

**AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ISSUES OF A HISTORY OF LANGUAGE IN BAKIR  
CHOBANZADEH'S SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY**

**Speciality:** 5706.01 – The Azerbaijani language

**Field of science:** Philology

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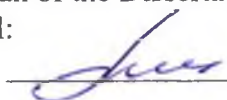
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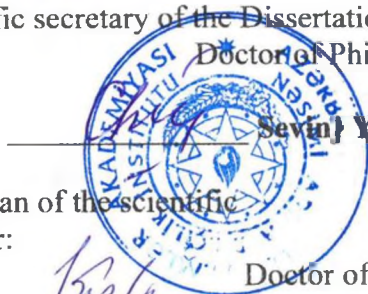
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## INTRODUCTION

**Actuality of the topic and degree of research.** Professor Bakir Vahab oglu Chobanzadeh (1893-1937), who played a crucial role in the formation of Azerbaijani philology, scientific and literary-cultural notion at the beginning of the 20th century, displayed worthless services to the Turkic world with his both contemporary creativity and social-political activities. After arriving in Baku in 1924, B.Chobanzadeh, who laid the foundation of a new stage in the history of the Azerbaijani linguistics, created a great school at a time when academic research dedicated to the Azerbaijani language was limited and unsystematic. Distinguished by his high scientific level and intellect, the scientist with a conceptual or complex approach to issues has conducted detailed research on the modern problems of the Azerbaijani language, its development history, written monuments of diverse periods, and the legacy of some renowned literary figures.

Regrettably, for many years, information about B. Chobanzadeh's linguistic research, who dedicated his life to the propagation of the concepts of Turkism and became a victim of the totalitarian regime, was not directly from his works, but mainly through the works of well-known linguists of the 20th century. In as much as to the socio-political climate and ideological system of the Soviet era, the students of B.Chobanzadeh's school refrained from referring to his work, so author's legacy was neglected for a long time and was not adequately communicated to the scientific community. Albeit, works are written about the scientist's life and activity in Azerbaijan, the scale of researches devoted to separate directions of his linguistic views is not so wide. From this point of view, B.Chobanzadeh's scientific researches contained rich information about the history of Turkic languages, including the Azerbaijani language, which has been reflected and has not yet been revealed, which is one of the urgent factors determining the relevance of the theme.

Furthermore, after getting of Azerbaijan's state independence (1991), a national language policy was prepared under the leadership

of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, and one of the basic principles of this policy was the promotion of the activities of great intellectuals - literary, cultural and scientific figures, who were forgotten for many years and were initiated to be erased from the memory of our people, and thereby serious work has been done in the direction of restoring the great historical memory of the Azerbaijani language, awakening its spiritual potential, and putting it into action. The Decree dated May 23, 2012 on "State Program on the use of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of the time and the development of linguistics in the country" signed by Mr. İlham Aliyev, who is currently successfully going on the language policy established by our National Leader as intended, the decrees on holding the 80th and 90th anniversaries of the First Turkological Congress open wide opportunities for studying the heritage of renowned scientists who made vital contributions to the organization of this prestigious historical event. This is at a time when the state cares for the mother tongue is strengthened and the scientific along with cultural relations between the Turkic peoples are more reinforced, especially as Mr. President emphasized at the inauguration, great steps are being taken in the direction of the Turkic world *"turning into a crucial actor and power center in the global arena"*<sup>1</sup>, and also on the threshold of the 100th anniversary of the First Turkological Congress, the study of the scientific activity of the great intellectual who rendered exceptional services in the development of Azerbaijani philology from various aspects, including the author's history of the Azerbaijani language it is necessary to involve the related studies in the research in terms of the requirements of the modern era. From this perspective, the study of language history issues in B. Chobanzadeh's scientific work is one of the actual problems of Azerbaijani linguistics in terms of the depth and diversity of the subject.

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<sup>1</sup> İlham Əliyevin andıçmə mərasimi keçirilib: [Elektron resurs] / 14 fevral 2024. URL: <https://president.az/az/articles/view/63979> (29.02.2024).

Though B. Chobanzadeh's legacy has not completely reached the contemporary era<sup>2</sup>, researches have been conducted in Azerbaijan, Turkiye, Russia, Uzbekistan along with other countries owing to his works known to the scientific community. After B. Chobanzadeh's death the first research work was written by Turkish scientist A. B. Taymas's article entitled "Experience of introducing the Crimean philologist poet B. Chobanzadeh" (1954), in the former USSR, F. D. Ashni, the author of the first studies dedicated to B. Chobanzadeh his articles "Prominent Soviet Turkologist" (1963), "Bekir Vahab oğlu Chobanzadeh" (1967), "Oriental studies of the Soviet period" written together with V.M. Alpatov. B. Chobanzade's investigative work" (1998), in K.Ajar's monograph "Crimean Bekir Sidgi Chobanzadeh (Linguistics and Literary Studies)" (2001) which was published in Turkey in 1998, as well as in Azerbaijan A. Babayev's candidate's dissertation entitled "The role of Professor B. Chobanzadeh in the development of Azerbaijani Soviet linguistics" (1969) and based on the materials "Bakir Chobanzadeh" was released in 1998, in the books "Bakir Chobanzadeh" (2018) was written by J. Gassimov, "Bakir Chobanzadeh" (2022) was written by M. Allahmanly and "Bakir Chobanzadeh: Budapest years" by V. Guliyev (2023) provide influential information about the life and activity of the outstanding scientist, and his studies in linguistics and literary criticism are usually commented on.

Additionally, academician T. Hajiye's "Common communication language for Turks" and professor A. Rajabli's "Azerbaijani linguistics", in the books "First Turkological Congress and Turkology in Azerbaijan" by A. Babayev and "Azerbaijani Linguistics in Countenances" by S.A.Sadigova, as well as some

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<sup>2</sup> Babayev, A. Bəkir Çobanzadə / A.Babayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 1998. – s. 45;  
 Qasımov, C. Bəkir Çobanzadə / C.Qasımov. – Bakı: AR DTX-nın H.Əliyev adına Akademiyasının NPM, – 2018. – s. 51;  
 Allahmanlı, M. Bəkir Çobanzadə / M.Allahmanlı. – Bakı: ADMİU-nun mətbəəsi, – 2022. – s. 11;  
 Quliyev, V. Bəkir Çobanzadə: Budapeşt illəri / V.Quliyev. – Bakı: Çapar Yayınları, – 2023, – s. 18.

essays and articles about the linguistic meetings<sup>3</sup> of the scientist written by T. Hajiyeu, E. Azizov, S.A. Sadigova, M. Mammadli, A. Mikayilova, A. Mammadova, G. Gambarova, S.M. Sadigova, U. Huseynova, E. Abbasova, A. Binnatova and others were included to the collection of materials of the conferences which was dedicated to B. Chobanzade's jubilee.

