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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**THE POTTERY LEXICON IN THE AZERBAIJANI
LANGUAGE**

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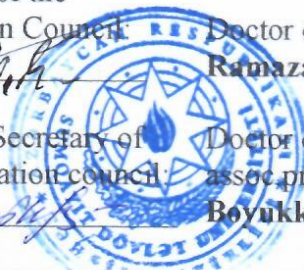
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INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. One of the oldest arts in Azerbaijan is pottery. Researchers consider the emergence of this type of art as one of the most important achievements of the Neolithic period. The production of pottery resulted from experience lasting for centuries. Thus, the words on pottery are as old as pottery itself. These words have enough information to study the history, ethnography and culture of the Azerbaijani people. Considering that the bulk of the pottery lexics of the Azerbaijani language belongs to the Turkish origin, it is possible to note that the study of this vocabulary ensures broad prospects for the study of all-Turkic history, ethnography, ethnopsychology, linguoculturology as this lexicon reflects the economic, social and cultural changes in the lives of both the Azerbaijani people, and also other Turkic nations. From this perspective, a comprehensive study of the lexicon of pottery of the Azerbaijani language is of special importance.

The lexicon of pottery emerged as a result of the differentiation of language by social groups and strata and has a nature of field lexicon. Although some of the lexical units of this field are used in our modern language, many words have already become archaic. Also, most of the lexical units of pottery lexicon are not used in the literary language, but have been preserved in the dialects. In other words, both historical and modern vocabulary are intertwined in this lexicon. The involvement of pottery vocabulary for the study of problems of the historical lexicology of the Azerbaijani language, as well as other Turkic languages, the comparative study of the lexicon of the Turkic languages and its research from linguocultural aspect allows to obtain significant results.

The pottery vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language is an integral part of the professional lexicon (in other words, the lexicon of craftsmanship). Remarkable development in these areas continued until the end of the 13th century. The further development of productive forces and economic relations, the concentration on

industry, scientific and technological progress have led to the decline of art not only in Azerbaijan but also around the world. This trend influenced pottery as well. The decline of pottery, in its turn, led to the transition of lexical units on pottery from the active vocabulary of the language to the passive one. Dozens of words related to pottery became archaic (fell out of the language use) or narrowed their scope of use. This clearly shows the urgency of studying the lexicon of pottery in the Azerbaijani language.

Object and subject of research. The object of the research is the Azerbaijani language. That is, the research is conducted on the basis of materials of the modern Azerbaijani language, dialects of the Azerbaijani language, as well as Azerbaijani written monuments. Materials collected from different regions of Azerbaijan based on personal observation of the author of the dissertation paper, as well as those taken from historical and ethnographic sources are among the sources of the research. For the purpose of comparison, materials of ancient and medieval Turkish written monuments, as well as modern Turkic languages and dialects are involved to the research. The pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language constitutes the subject of the research.

Aims and objectives of the research. The main purpose of the research is to study the features of the formation and development of the pottery vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language, to determine the place of the pottery word stock in the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are to be performed:

- determining the characteristics and place of pottery lexis in the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language, revealing similarities and differences of this lexicon with other word groups with limited scope of use (terminological lexis, ethnographic lexis, dialect lexis, etc.);

- studying semantic features of lexical units included in the pottery word stock, identification of thematically close words within this lexicon;

- studying linguocultural aspect of individual lexical units in the vocabulary of pottery, revealing ethnocultural information in those units;

- studying the structural features of the pottery lexicon, determining the place of pottery words with simple, derivative and compound structure in this lexicon, to clarifying the features of the appearance of pottery words;

- determining the role of metaphorical word creation in the formation of pottery vocabulary;

- studying the lexicon of pottery in terms of origin on the background of the interaction of languages;

- determining the place of lexical units of Turkish origin in the pottery vocabulary;

- identification of lexical units of foreign origin in the pottery vocabulary and their grouping by source languages.

Research methods. According to the nature of the research, descriptive method and historical-comparative methods, whole system of methods and means to research a language, were used while writing the dissertation

Basic theses for defense:

1. The pottery word stock of the Azerbaijani language is an integral part of the lexis of professional art, in other words, material culture, and fundamentally differs from other groups of words with limited scope for its characteristic features.

2. As material and spiritual cultures are closely connected, lexical units related to the pottery vocabulary reflect not only the material culture of our people, but also the spiritual cultivation. The study of pottery provides information about the ethnography, ethnopsychology, mythology, lifestyle, expectations from nature and society of Azerbaijani people.

3. The number of simple words exceeds those of derivative and compound ones in the vocabulary of pottery. Some of the lexical units in this lexicon are created through metaphorical word formation.

4. Lexical units of Turkish origin form the basis of the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language. However, words from Arabic,

Persian, Russian and European, Chinese languages are also found here.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, the lexicon of pottery was involved in research in the current research paper. Here, the place of pottery vocabulary in the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language was determined, the interaction of this vocabulary with other areas of professional lexicon, which emerged as a result of language differentiation by social groups was found out, and its similarities and differences with other word groups of limited scope was revealed. In this research work, thematic word groups within the pottery lexicon were identified, lexical-semantic, structural features and ways of formation of this lexis were studied, also, lexical units of Turkish origin and borrowed from other languages in pottery lexicon were studied on the basis of their source languages. In addition, for the first time in this work, the words of pottery were studied from the perspectives of cognitive linguistics and linguocultural aspects.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research manifests itself in methods and means used in this research that can be used for identifying and study of other word groups included in the lexicon of material culture and this affects the convergence of different perspectives. In the future, this research may play a role in the study of the lexicon of material culture from linguocultural aspect.

