

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STABILITY AND VARIABILITY IN THE SEMANTICS OF
COMMON LEXICAL UNITS IN MODERN TURKISH AND
AZERBAIJANI ACCENTS**

Specialty: 5710.01– Turkic languages
Field of science: Philology – Linguistics

Applicant: **Ramila Yusif Suleymanova**

Baku – 2023

The dissertation work was performed at the Department of the Azerbaijani Language of the Ganja State University.

Scientific adviser: Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Yadigar Vali Aliyev

Official opponents: Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Ismayil Babash Kazimov

Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Nurida Samad Novruzova

Assoc. Prof. doctor of Philosophy on Philology
Ruslan Mammad Abdullayev

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

Chairman of the
Dissertation
council:

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council

Chairman of the scientific
seminar:

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
professor

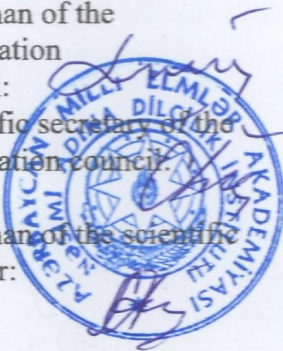
Nadir Balaoghlan Mammadli

Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
assoc.prof.

Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Doctor of Philological Sciences,
assoc.prof.

Zemfira Musa Aliyeva



INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. Linguistic facts, in particular, some words and their lexical-semantic features, which are similar to the lexical-grammatical structure of modern Turkic languages, including Turkish, in dialects of the Azerbaijani language, provide rich material for studying the structural features of the modern language. in dialects, as well as to study the history of language units.

Due to the individual development of the Turkic languages, as a result of further differentiation, some common Turkic words common to the Oghuz group of Turkic languages continued to exist at the level of dialect in Azerbaijani and literary language in Turkish. As a result of the development process, words remain as they are in one of the linguistic forms, and undergo semantic changes in another. Such changes make it possible to trace the process of development of the lexico-semantic system of the language and are of great importance for Turkological linguistics.

In the geographical parameters of the Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, possible dialectal and literary-linguistic connections play an important role in the creation of common words. In this case, the participation of border dialects (or transitional dialects) located on the border of related languages is especially noteworthy. Therefore, common lexical units in modern Turkish and Azerbaijani dialects are important from the point of view of studying the history of our language and relations with related Turkic languages and manifest themselves as one of the factors determining the relevance of the topic.

The common features of Azerbaijani dialects with modern Turkish ones were studied in one way or another by Academician M.Shiraliyev and Professor E.Azizov at different times. Common words used in Azerbaijani dialects and Turkish literary language

were first studied separately in Z.Teymurlu's doctoral dissertation "Common words used in Azerbaijani dialects and Turkish literary language". Common words in the Turkish literary language are determined. G.A.Hajiyeva's doctoral dissertation "Comparative study of Nakhchivan dialects and dialects with South Azerbaijani and East Anatolian dialects" also mentions some common lexical units that intersect in the literary-dialect layer of the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages.

Since far from all common words in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language with the modern Turkic language, their lexical-semantic features, semantic processes associated with them are subject to a broad analysis, the research work is important for Turkological linguistics and manifests itself as one of the factors that make the topic relevant.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the dialects and dialect materials of the Azerbaijani language. The subject of the study is common lexical units in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language and modern Turkish.

The aim and tasks of the research. The main purpose of the work is to study the common lexical units observed in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language with the modern Turkish language. To do this, it is supposed to solve the following tasks:

- to investigate the reasons that make the vocabulary of a related literary language common with the dialects of the Azerbaijani language;
- to characterize the common vocabulary with the modern Turkish language according to the distribution areas of the dialects of the Azerbaijani language;
- to determine the directions of development of lexical meaning in commonly used dialect words with the Turkic language;
- to classify commonly used dialect words with the Turkish literary language;

- to give an analysis of commonly used dialect words with Turkic literary dli according to the structure of their meaning;
- systematize, identifying commonly used dialect words with stable and changeable semantics.

The methods of the research. The study used mainly a descriptive method, and, if necessary, also used the method of structural analysis, a comparative historical method using modern and historical sources of Turkic languages, written monuments, as well as methods of statistical analysis, modeling, classification and systematization.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended.

- Dialects of the Azerbaijani language, among common features with the modern Turkic language, have many features related to the lexical-semantic level;
- Common origin, geographic proximity, cultural and historical ties, historical events and other factors influenced the formation of common vocabulary;
- A change in the semantics of common dialect words with Turkish arises as a result of lexico-semantic development or reflects signs of differentiation of the Turkic languages;
- The direction of development of the meaning in the commonly used dialect words of Turkey and the Turkish language is not the same. The line of semantic development mainly goes from the Turkish literary language to the dialect, sometimes in the opposite direction;
- The names of things, signs and qualities, words denoting kinship are usually represented by a change in meaning in one of the linguistic forms, words denoting food, fruits and vegetables, time, place, names of body parts, tribe, clan, for the most part remain stable in meaning . or undergo minor changes.

The scientific novelty of the research. Many commonly used words and their lexical-semantic features, observed in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language and the modern Turkish

language, remained outside the study, the stability and variability of the semantics of commonly used words were not widely and systematically studied.

For the first time in the dissertation work, general dialect words with the same and different meanings in modern Turkish were systematized and widely studied, the semantic structure of general dialect words with Turkish, the directions of development of lexical meaning, whether the lexical meaning is preserved in commonly used words or changes in meaning are investigated.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The dialects of the Azerbaijani language, together with all their phonetic, lexical and grammatical material, are of particular importance in terms of studying the history of the language. The study of dialect vocabulary, the study of lexical and semantic features of commonly used lexical units in modern Turkish and Azerbaijani dialects reveal valuable facts for historical lexicology and historical dialectology. Therefore, the results of the dissertation can be used in the study of the history of the Azerbaijani language, in research on historical dialectology.

It is also possible to use research in teaching some subjects at the philological faculties of universities, in the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The main theses related to the content of the dissertation were discussed at international scientific conferences, 23 articles were published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of the Azerbaijani Language of the Ganja State University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The dissertation

consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction - 6 pages, first chapter - 41 pages, second chapter - 46 pages, third chapter - 30 pages, conclusion - 2 pages, references - 11 pages. In total, the dissertation has 136 pages, 234,062 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

I Chapter is called **“Common lexical units in Azerbaijani dialects with Turkish language”**. The chapter consists of 3 paragraphs. The first paragraph is called **“Formation of common vocabulary in Azerbaijani dialects with Turkish-Turkish”**.