Simultaneously, R. Asker in Azerbaijan, I. Otari, Sh. Baktore, A. Buran in Turkey, B. Karimov in Uzbekistan, S. Nagayev, D. Ursu, N. Seyidiyahiyeu, A. Amirova, N. Seyidametova, E. Ganiyeu, E. Valiyeu in Crimea, M. Newry, E. Kovach in Hungary, H. Yankovski in Poland and other scientists in the researches related to various directions of B. Chobanzadeh's scientific creativity, however they did not basically note the issues of language history. It is conspicuous, this topic was either episodically presented in the studies, or it was not mentioned at all. Suppositionally, the dissertation is the first large-scale research work dedicated to B. Chobanzadeh's research on language history issues.

**Object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is B. Chobanzadeh's scientific works on linguistics, especially on the study of the Azerbaijani language. The subject of the research is the specific issues investigated by the author regarding the historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language and the history of the literary language.

**Goals and targets of the research.** The goal of the thesis research is to investigate, reveal and systematize the research conducted by B. Chobanzadeh on the history of the Azerbaijani language. To achieve this aim, there were determined the following handling of the targets:

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<sup>3</sup> Bəkir Çobanzadə və türkologiyanın müasir problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: BDU, – 2013. – 342 s.; Görkəmli türkoloq, professor Bəkir Çobanzadənin anadan olmasının 125 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan dili: dünən və bu gün” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD MMC, – 2018. – 368 s. və s.

1. Expound B. Chobanzadeh's research on historical phonetics (the sound system of the Azerbaijani language, phonetic phenomena, the law of harmony, spelling issues);

2. Studying the researches of B. Chobanzadeh on the history of the development of the lexical-semantic structure of the Azerbaijani language (the development of the Turkish lexicon, word creation, archaic morphemes, etymology of numbers and dictionary activity);

3. Analysis of B. Chobanzadeh's research on the morphological structure of the Azerbaijani language (the agglutinative structure of our language, the morpheme composition of the word and grammatical categories);

4. Concerning B. Chobanzadeh's perspectives on literary language (general theoretical problems of literary language and historical issues of the Azerbaijani literary language) into research.

**The research methods.** Descriptive and historical-comparative methods were used in the dissertation work.

**Crucial provisions submitted for defense:**

- B.Chobanzadeh laid the foundation of a new stage of development of Azerbaijani linguistics by comprehensively researching the history and modern issues of the Azerbaijani language at the academic level.

- In B.Chobanzadeh's research on historical phonetics, the scientific ideas that remain relevant even today about the emergence and formation of the sound system of the Azerbaijani language, phonetic phenomena, the law of harmony, orthography and its principles were related.

- In the researches of B.Chobanzadeh on historical lexis, the lexical-semantic structure of the Azerbaijani language, the development of the meanings of words (change, expansion and contraction of the meaning), the functions of lexical suffixes and their role in word creation, archaic morphemes, as well as the etymology of numbers and historical dictionaries for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics facts of important scientific importance were reflected.

- B.Chobanzadeh's researches on historical morphology included ideas based on sound scientific arguments about the morphological structure of the Azerbaijani language and the main conditions of integration in this aspect, including grammatical suffixes, and these linguistic meetings played the role of the basis for academic researches conducted in the field of grammar in later periods.

- B.Chobanzadeh's concept of literary language includes fundamental research based on deep scientific foundations regarding the general theoretical problems of literary language and the history of the Azerbaijani literary language.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** For the first time, B. Chobanzadeh's research on the issues of the Azerbaijani language, especially the history of our language, was systematically involved in the research, and it was initiated to convey his notions to the scientific community. Scientific innovations in the dissertation consist of the followings:

- B.Chobanzadeh's comprehensive study of the history and modern issues of the Azerbaijani language at the academic level, laying the foundation of a new stage of development of Azerbaijani linguistics, is substantiated by concrete facts.

- B.Chobanzadeh's research on the history of the Azerbaijani language in the all-Turkic context, as appropriate, based on the facts of our language in some controversial issues, have been clarified on the basis of scientific and theoretical analyses.

- B.Chobanzadeh's research on the historical phonetics, lexicon and morphology of the Azerbaijani language was studied in a comparative manner with modern linguistics, and the scientist's "scientific firsts" in this field were determined.

- The place and significance of B.Chobanzadeh's ideas on the origin, organization and terminological understanding of the Azerbaijani language, as well as periodization of the literary language, in linguistic historiography were explained.

- B.Chobanzadeh's views on the literary language are involved in the study in detail.



- The scientific and practical significance of B. Chobanzadeh's interpretation of the structure of the Turkic languages with general linguistic perspectives, including his approach to some language facts from a psycholinguistic and naturalistic point of view, along with thereby directing the theoretical foundations of Azerbaijani linguistics from the Turkological framework to the achievements of world linguistics, has been revealed.

- B.Chobanzadeh's research on some historical dictionaries (especially the "Ibn Muhanna dictionary") and the language of literary figures, as well as the etymology of numbers, was comprehensively studied, and it was justified that the scientist was the author of the first ideas in this direction in our linguistics.

### **Theoretical and practical consequence of the research.**

The theoretical consequence of the research is that the influence of B. Chobanzadeh's scientific notions on the next stage of development of linguistics and their importance for contemporary linguistic researches are studied, and its place and role in Azerbaijani Turkology is explained by justifying the fact that a number of issues related to our language were put forward and solved by a prominent scientist.

**Practical significance of the research** is characterized by the facts that presented by B.Chobanzadeh about the history of the language were examined in parallel with the modern state of the Azerbaijani language. As well, the materials and scientific-theoretical provisions of the dissertation can be used in the future researches dedicated to B.Chobanzadeh's scientific creativity, in the researches related to Azerbaijani linguistics, including language history issues, and in the compilation of monographs, manual books, and teaching aids in this direction. Moreover, it is possible to asset from the research work as a source in the teaching of subjects on Azerbaijani linguistics in the philology faculties of higher educational institutions.