The results of the research can be used in compiling etymological, explanatory, dialectological, translation dictionaries of the Azerbaijani language, as well as a comparative professional-art dictionary of the Turkic languages, making up textbooks and teaching aids on lexicology. Research materials can also be taught as a separate course in higher educational institutions.

Approbation and implementation. The main provisions of the research are reflected in the author's reports at scientific conferences and seminars, in articles issued by various scientific publications recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The organization where the research work has been performed. The dissertation was prepared at the chair of methods of teaching the Azerbaijani language and literature of Baku State University.

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and general volume in signs. The dissertation paper consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and sources. Introduction 5 pages, Chapter I 36 pages, Chapter II 46 pages, Chapter III 44 pages, conclusion 4 pages, bibliography 16 pages. The dissertation paper has 152 pages, 256.715 characters in total.

THE BASIC CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The **Introduction** of the research substantiates the relevance and degree of study of the theme, defines the object and subject of research, aims and objectives, sources, methods and techniques, reflects the main provisions, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the dissertation, informs about the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed and about the total volume of the paper, and volume of sections separately in a sign.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled "**Semantic features of the pottery lexicon in the Azerbaijani language**" and includes 3 sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter "**Characteristics of the pottery lexicon**" studies the place of the lexicon of pottery in the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language. Since pottery vocabulary is an integral part of professional lexicon, the features of professional lexicon predominate here. As is well known, professional vocabulary has emerged as a result of the differentiation of language by social groups. The pottery lexis was also created and formed to meet the interests and needs of people engaged in certain arts, to be more exact, those involved in the art of pottery. Some of the lexical units belonging to this lexis are made use in the speech of members of a certain social group, while others have a wide range of use.

The lexicon of the Azerbaijani pottery is based on the lexis of the Azerbaijani language, and on its grammatical rules. Although there are borrowed lexical units in this lexicon, they do not dominate, and words belonging to the Azerbaijani language are used more actively. Most of the words related to the lexicon of pottery are words with a limited scope of use and are observed only in the speech of people engaged in that field of art. Compare: babasil (babasil) “clay soil covering the protrusions of the dome of the pottery), chikol (çikol) “wooden knife used by the potter to shape clay pots”, gelberi (gəlbəri) "tool for regulating the heat in the pottery sphere", hash (həş) “cleaning the clay material from other additives when kneading it separately or with sand by hand”, khull (xul) “dough board used for making dough ball like mass from the clay material in pottery” etc. The words babasil, chikol, galbari, hash, khull are used only in the speech of people engaged in pottery and are understandable to them. At the same time, it should be noted that a certain part of the lexicon of pottery consists of common words used in the language. In linguistic literature, words common usage or everyday words are defined as lexical units understood and used by all the speakers and users of the language¹. Such words as badya (badya) “a pot with large bottom made of copper, pottery, etc., used in milking or for pouring and keeping liquid) bardaq (bardaq) “narrow-bottleneck pot with or without handle, made of pottery, porcelain, etc., for pouring water or other liquids or for cooking piti (name of a national meal), boshqab (boşqab) “a plate”, bulud (bulud) “large, shallow plate in oblong or round shapes”, finchan (fincan) “a cup”, khup (küp) “big pottery (earthenware) made of yellow clay and fired at high temperature to have hard, durable in khura(a type of oven for heating and melting metal, for making ceramics) nalbakhi (a saucer), piyala (a small drinking tableware with a wide mouth and narrow bottom; a goblet), sanak (sənək) “stoneware, narrow-necked container with handles and wide bottom made of copper or clay for

¹ Həsənov H. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Həsənov. - Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, - 2000. - s. 205; Xəlilov B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası / B.Xəlilov. - Bakı: "Nurlan" nəşriyyatı, - 2008. – s. 76.

carrying water” can serve as examples. These words are understandable for everyone. Based namely on facts like these, we can say that a certain part of the pottery lexicon consists of everyday words.

The expression "pottery terms" is sometimes used in linguistic literature. We consider it wrong. The point is that this term is an integral attribute of the scientific style and manifests itself in speech (written or oral) related to this style. H.Asgarov notes that terminology occupies one of the remarkable places in the lexical system of all developed languages of the world. It is impossible to imagine any modern literary language without a scientific style, and any scientific style without a term ². There are features that bring these two lexical word groups closer together. The most important of these is that the words in both groups have a limited sphere of use. That is, the terms are used in various fields of science and technology, and the lexicon of pottery is used only in the speech of people engaged in this art only.

Being less prone to change can be shown as one of the main features of the lexicon of pottery. Archaisms and historisms are possible to be found in this lexicon. Dozens of words on pottery have survived up to the present day. The comparison of the Azerbaijani language with the lexicon of pottery recorded in Ibn Muhanna's dictionary confirms this idea once again. Compare: In in Ibn Muhanna's dictionary , chanaq (çanaq) means is "a bowl; meal tableware made of clay"³; " a pottery bowl"⁴ in the Nakhchivan dialect of the Azerbaijani language; chira, ~ chiraq; chumlak (çıra ~ çırağ "çıraq"; çümlək) "a pan type deep pot."⁵ This word is observed in our literary language in the phonetic variants of cholma (çölmə) meaning

² Əsgərov H. Azərbaycan dilinin maddi mədəniyyət leksikası / H.Əsgərov. - Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, - 2006. s. 33-34.

