. Term borrowing is the process by which lexical units used in other languages enter the terminological system of another language and achieve widespread usage. The vast majority of borrowed military terms are adopted in their ready-made form. For instance: from Arabic and Persian: *silah* (weapon), *ateş* (fire), *dava* (war/feud), *düşman* (enemy), etc.; from French: *abordaj* (boarding), *avanqard* (avant-garde), etc.; from Italian: *avariya* (accident), *qvardiya* (guard), *qumbara* (grenade), etc.; from Spanish: *armada* (armada), *muşket* (musket), etc.; from Greek: *avtomat* (assault rifle), *antidot* (antidote), *epidemiya* (epidemic), etc.; from Latin: *aqressiya* (aggression), *adyunkt* (adjunct), etc.; from Dutch: *admiral* (admiral), *bosman* (boatswain), etc.; from German: *akselbant* (aiguillette), *ballistik* (ballistic), *blokhauz* (blockhouse), etc.; from Russian: *polkovnik* (colonel), *podpolkovnik* (lieutenant colonel), *mayor* (major), *kapitan* (captain), *rotmistr* (rotmeister), *kontr-admiral* (rear admiral), *paqon* (shoulder mark/epaulette), etc.; and from English: *leytenant* (lieutenant), *battery* (battery), and others.

A significant portion of the military lexicon in the vocabularies of the compared languages consists of military terms borrowed from Arabic, Persian, French, German, Dutch, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and English. The number of military terms that entered both languages from French is the highest. This is attributed to the extensive military

¹⁰ Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2017. –487 s.

relations between the Turkic states and France. Military terms of Greek and Latin origin occupy the second place. Compared to modern Azerbaijani, military borrowings in Turkish have undergone a greater degree of nativization. The military terms that have entered these languages consist of words and expressions of a general military, military-political, and military-historical nature.

The third paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is titled **“The role of calques and abbreviations in the enrichment of military terminology”**. The calquing method is widely used in the formation of military terms. In the formation of military terminological units through calquing, the structure of words plays the primary role; that is, words in one language are formed following the structure of words belonging to another language. New military expressions emerging through this method are formed based on the language’s own internal resources. A calque is not the adoption of a borrowed word or expression from another language in its ready-made form; rather, it is the adaptation of that word into the units of the national language by translating it semantically and structurally. For example, the English expression “human rights” is used as “insan hüquqları” in Azerbaijani and “insan hakları” in Turkish. Although the concept originates from a foreign source, the form of the term is created using the vocabulary of the national language. The same premise applies to the expressions *hukuk devleti* in Turkish, *hüquqi dövlət* in Azerbaijani; *ifade özgürlüğü* in Turkish, *söz və ifadə azadlığı* in Azerbaijani; *enerji güvenliği* in Turkish, *enerji təhlükəsizliyi* in Azerbaijani; *kamuoyu* in Turkish, *ictimai rəy* in Azerbaijani; *sosyal devlet* in Turkish, and *sosial dövlət* in Azerbaijani. Calques have historically held a special place in the formation of Turkish and Azerbaijani terminology. Numerous concepts, particularly in the legal, socio-political, philosophical, and technical fields, have been created specifically through the process of calquing.

Abbreviations also play a significant role in the enrichment of the military lexicon of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages. The primary reason for the formation of abbreviations is the difficulty of using complex terms in daily scientific and official communication,

as well as the need for the rapid transmission of information. Particularly in military affairs, documentation, media, scientific articles, and official speeches, abbreviations increase communicative efficiency.

In Azerbaijani military terminology, abbreviations primarily represent state institutions, structural units, equipment, and strategic concepts. For example: SQ – Silahlı Qüvvələr (Armed Forces), MN – Müdafiə Nazirliyi (Ministry of Defense), HHQ – Hərbi Hava Qüvvələri (Air Force), and others.

In the military terminology of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, abbreviations are not merely technical shortenings; they are essential tools for operational management, military discipline, and terminological precision. They enhance the functionality of military language, ensure speed and accuracy during operations, and simultaneously serve the development of national military terminological systems in accordance with modern requirements.