In the dialect vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language, there are many common lexical units with the modern Turkish language. The commonality of the vocabulary of related literary languages with Azerbaijani dialects is due to a number of reasons. The first important reason has to do with the common origin of both language variants. The common origin is also evident between the dialects of the Azerbaijani language and other Turkic languages. However, against the background of geographical proximity and cultural and historical ties, isoglosses belonging to comparable linguistic forms are more noticeable.

G.Hajiyeva writes about one of the reasons for the reciprocity of the dialect vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language and the

vocabulary of the Turkish literary language: “...The preservation of lexical units that carry the same semantic load both at the literary and another, in the process of the historical development of language”¹.

Prof. E.Azizov explains the features of the isogloss in the Turkic languages and dialects by the following reasons: “*On the one hand, this is related to the long-term fusion and migration of different tribes and tribes, on the other hand, it is related to the emergence of different dialects from the same root language, and their historical location in close areas*”.² For this reason, the common features of the Turkic languages and dialects could have arisen as a result of mixing different tribes in different territories.

Perhaps historical events played a role in the creation of a common lexicon. Both the interaction of the Turkic ethnic groups during the reign of the Arab Caliphate in the Middle Ages, and *the inclusion of Azerbaijan in the Great Seljuk Empire, together with many countries in the 11th century*,³ strengthened political, social, economic and cultural integration.

The formation of the common Turkic vocabulary is not affected by the processes taking place in the common Turkic context.

Sometimes similar facts are formed by a similar social environment, social life, family relationships. For example, as in society, in family life, different lexical units are usually addressed to people who differ in hierarchical relationships, age, and other characteristics. Some of them are compound words with an *aha component*. In the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the word *ağa*

¹Hacıyeva, Q. Azərbaycan və türk dillərinin ədəbi dil və dialekt qatında çarpazlaşan ortaq leksik vahidlər // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № 9, – s. 18

²Əzizov, E. İ. Azərbaycan – uyğur izoqlorları // – Bakı: Azərbaycan filologiyası məsələləri, – 1991. III buraxılış, s.118

³Teymurlu, Z. M. Azərbaycan dili dialektlərində işlənən ortaq sözlər: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyası) / – Bakı, 2013. –s.11

is *ağababa* (“grandfather”, Tabriz), *ağanənə* (“father's mother”, Ordubad), *ağainnə* (“grandmother”, Zangibasar), *ağacan* (“grandmother”, Tabriz), *ağadadaş* (“elder brother”, Tabriz), *ağabacı* (“elder sister”, Guba), *ağamirzə* (“elder son-in-law”, Zangibasar), *ağbajı* (“uncle's wife”, Ganja), and in modern Turkic, is used as part of the word *ağabey* (“elder brother”).⁴

Common words bring together motivational similarities. Such motivation is sometimes associated with the breadth of the meaning of the word. Although *zındık* means “infidel” in modern Turkish, it has different meanings in Azerbaijani dialects. In the Baku dialect, *zındığ* means “grumpy”, in the Nakhchivan dialect *zındix* means “little man”, and in the Fuzuli, Ismayilli and Gazakh dialects it means ⁵“worried”, “shameless”. All of them are united by a positive, non-positive concept.

The second paragraph of I Chapter is called “**The areas of distribution of commonly used vocabulary in Azerbaijani accents**”.

The distribution area of common dialect words with Turkish language sometimes does not go beyond the same region. For example, the word *karsi* in the meaning of “indoor market” is found only in the Nakhchivan dialect. In modern Turkish, with a slight phonetic difference, the word *çarşı* means “market”. Sometimes commonly used words have a wider area of distribution. The word “*elti*”, meaning “wives of two brothers”, is used in sixteen dialects of the Azerbaijani language.

The areas of distribution of commonly used words can be distinguished by the phonetic structure of the modern Turkish

⁴Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar – A.A.Axundov, Q.Ş.Kazımov, S.M.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq - Qərb, – 2007. –s.14, 15; Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü: [2 ciltte] /Ankara: Başbakanlık Basımevi,– c. 1. – 1991. –s.8

⁵Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü: [2 ciltte]/Ankara: Başbakanlık Basımevi,– c. 1. – 1991. –s. 1014; Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti. – Bakı: Şərq - Qərb, – 2007. –s.559

language. For example, one of the common lexical units is represented in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language in two phonetic variants: *hirsiz* and *xirsiz*. Although the first of the phonetic variants (*hirsiz*) corresponds to the phonetic composition of the Turkish literary language, the second does not reflect the phonetic features typical of the words of the Turkish language (*xirsiz*).

The most important of the features that distinguish the areas of distribution of commonly used words refers to lexico-semantic features. The more widespread an ordinary word is, the more different meanings it can convey. For example, using the word *xirsiz* as an example, one can see the proportionality of the distribution area and the variety of meanings. The word “*strong, mighty*” in Agdam, Shusha, Mingachevir, Shamakhi, Nakhchivan, Garakilsı dialects, “*strong, powerful*”, “*rude*” in Oghuz, Guba dialects, “*rough*” in Jabrayil, Jalilabad dialects, Zangilan, “*strong, violent*” in the Ganja dialect, written in the Sabirabad dialect in the meaning of “*unreasonable*”, “*inept*”.

While in modern Turkish the word *ulaşmak* means “*to reach, grow*”, in the Lachin and Zagatala dialects of the Azerbaijani language the phonetically modified word *ulğaşmax* means “*to unite*”, in the Imishli, Kurdamir, Mingachevir dialects *ulaşmak* - “*to mix*”, “*to connect*”, and *ulama* in the Imishli dialect is used in the meaning of ⁶“*calag*”. That is, as the word spreads to different areas, it can acquire different meanings.

Some common words are characteristic of border dialects (or dialects that are geographically close to Turkish). The word *düngür* is used in the Bolnisi dialect with the meaning of “*guda*” (*dünür* in Turkish). K.Musaev notes that *the proximity of the Turkic languages and their complex interactions often manifest themselves in the fact*

⁶Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü: [2 ciltte]/Ankara: Başbakanlık Basımevi, – c. 1. – 1991. –s. 914 – 915; Azərbaycan dialektoloji lüğəti: [2 cilddə]/redaktorlar – M.Şirəliyev, M.İslamov. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, – c. 1. – 1999. –s. 517

*that the dialect vocabulary of one Turkic language becomes the norm of another Turkish literary language or national language*⁷.