³ Seyid Əhməd Cəmaləddin ibn Mühənnə. Hilyətül-insan və həlbətül-lisan / -Bakı: "Kitab ələmi", -2008. s. 80.

⁴ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / Red. A.A.Axundov, Q.Ş.Kazımov, S.M.Behbudov. - Bakı: "Şərq - Qərb", - 2007. - s. 89.

⁵ Seyid Əhməd Cəmaləddin ibn Mühənnə. Hilyətül-insan və həlbətül-lisan / -Bakı: "Kitab ələmi", -2008. s. 83.

"pot/pan made of clay"⁶; and in the phonetic variants of cholmaq (çölməg) ~ cholmey (çölmey) ~ cholmakh (çölməx) in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language meaning "crookery made of clay for making meal"⁷. Words such as khup (küp) "big pottery (earthenware) made of yellow clay and fired at high temperature to have hard, durable in khura (a type of oven for heating and melting metal, for making ceramics)," khupchu (küpçü) "a man who dyes a rope, fibre, etc; dyer; tandirbashi (təndirbaşı) "a mouth part of the tandoor (oven digged under the soil) made of special clay material that helps to keep it mild while cooking" can also be included in this list.

Ethnographic lexicon is one of the lexical layers that to some extent corresponds to the lexicon of pottery. The notion of ethnographic lexicon is much broader than the concept of pottery lexicon. Thus, all the words related to the economic and everyday life, morality, customs and traditions, religious and ethnic ceremonies of the Azerbaijani people form an integral part of the ethnographic lexicon⁸. Since household vocabulary is also an essential part of ethnographic vocabulary, words denoting the names of clay crookery used in everyday life belong to both ethnographic and pottery vocabulary. Such words as bada (badə) "a glass, goblet), bardaq (bardaq) "narrow-bottleneck pot with or without handle, made of pottery, porcelain, etc., for pouring water or other liquids or for cooking piti (name of a national meal), boshqab (boşqab) "a plate", chanaq (çanaq), cholma (çölmə), "a bowl; meal tableware made of clay", dopu (dopu) "a small jar like pottery having narrow mouth and bottom and wide body, used for keeping butter, yogurt, sour cream, etc.) finjun (fincan) "a cup", khasa (kasa) "a bowl", khup (küp) "big

⁶ Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: (dörd cildə). / Bakı: "Şərq - Qərb", I c. - 2006. - s.497.

⁷ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / Red. A.A.Axundov, Q.Ş.Kazımov, S.M.Behbudov. - Bakı: "Şərq - Qərb", - 2007. - s. 106; Bayramov İ. Qərbi Azərbaycan şivələrinin leksikası / İ.Bayramov. Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", -2011. - s. 109.

⁸ Məmmədov İ. Azərbaycan dilinin etnoqrafik leksikası / İ.Məmmədov. - Bakı: "Elm və Təhsil", - 2009. - 22.

pottery (earthenware) made of yellow clay and fired at high temperature to have hard, durable in khura (a type of oven for heating and melting metal, for making ceramics), nehra (nehrə) “an elongated earthenware or wooden crockery used for making butter from yoghurt by shaking inside itself”, nalbakhi (nəlbəki) “a saucer”, nimcha (nimçə) “a shallow or deep plate made of clay, copper or porcelain”, piyala (piyalə) “a small drinking tableware with a wide mouth and narrow bottom; a goblet” are examples of this. Although there are some similarities between ethnographic vocabulary and pottery lexicon, there exist significant differences as well. In the lexical system of the Azerbaijani language, ethnographic lexicon correlates with non-ethnographic vocabulary, and pottery lexicon has ratio with everyday words.

Dialect words form some part of the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language. In linguistics, "dialect words" , "dialectisms" mean dialect and local words used in a limited area within a certain circle. Any word related to the lexicon of pottery can be used in a certain area where Azerbaijanis live. Pottery centers in Azerbaijan have historically functioned separately, in a specialized way, and there have been no close ties between these centers. This conditioned differences in both the technology of making pottery and their naming afterwards in these centers. For example, the concept of "clay material accumulated on wet a crock during the leveling process when the formation of a clay crockery is complete" is referred as (sıyrıntı) in one pottery center and as list (list) in another school.

The fact that some of the words related to the pottery lexicon correspond to the lexicon of dialects does not allow regarding these two lexical layers as the same. Both lexical layers are different categories. Pottery lexicon and dialect lexis are defined by different criteria and approaches.