The fourth paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Micro-fields of military lexicon**”. The micro-fields of military lexicon are extensive. The majority of these terms covering these fields are related to troop and army units. These can be categorized into the following groups by micro-fields:

1) names of army types/units: *tabur* (*batalyon* - battalion), *bölük* (*rota, eskadron* - company, squadron), etc.

2) names of ranks: *acem* (*2-ci dərəcəli əsgər* - recruit), *er* (*1-ci dərəcəli əsgər* - private), *onbaşı* (*yefreytor* - corporal), etc.

3) names of units/sections: *manga* (*bölmə* - squad), *makinali tüfək kolu* (*pulemyot bölməsi* - machine gun section), etc.

4) names of weapons: *ağır makinalı tüfək* (*pulemyot* - heavy machine gun), *piyade top* (*qoşun puşkası* - infantry gun) və s.

5) names of positions: *istehkam* (fortification), *blindaj* (dugout), *səngər* (trench), etc.

Term formation in the military field is realized through terminologization (including transterminologization, reterminologization, and determinologization) based on the lexical resources of the national language, as well as through term borrowing (direct or modified). Compared to the military terms of the

Azerbaijani language, the element of nativeness is stronger in the military terminology of the Turkish language.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Manifestations of semasiological phenomena in military terminology**” and consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph of the third chapter is titled “**The process of internal dynamics in the functionalization of military lexicon**”. Two methods play a vital role in the formation and functionalization of military terms in the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages: 1) the internal resources of the language, and 2) foreign language elements. N.Mammadli writes: “Thus, borrowing is not a collection of various foreign language elements existing in a language over a certain period, but a continuous process; it possesses a socio-cultural and historical character”¹¹. In both languages, two primary characteristics related to the functionalization of borrowings used in military terms are widely observed – their specificity and their common usage character.

In the enrichment of military terms in the compared languages, the terminologization of everyday words is characterized by a shift in meaning and the principle of semantic precision in the expression field of linguistic unit. For example, in both languages, the term *ameliyat/əməliyyat* (operation) is used in both the medical and military fields.

Compared to the Republic of Türkiye, the socio-historical processes occurring in Azerbaijan after the 1990s created favorable conditions for the introduction of new military terms into the vocabulary of this language and for these terms to gain widespread usage.

Military terms in both languages possess a rich semantic load. One of the characteristic features of military terms is polysemy. Polysemy is typical for terms that grammatically correspond to word combinations. The polysemy of terms emerges during the process of metaphorization. For example, the word “ağız” (mouth) is used at the

¹¹ Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dilində alınma terminlər / N.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2017. –487 s.

end of Turkish military terms (in the form of word combinations): *dört yol ağzı* (crossroads/junction), *gaz ağzı* (gas vent/nozzle), etc.

The synonymy of military terms also manifests itself: *akım-cereyan* (current); *amir-başkan-komutan-kumandan-müdür-reis-adli* (chief, head, commander, director, leader), etc.

One of the primary characteristics of the military terms in both languages is the higher degree of nativeness in units belonging to the Turkish language. In Turkish, native terms are strongly preferred, whereas in modern Azerbaijani, the vast majority of such terms are borrowed from Russian and European languages. For example: *geçit alayı* (T) - *parad* (A), etc.

Newly formed military lexico-terminological units in the compared related languages have enriched these languages both in terms of structure and concept (content).

The second paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Issues of military lexicon’s variation and semantic commonality**”. The possibilities for the manifestation of variants of military terms in the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages are extensive. Variants are categorized as follows: 1. according to the sound complex or sound composition of the word, as well as its pronunciation conditions: *alternator* - *alternatör*, *amiral* (T) - *admiral* (A); 2. according to the phonemes, the word-distinguishing function: *anod* - *anot*; 3. according to the placement of the accent (stress): *nöbet* - *nöbet*; 4. according to form-creating suffixes: *emrlər* (*əmrələr*); 5. according to the case suffixes: *tabançadan* - *tapançadan*; 6. according to the phenomenon of sound loss in the word: *harta* - *harita*, etc.