**Research approbation and implementation.** The essential provisions of the research were reflected in the articles published in local and foreign scientific journals recommended by the EAC, and

in the reports made at the international scientific conferences held in Azerbaijan, Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Poland.

**Name of the institution where the dissertation work is performed.** The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics, Faculty of Philology, Baku State University.

**The total volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately by volume and sign.** The dissertation consists of an Introduction, four Chapters, a Conclusion and a List of references. Introduction 7 pages (12.015 signs), Chapter I 33 pages (65.312 signs), Chapter II 34 pages (66.917 signs), Chapter III 32 pages (64.206 signs), Chapter IV 34 pages (66.569 signs) and "Conclusion" 2 pages (3.812 signs), excluding the List of used Literature, it is 278.831 signs.

## **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH**

The **Introduction** part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic and the degree of elaboration are justified, the object and subject of the research, goals and functions, research methods, the main propositions defended are defined, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance of the research is indicated, the approval and application of the research work, the name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out, the total volume of the structural sections of the dissertation is presented separately with pages and signs.

In chapter I of the dissertation entitled "**Issues of historical phonetics in Bakir Chobanzadeh's scientific work**", the views of the renowned turkologist on the creation and formation of sounds, phonetic phenomena, the law of harmony and the orthography of our language are studied systematizing in four paragraphs.

In the first paragraph entitled "**Thoughts on the generation and formation of sounds**", B.Chobanzadeh's ideas about the physiological-acoustic and psychological sources of the generation of spoken sounds, denominator features, intra-morpheme qualities and historical development are broadly interpreted. In addition to talking

about the physiological and acoustic aspects of the production of speech sounds, the Turkologist scientist, who first focuses on the psychological characteristics of sounds, clarifies their social nature and communicative role. Speaking about the physiological factors in the formation of sounds in the work "Method of teaching the Turkish language and literature" (1926), the author notes that language, one of the main indicators of the social essence of a person, arises from the unity of thinking and speech-organs : here biological structure and social factors are complex.<sup>4</sup> By B.Çobanzadə, the psychology of sounds means the manifestation of the mechanism of the brain-nervous system (mental, internal activity and ability) in the creation of speech sounds in speech.<sup>5</sup> In general, in the scientific work of the outstanding scientist, there is a certain psychological attitude towards the concept of sound, as well as phonetic phenomena, which can be said to have originated from the views on phonemes in Russian linguistics at that time (Baudouin de Courtenay, L.V.Sherba, R.I.Avanesov, N.S. Trubetskoy).

In "Turkish Grammar" (1928), the researcher classified *vowel sounds as stated by the horizontal (horizontal) and vertical (vertical) position of the lips, tongue*<sup>6</sup>, and consonants in diverse ways in the books "Turkish-Tatar Linguistic"<sup>7</sup>, "Turkish Language"<sup>8</sup> and "Turkish Grammar"<sup>9</sup> that these classifications almost coincide with modern linguistic ideas.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 3. – 2007. – s. 42-44.

<sup>5</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2007. – s. 22.

<sup>6</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 5. – 2007. – s. 85-86.

<sup>7</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2007. – s. 25-27

<sup>8</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. - 2007. – s. 56.

<sup>9</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 5. - 2007. – s. 88.

<sup>10</sup> Axundov, A. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi fonetikasi / A.Axundov. – Bakı: ADU, – 1973. – s.88; Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili (fonetika, orfoepiya, orfoqrafiya) / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 57; 96.

As a consequence in this paragraph, B.Chobanzadeh's physiological-acoustic features of some vowel and consonant sounds, his considerations regarding their historical formation, including his views on the denominator-articulation of sounds, which is one of the main topics of his phonetic research: e~i sound harmony, nasal vowels, thick [l] sound and subtle variants, the degree of continuity in the pronunciation of the phonemes [r] and [l], other issues are investigated comparatively.

The second paragraph entitled "*Studies on Phonetic Phenomena*" displays that B. Chobanzadeh, as he noted, devoted a lot of space to phonetic phenomena and sound changes, in his studies on the phonetic structure of the Azerbaijani language. In accordance with the researcher who talks about phonetic phenomena such as unification, differentiation, displacement, strengthening of sounds, tongue shift (mixed pronunciation of sounds in several words used next to each other), phonetic changes in the composition of words occur for two reasons: 1) sound changes caused by the activity of speech organs during pronunciation; 2) sound changes caused by psychologically simulating one word to another through memory, analogy, or fiction. The author also calls it the folk analogy method. For instance, *uchitel* instead of *uchtel*, *ushgol* instead of *shkola*, *Fitirbörk* instead of *Peterburg* or *Peterbolg* in Crimea. "**The first one is phonetic** and the second is called **non-phonetic sound change**."<sup>11</sup> B.Chobanzadeh "*Who is to close to young grammarians with his scientific-methodological views*"<sup>12</sup> both compares sound changes with differences in the phonetic composition of similar words in the Turkic languages (*alma* (Turkish-Tatar) - *ulma* (Chuvash), *altı* (Turkish-Tatar) - *ulta* (Chuvash), *yetmiş* (Turkish-Tatar) - *simtel* (Chuvash), and also explains against the background of phonetic phenomena within a language. In this regard, the author's attitude to phonetic phenomena, including his approach to the phenomenon of assimilation from a psycholinguistic, rather than a linguistic, aspect, calling its fixed form in writing the "law of

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<sup>11</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2007. – s. 92

<sup>12</sup> Cəfərov, N. Ümumi dilçilik / N.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2023. – s. 3

assimilation", understanding the phenomena of metathesis and dissimilation from the point of view of modern literary language approaches are analyzed on the basis of the samples that the scientist brings to the research from the perspective of language history.

In the third paragraph entitled "*Study of the law of harmony*" it is mentioned that the law of harmony, which is one of the foremost topics of B.Çobanzadəh's phonetic studies, was explained by a linguist based on agglutination, from the observation of this law in vowels and consonants in the Turkic languages, from the essential features of sound harmony between morphemes, spoke about the basic principles of palatal and lip harmony, and correctly defined the criteria of the latter: that is, palatal harmony is the harmony of thick and thin vowels, and lip harmony is the harmony of sounds according to the sequence of lipped vowels. According to B.Çobanzadəh, who disagree with the points of view of foreign experts who present the law of harmony mainly as the harmony of consonants or vowels, he notes the real reason for the harmony is that the "*The Azerbaijani language*" has got a special structure and organization. This special organism is referred to as a case of infection".<sup>13</sup>

Noting that the law of harmony is not only a characteristic of the Turkic languages, but also of the Ural-Altaic language family in general, the researcher likewise, commented on the terms expressing this concept. In accordance with the scientist who does not consider the use of the term "law of harmony" in our language to be successful from a stylistic point of view, "*the word "harmony" will lead to mixing this phenomenon with other musical and linguistic phenomena, so we consider the expression "numbing of sounds" more appropriate here*"<sup>14</sup>. In this regard, the mentioned problem was touched upon in the dissertation and comparisons were made with

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<sup>13</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s. 68

<sup>14</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, c. 5. – 2007. – s. 94

modern linguistic ideas, and it was emphasized that the scientist's position (proposing the term "law of convergence") was correct.