I Chapter entitled “**Classification of commonly used words in Turkish literary language**”, it is noted that the distinctive features of commonly used words with the Turkish language in Azerbaijani dialects are manifested in the lexical meanings of words, sound composition, as well as in places of distribution. Words that remain stable in the literary Turkish language are observed in various meanings and forms in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language. Some words may be used in a narrow area, while others may be used in a relatively wide geographic area. In this regard, commonly used lexical units can be combined into several groups due to territorial differentiation and functional, as well as figurative diversity.

Some common words with Turkish language are observed only in one dialect, and there is almost no chance of finding them in other dialects. For example: *keyik* (means “*deer*” in the Tabasaran dialect and the Turkic language), *düngür* (borchali, “*guda*”), *börə* (Shamakhi, “*dushbara*”), *damad* (lip, “*bride*”), *həmşirə* (Sheki, “*aunt*”), *bulğur* (Agabab dialect, on the territory of Armenia; “*croup*”), *götürüm* (Nakhchivan, “*not able to walk, sedentary patient*”).

The common dialect vocabulary with the Turkish language can be classified according to the similarity of the phonetic composition and lexico-semantic features. In this regard, they can be divided into two groups: a) with the same phonetic composition and the same lexical meaning; b) with the same phonetic composition and different lexical meaning. Words from the first group do not differ from each other in their phonetic composition and lexical meaning in dialects. For example: *köşə* (Agdam, Fuzuli, Julfa; *part cut from the navel*), *kədi* (Agdam, Qazakh, Gadabay; *farash born of a calf*), *yeng*

⁷Мусаев, К. М. Лексикология тюркских языков / К. Мусаев. – Москва: Наука, – 1984. –с.44

(Tabasaran, Zagatala; *dress sleeve hole*), *gəbəş* (Jalilabad, Kurdamir; *sagging belly*), *giyəv* (Julfa, Ordubad, Zangilan; *son-in-law*), *ey* (*iyi/eyi in Turkish*; Borchali, Gazakh; “*good*”). Words belonging to a different group have different meanings in different dialects. For example, the word *firni* means “*oven*” in Borchali, Gazakh and Tovuz dialects, and in Dashkesan, Shamkir (also Tovuz) dialects it means a kind of bread. Although these are different concepts separately, they are united by the closeness of meaning, since they come from the semantic field of the same word (*firni* meaning “*oven*”).

Among the common words that make up the special dialect vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language, an important place is occupied by ancient Turkic words. In Turkish, the word *yahnı* (a kind of meat dish) is used independently (*inek yahnısı*), in our dialects, the structure of the Persian suffix is observed in the word - *yaxnıkeş* (Zangibasara dialect).⁸

Any changes in dialect words common in different areas (both phonetic differences and changes in meaning) reflect the fact that they have a wide geography, and the breadth of areas of use reflects their commonality both in the ancient language and in the literary Turkic language and dialects with which it is used in conjunction. Therefore, common words can be divided into three types depending on whether they belong to the common Turkic vocabulary: a) words belonging to the common Turkic vocabulary; b) words that reflect the relationship of the Turkish literary language and dialects; c) mostly borrowed vocabulary from the literary Turkic language into dialects. The words of the common Turkic class make up a significant part of the common vocabulary, and are also used in other Turkic languages.

⁸Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar – A.A.Axundov, Q.Ş.Kazımov, S.M.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq - Qərb, – 2007. –s. 537

Another part of commonly used words are lexical units reflecting the relationship between the Turkish literary language and dialects. They almost never (or rarely) occur in modern Turkic languages. These words can be represented as a special vocabulary belonging to the Oghuz group. The following examples of lexical units from this group can be cited as examples: *düngür* (Borchali dialect) - *dünür* (*guda*; Turkic language), *laf-laf* (*meaningless*; Gazakh dialect) – *laf* (*word*; Turkic language), *damad* (*groom*; lip) - *damat* (Turkish), *fırnı* (*tandoor*; borchaly, gas, tovuz) - *fırın* (*oven*; in Turkish), *karsı* (*covered market*; Nakhchivan) - *çarşı* (*bazaar*; used in Turkish and Uyghur languages), *kədi* (*farash was born a calf*; Aghdam, Gazakh, Kadabay) - *keci* (*cat*; Turk. lang.).

II Chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Structural and semantic features of common accent words to the Turkish language**”. The chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph, entitled “**Meaning types of common accent words to the Turkish language**”, notes that primary and secondary meanings appear in accent words common to Turkish. The resulting meaning follows from the main meaning and expresses a new concept. The lines of communication between the minor meaning and the major meaning are different. One and the same word refers to two different objects in comparable linguistic forms - the literary Turkic and dialects, and the objects at first glance are not united by types, genders, sizes and other features. For example, the word *kədi* means “*farash born of a calf*” in the Gazakh and Gadabay dialects, while in Turkish the form ⁹ *keci* is used in the meaning of “*cat*”.

The semantic capacity of the word *ayağçı* includes meanings that arose later, both in the literary Turkic language and in dialects. Forms *ayağçı/əyaxçı* as adverbs mean “*a person who serves well or*

⁹Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti. – Bakı: Şərqi - Qərbi, – 2007. –s. 271;

Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü: [2 ciltte]/ Ankara: Başbakanlık Basımevi, – c. 1. – 1991. –s. 462

badly”, “*deli, church*”, “*administrative employee*”, “*courier*”. In modern Turkish, there are meanings “*a person used in business*”, “*servant*”, “*peddler*”. From an etymological point of view, it can be assumed that the word comes from the word *ayaq*, which means *qədəh*. It is observed in the language of written monuments of the Middle Ages (“*Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk*”: *kasukluğ ayak*¹⁰ “*qasıqlı qədəh*”).

According to the number of newly formed meanings, the development of lexical meanings in common dialect words with Turkish can be considered in two directions: a) words with a single lexical meaning; b) words with a double lexical meaning. Common words with a single lexical meaning are the first stage of lexicosemantic development. One, in some cases more than one lexical meaning is formed from polysemantic words.