Variants of military words are formed from the same roots through various grammatical means. However, not all words formed from the same roots using different grammatical tools are considered variants. Therefore, variants and cognate words should not be identified as the same.

In military dictionaries related to Turkic languages, term-variants are encountered more frequently. Term-variants are different forms of the same word. A slight modification within the term is observed through certain phonetic differences. For example: *köprü* –

körpü (bridge).

Phonetic and orthographic variants are more widespread within the system of military terms. These variants are characterized by the phonetic composition of sounds and the conditions of pronunciation. Phonetic laws and phenomena also exert their influence here.

As a result of the sound loss phenomenon, one sound or another is dropped from the structure of a military term. The occurrence of sound loss within a word is related to the position and relationship of the sounds, as well as the hierarchy of sound strength. Thus, during the process of military speech, some sounds lose their strength and cannot maintain their former position. For example: *ürkün / ürkü*.

The phenomenon of sound addition occurs in relation to the speech process and is observed in borrowed military words; it takes place when a sound combination that is incompatible with the speech process of the Turkic language appears in the phonetic form of a word. For example: *matra / matara, kıy / kıyı, sadme-sademe*.

Within military terms, one speech sound can transition into another. Such changes manifest themselves through a system based on the influence of speech, its hierarchy, and the principles of strength-weakness. For example: a-ı transition: *tapa – tıpa*; o-u transition: *apolet – apulet*; i-e transition: *şirit – şerit*, etc.

Consonant transitions within the language system are products of the historical evolution of Turkic languages. Two forms of these transitions - horizontal and vertical transitions differ in their potentials for manifestation throughout the development of Turkic languages.

One of the semasiological phenomena is the existence of military metaphors. Military metaphors are also used in various discourses.

The third paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Usage features of military terms in modern political discourse**”. Within military-political discourse, communicative strategies are realized, military terms create a communicative effect, and a certain degree of aggression can emerge in speech.

In military discourses and texts, the role of certain terms in text

formation has been identified. For example, the word “*Marş*” (March) is used to mean a procession or a military maneuver. However, many texts, such as military commands, are formed with the help of this word: *Marş!* (March!), *İki addım irəli marş!* (Two steps forward, march!), *Addımla marş!* (Forward, march!), *Marş! Rədd ol burdan!* (March! Get out of here!).

As previously noted, political discourse is the form of usage of language, speech, and texts related to power, ideology, and governance. Following the restoration of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan as a result of the 44-day war, the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language has significantly enriched, and numerous new words and terms, including military terminology, have entered the lexical system. During this period, it was not only the military forces of the Azerbaijani Army that shattered the enemy; at the same time, President İlham Aliyev’s statements – vivid examples of political discourse – such as “We united as a single fist. This fist is the Iron Fist!” and “The Iron Fist is in place!” became the ultimate expressions of military-political discourse¹².

In discourse environment, military-aviation terms are frequently encountered. In the Azerbaijani language, the French-origin word “pilot” and the word “pilotaj” (aerobatics/piloting) are used to mean “the skill of controlling flying vehicles; maneuvering an aircraft; high-level piloting”. In the Turkish language, a significant number of terminological units related to the term “pilot” have been created: *askeri pilot* (military pilot), *avcı pilotu* (fighter pilot), *balon pilotu* (balloon pilot), etc.

Artillery terms are also widespread in discourse. The vast majority of these are in the form of derivatives and word combinations: *topçu takımı* (artillery platoon), *yantakımı* (*yan mexanizm* - lateral mechanism), etc.

Radio engineering terms encountered in military discourses are distinguished by their form and semantic capacity. A series of radio engineering terms have been created from the word “takat”

¹² <https://president.az/az/articles/view/48793>

(strength/power; taqət in Azerbaijani): *gönderme takati* (transmission power), *işitme takati* (hearing/reception capacity), *mürsile takati* (transmitter power).