In the fourth paragraph entitled "**Orthography problems of the Azerbaijani language**", the role of B.Chobanzadeh in the investigation of the orthography issues of our language is discussed, especially the viewpoints of the scientist on the principles of orthography are being analyzed. It is emphasized that B. Chobanzadeh in "Method of teaching the Turkish language and literature" (1926) In agreement with R.Afanasyev, indicated five principles of orthography: "1) phonetic-literal principle; 2) shape (morphological); 3) historical-traditional; 4) the basis of writing foreign words; 5) the basis of separation".<sup>15</sup> According to the author, in as much as the utilize of Arabic script, it is the most used historical-traditional principle in Turkish writing: so from starting 13<sup>th</sup> century the written books how were written the same spelling rules were kept later. In the book "The Turkish language", the scientist who mentions five principles of spelling (historical, phonetic, historical (etymological) or image, foreign words, ideographic), are clarified<sup>16</sup> in the dissertation which of them the scientist should base on so. The First Azerbaijan Spelling Congress was held in 1928 Based on Chobanzadeh's report entitled "General principles in spelling", he adopted<sup>17</sup> two principles: 1) the phonetic principle should be adopted as the basis for the Turkish language and its writing laws; 2) The image - morphological principle should be applied in our language in three ways: a) in the roots of words; b) in writing words taken from the Arabic-Persian and European languages; c) in suffixes.

In chapter II of the dissertation entitled "**Historico-lexical issues in the scientific works of Bakir Chobanzadeh**" the prominent turkologist's researches related to the lexical-semantic development of the vocabulary of our language, word creation,

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<sup>15</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s. 161.

<sup>16</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s. 111-113.

<sup>17</sup> Babayev, A. Bəkir Çobanzadə / A.Babayev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 1998. – s. 75.

etymology of numbers and historical dictionaries are explained in detail by systematizing them in four paragraphs.

In the first paragraph entitled "***Development of Turkic lexicon. Historical-comparative analysis of the change of meaning of words***" is talked about B.Chobanzadeh's views on the lexico-semantic structure of our language, paying particular attention to the facts presented by the scientist in semasiological studies. It is reported that B. Chobanzadeh, the author of the first scientific notions on the semasiology of the Azerbaijani language, based on the opinion that "*the meaning of a word alters with the disappearance of the thing it signifies, the situation*"<sup>18</sup> as well as connected the changes in the semantics of words with "psychological, spiritual, mental angels and qualities" in the development of meaning, in general, it mentions three aspects: a) change of meaning; b) expansion of meaning; c) narrowing of meaning.<sup>19</sup>

In B. Chobanzadeh's book "The Turkish Language", who connects the meaning changes to "changes in life and culture", three ways of semantic development are the meaning change, narrowing of meaning and widening of meaning, and in "Turkish Grammar" it is widening<sup>20</sup> of meaning, narrowing of meaning<sup>21</sup> and meaning it is mentioned with transferable names. In "Introduction to Turkish-Tatar Linguistics", the author explains "transition of meaning" as a change of meaning, and in "Turkish Grammar" as the transfer of meaning, that is, as a polysemantic event. Thus, in the mentioned works of B. Chobanzadeh, three forms of meaning change were discussed - the transfer (change) of meaning, narrowing of meaning and expansion of meaning. The author basing his theoretical propositions on all three events with scientific facts, presents his ideas in historical

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<sup>18</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s. 121.

<sup>19</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s.122; c.5, – s.187.

<sup>20</sup> Yenə orada, – s. 122

<sup>21</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 5. – 2007. – s. 187

aspect and explains them with the examples he analyzes, and these considerations remain relevant in modern turkological linguistics. From this point of view, the approaches of B. Chobanzadeh are studied on the basis of these facts in this research work.

In the second paragraph entitled "**Study of lexical (word-forming) suffixes**" B. Chobanzadeh's research on the issues of word creation in the Azerbaijani language is discussed. Here, the renowned Turkologist's views on the duties and functions of lexical suffixes, as well as his analysis of some morphemes in a historical-comparative way by visiting the deep layers of the language, also as appropriate, are brought to attention. It is mentioned that these comparisons were made not only on the samples of the Azerbaijani language, but on the basis of the materials of the Turkic languages in general.

B. Chobanzadeh divided lexical suffixes into two groups from the historical viewpoint: first, "living" lexical suffixes, thus word-forming suffixes that are still present in the language present day; secondly, "inanimate", so fossilized suffixes in the word structure. When the author talks about lexical suffixes, attention is paid to the fact that some of them are fossilized in a number of words and become part of the root, and the frequency of use of those morphemes in other Turkic languages. In this regard, in the dissertation is given wide information about the archaic lexical suffixes *-saq*, *-sək*, *-çin*, *-ca<sup>2</sup>*, *-ça<sup>2</sup>-gaul*, *-gaul*, *-ul*, *-ul*, *-vul*, *-vul*, *-aq<sup>2</sup>*, *-in<sup>4</sup>*, *-laq<sup>2</sup>*, *-li*, etc. morphemes and their archaic words (*bağırmaq*, *sarımmaq*, *göyərçin*, *bildirçin*, *qarınca*, *incə*, *bukavul*, *çandavul*, *yoğun*, *burun*, *bilək*, *qulaq*, *göbələ*, *çömlək*, *gizli*, və s.), generally their composition and ethymology as B. Chobanzadeh presented, and the opinions of the scientist were met with the opinions of modern turkologists.

The third paragraph entitled "**Etymology of numbers: origin and evolution**" is shown that B. Chobanzadeh, who pointed<sup>22</sup> out that in the Turkic languages use the decimal number system, the numbers *eight*, *nine*, *twenty*, *thirty*, *forty*, *fifty*, *sixty*, *seventy*, *eighty*,

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<sup>22</sup> Çobanzade, B. Kırım Tatar İlm-i Sarfı. Hazırlayan: Nariman Seyityahya / B.Çobanzade. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, – 2009. – s. 52.



