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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**MEANS OF EXPRESSION OF THE CATEGORY OF
PREDICATIVITY IN THE AZERBAIJIAN AND ENGLISH
LANGUAGES**

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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and the degree of research. The reflections of the perceptual system in the language system are codes acting as names given to units of reality. There is nothing but codes in essence of a name belonging to separate units of reality in the language. A language system is, in fact, a system of different signs and codes. In this system, along with the first-order codes acting as names of different types of objects, sign, situation, action, number, etc., there are also second-order codes and names reflecting the various connections and relations that exist between names of object, names of object and sign, names of object and motion, and names of situation and action. So, language possesses two main functions: coding by giving name and creating speech.

Second-order codes reflecting the connections and relations between the names given to different units of reality are also the names of those connections and relations. The need for providing information on perceived units of reality, first of all, makes it necessary to name the mentioned unit of reality and to create a speech utterance which actually provides information exchange using that name. (see: ¹).

While creating speech utterance, names and codes existing in the language are used as a tool. Information exchange takes place through the transmission and reception of a logical sequence of names and codes existing in the language system. By logical sequence of names and codes, we mean various combinations of different main and auxiliary nouns, that is, speech utterances in order to express a certain idea. The purpose of each speech utterance is to convey a specific idea to the interlocutor. The conveyed idea is the semantic core of the speech utterance created for this purpose. The

¹ Əsgərov M.B. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.B. Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2015, – 192 s.

semantic core of speech utterance is formed on the basis of noun or verbal predicate. For this reason, in the presented dissertation, we considered it expedient to study the means of expression of this important element of speech utterances.

An analysis of the research history of the theme suggests that different predicate forms, both in Azerbaijani and in English, have been studied from various points of views. Whether in terms of classical linguistics and the initial and final branches of modern linguistics, as well as in terms of psycholinguistic or cognitive linguistics, the potential for mutual expression of the category of predicativity in the Azerbaijani and English languages is for the first time involved in a monography study in this dissertation.

In modern linguistics, exactly speaking, in terms of cognitive linguistics any thought or statement is conveyed to the opposite side through *speech utterance* or *discourse*. In fact, the range of *speech-utterance-word* and the range of *discourse-concept-frame* can be considered as a series of units completely equivalent to each other (see:²).

In some cases, the information accuracy given to the opposite side is ensured by using highly coded units of reality. This time the relevant informeme possesses a simpler structure. Terms used to describe certain processes in certain fields of science are highly coded structural language units. The use of such terms in the communication process results in a significant simplification of the informational structure.

The information given or received in relation to units of reality serves a definite purpose and as a rule, possesses a complete form and meaning. Although an answer consisting of a word or a voice is sometimes presented as an independent informeme in dialogues, it can't be considered complete information about a unit of

² Əsgərov M.B. Diskurs, nitq, mətnin linqvo-psixoloji mahiyyəti və qarşılıqlı transformasiya potensialı // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2018. № 1, – s. 259-266.

reality in a true sense. Any utterance or informeme acquires the shade of completion in terms of meaning and form thanks to the nominal or verbal predicate acting as their semantic core. That is why, we considering it very relevant the possibilities and potential, means of expression and research the possibilities of mutual translation of predicate forms both in our native language Azerbaijani and English – one of the most common languages of the world, thought it necessary to review them in a monographic research work. It should be noted that when we look at the history of the topic, both Azerbaijani, Russian and foreign linguists have done important work in the direction of researching the category of predicativity from time to time from ancient times to the present. Regarding general grammatical categories and grammatical forms, the opinions of both local linguists (A.A. Akhundov, R.B. Budagov, M. Adilov, A. Aslanov, M. Huseynzadeh, N. Mammadov, A.A. Rajabli, A. Gurbanov, A. Babayev, S. Jafarov), as well as Russian and European scholars (I.I. Meshaninov, O.I. Moskolskaya, A.A. Reformatski, N.K. Dmitriyev, O.P. Sunik, Y.S. Stepanov, B.I. Kodukhov) and specially about the category of predicativity – Mirza Kazimbey, H. Mirzazadeh, M. Mammadov, B. Khalilov, Y. Seyidov, N. Hajiyeva, I.Z. Hajiyev, Z. Budakova, Georgi Hazai, N.K. Dmitriyev, B. Serebrennikov and others were consulted, and their considerations played the main basis. Considering that the first large-scale research work dedicated to the category of predicativity in Azerbaijani was M. Huseynova's candidate dissertation titled "The Category of Predicativity in Modern Azerbaijani Language" in Russian in 1984, we benefited from the scientific achievement of the dissertation. Among the linguists who discussed the category of predicativity in Turkic languages, we got advantage of the scientific and theoretical ideas of M. Mirzaliyeva, I.A. Memetov (in Crimean-Turkic languages), M. Bolibekova (in Uzbek), V.I. Kharabayeva (in Yakut), V.S. Pestiv (in Quechua) and others. This category also draws attention as the main topic of recent dissertations (S.A.