In the field under study, military-administrative (management) lexicon also predominates. The prevalence of military-administrative lexicon in the Turkish language is linked to several extralinguistic factors. A rich terminology has been formed within this structure, including names of ranks and positions, terms related to types of movement and activity, and so on. The semantic load reflecting the names of military departments and organizations is more complex. Organization names also hold a significant place in the military field: *Azərbaycan Silahlı Qüvvələri* (Azerbaijani Armed Forces), *Azərbaycan Quru Qoşunları* (Azerbaijan Land Forces), etc.

Events and processes of the new era also exert their influence on the formation of military lexical units: *Qarabağ müharibəsi* (the Karabakh War), *Aprel döyüşləri* (April Clashes), *Ağdərə döyüşü* (Battle of Aghdara), *Tovuz döyüşü* (Battle of Tovuz), *Şuşanın azad edilməsi* (Liberation of Shusha), etc.

The use of military names together with numerative words affects the meaning. In the military field, numerative words such as *piyada* (infantryman), *süvari* (cavalryman), and *nəfər* (person) can be encountered. For example: 1919-cu ilin sonlarında 25 minlik Azərbaycan ordusu *iki piyada və bir süvari diviziyadan* ibarət idi. (At the end of 1919, the 25,000-strong Azerbaijani army consisted of two infantry and one cavalry division).

One of the means reflecting the semantic characteristics of military words and terms is argot, which is used by soldiers, warrant officers, and officers as a means of secret communication. Military argot is primarily formed in three ways: *by assigning secret conditional meanings to words of the national language, through coined words, and with the help of foreign words: hür general (a discharged soldier), tenekeci (a name given to tank crewmen), dede (a soldier who has completed one year of service),*

etc¹³.

Another means of enriching military lexicon semantically is their use within idiomatic units. In the military field, idiomatic military expressions act as semantic equivalents of single words. As a stylistic tool that makes speech and discourse lively and figurative, military idiomatic expressions acquire a special function in political conversations.

The fourth paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Lexicographical analysis of dictionaries reflecting military terms**”. In both the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, lexicographical work is primarily carried out in two aspects: 1) defining the theoretical foundations of lexicography, and 2) determining the practical tasks of lexicography.

In the “Türkçe sözlük” (Turkish Dictionary), detailed information about military terms is provided, covering all words and terms present in the Turkish language. The thematic principle has been followed in this dictionary.

In the “Turkish-Azerbaijani Military Dictionary”, the alphabetical-nesting system is used in the presentation of military terms. Following a word belonging to the Turkish language, its equivalent in the Azerbaijani language is provided. Complexly structured words follow the unit being translated.

Various systems are applied in the compilation process. The alphabetical order is widely used in the preparation of dictionaries. The grouping principle is also systematized based on morphological-syntactic features. The “nesting” principle allows for the collection and concrete expression of the word-forming and semantic paradigms of military units in one place. When this principle is used, the general semantic basis of terms is revealed, the interrelationship between concepts and notions is tracked more precisely, and sometimes etymological features are clearly observed. However, there are also drawbacks to this principle. It complicates

¹³ Bingölçe, F. Asker Argosu Sözlüğü /F.Bingölçe. – İstanbul: Alt Üst yayınları, – 2005. – 135 s.

the method of using the dictionary and requires more time to find the necessary military term.

Three main principles are distinguished when selecting military terms for dictionaries: normativity, strict synchronicity, and goal-orientation. In the 1920s, a decision was made regarding the purification of military dictionaries from borrowed words. The issue of using Turkic equivalents instead of borrowings was raised, leading to the formation of a new military lexicon.

In connection with the process of globalization, technical military terms are entering languages from English. As a result of the development of the Turkish language in the 21st century, military topics are extensively covered in dictionaries. New technologies, names for new types of weaponry, and new types of propulsion and thrust forces and mechanisms (motors, engines, etc.) are being formed, and these are reflected in the new military lexicon of the Turkish language.