*ninety, hundred, thousand* researched their etymology and explained their phonosemantic structure against the background of the development history of the Turkic languages. It is interesting that the author explains the origin of the number *forty* by connecting with the Mongolian language based on the number system of twenty (in Mongolian two = *kuyer*, twenty = *kurin*) the root of the number one hundred is *satam, santam or kento, kentum*, which are the derivatives of the words *satem* and *katem* in the Indo-European languages. Basing on the fact that it is used in the form of *sada (sad)* in Persian, *cent* in French, *sto* in Russian, *sata* in Finnish, *sada* in Estonian, *saz* in Hungarian, he comes to a conclusion that the lexeme has the same root as its variants exist in the Finno-Ugric languages.

As a result of the analysis of the numbers, B. Chobanzadeh summarized his conclusions in such a way that these ideas are "assumptions" based on the achievements of the linguistic science of that time. "Maybe, tomorrow's research will strengthen them, maybe it will destroy them completely", said the content of the research conducted by the eminent turkologist on this topic, it is true, today it has been further deepened, but the scientific weight of his ideas has not lost its importance and actuality of course.

The fourth paragraph entitled "***Researches on historical dictionaries***" is talked about B. Chobanzadeh's activities in the field of lexicography, especially his researchs on historical dictionaries. It should be emphasized that the scholar M. Kashgari's "Divanü lüğat-it-turk", A.Navai's "Mühakimatül-lüğəteyn" ("Comparison of two languages"), Ibn Mühanna's "Hilyətül-insan və həlbətül-lisan" ("The decoration of a man and the language field"), Abu Hayyan's "Kitabül idark li-lisanül ətrak" ("The Book of understanding of the Turkish language") and other dictionaries are very valuable in terms of revealing important points related to the history of the Azerbaijani language and the Turkic languages in general. Considering M. Kashgari's and A. Navai's works epochal events B. Chobanzadeh thinks "if contemplates the first one as the founder of the Turkish linguistic tradition, and he values estimates the latter as a scientist

who transformed it to a new level while being formed on the basis of existing traditions".<sup>23</sup>

Only two of these dictionaries were discussed in more detail in the researches of prominent turkologists (it can even be said that a comprehensive word was coined from them for the first time in Azerbaijani Turkology) and the author mainly referred to them throughout his work: the first is "Divan" by M. Kashgari, which although he did not write a special work about it, he referred to this valuable source in the explanation of linguistic history issues and "gave it the first place in the study of the Turkic systematic languages";<sup>24</sup> the second is Ibn Muhanna's "Hilyətül-insan və həlbətül-lisan" dictionary, about which he conducted a separate monographic study and explained in detail the importance of the work for Turkological linguistics. As well as it is interesting that, the researcher's views on the dictionaries listed above were systematically reflected in the scholar's monograph "Ibn Muhanna and his dictionary". Both from this point of view, and as B. Chobanzadeh also mentioned, "Ibn Muhanna's Dictionary" was written in Azerbaijan and reflects the history of the Azerbaijani language, so the lexicographical activity of the prominent Turkologist was analyzed in the dissertation mostly based on that work. Hereof, in the mentioned sub-chapter, the copies of B. Chobanzadeh's "Ibn Muhanna" dictionary, the date and place of writing, the structure of the work, the meetings reflecting the linguistic peculiarities of the Turkish part and its connection with Azerbaijan, and the comparisons made with other historical dictionaries are explained in detail.

Chapter III of the dissertation, called **"Issues of historical morphology in Bakir Chobanzadeh's scientific creativity"**, is explained the researches of the eminent scientist on the morphological structure of our language, including the grammatical categories of the vital parts of speech, in two paragraphs. At the beginning of the chapter, the issues covered in B. Chobanzadeh's

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<sup>23</sup> Qasımov, C. Bəkir Çobanzadə / C.Qasımov. – Bakı: AR DTX-nın H.Əliyev adına Akademiyasının NPM, – 2018, – s. 92.

<sup>24</sup> Yənə orada: – s. 78.

research on the morphology of the Azerbaijani language are systematized as follows: 1) peculiarities of the morphological structure in the agglutinative languages and the place of the Azerbaijani language in this view; 2) parts of speech and their classification; 3) interpretation of grammatical categories belonging to diverse parts of speech; 4) means of terminological expression of the concepts characterizing the morphological structure; 5) issues of teaching morphology.

It is noted in the dissertation that although a number of valuable works on the grammar of the Azerbaijani language were written before B.Chobanzadeh, they did not fully meet the students of the new era in terms of scientific and methodological aspects. Therefore, the linguist, who took on the responsibility of writing a textbook in accordance with the requirements of the time, displayed how urgent the in-depth study of the usage of each language is in the development of the scientific and cultural life of the people with the academic researches he conducted on both the grammatical laws and the scientific-methodological foundations of the new grammar books. ... *"if we want to walk into culture with both feet at once, our language should be used"*<sup>25</sup>.

In the first paragraph entitled *"Meetings about the morphological structure of the Azerbaijani language and the morpheme composition of the word"*, B.Chobanzadeh's notions about the morphological structure of our language are examined. The author shows that the study of the morphological structure of the Turkic languages first of all must be started by correctly distinguishing the vein (root) and the particle (suffix)<sup>26</sup>. From this point of view, B.Chobanzadeh, speaking about the new content or new form that emerges when the suffix is added to the root, divides language units into two groups: the first is the root, which he calls words with **"material, real"** meaning; the second one is the suffix that the author considers "words" which have the meaning of

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<sup>25</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2. – 2007. – s. 175.

<sup>26</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2. – 2007. – s. 189.

"image", and he calls it "image addition"<sup>27</sup>. When the researcher says "figurative meaning", he means the grammatical meaning of suffixes, that is, here "figurative" means "form": root form (morpheme) and suffix form (morpheme).