Rustamova, E.M. Abbasova, S. Mammadova, G.H. Babashova, Y.M. Garashova).

Object and subject of the research. The object of research is the category of predicate generally in Azerbaijani and English languages. The subject of the research is the system of forms or molds forming this category.

Aims and objectives of the research. The goal of the research is to determine the semantic scope of the predicate concept and category on the basis of general and specific categories, to reveal the morphological and syntactic potential of the category of predicate in Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, to give an overview of means of expression of the predicative in English and to look through the ways to solve any problems related to the predicate in the process of mutual translation. The **objectives** of the research for achieving these goals are:

- To analyze the ideas and considerations of various scientists on general and specific categories and where appropriate, to express an attitude to them;
- To critically analyze the discussions and considerations surrounding the concept and category of predicate in terms of traditional and classical linguistics, as well as modern linguistics;
- To determine the semantic sphere of the category of predicate;
- To reveal the morphological and syntactic potential of the category of predicate in Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani;
- To determine the place and role of the predicate within the utterance;
- To give an overview of the predicate in English, to look through the considerations related to the classification of the predicate;
- To look through the means of expression of the predicate in Azerbaijani and English languages and the ways for solving the problems related to the predicate in the process of mutual translation into these languages and, if necessary, to make appropriate proposals in this direction.

Research methods. The methodological base of the research work consists of the most commonly used methods of comparison and confrontation, as well as comparative-typological and comparative-historical research methods referred to for such studies. The scientific-theoretical basis of the research includes field theory, the principal propositions of cognitive linguistics, which is considered the latest success of psycholinguistic research and the theory of linguo-psychological unity. Where appropriate, the statistical method and the historical-comparative method related to the materials of cognate languages are also used.

The main provisions of the defense:

- Having nominal and verbal forms, predicative can be derived from almost all parts of speech and therefore belongs to a group of general categories.
- The category of predicative possesses its own specific semantic sphere: predicative suffixes form the nucleus of the sphere; all forms included in the indicative mood form its peripheral zone; suffixes, forms or syntactic patterns that are not directly, but indirectly involved in the formation of any type of predicate constitute the periphery of this semantic sphere.
- Although the category of predicative appears as a syntactic potential in Azerbaijani, it is mainly formed by morphological means.
- Both the realization form and the semantic potential of the category of predicative have mainly syntactic nature in English.
- Although the number of tense forms belonging to the English language is more than the number of tense forms that are officially accepted in the Azerbaijani language, our language has greater opportunities in terms of expressing tense, aspect and voice.
- While translating into Azerbaijani and English, predicate forms can sometimes be expressed by identical and analogous forms, and sometimes by different forms that have no any corresponding form and equivalent.

– The translation process involves the creation of a communicative or intellectual discourse in the target language as the equivalent of the text in the original language.

Scientific novelty of the research. Scientific novelty of this research work is that the category of predicative belonging both to the Azerbaijani and English languages and the forms constituting it are considered as an independent linguo-psychological phenomenon. Each predicative form is comprehended as a series of second-order reality elements (Re2+Re2+Re2...) with independent semantic shades (semanteme). Discourse restored through the appropriation of this chain creates a real situation with the unit of reality. The expression of this situation in the opposite language in the form of communicative or intellectual speech is considered as a translation of the original text into another language.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical importance of the research is that the theoretical ideas and considerations put forward in this study is possible to be used as a theoretical basis in similar studies on different languages, including research on predicative forms or on generally translation issues. The practical significance of the research is that it is practicable to use the suggestions and recommendations given here in the translation of various predicative forms, as well as proverbs and sayings into different systematic languages. On the other hand, this monographic work may be used as an additional textbook on similar topics in the educational process.

Approbation and application. The articles and theses reflecting main provisions of the dissertation have been published in different influential scientific journals and collections of the Republic, as well as abroad.