At the end of the dissertation, a “**Conclusion**” is provided, summarizing the main findings of the research.

1. In the study, the terminological lexicon of the military field in the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages has been subjected to comparative research on a diachronic-synchronic plane, and the boundaries of concepts such as military lexicon, military terminology, and military lexical-terminological units have been clarified. The research reveals that each of these terms possesses specific characteristics.

2. The research demonstrates that as military relations both scientific-technical and between states and countries develop, the military lexicon of the compared languages has also evolved, enriched, and improved. Scientific-technical progress, international military-political relations, and interstate connections exert a significant influence on the enrichment of the military lexicon in the two related languages studied. This process has particularly intensified over the last century, the military terminology of both languages has developed based on both internal and borrowed sources.

3. A significant part of military notions in the military lexicon

is formed as a result of semantic transformation. In both the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, many military terms have been formed based on the internal foundations of these languages, following semantic regularities. Military terms, evolving from both commonly used words and specialized military concepts, unify national and common-Turkic layers within themselves.

4. The results of the study show that the military lexicon possesses unique structural, semantic, lexical, and functional characteristics, reflecting the historical development of the vocabulary of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages. Traditional military lexicon in the compared languages belongs to the passive vocabulary of the word stock. In a functional sense, many military words consist of historicism and archaisms from a thematic perspective; these constitute the passive part of the language's vocabulary. In both languages, the lexical-semantic groups of the military lexical layer have a nominative character.

5. In every language, terms including military lexical-terminological units require a special approach and attention, as these units are sharply distinguished from general linguistic units and concepts of other fields by their concreteness and the precision of their semantic boundaries. In the study, a scientific perspective has been provided regarding such ambiguities observed, and the methods for standardizing terms reflected in dictionaries have been identified.

6. Military term formation in the compared languages is distinguished by its activity, and this dynamic process enables the formation of a common military terminology for contemporary Turkic languages as a whole. Military lexicon in the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages was formed in the most ancient epochs, reflecting the vocabulary of the common Turkic period (Orkhon-Yenisei monuments), and was recorded in those monuments with various phonetic variants, numerous derivatives, transitional meanings, and paremias. The investigated lexicon has been examined across several historical-genetic layers of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages: common-Turkic, national, and borrowings.

7. The largest layer of military lexicon is the common-Turkic layer. This practically covers all areas of military affairs, from the

names of weapons to episodes of military activity. The characteristic classification of military lexicon by main lexical-semantic groups shows that an independent army system has been established at the state level in both countries, and a national military terminology covering this system has been practically formed.

8. Borrowed terms occupy a significant place in the military terminology of the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages. The entry of military lexical-terminological units into these languages has occurred through various directions. In the Turkish language, they entered directly from European languages via the international fund, while in the Azerbaijani language, they predominantly entered from Russian or from European languages through Russian, and they have preserved the phonetic characteristics of the literary language. Currently, international military terms are entering the Azerbaijani language directly from European languages.

9. In the modern era, just as in the lexical-terminological systems of various fields, a process of continuous improvement and enrichment is taking place in the military terminological systems of the compared languages. This process manifests itself both in the formation of new military words, terms, and word combinations from the native words of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages through various means, and in the adoption and use of ready-made lexical-terminological units from German, English, and French for the Turkish language, and specifically from Russian and through Russian from other languages for the Azerbaijani language during the Soviet era.

10. Instances of using different terms to express the same military concept are observed in both Turkish and Azerbaijani. To eliminate this issue, comprehensive terminological, explanatory, and encyclopedic military dictionaries must be compiled in both languages.

11. The calquing process in the compared languages occurs in three forms: 1) a part of a term in the source language undergoes calquing; 2) in some cases, the entire term as a lexical unit is calqued; 3) a term in the form of a compound word or word combination is fully calqued.