It is known that present day in linguistics, various thoughts are voiced regarding the facts revealed regarding the observation of certain similarities between world languages belonging to separate families, especially at the phonetic and lexical levels<sup>28</sup>. As a result of comparative studies conducted on languages with distinctive systems, these correspondences, which are found in languages different from the genealogical and typological point of view, are associated with varied reasons. For instance, let's pay attention to a well-known fact - language facts similar to the inflection observed in dialectic languages: *oyun- oyna, get-gedir, çevir-çevril, öyrən-öyrət-öyrəş, dağıt-dağıl*, etc the change in the structure of the root in such words has sometimes led to divergent views in linguistics. B.Chobanzadeh based on N.Y. Marr's theory of yafes characterized such examples (including *bilmək - bulmaq, başarmaq – becərmək*, etc.) as traces of the sign of inflection. However, based on these linguistic facts presented by the scientist, referring to A. Hajiyeva, it can be said that "*most of the inflectional elements in agglutinative languages cannot be equated with their analogues on the level of real inflection*"<sup>29</sup>. B.Chobanzadeh, who approaches the correspondences between diverse language types along with families from universal principles, sometimes compares such linguistic processes by analogy with the life of the organic world, so that the scientist's naturalist attitude to the history of the language can be connected with the influence of A. Schleicher's linguistic concepts.

The researcher who draws attention to the tasks of suffixes in creating new form and content by adding them to words, groups

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<sup>27</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2007. – s. 42.

<sup>28</sup> Əlizadə, F. Türk və dünya dillərini birləşdirən kök samitlər / IX Uluslararası Türk Dili Qurultayının materialları, – Ankara: TDK, I cild, – 2021. – s. 169-179.

<sup>29</sup> Hacıyeva, A. Aqlütinativ dillərdə daxili fleksiya və fuziya / A.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s. 43.

them based on three criteria - according to their position, grammatical function and development history<sup>30</sup>, which is also touched upon in the dissertation.

In the second paragraph called "**Study of grammatical (word-modifying) suffixes**", B. Chobanzadeh's thoughts on grammatical suffixes belonging to the essential parts of speech are being analyzed. It is reported that B. Chobanzadeh, who distinguishes the functions of word-modifying (grammatical) suffixes in terms of "connecting words"<sup>31</sup> and "being sentence-building elements"<sup>32</sup>, divides the grammatical suffixes involved in the establishment of syntactic relationships into two groups: a) suffixes that declare the cases of nouns; b) suffixes indicating the time and copy of the action.

In his book "The Turkish language" (1928), the researcher who considers modifying suffixes (case and tense suffixes) as important elements of sentence technology divides them into four parts according to their role in the language: "a) those that indicate aspect, aspect (spatial-grammatical cases - E.P.):  $-da^2$ ,  $-dan^2$ ,  $-a^2$  ( $-ya^2$ ); b) tenses:  $-di^4$ ,  $-ir^4$ ,  $-miş^4$ ,  $-ar^2$ ; c) those who indicate the owner of the item and work;  $-im^4$ ,  $-in^4$ ... d) those denoting plurality and unity:  $-lar^2$ "<sup>33</sup>.

In his later studies, the linguist, who furthermore improved his views on the role and position of grammatical suffixes, wrote "Turkish grammar" (1930), co-authored with F. Aghazadeh, in which word-modifying suffixes are interpreted within the framework of grammatical categories.

In the section entitled "**Interpretation of the grammatical categories belonging to the foremost parts of speech**" of this paragraph, B.Chobanzadeh's notions about the grammatical suffixes

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<sup>30</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 5. – 2007. – s. 109-110.

<sup>31</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s. 132.

<sup>32</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s. 157.

<sup>33</sup> Yənə orada: – s. 159.

belonging to the case, affiliation, quantity, person-report and verb are analyzed, and the issues of historical importance are emphasized too. Thus, the scientist's opinions on the ancient forms of the Dative and Accusative cases, the old instrumental case of the noun, the facts of double belonging - words in which the belonging suffixes have become archaic, the personal-report suffixes are historically derived from personal pronouns, and the forms of the verb have been analyzed in a comparative manner with contemporary linguistic studies. While commenting on the grammatical categories, B. Chobanzadeh emphasized that, unlike the European languages, some grammatical signs do not exist in the Turkic languages, and he pointed out the category of gender as one of such forms: "There is no gender correspondence between the words in the sentence because gender (masculinity, femininity) is not indicated: "In Turkish words. Attention is paid to this only in compositions made in accordance with the Arabic and Persian rules: *faciyei-müəllimə, ümuri-cariyə, məsəleyi-mühimmə, əhali-qəribə, etc.*"<sup>34</sup>. Since the words *müəllim-müəllimə* (teacher), *şair - şairə* (poet – poetess), *mərhum – mərhumə* (deceased) - late came to our language from Arabic-Persian languages in those forms, the concept of gender here does not characterize the grammatical structure of Turkish. As figurative as it may sound, this point can be metaphorically described as follows: the famous phrase of the genius Nizami Ganjavi to Iskandar from Nushaba's language, "I am a lion, if you think about it, there are no male or female lions" does not only explain the character of Turks. Based on W. von Humboldt's thesis "The soul of the people is its language, the language of the people is its soul", it can be said that in this sense, there was no concept of gender in the Turkish languages.

Chapter IV of the dissertation is called "**Literary language issues in Bakir Chobanzadeh's scientific creativity**". Here, the studies of the turkologist-scientist on the theoretical problems of the literary language as well as the history of the Azerbaijani literary language are systematized and studied in two paragraphs. In the

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<sup>34</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 5. – 2007. – s. 175.

research work, it is specially emphasized that the perspectives of the scientist about the literary language can be called his separate linguistic concept. For the reason that the literary language problem is not only a subject of scientific research in B. Chobanzadeh's legacy, but also a fateful issue that is analyzed and discussed at the historico-political and socio-economic level. From this point of view, four preeminent directions are mentioned in the concept of the literary language of the outstanding linguist: a) general-theoretical issues of the literary language; b) the issue of literary language in Turkic peoples; c) history of the development of Azerbaijani literary language; ç) literary language in the teaching process.

In the first paragraph called "*Meetings on the general theoretical issues of the literary language*", the factors determining the emergence and development of the literary language, as well as the B.Chobanzadeh's scientific approaches regarding the norm, basic principle, and the subjective effects on the literary language were involved in the research.

B.Chobanzadeh, stating that the literary language was born in the area of cultural renaissance and politico-economic influence, manifestes that since the literary language was created on the basis of the vernacular, its norms are formed within the framework of macronorms. Afterwards, with its micro-normative structure, it moves away from the vernacular to a certain extent and tends towards artificiality<sup>35</sup>.