The second sub-chapter of the first chapter is called "**Semantic features of pottery vocabulary**". In this subchapter, pottery vocabulary is classified thematically. According to the prominent researcher of Turkish studies K.M Musayev, the most accurate method of studying the history of the lexis of a particular language is its study

by thematic groups⁹. Since the lexicon of pottery is an integral part of the lexis of material culture, it also reflects the culture of the ethnos, its attitude to the world around it. Approaching the problem from this angle necessitates speaking about the cognitive essence of the pottery lexicon. From the perspectives of linguocultural studies, the history of the people still lives in the lexicon of pottery in a petrified form. We consider it reasonable to classify the lexicon of pottery as follows:

1. Lexical units expressing the names of professions and arts related to pottery. *duluschu* (*dulusçu*) "a person engaged in the manufacture of clay pots potter", *kiremitbishiren* (*kirəmitbişirən*), *kiremitchi* (*kirəmitçi*) "a person engaged in tile making, tiling", *kuzechi* (*kuzəçi*), *kupchu* (*küpçü*), *kurechi* (*kürəçi*), *saxsichi* (*saxsıçı*) "a master engaged in making pottery, a potter"

2. Lexical units denoting the names of tools used in pottery and their parts: *charx* (*çarx*) "a wheel", *eteck* (*ətək*) "the plate beneath the potter's wheel", *qelib* (*qəlib*) "a mold on potter's wheel", *yasdıq* (*yasdıq*) "the place where the arrow passes on the potter's wheel", *galberi* (*gəlbəri*), *kuen* (*küən*) "a tool for regulating the temperature in a potter's sphere"

3. Lexical units denoting the names of various processes related to the manufacturing of pottery: *hash* (*həş*) "cleaning the clay material from other additives when kneading it separately or with sand by hand", *kundalama* (*kündələmə*) "separation of mature clay into appropriate parts according to the volume of pottery to be made", *bazama* (*bəzəmə*) "application of certain patterns on a wet pottery with a decorative comb or a potter's knife", etc.

4. Lexical units denoting the names of materials and substances used in pottery: *dastavar* (*dəstəvar*) "ready (mature) clay substance to be used to make pottery", *duyun* (*düyün*) "a piece of dry clay formed in autumn clay for being dried in summer", *irqa* (*irqə*) "pottery rubble added to the mud prepared for making sac (medium-sized, round cast

⁹ Мусаев К.М. Лексикология тюркских языков / Мусаев К.М. - Москва: Наука, - 1984. - с.82.

iron or iron plate used for baking pita/pitta bread) and tandoor/tannour (a cylindrical clay oven of a type used in cooking and baking "and so on.

5. Lexical units expressing the names of special devices, gadgets and installations used for cooking clay pots: *ağız* (mouth) "a special hole in the pot in order to fill or empty the pot", *baca* (chimney) "a hole for regulating the temperature in the pottery bonfire", *dəm* (brew) "an open oven used by potters to dry clay pots", *dudkeş* (smoke pipe) "a special building for regulating the burning of wood and the temperature in the fire", *külbə* (hole) "a hole to draw and regulate the combustion of wood and the temperature in the tandir or oven", etc.

6. Technical methods used in pottery and lexical units expressing the names of patterns: *bad* (the name of the method) "a special pottery method used in making tandir (oven)", *boğaz* (throat) "the upper parts of the clay pots", *dib* (bottom) "the lower layers of tandirs made by the potters", *dibçək* (tray, a flower pot) "the lower parts of clay pots", *dodaq* (lip) " the upper side of the long-necked vessels " etc.

7. Lexical units denoting the names of household items and their parts used for the use of water, as well as other liquids: *ayaq* (foot) "earthenware wineglass", *dəngənə* (bowl) "a small earthenware vessel resembling a bowl", *tip* (a kind of water container) "a water pot bigger than *bardaq* (narrow-necked clay pot with or without handles), *cürdək* (a type of water container) "a narrow-necked water tank made of earthenware, clay, pottery, glass" etc.

8. Lexical units denoting the names of means of water supply: *çolaqov* (a kind of caps (bottle caps)) "pottery caps to close the well", *daxıl* (money box) "pottery place for water to enter the vessel", *güyüm* (a pipe) "short pottery pipe to carry water inside", *quyubaşı* (wellhead) "pottery cover to close the well", *tüing* (a pipe) "earthenware water pipe", *sərnice* (one or two-handle copper pot) "a pottery pipe for distributing water" and so on.

9. Lexical units denoting the names of household items and their parts used for cooking: *dopu* (pot) "a narrow mouth and bottom, large in belly, small round earthenware pot", *badi* (a plate) "earthenware tray", *baqala* (a plate) "small earthenware plate", *xum* (pot) "a big

earthenware jar", lengər "saucer", bəqqə "a small earthenware pot for milking", suxura "the name given to a porcelain pot" and so on.

10. Lexical units denoting the names of household utensils and other objects made of clay: burbuğ (a musical instrument) "ancient pottery instrument made of earthenware", kirəmit (tile) "clay boards to cover the roofs of the houses, or a plate made of cement", çıraq (lamp) "lighting device made of clay", dibçək (a flower pot) "pottery pots for planting flowers, shrubs and other plants" and so on.

A review of the lexical-semantic features of pottery lexicon shows that pottery lexicon is a specialized field lexicon. Separate lexical units related to this field reflect all stages of pottery production.

The third sub-chapter of the first chapter is called "**Pottery lexicon as a linguocultural source**". The study of the cultural aspects of language, the interaction of language and culture is of special importance, and recently in linguistics, special attention is paid to the study of language in this area. This means learning the language as a national-cultural value by defining the concept of "culture". T.N. Snitko defines the term of linguoculture as follows: "Linguoculture is a special type of linguistic and cultural relations that manifests itself in both the world of language and culture, as well as in comparison with the other types of language and culture relations, and with other linguocultures".¹⁰

In linguoculturalism, any lexical unit is involved in research on the basis of the associations created by the same unit. It is possible to approach the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language from this point of view. Because pottery, being a field of art, reflects material culture. Since it is impossible to build a barrier between material culture and spiritual culture, the examples of material culture also reflect the worldview of the nation, ethnos, attitude to the surrounding world, as well as the inner world.