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

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The total volume of the dissertation is 140 pages, 250 179 characters, the introduction 8 pages, the first chapter 27 pages, the second chapter 27 pages, the third chapter 37 pages, the fourth chapter 38 pages, the conclusion 4 pages and the references 17 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the Introduction of the dissertation the relevance of the subject and the degree of its processing, object, subject, purpose, tasks, theoretical and methodological base, main provisions for the defense, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance of the dissertation have been explained, information about the approbation and structure of the dissertation has been given.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation is entitled “**The concept of category – the category of predicative**”. Here is attempted to identify the fundamental difference of grammatical categories presented as general and special categories, as well as the essence of the predicative concept and category.

The first paragraph of the chapter is called “**General and special categories**”. It is noted that change emerging as a result of constant development do not occur spontaneously, but, of course, as a result of certain internal regularities.

As it is known, language is constantly changing and evolving. This variability and development do not occur spontaneously, but, of course, as a result of certain internal regularities. The interior language laws are divided into general and special: general laws concern all languages and periods of development. The laws concerning all languages and periods are called universal language laws, the features are named language universals. Special laws apply

mainly to individual languages or their certain phases³.

Most researchers are of the opinion that the grammatical category is the expression of grammatical meaning through the grammatical form. According to I.I.Meshaninov, *the grammatical category is the sum of grammatical concept and forms*⁴. To be more precise, we can say that the grammatical category is the expression of the grammatical concept by means of the grammatical form.

In R.B.Budagov's opinion: *"A grammatical category is a set of grammatical meanings concerning words and their relations in a sentence, at the same time isolating from the concrete meanings of those words and carrying a common feature"*⁵.

Sometimes it is said that, not only the set of grammatical meanings forms any grammatical category, the expression of that set of meaning by certain means and having common features is also required. From this point of view, we can say that the definition given by O.I.Moskolskaya is more thorough: *"The combination of a grammatical meaning and the grammatical form or forms is called a grammatical category"*⁶.

B.Khalilov explains the concepts of grammatical category and grammatical form so that the notions of grammatical category and grammatical form should be analyzed separately. In his opinion, a grammatical category is a set of homogeneous grammatical meanings. The grammatical form is the units of language serving to express grammatical meanings. Thus, each grammatical category reflects a number of grammatical meanings, and *the means of*

³ Seyidov Y.M. Əsərləri: [15 cildə] / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – с. 9. – 2010. – 670 s., s.149-150.

⁴ Мешаннинов И.И. Члены предложения и части речи. / И.И. Мешаннинов. – Ленинград: Наука. Ленинградское отделение, – 1978, – 388 с., с.250.

⁵ Будагов Р.А. Введение в науку о языке. / Р.А.Будагов. – Москва: Добросвет-2000, – 2003. – 544 с., с.215.

⁶ Москольская О.И. Грамматика немецкого языка. Теоретический курс. / О.И. Москольская. Москва: ИЛИЯ, – 1958, – 352 с., с. 6.

*expression of grammatical categories are morphological units*⁷. This view, which is entirely true on the basis of the Azerbaijani language, Turkic languages, as well as a number of other agglutinative languages, does not seem very convincing on the basis of inflected languages, where most grammatical meanings are expressed with syntactic patterns.

It is also not always right to equate the concept of grammatical category with the concept of the part of speech. This may simply be acceptable for some languages. A.Aslanov notes that, *the meaning expressed by parts of speech and the grammatical forms they possess differ from one another*⁸. Despite our deep sympathy for the honourable scholar, it should be noted that the idea that *the grammatical forms of the parts of speech differ from one another* does not always justify itself. In languages such as English, Russian, German, French, etc. the adjective, the adverb, the verb have a peculiar form, that is, a special suffix. For example, in Russian the suffix *-ый* is a formal sign of an adjective, the suffix *-ая* of an adverb, the suffix *-ать, -ять* of a verb. But in Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, there is only a specific form of the verb, that is, the suffix *-maq, -mək*.

A.A.Reformatsky writes that, *“grammatical categories – are the sum of homogeneous grammatical events and the sum and unity of different forms of homogeneous grammatical elements”*⁹. From this we can come to the logical conclusion that the concepts of "grammatical form" and "grammatical category" are unlike notions.

There are also many opinions on general and special categories. For example, according to A.A.Rajabli, categories belonging to two

⁷ Xəlilov B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfolojiyası. I hissə / Bakı: Nurlan – 2007. – 280 s., s.15.

⁸ Aslanov A.M. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində qrammatik kateqoriyalar / A.M.Aslanov. – Bakı: ADU, – 1985. – 80 s., s. 4.