12. Military lexical-terminological units in the form of abbreviations are divided into several groups according to their characteristic features: 1) abbreviations common to Turkic languages; 2) abbreviations specific to individual Turkic languages; 3) Abbreviations belonging to the languages of Turkic-speaking peoples existing within the former post-Soviet space (specific only to the Azerbaijani language); 4) abbreviations used through the application of abbreviations belonging to certain scientific fields to the military sphere.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the author's following published works:

1. Müasir Türk və Azərbaycan dillərində hərbi terminlərin müqayisəli tədqiqi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2015. № 4 (96), – s. 120-123.

2. Türk və Azərbaycan dillərində hərbi termin yaradıcılığı prosesi // – Bakı: Türk filologiyası, – 2016. № 1, – s. 56-60.

3. Функционализация военных терминов на тюркском и азербайджанском языках (Внутренняя динамика) // – Одесса: Науковий Вісник Міжнародного Гуманітарного Університету. Серія: Філологія, – 2018. Випуск 32, – s. 120-123.

4. Türk və Azərbaycan dillərinin lüğət tərkibində hərbi terminlərin yeri // – Bakı: Türk filologiyası, – 2019. № 1, s. 69-76.

5. Variation of Military Vocabulary and Problems of General Meaning // – Київ: Вчені записки Таврійського Національного Університету імені В.І.Вернадського.Серія “Філологія. Соціальні комунікації”, – 2020. Том 31 (70). № 3, – s. 14-19.

6. Turk və Azərbaycan dillərində hərbi terminalma prosesi // I Türkoloji Qurultayın 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Türkoloji Elmi-Mədəni Hərəkətdə Ortaq Dəyərlər və Yeni Çağırışlar” mövzusunda beynəlxalq konfransın Materialları (I hissə), – Bakı: – 14-15 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 256-261.

7. Qədim türk mənbələrində hərbi terminlər // “İslam həmrəyliyi-2017. Reallıqlar və perspektivlər” Respublika elmi-metodik konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 2017, –s. 194-195.

8. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud dastanında işlədilən hərbi terminlər // BDU-nun Şərqsünaslıq fakültəsinin 95 illik yubleyinə həsr olunmuş “Şərqsünaslığın aktual problemləri” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 2017, – s. 14-16.

9. Müasir Türk və Azərbaycan dillərində hərbi leksikanın mikrosahələri // Məhəbbət Mirzəliyevanın 70 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan Dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri ” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 28 oktyabr, – 2019, –s. 132-134.

10. Türk və Azərbaycan dillərində hərbi leksikanın təhlili // Azərbaycanda müasir ərəbşünaslığın banisi, əməkdar elm xadimi, professor Ələsgər Məmmədovun anadan olmasının 100 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Şərqsünaslığın aktual problemləri” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 18-19 dekabr, – 2019, – s. 67-68.

11. Modern Türk və Azərbaycan dillərində alınma askeri terimlər // Ankara Beynəlxalq elmi araşdırmalar konfransı, – Ankara: – 4-7 oktyabr, – 2019, – s. 512- 517.

12. Issue of commonality of military terms in modern Turkic and Azerbaijani languages (Вопросы общности значений военных терминов в современных тюркских и азербайджанских языках) // Progress of the scientific world Proceedings of XXXIV International scientific conference, – San Francisco: – Nov 15, – 2018. – s. 57-61.

13. Azərbaycanın Vətən müharibəsi dövründə dilimizə daxil olan yeni hərbi terminlər // Görkəmli türkoloq-alim, professor Rüfət Rüstəmovun 80 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Müasir Türk dünyası: Şərqsünaslıq araşdırmalarında yeni elmi yanaşmalar” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları, –Bakı: – 28 noyabr, – 2025, – s.19.

14. Концептуальная и коммуникативная роль военной терминологии в азербайджанском и турецком языках. // “Языки и литература в поликультурном пространстве. Российская Федерация, Алтайский государственный университет”– Барнаул – 24–26 февраля, – 2026, – с.110–117.

15. Müasir türk və Azərbaycan dillərində hərbi terminləri əks etdirən lüğətlərlə bağlı leksikoqrafik təhlil. //– Bakı: Filologiya və

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