¹⁰ Предельные понятия в западной и восточной лингвокультурах.

Автореферат на соискание ученой степени доктора филологических наук, Краснодар: 1999. -с. 3.

From the linguocultural point of view, one of the most informative words is the word terracotta pot (küp) (big earth ware pot). In addition, there are also the words küpçə, küpə, küpəcik (synonymous words of terracotta pots which means different size of pots) in our language. There is a difference in the semantic content of the words Küp və küpə (terracotta pots). Thus, the word küp is used as the name of large, big terracotta pots, and the word küpə is used as the name of relatively small, little containers. The expressions as küpə salmaq (to drop someone into terracotta pot), küpə qoymaq (to put something into terracotta pot) used in our language clearly show this.

One of the first associations created by the word küp (terracotta pot) is the notion of "alcohol drink". The expressions "küp dibində yatan" (lying at the bottom of a terracotta pot) or "küp dibində yatır" (a man who always lies at the bottom of a terracotta pot) about a person who is constantly drunk appeared as a result of this association (compare it with the phrase ("xumun dibində yatan" (lying at the bottom of a very big glass). The expression of küpünə girmək (entering the terracotta pot) in the meaning of "drinking too much alcohol (wine)" was also formed on this basis.

One of the associations created by the word cube is the semantics of "qarınqululuq" (gluttony- habitual greed or excess in eating). It can be assumed that the volume of the pottery played a special role in the formation of this semantics. In the Azerbaijani language, the lexical unit küpəmək is observed in the sense of "greedily eating, overflowing, stuffing, throwing into the stomach". This word is formed in the result of a metaphorical name. That is, the belly of man was likened to a terracotta pot. It is compared here the person's filling his stomach with all kinds of food and the filling the terracotta pot with different goods.

One of the associations created by the word terracotta pot is related to another world. It is possible that the burial of the dead people in the terracotta pots arose such an association with the word *küp*. The image of küpəgirən (the deformed or ferocious-looking old woman), often seen in Azerbaijani fairy tales and stories is also considered a man coming from the other world in mythical encounters.

This subchapter discusses the linguocultural features of such pottery terms as *xum*, *qazan* (different types of pots in size and shape in the Azerbaijani language).

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Structural features and ways of enrichment of the pottery lexicon in the Azerbaijani language**" and consists of 4 sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is devoted to the simple words. The investigation of the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language clearly shows that there are much more lexical units with simple structure than that of the lexical units with derivative and complex structure. It should also be taken into consideration that the pottery words with a simple structure is able to cover different thematic groups of this lexicon. Words with a simple structure in the pottery lexicon are generally one, two and three syllables in terms of the number of the syllables in the word. It should be noted that the pottery words consisting of one syllable are very few, and these words have different structures in terms of sound structure of the word: VC, CVC, CVCC. In general, there are 25 simple words in the pottery lexicon, and 19 of them are in the CVC structure. Two-syllable simple pottery words generally have more CVCV, CVCVC, CVCCV and CVCCVC structures. Thus, 110 words out of 120 pottery words with a simple structure are in this structure. Simple three-syllable pottery words are quite few compared to two-syllable words. Thus, the number of such lexical units in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language is about 50 in number. However, there are 18 structural types of those words. Research shows that three-syllable pottery words are more common in CVCVCVC, CVCCVCV, and CVCVCV structures. Four-syllable simple pottery words are almost non-existent. Thus, as a result of the research, there were identified only two words in this structure.

The second sub-chapter was devoted to derivative words in the pottery vocabulary. Originating from different parts of speech, lexical units with derivative structure in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language can be grouped as follows:

1. Pottery words formed from nouns by means of suffixes: a) the suffix of *-ça*⁴: *badyaça*, *səhəngçə* (some little types of jug) etc., b) the

suffix of $-\text{ç}^4$: çölməkçi (cook), kirəmitçi (tiler) etc., c) the suffix of $-\text{l}^4$: çölməkçilik (cooking), dulusçuluq (pottery) etc., ç) the suffix of $-\text{xana}$: dulusxana (the place where terracotta pots are made), qabxana (the place where all kinds of pots are made), d) the suffix of $-\text{dan}$: güləbdan (a special jug for the perfume made from roses), şamdan (candlestick).

2. Pottery words formed from verbs by means of suffixes: a) the suffix of $-\text{ma}^2$: bəzəmə (decoration), bişirilmə (the process of putting the terracotta pots in the bonfire in order to get desired shape), lehimləmə (soldering of the pots) etc. b) the suffix of $-\text{q}, -\text{l}^4$: daraq (a special comb used in pottery in order to indent parallel lines on the clay), oyuq (carving). c) the suffix of $-\text{ıntı}^4$: sıyrıntı (scrap in pottery). Derivative words in the lexicon of pottery are mainly formed with the suffixes $-\text{ç}^4$, $-\text{l}^4$, $-\text{ça}^2$, $-\text{ma}^2$. The role of other word-forming suffixes ($-\text{ıntı}$, $-\text{xana}$, $-\text{q}$ və s.) in the formation of this lexicon is very little.