⁹ Реформатский А.А. Введение в языковедение / А.А. Реформатский. – Москва: Аспект Пресс, – 1996. – 536 с., с. 317.

or more parts of speech are called general grammatical categories, they are both morphological and syntactic in terms of formal features and functions.¹⁰

In Y.Seyidov's opinion, it is not correct to consider the categories of case and possession as a general grammatical category, because they simply belong to the noun. Although other parts of speech – adjectives, numbers, pronouns, infinitives, participles accept case suffixes, they can not be declined directly, but only after substantivization. As well, these parts of speech do not have specific case suffixes, they take the case suffixes of the noun after substantivization.¹¹

S.Jafarov also writes about this: *“The category of case remains a category related to noun, no matter it is used with other parts of speech in our language.”*¹² The same can be said about the category of possession. That is, other parts of speech can formally accept suffixes of possession when they get substantivized. Therefore, both categories should be considered only as noun-specific categories.¹³

In the second paragraph entitled “The notion and category of predicative” of the first chapter, the ideas presented in the scientific literature regarding the concept and category are reviewed. We should note that, the category of predicative has caused controversial and contradictory opinions. V.V.Panphilov¹⁴ and M.Mirzaliyeva¹⁵ believe that predicate and predicative are two different names of the

¹⁰ Rəcəbli Ə. Nəzəri dilçilik / Ə.Ə.Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2003. – 515 s., s.64.

¹¹ Seyidov Y.M. Əsərləri: [15 cilddə] / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – c. 9. – 2010. – 610 s., s. 160-161.

¹² Cəfərov S.Ə. İsim tədrisinin nəzəri əsasları / S.Ə.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1962. – 97 s., s. 64.

¹³ Seyidov Y.M. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikası. Morfologiya. Nəzəri kurs / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti. – 2000. – 403 s., s. 160-161.

¹⁴ Панфилов В.В. Взаимоотношение языка и мышления / В.В. Панфилов. – Москва: Наука, – 1971. – 230 с., с.174.

¹⁵ Mirzəliyeva M.M. Türk dillərində xəbərlik kateqoriyası // – Bakı: Tədqiqələr, – 2013. № 1, – s.100-105.

same syntactic category carrying the same grammatical load. Many scholars and researchers approach the predicative from two different perspectives, and there are even those who give this category two different names. There are those who name noun predicative a category of predicative and verbal predicative a category of person. From time to time there are experts naming it generally a category of person, in the case that they consider nominal and verbal predicative as internal elements of a single category. In the frame of this research we have noted the attitude of many scientists and researchers to this issue as M.Mammadli¹⁶, H.Mirzazadeh¹⁷, M.Hüseynzadeh¹⁸, N.K.Dmitriyev¹⁹, B.Khalilov²⁰, B.Serebrennikov and N.Hajiyeva²¹, İ.Z.Hajiyev²² and expressed our opinions to them.

We should note once more that, in the semanteme of all these suffixes there are different shades of meaning expressing different persons. But this shade does not unite them, on the contrary, it distinguishes them from each other. The meaning connecting them is that all these suffixes add a shade of completeness, wholeness to the word or pattern in which they are added. This is the main feature that makes up the category of predicative. For this reason, although it is added to the nominal or verbal form, we think it is more correct to

¹⁶ Məmmədli M.Ə. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində ismin qrammatik kateqoriyaları / M.Ə.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2003. – 281 s., s.207-213.

¹⁷ Mirzəzadə H.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi qrammatikası / H.İ.Mirzəzadə. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti, – 1990. – 376 s., s.48-50.

¹⁸ Hüseynzadə M.H. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [3 cilddə] / M.H.Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: Maarif, – c. 3. – 1973. – 357 s., s.65-72.

¹⁹ Дмитриев Н.К. Грамматика кумыкского языка / Н.К. Дмитриев. – Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академии наук СССР, – 1940, – 206 с., с.44-46.

²⁰ Xəlilov V.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfolojiyası. I hissə / V.Ə.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Papirus NP, – 2016, – 286 s., s.220-221.

²¹ Серебренников Б.А. Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков. Учебное пособие для вузов. / Б.А. Серебренников, Н.З.Гаджиева – Баку: Maarif, – 1979, – 304 с., с.149-156.