In unambiguous words, the relationship between the main and derived meanings is linear (or one-linear) in nature. That is, the development of lexical meaning generates new derived meanings. And each of them separately is connected with the main meaning in SEMs of its content-semantic parameters. The words *güz* in the Borchali dialect of the Azerbaijani language and *guz* in Turkish mean¹¹ “*autumn*”. Although other dialect equivalents of this word in Azerbaijani are not used directly in this sense, they express some concepts related (or related) to the concept of autumn. For example, *güz* in Sabirabad, Salyan dialects means “*autumn plow*”. In the Sheki dialect, *güzdex'* means “*green grass in autumn*”, in the Ordubad and Zangilan dialects, *üzdax'* means “*spring grass, spring clover*”, in the Ordubad dialect “*autumn wool*”, in the Karakilsı dialect “*from Starik*” a child who gives birth”, *güzdix'* in the

¹⁰Kaşğari, M. *Divanü lüğat-it-türk: [4 cilddə]* / M.Kaşğari. – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 1. – 2006. –s. 497

¹¹Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti. –Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, –2007. –s. 298;
Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü, –s.296

dialects of Basarkecher, Chambarak “*autumn grain*” in the Karakilsı dialect means ¹²“*cucumber that grows in autumn*”.

In polysemantic words, the main and derived meaning (or meanings) are connected in a chain. Unlike sequential binding, any derived value gives rise to another derived value, and in the chain they depend on each other. There is no connection between the meaning of the word *güz*, used in the Goygol dialect as “*a barrier between a place sown with bread and a place not sown with bread*”, and the meaning of the same word “*autumn*”. Since the meaning of the word *güz* “*barrier, border*” is related to the meaning of “*grain*” (it distinguishes the place where the grain was sown from the place where it was not sown), it is more plausible that it may be derived from the word *güzdüx*, related to Chambarak and Basarkechar dialects, which means “*autumn grain*”. In a chain relationship, derived values may not maintain a relationship with the base value.

The second paragraph of the II Chapter is called **“Development directions of lexical meaning in common accent words”**.

There are different directions of development of the meaning in the commonly used dialect words of Turkey and the Turkish language. When the semantic capacity of commonly used lexical units is usually formed by an object or a sign, then the semantic changes are based on the development from the object to the sign or from the sign to the object. Such changes are connected with the nature of the process of perception of objective reality. When the sign surpasses the object in the process of perception, the semantic parameters change from object to sign. For example, the word *çeri* in Turkish means “*warrior*”, and in the Nakhchivan dialect of the Azerbaijani language it means “*brave*”, “*fugitive*”. It seems that in the process of lexico-semantic development in the dialect material, it

¹²Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti. – Bakı: Şərq - Qərb, – 2007. –s. 209, –210

is not the concept of “*person, person*” (in the meaning of “soldier”) that is stabilized, but the concept of a sign related to it.

When in the process of perception of the objective world the object surpasses the sign, the semantic parameters change from sign to object. This case usually appears in adjectives denoting signs and qualities. For example, in Turkish, the word *çatal* means “hook”. Similar meanings are also expressed in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language. In the Barda dialect, *çatal* means “double”, in the Kurdamir, Akhal dialects - “two-headed”, and in the Agdam, Zangilan dialects - the meaning is “adjacent to each other”. However, in the Agdam dialect, the word *çatal* also means “a cocoon wrapped with two worms together”. As you can see, the semantic capacity of the word “fork” with the concept of a sign (*haçalıq, qoşalıq*) can go directly to the object (and replace it).

The common word means specificity in dialects and generality in literary Turkish. *Pare* in Sheki dialect “mouse” in Turkish, *fare* is usually used in the meaning of “mouse”.

The development of society, changes in the social environment cause a change in the meaning of words. Since an object or event expressed by any lexical unit loses its meaning for social life, its meaning in a dialect or literary language changes. For example, a comparison of the Turkish-Turkic meanings of the word *gəz* shows that one of the Turkic meanings is ancient. This meaning refers to one of the structural details of an ancient type of weapon. In Turkish, the word *gez* means a cut at the end of an arrow. In the later stages of development, when the bow and arrow lost their meaning as a type of weapon, a new meaning was addressed to this word. The second and new meaning of the word refers to the point of aim between the eye and the target in weapons such as rifles and pistols. A modified form of the common word is also observed in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language. In the Jabrayil dialect, *yuk* means “the place where the arrows go to the side trees in the house”. One of the reasons for the change in the meaning of a common word is that it

becomes figurative. Transference transitions observed in commonly used Turkish-language accent words include several directions:

- from the concept of an object to the concept of a person (the word *törpü* means “*large, rare-toothed eater*” in the Agdam, Garakilsı, Shusha, Barda dialects, “*is*” in the Goychay and Shamakhi dialects, “*see*” in the same phonetic composition in Turkish language, “unsharpened “ in the Shusha, Agdam dialects , “*rough*”, in the sense of “*bloodless*”);

- a noun denoting a place on behalf of body parts (the word *sirt* in Turkish means “*back*”, and *sirt* means “*top*”, “*hill*” in the dialects of Agdam, Gakh, Oghuz, Zagatala, Khachmaz, Sheki, Guba).

“**Semantic structure in common accent words**” notes that commonly used words in Azerbaijani dialects and modern Turkish literary language are opposed in many ways. Among them, structural-semantic relations are of particular importance.

According to the general lexical meaning, the denotative component of the meaning in the words denoting the attribute is different. For example, the word *bəlgə* the semantic field of which is fixed on the meaning of “*sign, mark!*”, has different meanings in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language and in the modern Turkish literary language. “*wedding ring*” in the Nakhchivan dialect, “*bandage wrapped around the hand for protection during a fight*” in Aghdam, Baku, Jabrayıl, Jalilabad, Shirvan, Imishli, Kurdamir, Salyan, Zangilan dialects, “*a sign marking the border of agricultural land*” in Aghdam , Salyan dialects, Ganja, Kalbajar, Kurdamir, Oghuz, Ordubad, Shamkir Zangilan, Sheki (in the form of *balia*) dialects, means “*token taken from the boy's house to the girl's house*”, “*document*” in Turkish.