The third sub chapter is devoted to the compound words in the lexicon of pottery. A certain part of the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language consists of words with compound complex structure. Words with a complex structure are a little part of the lexicon of pottery and are not significant in terms of the method of their formation. These words can be classified as follows:

1. The pottery words formed in the model of the second type of attributive word combinations: həlimqabı (a pot for the clay), quyubaşı (wellhead) etc. 2. Pottery words formed in the model of action verbs in the form of tasirlik hal (a noun case which does not exist in English, coinciding with the whom, what, where). The first component of pottery words in this model are usually expressed by nouns. In terms of the expression of the second component, there are two types of pottery words of this type: a) the first component of a compound word is expressed by nouns, and the second component by participle I with the suffix of $-\text{an}^2$: aşsüzən (cullender or colander), külçabasan (ingot) etc. b) the first component of a compound word is expressed by nouns, and the second component is expressed by verbal nouns with the suffix $-\text{ma}^2$. Compare: dəmalma (brewing), dodaqçixarma (lip-smacking) etc. 3. Compound pottery words formed as a result of the combination

of two nouns that are related. This model is represented in the pottery lexicon by only one word – sacayaq (tripod – a special stool or cauldron resting on three legs). 4. Compound structured pottery words formed as a result of the combination of a simple adjective and a simple name. This model is also represented in the lexicon of pottery in only one word: tayqulp (a pot with one handle). 5. Compound pottery words formed as a result of the approach of numeral with derivative adjective. This model is represented in the lexicon of pottery by the dördayaqlı (four-legged) word which stands for a kind of "sacayaq"(tripod – a special stool or cauldron resting on three legs). In general, words with a compound structure form a very little part of this lexicon.

The fourth subchapter is devoted to metaphorical word creation in the pottery lexicon. The term metaphor refers to the figurative use of a word to describe the relationship between two things or an event. Since the correspondences between things and events have a different character, the metaphor is considered to be one of the most common language manifestations in world languages.

In linguistics, metaphors are also studied as a method of language enrichment. In this regard, T. Afandiyeva writes that metaphor is one of the units of speech that enriches the vocabulary of the language and constantly increases its terminological vocabulary. Most of the terms in our language are the result of metaphorical processes. Therefore, metaphor is not only one of the figurative means of language, but also one of the useful and beneficial events of language.

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events of language¹¹. Metaphorical word creation is an integral part of lexical word creation. There are groups of words in the Azerbaijani language that tend to be metaphorical. Names of human body parts, some words with time and place semantics, and names of precious metal and fabrics or drapery are more inclined to metaphor. In this regard, D.Aksan writes that metaphors are most often found in the names of the parts of the body that a person knows much closest to him, and in the concepts related to his body¹². Lexical units formed by metaphor in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language can be grouped as follows:

1. Pottery words formed as a result of metaphorization of the names of human body parts: *ağız* (mouth), *boğaz* (throat), *dodaq* (lip), *daban* (heel), *göz* (eye). 2. Pottery words formed as a result of metaphorization of words denoting the names of household items: *bıçaq* (knife), *buşqab* (< *boşqab*) (plate), *çanax* (bowl), *daxıl* (money box, piggy bank), *daraq* (comb), *dibçək* (flower pot), *dudkeş* (a special pipe used while boiling water in a samovar), *güyüm* (a special long vessel made of copper), *iy* (smell), *qələm* (pen), *satıl* (household copper bucket), *sərnici* (one or two handle pot, large at the top made of copper, pottery, etc.), *sulakan* (a large bowl made of copper, pottery, etc., for milking or pouring liquid into it), *yasdıq* (a kind of pillow), *zəncir* (chain). 3. Pottery words formed as a result of metaphorization of words denoting spatial relations: *ətək* (skirt, or maybe low parts of the mountain), *mədən* (mining), *zir* (saucer). 4. Pottery words formed as a result of metaphorization of some common-colloquial words: *ana* (mother), *beçə* (very little hen), *buta* (a special almond or oine cone-shaped motif in ornament with a sharp curved upper end), *çini* (a special material in pottery, porcelain), *dəm* (brew), *düyün* (knot), *kübə* (a narrow border made of another fabric on the collar, sleeves, skirt, etc. of the dress), *kündə* (a round piece of dough to be spread and flattened), *qəlib* (mold), *naxış* (pattern), *tikə* (piece). 5. Pottery words

¹¹ Əfəndiyeva T. Azərbaycan dilinin leksik üslubiyatı (Bədii üslub) / T.Əfəndiyeva. - Bakı: Elm, - 1980. s.82

¹² Yönüyle Dil. Ana Çizgileriyle Dilbilim / D.Aksan. - Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, - 1995. - s.507

formed as a result of metaphorization of words expressing the process: oyma (carving), yetişmə (maturation of the clay), yoğurma (kneading of the clay). 6. Pottery words formed as a result of metaphorization of words expressing the concept of weapon: ox (arrow), tapança (pistol).