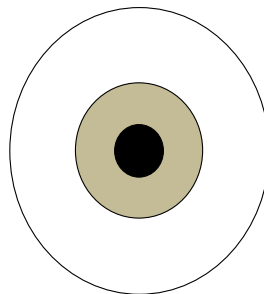
²² Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [2 cilddə] Morfolojiya / tərt. ed. Z.Budaqova – Bakı: Elm, – c. 2. – 1980. – 510 s., s.297-306.

name that suffix or form a predicative suffix or form, and the category a category of predicative.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Semantic sphere and general potential of predicative in Turkic languages**”. Here, first of all, an attempt is made to determine the nucleus of semantic sphere, the nuclear-adjacent zone and the periphery of the predicative by grouping the structural units of the language that form the predicative in the Turkic languages, referring to the main provisions of the field theory and the theory of linguo-psychological unity. Then, the morphological and syntactic structures forming the predicative are analyzed not only in the base of Azerbaijani language, but also in many Turkic languages.

In the first paragraph entitled “*Semantic sphere of predicative in Turkic languages*” general view about semantic sphere of grammatical categories is described. It is well known that, the structural unit of language at any level possesses its own peculiar semantic sphere. There are also specific formal indicators making up this sphere and consisting of language structural units.

First of all, it should be noted that, the semantic sphere of each concept contains: 1) the *nucleus*, usually expressed in one, and rarely in two or more lexical units, 2) the *nuclear-adjacent zone*, sometimes expressed by a concrete suffix, but sometimes by a group of different morphological suffixes and 3) the *periphery* reflected in different syntactic structures. In this scheme, a conventional model of the semantic sphere has been given, which can be attributed to a structural unit of language, reflecting a concept from any level. In this model, the *nucleus* of the semantic sphere is represented by dark, the *nuclear-adjacent zone* by a light-colored circle, and the *periphery* by a colorless circle.



In recent years, the number of studies conducted worldwide, as well as in Azerbaijan, with the application of semantic field theory²³ and various psycholinguistic theories and concepts in linguistics is growing rapidly. Thousands of dissertations have been devoted to the study of various concepts worldwide on the basis of these theories, and such research is still ongoing²⁴.

Until any unit of reality is perceived by a person and given a name, the information stored in the memory regarding that unit of reality is subjected to abstraction at least *three times* and even move away from its real essence. The first and the second abstractions are observed during the perception of the unit of reality, and the third one in the naming process. Both the meaning (ER₁) and the form (ER₂) of language structural units from any level and bearing the essence of the name of the units of reality are abstract imagination. They are product of human brain. It is methodologically wrong to try to detach the form and meaning of a word and to study them separately. Such research can never give a correct scientific result. Because the form and meaning of any language structural unit is inseparable whole. The word unity in the name of the theory of linguo-psychological unity implies and reflects this linguo-psychological integrity existing in the structural units of language²⁵.

The second paragraph of the chapter is called *“Morphological and syntactic potential of predicative in Turkic languages”*. It is noted that, in many world languages, including Turkic languages, the category of predicative is, as a rule, formed by means of language structural units possessing a suffix form. These

²³ Kurt Levinin “Psixoloji sahə nəzəriyyəsi” haqda daha ətraflı bax: Роменец В.А. История психологии XX века / В.А.Роменец, И.П.Манюха; – Киев: Лыбидь, – 2003. – 894 с.

²⁴ Болдырев Н.Н. Концептуальное пространство когнитивной лингвистики // – Тамбов: Вопросы когнитивной лингвистики, – 2004. № 1, – с. 18-36.

²⁵ Əsgərov, M.B. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.B.Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2015, – 192 s.

suffixes have different variants in various Turkic languages. The predicative in the Azerbaijani language is compiled on the basis of these suffix variants for all three persons²⁶:

*-(y)am*², *-m*, *-san*², *-n*, *-(dir)*⁴, *-(y)ıq*⁴, *-q*, *-sınız*⁴, *-niz*⁴, *-(dir)lar*⁴.

We should note that, each of the separate forms of predicative suffixes used in the Azerbaijani language, as well as in other Turkic languages indicates, first of all, a subject or object. That is, it notifies the doer of the action or the person, thing mentioned in, for example:

Mən cavanam or *Mən yazıram* – first person singular,

Sən cavansan or *Sən yazırsan* – second person singular,

O cavandır or *O yazır* – third person singular,

Biz cavanıq or *Biz yazırıq* – first person plural,

Siz cavansınız or *Siz yazırsınız* – second person plural,

Onlar cavandırlar or *Onlar yazırlar* – third person plural.