In commonly used dialect words with Turkish, the meaning becomes general or specific. The common word indicates the specificity of the dialect vocabulary in exchange for the common content in the Turkish literary language. Compared with the literary

language, since the concept of type is widespread in dialects, words reflecting the concept of type are more often used. This is accompanied by concretization of the semantic field of the word. The word *reçel* in Turkish means “jam”, but in the Aghdam, Aghdash, Aghsu, Baku, Goychay, Mingachevir, Kurdamir, Oghuz, Saatli dialects of the Azerbaijani language in *irçal* phonetic form means “grape jam” and “mulberry jam” in the Aghdam, Aghdash, Oghuz, Sheki dialects. Section I, entitled “**Differential SDs in common words**”, is devoted to differential SDs that make up the semantic structure of common dialect words in Turkish. In commonly used words with Turkish, differential (basic) and potential SDs can be distinguished. Y.Mammadov writes: “*The differential SD is the core of the meaning of the word. Potential SD - reflects the secondary, insignificant features of the subject. Potential SDs have a special role in creating figurative meanings and polysemy*”¹³. The word *qundara* in the Oghuz dialect, the word *qondara* in the Basarkechar, Bashkechid, Borchali, Jabrail, Fuzuli, Goychay, Khojavand, Imishli, Gazakh, Ordubad, Sharur, Oghuz, Tovuz dialects, “high heels”, *kundura* in Turkish means “roughly made laced shoes”. In our opinion, an ordinary word has an archiseme (a feature characteristic of a class of objects) in both linguistic forms. On this basis, the phonetic variants of *kundur*, *gundar* and *gondar* mean “footwear” (shoes). However, linguistic forms differ from each other by the presence of differential SDs. According to the semantic feature in the accent of *qundara/qondara* shoes with high heels, and according to the semantic feature in the Turkish language, *kundura* - roughly processed (prepared) shoes without laces.

One and the same common word can have its own nuclear SDs in a dialect and separately in a literary language. For example, in Turkish the word *çarşı* means “trading place” and is a nuclear SD.

¹³Məmmədov, İ. Azərbaycan dilinin semantikasısı / İ.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Xəzər, – 2006. –s.230-231

In the Nakhchivan dialect, the word *çarşı* has another meaning - a covered *trading floor* (in the Nakhchivan dialect, *çarşı/karsı* means “covered bazaar”). The reason for this is that both SDs arose separately, in different linguistic forms, in different social environments, in communication processes, in a society of different linguistic subjects, in different geography.

In some commonly used words, the semantic structure is one sentence. Such words have the same meaning in Turkish and dialects: *bən* in the Gazakh dialect and *ben* means “dot” in Turkish. Those that are characterized by a two-word semantic structure most often refer to the same concept and differ in one or two features. Such commonly used lexical units are usually addressed to a specific object. In the Tabriz dialect, *davar* means “sheep”, in Turkish it is the common name for sheep and goats.

In commonly used words consisting of three or more syllables, one of the meanings moves away from the main meaning as a result of semantic development. For example, *tepsi* in the Bolnisi dialect means “plate”, Turkish *tepsi* is used in the meaning of “religious”. In the Darband dialect of the Azerbaijani language, the word *təpsi* also means “khoncha”. There can be no doubt that the meaning of “khoncha” was formed from the meaning of “sini” in the Turkic language. That is, the word acquires a new SD in the dialect (meaning “plate full of gifts”) and does not deviate from a similar semantic environment (meaning “plate”).

“Potential SDs in common words” is devoted to potential SDs associated with the structure of the meanings of commonly used dialect words. It is noted that along with important semantic features of meaning (differential features), there are also potential features based on metaphorical transfers. The potential SD is a symbol of figurative words. While the word *sıcak* means “hot” in Turkish, *sıcağ* in its phonetic form only has a potential SD (metaphor) in the Salyan dialect meaning “good”. In the Iraqi-Turkmen dialect, the

combination of the same word *başı sığağ* means “angry, quick-tempered”.

A common word with an evaluative term reflects the individual attitude of the subjects of the language. The meaning of the word *şalax* belonging to the Agdam, Dashkasan, Gadabey, Goygol, Kalbajar dialects is “generous, empty” (about clothes) without an evaluative term. However, the meanings of the word *şallak* in Turkish: in *şalax* forms “one who does not take care of his clothes”, “naked”, “sloppy, untidy” in the Kalbajar, Oghuz, Shusha dialects, “reluctant, without enthusiasm” in the Kalbajar, Oghuz, Shusha dialects Goygol dialect, “weak”, “incompetent” in the Borchali dialect is accompanied by the presence of an appraiser.

The repetition of the same lexical unit in colloquial words with Turkish forms an evaluative SD. The combination *kədi-kədi danışmaq*, composed with the presence of the word *cat*, which in Turkish means cat, contains an evaluative semantic component, being processed in the Gazakh, Zardab dialects in the sense of “talk one-on-one”.

The study discusses relevant and irrelevant SDs. The actualization of the seven is observed in the process of communication. In the Nakhchivan dialect, the word *çim* means¹⁴ “a part of the soil strengthened by grass roots, which is removed with a shovel”, and in Turkish it means “weed”. That is why the term “soil” is relevant in the accents, and the SD “ground and greenery” is relevant in the Turkish literary language.

III Chapter of the dissertation is called “**Common accent words with stable and changeable semantics**”. III Chapter consists of two paragraphs. Paragraph I, entitled “**Common accent words having the same meaning as in Modern Turkish language**”, notes

¹⁴Quliyev, Ə. Naxçıvan dialekt və şivələri lüğəti / Ə.Quliyev, N.Əliyeva – Naxçıvan: Əcəmi, – 2017. –s. 71; Karşılaştırmalı Türk Lehçeleri Sözlüğü: [2 ciltte] / Ankara: Başbakanlık Basımevi,– c. 1. – 1991. –s.134

that two points are important for common lexical units in Azerbaijani dialects with Turkish; commonly used words in our dialects either undergo semantic changes or remain stable in meaning. The number of commonly used words expressing the same meaning in both linguistic forms is quite large.

Aylıxçı. Translated from Turkish means “*work for a monthly salary*”. *Aylıxçı çalışıyordu, aylığını alır-almaz kumara yatırmışdı*. The word *aylıxçı* in the Sheki dialect means “*one who receives thirty earnings in one month.*”

Dışarı. The common word meaning “*bayir*” in modern Turkish is found in various phonetic compositions in our dialects. In the Shusha dialect, the word *tyshari* is used in the same meaning (“*outside*”, “*desert*”). *Tışarıda niyə durursan, içəri gəl* (Shusha dialect). The ancient phonetic form of the word is found in the same meaning in the words *dışğarı, dışqarı* used in the Agdam and Basarkecher dialects of the Azerbaijani language.