B.Chobanzadeh's consideration of literary language as artificial is explained in this research in two ways. First of all, this approach is evaluated as an idea arising from the conditions of creation of literary language. Particularly, the author contemplates the appearance of the literary language based on the vernacular as the speech of the high elite - this form of speech manifested against the background of the intervention of prominent poets, scientists and statesmen (as a result of subjective influences) in the language, is artificial. On the other hand, another reason why the scholar

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<sup>35</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2007. – s. 90.

estimates the literary language as the language of the ruling class is related to the political atmosphere of the time. However, the result of the conducted research is that in B.Chobanzadeh's assessments, who presented<sup>36</sup> the language of the worker-peasant government created by the empire as the victory of the literary language, its nationalization, the concept of the *ruling class* stands against *artificiality*: that is, the transformation of the literary language into a universal fact of the ruling class - the masses of the people - is a fact of its previous eras. It is shown as getting rid of signs of artificiality. From this point of view, the above ideas of B. Chobanzadeh, who spoke about the specific aspects of the "new Azerbaijani literary language" since the 30s of the 20th century, is parallel the views of the representatives of the functional linguistics school about the Czech literary language in that period.

The second paragraph, called "***Studies on the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan***", is systematized in three items.

In the section entitled "*Considerations about the origin, structure and terminological understanding of the Azerbaijani language*", it is indicated that B. Chobanzadeh, who started the history of the Azerbaijani language from Midiya,<sup>37</sup> points out that the first written sources about our language are the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments. The author's research has led to the conclusion that since southern elements dominate the language of the Orkhon monuments, today these traces are more visible in the Azerbaijani and Uyghur languages, and as a result, the language of the monuments is closer to the Azerbaijani language.<sup>38</sup>

Comparing the Oghuz group with the other Turkic languages, B. Chobanzadeh quotes M. Kashgari as saying that in the 11th century, the Oghuz and Kipchak Turkic languages were in almost the

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<sup>36</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 4. – 2007. – s. 181.

<sup>37</sup> Hacıyev, T. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi: [2 cilddə] / T.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Elm, c. 1. – 2012. – s. 40.

<sup>38</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - c. 4. – 2007. – s. 77.



same situation, so it is possible<sup>39</sup> to characterize some features of the Azerbaijani language based on these signs. Based on historical facts, the author manifests that the Azerbaijani language originated from the Oghuz-Kipchak Turkish, "*which appeared independently in the 21st century*".<sup>40</sup>

In the thesis, special attention is paid to B. Chobanzade's ideas and terminological explanations regarding the name of our language. It is noted that the author used these linguonyms reflecting the name of our language in his works: Turkish language, Azeri language, Azeri dialect, Azeri dialect, Azeri-Turkish, Azerbaijani dialect and Azerbaijani Turkish language. In these designations, the scientist based on historical, political and ideological facts used the terms dialect and dialect in his "formalist and pan-Turkist" meetings (up to the 1930s), while in his materialist views, he justified his position by using the term "language".<sup>41</sup>

In the section entitled "*History of the Literary Language*" is shown that B. Chobanzadeh divides the history of the development of the Azerbaijani literary language into three stages:<sup>42</sup>

a) **The first stage** - the period from the 16th century to the 50s of the 19th century - the literary and linguistic activity of M.F. Akhundzadeh.

b) **The second stage** - the period from the 1950s to 1905.

c) **The third stage** - the period after 1920 - the Soviet period.

Despite the fact that B. Chobanzadeh noted that the language of monuments such as the Orkhon-Yenisei and "Dada Gorgud's book" is close to the Azerbaijani language, the fact that he does not consider these facts in the periodization of the history of the literary language is voiced as a problem in the dissertation.

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<sup>39</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - c. 2. – 2007. – s. 302.

<sup>40</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - c. 5. – 2007. – s. 72.

<sup>41</sup> Bağırzadə, Q., Çobanzadə, B. Elmi qramerin əsasları / Q.Bağırzadə, B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Az.X.M.Q. Xalq Maarifi Kadrosu İnstitutu, – 1932. – s. 46.

<sup>42</sup> Yənə orada: – s. 51.

B. Chobanzadeh's points of view on the development trends of the literary language at the beginning of the 20th century are also touched upon in the periodization issue. It is reported that B. Chobanzadeh draws attention to the fact that three foremost language trends were observed in Azerbaijan at the beginning of the last century: a) the language of "Molla Nasreddin"; b) the language of some publishers and writers, which is related to the Istanbul dialect such as Huseyn Javid; c) Finally, the works of those who make up the third - middle group *"in terms of language, on the one hand, are connected to the lively spoken language, and on the other hand, to the classical and serious literary language. Due to these two benefits, it is possible that this language trend has a future"*.<sup>43</sup>

In the last section entitled *"Studies on the language of literary figures"*, B. Chobanzadeh's meetings on A. Navai's, S. I. Khatai's, M. Fuzuli's and M. F. Akhundzadeh's language were comprehensively investigated.

B. Chobanzadeh's two works written about Alishir Navai in 1926 - at the time of the First Turkological Congress - "About Navai's Language and Linguistics" and "Navai-Dilchi" - presented the historical services of the outstanding Uzbek poet and thinker in the Turkic world in general form - in the form of theses done. Since in both articles of B. Chobanzadeh, A. Navai's views on Turkish - his views as a linguist are briefly interpreted, and his works are not based on language features (taking into account the connection of the poet's language to cigatay), there is not much space for the analysis of the scientist's thoughts in the dissertation work.

B. Chobanzadeh in his fundamental study "About Khatai's Language and Literary Creativity", which he completed in 1935, provided detailed information about the language features of the poet's works and highly appreciated his role in the development of the Azerbaijani literary language. Including B. Chobanzadeh, who characterizes him as the first poet who gave place to certain dialectological features of the language, in the 16th century, with

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<sup>43</sup>Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 5. – 2007. – s. 76.

Khatai's artistic creation, such significant changes took place in the Azerbaijani literary language that, as a result, the literary language moved away from the old and classical style, which was mainly based on Turkish verbs, became a lively spoken language and began to develop on it. In order to thoroughly present Khatai's services in the history of our literary language, he compared the British and Ardabil copies of "Divan" and, justifying the fact that the British copy is older, emphasized that this manuscript should be taken as a reference point for the literary language of the 16th century Azerbaijan.