As it can be seen from the examples that, the suffixes making up both the nominal and the verbal predicate are completely identical to all persons. That is, whichever suffix is added to the base of the nominal predicate form, the same suffix is added to the base of the verbal predicate form. The exception observed in the third person does not deny the legitimacy. As is well known, the existence of exceptions proves the existence of legitimacy, albeit indirectly.

From this point of view, not only suffixes of these forms or the indicative mood, but also suffixes of all indicative mood evolved by all verbal finite forms, even the suffixes and other elements participated in the formation of other verbal predicate forms that are not directly related to indicative mood may be concerned the means of predicative.

The third chapter is called “**General potential of predicative in English**”. First of all, researchers’ reviews on the classification of the predicate are analyzed, then easy or difficult mastered forms,

predicate forms made by auxiliary and link verbs in English are checked.

The category of predicative in the Azerbaijani language is formed with the help of predicative suffixes in accordance with different persons. One of the functional meaning shades of these suffixes is to make the concept of person; the second shade is to acquire the appropriate sentence or utterance a shade of “completeness”, “wholeness”. Having such a wide range of opportunities and capabilities shows that the category of predicative is quite developed in the Azerbaijani language. On the contrary, in English the category of person-quantity expressing predicative shade is one of the least developed categories of the verb. This category is visually manifested or observed only in the third person singular of the present indefinite tense form. The suffixes *-s*, *-es* denoting this category indicate both person and quantity. In English the factor of person-quantity is expressed by means of personal pronouns which are independent part of speech. That is, in English whether the verb is singular or plural and in which person it is, as a rule, can be clarified or determined by personal pronouns. That is why, the active use of personal pronouns is observed in almost all sentences in English.

In the first paragraph entitled “*Considerations on the classification of predicative in English*” we have taken a look at the classification given by different linguists. Some researchers classify the predicate based on its structure, and therefore they distinguish it into the following types in English:

A) Simple predicate: 1) verbal 2) nominal

B) Compound predicate: 1) verbal 2) nominal

Sometimes, based on morphological classification, it is said that there are the following types:

A) Verbal predicate: 1) simple 2) compound

B) Nominal predicate: 1) simple 2) compound²⁷.

Another source states that there are the following 4 types of predicate in English²⁸:

- 1) simple verbal predicate
- 2) modal verbal predicate
- 3) phraseological verbal predicate
- 4) compound nominal predicate

The classification given by Jean Sherwood Rankin²⁹ almost coincides with the grouping described by K.N.Kachalova and Y.Y.Izrailevich: simple predicate, compound verbal predicate, compound nominal predicate.

Some researchers distinguish the language units making up the predicate form in terms of semantic shade they express and they guess that, the forms or the predicates themselves constituting the predicatives are divided into different types. They suppose that, except for the types of predicatives expressed by means of grammatical morphological methods, in English predicates may be divided into six main meaning groups: 1) indicating action; 2) indicating process; 3) indicating situation; 4) indicating quality; 5) indicating relation; 6) indicating location at a distance, at a place (see: ³⁰).

The second paragraph is called “*Easily-assimilated predicate forms*”. In our opinion, it is possible to group English language predicate forms in accordance with the learning sequence of foreigners, as well as Azerbaijanis: easily-assimilated simple verbal

²⁷ К.Н. Практическая грамматика английского языка: [в 2 томах] / К.Н.Качалова, Е.Е.Израилевич; – Киев: Методика, – т. 2. – 2003. – 304 с., с.8-13.

²⁸ URL: <http://www.delightenglish.ru/DG/SIMPLE3.htm>

²⁹ Sherwood J.R. The sentence and the verb // – Chicago: The Elementary School Journal, – 1909. № 8, – p. 410-415.

³⁰ Abbasova, E.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində predikativlik və modallıq (Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərinin materialları əsasında): / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. Avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 2011. – 21 s.

predicate, easily-assimilated simple nominal predicate, hard-assimilated compound verbal predicate, hard-assimilated compound nominal predicate.

Easily-assimilated simple verbal predicate is indicated by a finite verb of any voice, mood and tense. When denoting a finite verb here, of course, we don't mean a verb form with the predicative suffix on a specific person as in the Azerbaijani language. As we have mentioned earlier, this type of predicative suffixes does not generally exist in English. It is necessary to use the appropriate personal pronoun for acquiring the shade and meaning of person in verb in English.