The III chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**Origin features of the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language**" and consists of 3 sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter of this chapter is devoted to the problem of "**Interrelation of languages and the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language**". As it is known, the vocabulary of any language reflects the relations of the speakers of that language with other peoples of the world. That is, in the lexicon of the language the history of that language is carried out in all means. Languages influence each other while interacting. This effect is manifested primarily in the lexicon of these languages. However, the material and spiritual culture of the nations are also under this influence. Linguists who study the vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language from the point of view of the origin of language have given different classifications based on the use of separate lexical units. The pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language has all the characteristics of the lexical system in terms of being an integral part of the lexical system of the language. In this sense, we consider it acceptable to classify the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language in terms of origin of language as follows:

1. Lexical units of Turkish origin. These units include pottery words used in both Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages, as well as lexical units of Turkish origin used only in the Azerbaijani language.
2. Borrowed lexical units. This includes lexical units that have entered the Azerbaijani language from other languages (Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Russian, etc.) and are used in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language.

The second sub-chapter of this chapter is called "**Lexical units of Turkish origin in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language**". The Azerbaijani language belongs to the family of Turkic languages, and the lexicon of this language is based mainly on the words of Turkish origin. The lexical composition of Turkish languages is the product of a very long historical development. Lexical units used in

the language of ancient Turkic written monuments still form the basis of the lexical structure of any Turkic language. F. Zeynalov rightly writes that most of the ancient words (especially words related to the dictionary fund) of pure Turkish origin, which manifest themselves in the lexical structure of these languages, are observed in this or that Turkic language with small phonetic changes.¹³ According to him, in order to distinguish between words of all-Turkic (all-Altai) origin and real Azerbaijani words, it is necessary to pay attention to whether these words are used in the language of ancient Turkic written monuments, as well as in modern Turkic languages and dialects. If any word used in the professional lexicon of the Azerbaijani language exists in the language of ancient Turkic written monuments, as well as in modern Turkic languages and dialects, or if the word is also used in other Turkic languages, then it can be considered a word of all-Turkic origin. If any lexical unit does not carry this feature, it should be considered that this word is of Azerbaijani origin¹⁴.

In the dissertation, the etymology of such words as *bardağ* (a kind of jug), *badya* // *bayda* - *badyaça* (a large bowl made of copper, pottery, etc., for milking or pouring liquid into it), *badkeş* (jars, cups, jugs placed on the patient's back for treatment), *badi* ((earthenware big bowl), *badiyə* (earthenware bowl or copper pot without handle), *badiçə* (a kind of ancient copper cup), *qov* (carved wooden box for pouring grain, it is the name of a material for lighting a fire made from tree), *köbə* (a narrow border made of another fabric on the collar, sleeves, skirt, etc. of the dress), *küp* (terracotta pot), *küpə* (a little terracotta pot), *küpçü* (a man who made terracotta pot), *küpəcik* (a very small terracotta pot), *kuzə* (narrow-necked, wide-bottomed pot with a handle), *qab* (pot), *qabçağ* (a small pot), *qum* (sand), *sənək* (a different kind of pot for water), *sibinc* (a container hung under the crib to collect urine and secretions) observed in the lexicon of pottery is put forward, and the same considerations are justified by involving the

¹³ Zeynalov F. *Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası, I hissə (Fonetika, leksika, morfolojiya)* / F.Zeynalov. - Bakı: "MBM" nəşriyyatı, -2008. – s. 40

¹⁴ Əsgərov H. *Azərbaycan dilinin maddi mədəniyyət leksikası* / H.Əsgərov. - Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, - 2006. - s. 310.

relative Turkic languages, as well as materials of other Altaic languages in comparison.

The last sub-chapter of the III chapter of the research work is called "**Borrowed lexical units in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language**". A certain part of the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language consists of borrowings from other languages. As noted in the theoretical linguistic literature, there is no language in the world without any borrowed word and there are only its own words. All the languages of the world have more or less borrowed words from the other languages. Borrowed words in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language can be grouped according to the source of borrowing as follows:

1. Borrowings of Arabic and Persian origin;
2. Borrowings of Russian and European origin;
3. Borrowings of Chinese origin.

It should be noted that there are much more borrowings of Arabic and Persian origin than the other language in the lexicon of pottery of the Azerbaijani language. There are also certain differences in the interaction of lexical units from this group. Thus, words of Arabic origin were transmitted to our language only in writing, but borrowed words of Persian origin were transmitted to our language both in writing and orally. For this reason, in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language, borrowings of Persian origin prevail over the borrowings of Arabic origin.

The following words in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language can be grouped under the lexical units borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages: badə "wine glass", dəsti "small cup, earthenware water pot", fəğfuri "different kinds of clay porcelain pots", kasa "bowl", kaşı "1. clay porcelain pottery with a bright colored patterns on it; 2. "patterned porcelain, usually applied to the surface of the walls for the decoration", qədəh "goblet", manqal "barbecue - a vessel of various shapes made of iron, copper or clay to light a fire", tabaq "plate, a very large size of plate", gil "1. mud; 2. granular sedimentary rock suitable for plaster for plastering ", tənəkar "solder to glue broken pottery ", tüng "decanter, pitcher " etc.

Examples of words from Russian and European languages in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language are the following lexical units: bulud (from the Russian word блюдо) "large plate, oblong or round, shallow large plate", kafel (German Kachel) "very thin brick with a coloured glazes on it" keramika (Greek keramike)" pottery material; earthen ware manufacturing; pottery ", kirəmit "clay or cement plate to cover the roofs of the houses", etc.