Ense is used in Turkish as “*behind the neck*”, “*back, back*”, “*neck*” in the Karakilsı dialect, “*back, branch*” in the Gazakh dialect. *Əli ordan qoyuf basma, uşağın ənsəsi qırılar. Saçlarını toparlayıp ensesini açarak kardeşinin önünde diz çöktü* (A. Kulin).

Kötürüm means “*bedridden*” in Turkish Divar diplerinde *kötürüm* gibi yatıyorlar, uyukluyorlardı. In the Nakhchivan dialect, the word *götürüm* means “*unable to walk, inactive patient*”.

Qonuşmax. In the Jabrayil dialect of the Azerbaijani language, it means “*to get closer to each other, to talk.*” *Genə nə qonuşmusuz? Konuşmak* means “*to speak*” in Turkish. *Hüsnü konuştu: -İstanbula gitmemene karar verdik* (N.Hikmet).

Öveç in Turkish means “*two-three-year-old ram*”. *Öyəc* in the Ordubad, Sharur, Sheki dialects, *öyəş* in the Agdam dialect, *öəc* in the Jabrayil, Khojavend, Ordubad dialects, *öəç* in the Basarkecher, Gazakh, Ordubad dialects, *öəş* in the Chanbarak, Jabrayil dialects means “*two-three-year-old ram*”.

Papağan means “parrot” in Turkish and is used as the name of a bird in the Gabriel dialect. *Papağan sığırçın kimi quşdu* (Gabriel's dialect).

The verb *toparlamak* in Turkish means “arrange”, “gather”, means “gather”. *Odayı toparladı* (O. Atay). In Borchali, Chembarak, Meghri dialects it is used in the meaning of “collect, collect, concentrate”. *Quzuları oyannan bəri toparra* (Borsalian dialect).

Zakkum means “poisonous plant” in Turkish, while *zakgun* means “poison” in the Saatli dialect. *Bir anda zakkumlu bir yumruk tıkanıdı boğazıma* (Ch. Altan).

Yeğen is used in Turkish meaning *brother's child, brother's child* *Çenesinden beyaz kıllar fıskırmuş, altmış beşlik kırış kırış ihtiyar, yer yatağında uyuyan yeğenine baktı* (O.Kemal). In the Jalilabad dialect, the word *yegen* means only “brother”.

Yoğurt is used in Turkish, in the Darbend and Tabasaran dialects of the Azerbaijani language, as well as in *yuğurt* form in the Darbend dialect is used in the meaning of “yogurt”.

In this paragraph, *peşin, döymənc, çiy, ayakçı, apartman, ben, böğür, çakıldak, çapraz, duvak, çarşı, çatal, çərçi, çobanaşı, duzdax, epey, kelebek, kıtır-kıtır, közleme, qundax, quşqommaz, lokum, pancar, qurut, quşburnu, maş, ödle, pasak, pus, salıncak, soğulmax, toparlak, tay, boğuşmak, yanşak, tutmaç, zifiri, heybət* etc. common dialect words with the same meaning as in Turkish are also mentioned.

The second paragraph of III Chapter is titled “**Accent words with different meanings in Modern Turkish**”. In commonly used dialect words with Turkish language, the semantic change occurs either in literary Turkish or in dialectal. In literary Turkish, the lexical meaning of a word may change in some cases.

Common words undergo more semantic changes in dialects. The word *dadı* which means “nanny” in Turkish, has two different

meanings in Azerbaijani dialects: son-in-law (southern dialect) and father (Agsu dialect).

When the meaning of a word changes, the semantic field acquires a new sign. Sometimes this is due to the meaning and grammatical connection with the word with which it is used next. In this case, the lexical meaning of both words is lost, a metaphor can be created, and development towards polysemy takes place. Although *laf* means “word” in Turkish, in the Gazakh and Sheki dialects, the combination *laf vurmax*, formed with the participation of the word, gives the meaning “to speak without meaning”. The semantic volume of the word, new relations determine the transition to a new meaning. In the Gazakh dialect, with the same meaning, it is a sign of a word expressing action, it is used as an adverb: *laf-laf “mənasız” (Məmməd laf-laf danışer; in the Gazakh dialect).*

The change in the semantics of common dialect words with Turkic ones is revealed as a result of lexico-semantic development and reflects the signs of differentiation of Turkic languages. As a result, the same vocabulary can express both the same and different meanings in one or both language forms.

Asırğa. It means the name of a medicinal plant in the Goygol dialect (*Asırğanın kökünü qurudullar, döyüllər, qəndə qatıf ye:llər qurdu tökür*).. The Turkish equivalent for common shiva is *ışırğan*. The lexical unit is derived from the verb bite meaning “to bite”. In Turkish, the word *ısırgan*, which comes from the same root, means “small”. *Bir de, ısırgan otlarından kurtulmasını bilemiyorlardı; her seferinde bacaklarına saldıran bu arsız otlar yüzünden kaşınıp duruyorlardı* (O.Atay). In our opinion, the form in the Goygol dialect is a variant that has undergone a phonetic change (replacement of sound and loss of sound).

Cingənə. In the Ganja dialect it means “small, thin girl”, in the Karakilsı dialect it means “nervous”. In Turkish, *çingene* means “gypsy” (from a gypsy tribe).

Dəsgirə. In the Baku, Kurdamir, Ordubad dialects, it means

“do not touch the basket, basket” (Gilası dəsgirəyə yığdım; *Ordubad*). *Teskere* in Turkish is used in the meaning of “a wooden stretcher used for transportation in construction work”. Although the words mean different things, the closeness of the meaning is obvious.

Dönüm. Means “time” in Gafan dialect. *Gələn dönüm sizə bir yük odun gətirəcəyəm*. *Dünim* means “one thousand square meters” in Turkish. *Bizim tarlamız otuz dönüm* (Yu.Kemal). From a comparison of the examples, it can be seen that the fact of the dialect and the literary language is etymologically formed from the same origin. Just as any area of land can be measured by rotating a triangular pargara-like measuring tool around its axis, the verb root *öndərmək* (rotation of a measuring tool around its axis) is also used, which literally expresses this process. in Turkish as the name of a unit of area, together with a lexical suffix forming a noun from a verb. On the other hand, if the rotation (rotation) of the measuring instrument around its axis at a certain angle each time during the measurement process creates a meaning in the Turkish language, then the next time a person returns to the place where he went, it forms the meaning in Shiv (“time”, which means “time”).