Easily-assimilated simple predicate form is also expressed by verbs with a personal sign and those verbs may be in any tense form, voice and mood. On the one hand these verb forms can be used simply by themselves, that is, without any auxiliary verbs, for example, *He reads a newspaper. O (3-cü şəxs tək kişi cinsi), qəzət oxuyur*, on the other hand, they can be used in conjunction with auxiliary verbs, partially complicated, for example, *She is singing now. O (3-cü şəxs tək qadın cinsi), indi mahnı oxuyur*.

Easily-assimilated simple nominal predicate is a predicate consisting of only noun, or adjective and other nominal forms used without auxiliary verb. Such predicate forms are rarely found in English and that is why it is important to review them. Easily assimilated simple nominal predicate basically have two cases for using them. The first type of sentences are usually exclamatory sentences, that is, these sentences are uttered with an exclamation intonation and are distinguished by an exclamation mark in the text. For example: *My ideas obsolete!! – Mənim köhnəlmiş fikirlərim!!* O.Jespersion called this type of sentences “*nexus of deprecation*”³¹.

Hard-assimilated compound nominal predicate is formed by

³¹ Jespersen, O. A Modern English Grammar. Part III. Syntax (second volume) / O.Jespersion. – London: George Allen & Unwin LTD; Copenhagen: Ejnar Munksgaard, – 1961, – 442 p., p. 372.

the combination of the auxiliary verb *to be* used in finite form and nominal part of predicate. For example: *My garden is large.* – *Mənim bağım genişdir // Bağım genişdir. Is it easy? – Bu asandır?*

Hard-assimilated compound verbal predicate is expressed by finite verb forms and the combination of infinitive, or the gerund. Infinitive and gerund constitute the main part of the predicate and denotes the action, or situation related to the subject. In this case finite verb form plays the role of an auxiliary part moving away from its main function.

The fourth paragraph entitled “*Forms of predicate with auxiliary and linking verbs*” is devoted to predicate forms with structural units called linking verbs which are of great importance for English linguists. According to their functions and corresponding to this function, verbs sometimes gain or lose their meanings, for this reason they belong to separate groups and tiers and are called differently. *Link verbs* act as a separate independent type among them. Contrary to traditional view, they are not completely deprived of lexical meaning: link verbs grammatically preserve their main meanings to one degree or another, and this gives them an opportunity of expressing the meaning shades as “*existence*”, “*transition from one state to another*”, “*preservation of the state*”.

In the English scientific literature, the terms “full-meaningful” and “semi-meaningful” express link verbs retaining their lexical meaning more or less respectively. F.Huseinov used the term “incomplete-meaning” to call link verbs retaining their meaning little³².

In English, auxiliary verbs refer to verbs that are used to make complex tense forms. These verbs do not possess an independent semantic meaning and only serve to express the indicators of time, mood and voice, and in some cases the person and

³² Гусейнов, Ф.Г. Связочные глаголы в английском языке и их соответствия в азербайджанском языке: / дис. кандидата филологических наук. / – Баку, 1980. – 172 с.

quantity of the main verbs used with them. Auxiliary verbs include the verbs *to be*, *to have*, *to do*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would*.

If we try to formally describe the semantic sphere of the category of predicative, we should say that, the nucleus of this category expressed by a specific structural language unit does not exist or this nucleus is conditional. The nuclear-adjacent zone of the category of predicative is formed by the participation of main, auxiliary or modal verbs providing the formation of predicate form in this language. The periphery of semantic sphere is formed on the basis of once, temporary or occasional combination of different syntactic structures.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is called “***Problems arising during translation and their ways of solution***”. Here, firstly, the place and role of predicate within the utterance is studied, then problems occurring during translation from Azerbaijani into English and vice versa, as well the mutual translation of proverbs into these languages and their ways of solution have been looked over.

The first paragraph of the chapter is entitled “***The place and role of predicate inside the utterance***”. Here, first of all, the issue of agreement in person and number between the subject and predicate, which have the same status as the main members of the sentence, was touched upon. Since the singular or plural form of the predicate in English sentences directly depends on the means of expression of the subject, the means of expression of the subject are given separately with examples. In the agreement of the third person plural in number, we think it is necessary to note the fact that is about the language norm. Nowadays sometimes we use the followings in the colloquial speech: *Onlar tələbədir*; *Tələbələr gəncdir* or *Tələbələr imtahan verdi*; *Əli və Həsən əla qiymət aldı*. That is, although the subject is in plural, we use the predicate in singular form. But in written form, we apply memorized rules. With this habit, we think that the language is a tenet, it is a petrified, permanent thing and this view is mistaken. It should not be forgotten that, language is alive,

constantly changing and always tends to simplify. In our opinion, it is time to accept that in the Azerbaijani language, both in the nominal and verbal predicate in the third person plural, the agreement of number is unrestricted. It should be taken into account that grammar ought not to lead to live communication, not to restrict it, but should be limited to remark fixed forms in the living language.