In the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language, one Chinese word is used - the word " şir " – “a bright alloy resembling glass painted on pottery, glazing”. In the research, this word is studied on the basis of materials of different languages.

The **Conclusion** reflects the main scientific conclusions of the dissertation:

1. Pottery lexicon is a lexical layer with a limited scope of use. Specific professional words reflecting this lexicon are observed only in the speech of potters and are not understood by others. Dozens of words related to the lexicon of pottery are not recorded neither in explanatory nor dialectological dictionaries. However, some of the words in the pottery lexicon are common-colloquial words. These are mainly the words expressing the names of materials and substances used in the manufacture of pottery, as well as the names of household clay pots.

2. The use of the notion "pottery terms" in connection with the lexicon of pottery is scientifically incorrect. The terms are specific to the scientific style, scientific language, and are related only to any field of science and technology. But from stylistic point of view the pottery lexicon is neutral. Although pottery lexicon has some similarities with ethnographic lexicon, these two lexicons differ from each other. Although both lexical layers have a limited scope of use, the pottery lexicon reflects the social groups of the language, and the dialectal lexicon reflects the territorial differentiation of the language.

3. A review of the lexical-semantic features of pottery lexicon shows that pottery lexicon is a specialized field lexicon. Separate lexical units related to this field reflect all stages of pottery production. The pottery words are divided into thematic groups within the

semantic field, which is due to the characteristics of the art of pottery itself.

4. Linguocultural study of the pottery lexicon shows that different individual units of this lexicon can be considered as very important carriers of information about the way of life, traditions, life experiences and expectations of the ancient Azerbaijanis.

5. Pottery words with a simple structure have a wide range of uses in the pottery lexicon. Among the words of simple pottery lexicon, words consisting of two syllables are more in quantity. Though, simple one-syllable words of this lexicon have structurally different formation (VC, CVC, CVCC), but CVC- structured words are dominating among them. Among the two-syllable words, CVCVC, CVCCV, CVCCVC, and partially CVCV type of words are more active and common in use. Although three-syllable words are less than two-syllable words, they are more than one-syllable words, and CVCVCVC, CVCVCV, CVCCVCV type of words are used more in them. There are almost no simple four-syllable words in the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language. There are only two words with such a structure.

6. Words with derivative structure in the lexicon of pottery are less quantitative than words with simple structure. Pottery words with derivative structure are formed from both nouns and verbs by increasing the number of corrective suffixes in accordance with the word-formation process of the Azerbaijani language. These words are mainly derived with such suffixes as $-\text{çi}^4$, $-\text{lıq}^4$, $-\text{ça}^2$, $-\text{ma}^2$.

7. Words with a compound structure form a very small part of the pottery lexicon and are not structurally and semantically diverse.

8. A certain part of the lexicon of pottery is formed by the analogical similarization of the main meaning of the word, and they cover different thematic groups. It is known that there are groups of words inclined to metaphorization in our language, and among them there are the words denoting the parts of the human body, the words denoting the names of household items metaphorize and express certain realia related to pottery.

9. The main part of the pottery lexicon of the Azerbaijani language consists of words of Turkish origin. These words express various realia related to the art of pottery (the name of the substance used in pottery, the names of the tools, the names expressing the process of making pottery, the names of household items made of clay, etc.). In addition, the lexicon of pottery includes lexical units borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Russian, European and Chinese languages. There are fewer pottery words from Russian and European languages than that of Arabic and Persian languages.

The main theses of the dissertation are reflected in the following scientific articles, materials of national and international conferences:

1. Azərbaycan dilində dulusçuluq leksikası // “Bəkir Çobanzadə və türkologiyanın müasir problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika konfransı, – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, – 2013, – s. 300-302.
2. Dulusçuluq məmulatlarının hazırlanmasında istifadə olunan naxış adları // Gəncə Dövlət Universitetinin “Elmi Xəbərlər”inin fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – Gəncə: – 2015. №1, – s. 165-169.
3. Dulusçuluq leksikası linqvokulturoloji mənbə kimi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2015. №4, s. – 56-61.
4. Характерные особенности гончарной лексики // – Киев: Язык и культура, – 2015, – Выпуск 18, – стр. 177-185.
5. Dulusçuluq leksikasının semantik xüsusiyyətləri // B.Vahabzadənin anadan olmasının 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Bəxtiyar Vahabzadə və Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual problemləri” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq konfrans, – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, –2015, – s. 390-396.
6. Dulusçuluq leksikasında metaforik söz yaradıcılığı // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2016, №1, – s. 101-105.
7. Azərbaycan dilinin dulusçuluq leksikasında sadə sözlər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2016, №9, – s. 175-178.
8. Azərbaycan dilinin dulusçuluq leksikasında düzəltmə sözlər // – Bakı, – 2016, №4, – s.54-58.

9. Azərbaycan dilinin dulusçuluq leksikasının alınmalar hesabına zənginləşməsi // Əbdürrəhim bəy Haqverdiyevin anadan olmasının 150 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “XXI əsrdə elm və təhsil: nəzəriyyə və təcrübə” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi-praktik konfrans, Kars: Qafqaz Universiteti, – 2020, s. – 122-125.
10. Difficult words in pottery vocabulary of the Azerbaijan language // – Одеса: Вчені записки. Таврійський національний університет ім. В. І. Вернадського. – 2021. Том 32 (71) № 6, Частина 2, – с. 1-6.

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