Gömü. In the Kalbajar dialect, it means “a pit dug for burying a pole”, and in Turkish it means “money, valuables, treasures buried in the ground”.

Havlı. It means “corridor” in the Agbaba dialect. Both rooms have doors to the courtyard. Translated from Turkish, *avlu* means “an open, walled area in the middle of a building, a courtyard.” *Cami avlusunun kapısındaki fenerin aydınlığında duraladı* (N.Hikmet). Although phonetically different words are specific to different objects, they basically mean the concept of a place close to each other.

İmirəmməx'. In the Mingachevir dialect it means “to believe”. *O, gücünə imirənir*. *İmrenme* means “envy” in modern Turkish. In “The Book of Kitabi Dede-Korkut”, the word *imrənci*, formed from

the same verb, is closer to the meaning (“*trust*”) recorded in the Mingachevir dialect.

İsgələ. Used as a “station” in the Kurdamir dialect, “*stairs*” in the Chambarak and Karvansaray dialects. In Turkish, the word *iskele* means “*a bridge to which ships moor at sea.*” *Kalk iki gözüm, iskeleye geldik.* (Sabahattin Ali).

Kirnas. In the Basarkecher, Borchali dialects, *kirnis* is used as “*stingy*” in the Shirvan, Shamakhi, Salyan and Zardab accents. *Munun nənəsi, elə kirnas arvatdı ki, onnan heç zad almağ olmaz* (Basarkecher dialect). In Turkish, the form *kurnaz* means “*cunning*”.

Qürəbə. In the dialect of the village of Vaykhir Nakhchivan, “*sugar bread*” means “*biscuits*” in Turkish. *İçinden ne çay içmek, ne de masanın üzerinde sergilenmiş çeşitli pastalardan, kurabiyelerden yemek geliyordu.* (A.Kulin).

Qolay. In the Jabrayil dialect it means “*strong*”, in the Nakhchivan and Ordubad dialects “*evil*”. It also occurs in the words *nagolay* (“*naughty, upside down*”) in the Baku dialect, *nəqoley*, *alaqoley* in the Boyuk Karakilse dialect, and *yönəqolay* (“*old man*”) in the Ujjar dialect. In Turkish, *kolay* means “*easy*”. *Bu öyle dışarıdan sanıldığı gibi pek de kolay iş degildir* (A.Nesin).

Məndil. In the Guba dialect it means “*petal*”, in the Hamamli dialect form of the word as *mandıla*, and in the Shamkir dialect word *mandula* means “*the name of the woolen fabric*” (*drap*). In Turkish, the word *mendil* is used in the meaning of “*handkerchief*”. *Fırlattıkları fakfon tabakadan tütün alıp bastım yaraya mendilimle de sıkıca sardım* (Nazim Hikmet).

In this paragraph *tutmac*, *silix'məx'*, *tuğ*, *cacıx*, *merat*, *yalavımax*, *ətəx'*, *haramı*, *asmalık*, *bezirgan*, *çərək*, *çəri*, *gəbəş*, *laf*, *çamçax*, *çüv*, *daylağ*, *domrux*, *bədəl*, *börə*, *gömbə*, *həvic*, *havlı*, *hır*, *kərki*, *qəlīt*, *qındırğa*, *qızmağ*, *qundara*, *mazı*, *mət*, *nafaxa*, *obur*, *paraman*, *pürtük*. *salaca*, *sıxma*, *sızdırmax*, *həmşirə*, *qaşar*, *öyrənci*, *sıcak*, *tabak*, *təpsi*, *tecərə*, *tənəkə*, *topalax*, *törpü*, *ulaşmax*, *yatır*,

yahnı etc. common idioms with different meanings in Turkish are also discussed.

The scientific conclusions obtained in the “**Conclusion**” part of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

1. Correspondence between the modern Turkish literary language and the dialect vocabulary of the Azerbaijani language is not accidental. Factors such as common origin, historical events, geographical proximity, the influence of the social environment, cultural and economic ties, linguistic relations play an important role in the formation of a common vocabulary in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language with Turkish.

2. The diversity of the areas of distribution of representatives of the dialect, the communicative meaning of the common dialect vocabulary with the Turkic language determine the breadth of the areas of distribution of commonly used words. It is possible to link phonetic, lexico-semantic changes with the geographical distribution of commonly used words. Some signs of common words express differential phonetic, lexical, grammatical features of the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages. Border (transitional) dialects with Turkish play an important role in the transfer of similarities (and words) to other areas.

3. The dialect vocabulary common with the Turkish language by phonetic and lexical-semantic features, areas of distribution, by homonymy, synonymy, by content, origin, belonging to the ancient Turkic lexical group, by reflecting the relationship of the Turkish literary language with the dialects of the Azerbaijani language of the Oghuz and Kipchak groups can be group according to phonetic and lexical-semantic features that characterize the Turkic languages.

4. Since the semantic boundaries of the common words of the dialect are wide, they cover a wide variety of areas, from the names of objects to words denoting family relationships, body parts, various creatures, plants, clothes, professions, artistic names, signs and qualities.

5. Common dialect words with Turkish are characterized by lexical-semantic development. In commonly used words, words with a single and double lexical meaning are distinguished in the direction of development of the lexical meaning.

6. In commonly used words, the main and derived meanings are connected sequentially and in a chain. Unlike sequential binding, one derived value spawns another derived value and makes them dependent on each other in a chain.

7. Differential and potential SDs, which make up the semantic structure of commonly used words, play an important role in expressing nominative and non-nominative (figurative, etc.) meanings. In dialects, a change in meaning occurs when some component of the meaning (denoting an object, a sign, etc.) is reduced in the semantic structure of commonly used words. Emotional, expressive and stylistic shades of common words appear in dialects. The same word can have its keywords separately in the dialect and literary language. Potential SDs are usually found in one of the language forms.

8. According to the semantic structure, one-prepositional and two-valued commonly used words are distinguished. One-syllable common words have the same meaning in the Turkish literary language and dialects, and two-syllable common words have similar meanings.