In his 1925 article entitled "Fuzuli and his place", B. Chobanzadeh touched on crucial issues about the poet's creativity, which occupies a special place in the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan. It is interesting that B. Chobanzadeh emphasized that the Azerbaijani language acquired a literary essence from the 14th century, the state language of the Safavid dynasty along with the Karagoyunlu and Aggoyunlu dynasties in the 15th century, the literary language began to develop over the lively spoken language with the creativity of Khatai and reached a high peak with Fuzuli and considers the 16th century to be the beginning stage of the history of the literary language as the perfect conclusion of the historical process. The question "*Which Turkish's dialect did Fuzuli write in?*",<sup>44</sup> which the author calls out as a problem, is also discussed in this part of the chapter.

Considering M.F. Akhundzadeh's artistic creativity as the beginning of a new stage in the history of our literary language, B. Chobanzadeh's article entitled "Azeri dialect in Mirza Fatali Akhundov" published in the 3(35) issue of the "Maarif işçisi" magazine in 1928, in terms of evaluating the services of the outstanding dramatist in the field of literary language have a major importance. Speaking at the beginning of the article about the issue of the study of the writer's language, the turkologist scientist regretted that no separate researches had been conducted on this topic until that period, and considered M.F. Akhundzadeh's language

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<sup>44</sup> Çobanzadə, B. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / B.Çobanzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2. – 2007. – s. 171.

a new phenomenon not only for Azerbaijan, but also for Turkic geography in general, their views on the place in the history of literary language were compared with the opinions of different researchers.

The **results** obtained in this thesis can be summarized as follows:

1. B. Chobanzadeh conducted his research on the history of the Azerbaijani language in the all-Turkic context, and in the historical-comparative analysis of language facts, he referred to common Turkic monuments - Orkhon-Yenisei, "Dade Gorgud's book", "Divanü lügat-it-türk", "Kutadqu bilik", "Ibn Mühənnə lügəti", "Mühakimətül-lügəteyn" and so on basing on reliable sources.

2. For the first time in our linguistics, B. Chobanzadeh came to a serious conclusion on deep scientific foundations about the origin, organization and terminological understanding of the Azerbaijani language, as well as the phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure of our language.

3. B. Chobanzadeh interpreted the materials of the Turkic languages on the basis of general linguistic views, approached the history of the development of some linguistic facts from a psycholinguistic and naturalistic point of view, and directed the theoretical foundations of Azerbaijani linguistics from the Turkological framework towards the achievements of world linguistic science.

4. B. Chobanzadeh's scientific research on the origin and formation of the sound system of the Azerbaijani language, characteristic features of vowel and consonant sounds, phonetic laws and phenomena can be considered the first systematic academic research in the field of descriptive and historical phonetics in our linguistics.

5. B. Chobanzadeh was the first scientist who brought the terms root and suffix to Azerbaijani linguistics (previously, *vein* and *particle* were used), gave a detailed explanation of these morphemes separately, about the classification, functions, and origin of suffixes, as well as the grammatical relationship between root and suffix based

on the signs of congruence. expressed forceful scientific thinking. In this respective, the results of the historical-comparative analyzes conducted by the scientist on archaic lexical suffixes with reference to ancient Turkish written monuments coincide with modern scientific views.

6. B. Chobanzadeh made serious scientific observations about the semasiology of the Azerbaijani language by examining linguistic phenomena such as the development of the meanings of words - the change, contraction and expansion of the meaning in a historical aspect, and for the first time in our linguistics, he spoke about the etymology of numbers and gave necessary information about their archetypes and his outlooks in this sphere are also confirmed by contemporary turkological studies.

7. B. Chobanzadeh's scientific-methodological researches on the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language: its development history and modern situation became a crucial scientific direction for the academic researches conducted in the field of grammar in the later period. In this sense, the scientist's opinion that "if we want to walk into culture with both feet at once, our language should be useful" clearly characterizes his activity in this direction.

8. As a professional language historian, B. Chobanzadeh's researches, analyzes and conclusions on the historical monuments of Turkic languages, including the Azerbaijani language, remain relevant even today. In Azerbaijani Turkology, he opened a deep scientific conversation for the first time about the language of M. Kashgarli's "Divanü lügat-it-türk", "Ibn Mühənnə's lügəti", "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" epics and Sh.I.Khatai's language, he justified the acquisition of the literary essence of the Azerbaijani language from the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the development of the literary language over the living spoken language with Khatai's work and reached its peak with Fuzuli, the beginning of a completely new stage in the history of the literary language with the activity of M.F. Akhundzadeh, and highly appreciated the services of all three artists in the history of the literary language.

9. B. Chobanzadeh's research on the spelling rules and vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language, including his activities at the

1st Turkological Congress, served as a reference for the steps taken in this direction at that time and for subsequent studies.

10. Basing on the theoretical foundations of world linguistics, the scientist conducted his research on the literary language in general aspect and in the context of national languages, and manifested that the normative structure of the literary language was created on the basis of the folk language, i.e., the macronorm, and that the borders between the national literary language and the living spoken language of the masses are subject to a certain order. B. Chobanzadeh, the author of the first notions on periodization of the history of the literary language, created an academic school in Azerbaijani linguistics by comprehensively researching the history of the Azerbaijani language and current issues, and after him he brought up some renowned specialists in this sphere (namely, M. Shiraliyev, A. Damirchizadeh, M. Huseynzadeh, etc.)

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

1. Bəkir Çobanzadənin qrammatik şəkilçilər haqqında tədqiqləri // – Bakı: “Dil və ədəbiyyat” beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnalı, – 2013. № 3(87), – s. 40-44.
2. Bəkir Çobanzadənin dil tədqiqatlarında qrammatik kateqoriyaların şərhı // Bəkir Çobanzadənin anadan olmasının 120 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Bəkir Çobanzadə və türkologiyanın müasir problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: BDU, – 2013, – s. 56-63.
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4. Bəkir Çobanzadənin dilçilik araşdırmalarında leksika məsələləri // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərləri. Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – 2015. № 1, – s. 169-172.

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10. Bekir Çobanzadə'nin Dilçilik Araşdırmalarında Edəbi Dil Məsələləri // X. Uluslararası Böyük Türk Dili Kurultayının Bildirileri, – Sarayev: – 2015, – s. 441-446.
11. Bəkir Çobanzadənin dil tədqiqatlarında fonetik hadisələr // Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 93-cü il dönümünə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” VII beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: BSU, – 2016, – s. 202-205.
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  29. Мнение профессора Бекира Чобанзаде о морфологической структуре азербайджанского языка // Многоуровневая языковая подготовка в условиях поликультурного общества. Материалы IX международной научно-практической конференции, – Казань, – 2022, – с. 293-307.
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