9. Among the commonly used dialect words with Turkish, there are words with stable and variable semantics. The variability of the semantics of commonly used lexical units is caused by various reasons. Here, after the differentiation of the Turkic languages and peoples, differences in social and economic life, life, occupation and geography of each of them, different ways of thinking of people, different approaches to objects and events, an important role is played by an individual point of view, as well as a departure from the nominative meanings, metaphorization, splitting the meaning with

extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors, such as component reduction.

The main content of the research is reflected in the following published thesis articles:

1. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində müasir türk dili ilə ortaq leksik-semantik xüsusiyyətlər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № – 12, – s. 216-223

2. Ədəbi dil və dialekt (Azərbaycan dili şivələri ilə müasir türk dilinin ortaq xüsusiyyətləri) // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. № – 18, – s. 179-186

3. Azərbaycan dilinin şivələrində Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək leksik vahidlər // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2018. № 4, – s. 124-134

4. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək leksik vahidlərin struktur – forma və funksional – semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat (BDU), – 2018. №4 (108), – s. 504-507

5. Azərbaycan dilinin dialekt materialı ilə müasir türk ədəbi dili sözlərinin müqayisəli – linqvistik təhlili // – Gəncə: Elmi xəbərlər (GDU), – 2018. № 4, – s. 177-182

6. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə ortaq leksikonun formalaşması // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2019. № 1, – s. 124-132

7. Azərbaycan dili dialektlərində Türk dili ilə müştərək sözlərin yayılma arealları // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №1, – s. 237-244

8. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində türk dili ilə müştərək leksikanın təsnifi haqqında // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat (BDU), – 2019. №1 (109), – s. 48-51

9. Türk dili ilə müştərək dialekt sözlərinin semantik sahəsində baş verən dəyişikliklər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 1, – s. 220-226

10. Azərbaycan dilinin müasir Türk ədəbi dili ilə müştərək dialekt leksikasında ümumtürk sözləri // – Gəncə: Elmi xəbərlər (GDU) 2019. № 1, – s. 172-176

11. Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə Azərbaycan dili şivələrində birqat və ikiqat mənaya malik müştərək leksik vahidlər // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2019. № 3, – s.119-123

12. Müasir Türk dili ilə ortaq dialekt sözlərində baş verən mənə keçidləri // –Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 2, – s. 174-179

13. Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək dialekt sözlərində leksik şəkilçilər vasitəsilə məcaziləşmə prosesi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 13, – s. 311-315

14. Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək leksik vahidlərdə həqiqi mənadan məcazi mənaya keçid istiqamətlər // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2019. № 3 (111), – s. 193-195

15. Müasir türk dili ilə sabit semantikəli müştərək şivə sözləri // – Bakı Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. № 5, – s. 102-109

16. Müasir türk dili ilə müştərək leksik vahidlərdə konnotativ komponentlər // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2020. № 1, – s. 201-208

17. Müasir türk dili ilə müxtəlif mənəli müştərək şivə sözləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat (BDU), – 2020. № 1(113), – s. 177-180

18. Türksoylu xalqlarda ədəbi dil və dialekt səviyyəsində ortaq leksik vahidlərin tədqiqi problemi (Azərbaycan və türk dillərinin materialları əsasında) // –Bakı: Filologiya və sənətsünəşliq, – 2020. №1, – s. 275-278

19. Дифференциальные семы в общих лексических единицах современного турецкого языка и диалектов азербайджанского языка // Алматы: Аль-Фараби Вестник, – 2020. № 4(180), – с. 77-85

20. Similar lexic-semantic features in the accents of the Azerbaijani language with the modern turkish language // –USA,

Philadelphia: International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science, Clarivate Analytics, – 2020. № 06 (86). – p. 389-392

21. Müasir türk dili ilə müştərək dialekt sözlərində baş verən fonetik dəyişmələr // – Bakı: Əlyazmalar yanmır, – 2020. №1 (10), – s. 177-182

22. Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək dialekt sözlərində məna inkişafının istiqamətləri // – Bakı: İpək Yolu, – 2020. № 3, – s. 140-146

23. İmadəddin Nəsiminin əsərlərində işlənən Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək dialekt sözləri // – Bakı: Filologiya və sənətsünaslıq, – 2020. № 2, – s. 240-244

24. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə ortaq sözlərin bəzi funksional-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Gəncə: Gənc alimlərin II Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – 2017. – s. 376-378

25. Türk dili ilə Azərbaycan dili şivələrinin ortaq fonetik, leksik xüsusiyyətləri // – Gəncə: Gənc alimlərin III Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – 2018. – s. 141-143

26. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində müasir türk dili ilə müştərək leksik vahidlərin etnolinqvistik xüsusiyyətləri // – Gəncə: Gənc alimlərin elmi-praktiki konfransı, – 2019. – s. 288-290

27. Семантическая структура общих турецким литературным языком слов в диалектах азербайджанского языка // – Пятигорск: Министерство Науки и Высшего образования РФ ФГБОУ ВО «Пятигорский Государственный Университет» Северо – Кавказский Научно – Исследовательский Институт Филологии Научные исследования в сфере гуманитарных наук: открытия XXI века. Материалы X Международной научно-практической конференции, – 2019. – с. 118-125

28. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili koynesinin dialekt leksikasında Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək leksik vahidlər // – Bakı: Məhəbbət Mirzəliyevanın 70 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları, – 2019. – s. 173-175

29. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində Azərbaycan – türk dili izoqloları // –Almaty: Al Farabi 8-th International Conference on Social Sciences Proceeding Book, – 2020. № 8, – s. 302-306

30. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində Türkiyə türkcəsi ilə müştərək sözlərin leksik mənaları // – Budapest: Atlas International Congress on Social Sciences 7. Proceeding Book, – 2020. № 7, – s. 853-859

31. Müasir türk dili ilə müştərək dialekt sözlərində aktual semlər // – Bakı: Nizami Gəncəvi adına Milli Azərbaycan Ədəbiyyatı Muzeyinin yaradılmasının 80-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş «Klassik Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı və incəsənətinin milli özünütəsdiqdə və Mərkəzi Asiyadakı mədəni tərəqqidə yeri» beynəlxalq elmi konfransının materialları, – 2020. – s. 362-363.

The defense will be held on 12 december in 2023 at 14:00at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi.

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

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

Electronic versions of dissertation and its abstract are available on the official website of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 26 october in 2023.

Signed for print: 12.10.2023
Paper format: 60x84 16\¹
Volume: 39 002
Number of hard copies: 100