The second paragraph is called ***“Translation of predicate from Azerbaijani into English”***. Here, sentence samples translated from Azerbaijani into English are taken from the website of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which is considered the most reliable source in our country, and from the website of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation. It should be noted that this paragraph examines the problems related to the translation of the category of predicative or generally predicate forms into English and the ways to solve them. Also, the category of predicative and predicate forms in Azerbaijani are shown separately with examples. In this paragraph, sentences with nominal and verbal predicates are presented with their translations, and comments and suggestions are put forward.

The third paragraph called ***“Translation of predicate from English into Azerbaijani”*** is dedicated to the analysis of sentences taken from the original fiction and its translation. The examples in English are taken from the novel "Sister Carrie" by Theodore Dreiser, a world-famous realist writer in American literature, and the sentences in Azerbaijani are taken from the translation of the work into our language by Jafar Bagir.

Sometimes it is stated that for the quality of translation, the translator should be well acquainted with both the language of original work and the target language to the same extent. Based on the theory of linguo-psychological unity, we may say that it is potentially impossible to know two different languages at the same level. Because in the extended intelligence code of the human brain, the elements of reality equivalent to the structural units of language, become subordinate to a certain sequence. As a rule, the structural

units of language that each person knows best, in other words, those concerning his native language are ER₂, those concerning the second language he knows well are ER₃, and other structural units of language belonging to the following languages line up as ER₄, ER₅, etc. This theory allows us to say with absolute certainty that it is impossible for any person to know two different languages at the same level. That is why the translation done by a translator at the highest level and successfully is the translation from ER₃ to ER₂, in other words, from the foreign language he knows best (from the second language, i.e. from ER₃) to a native language (to the first language, i.e. to ER₂). For some people in the ranking of languages their mother tongue is not always the first language, i.e. ER₂.

This is also a fact that, in the process of creative translation, the translator does not just give an adequate equivalent of words and phrases during the mutual translation into Azerbaijani or English. The original text is fully appropriated by means of visual or vocal perception, as noted in the theory of linguo-psychological unity. That is the structural unit of language making up the text or speech pattern, i.e. ER₂ is transformed into the first-order elements of reality (ER₁) existing in the main memory and thus the discursive situation is fully restored. In the next stage, in accordance with the discursive situation, communicative or intellectual speech is established within the rules and norms, opportunities and potential of the target language and as a result this process is called the creative translation process.

The fourth paragraph is called “*Translation of proverbs and sayings*”. Adequate equivalents of various predicate forms are given during translation into English and Azerbaijani. Every individual or nation understands the world within its own needs and its own national mentality. He also expresses the units of reality he perceives in his own language and in accordance with his own imagination. Due to the fact that the English language, which has become the leading means of information in the international arena in recent

years, is understood to a certain extent by a certain audience, the usage of English words freely is frequent in the press. These words do not conform to the norm of writing, nor do they conform to the comprehension norm because they do not assimilate the meaning, and this results in the corruption of language. In this regard, T.Guliev considers that, “*it shouldn't be run to extremes in using loan-words*”.³³ From this point of view, it is possible to conditionally divide proverbs and sayings existing in world languages into three groups:

1) *Identical proverbs and sayings* originated as a result of expressing units of reality perceived by the same way of thinking with identical structural units in different languages: *Hər parlayan qızıl olmaz - All that glitters is not gold. (Parıldayanların hamısı qızıl deyil); Hürən it dişləməz. - Barking dogs seldom bite. (Hürən itlər nadir hallarda dişləyirlər).*

2) *Analogical proverbs and sayings* originated as a result of expressing units of reality perceived by a similar way of thinking with different structural units in different languages: *İlan vuran ala çatıdan qorxar. - A burnt child dreads the fire. (Atəşdə yanan uşaq oddan qorxar); Yüz ölç, bir biç. - Score twice before you cut once. (İki dəfə ölç bir dəfə kəs).*

3) It is possible to simply interpret and explain *proverbs and sayings that have no equivalent or analogue*, originated as a result of expressing units of reality perceived with different ways of thinking with different structural units in different languages, for example: *Avazın yaxşı gəlir, oxuduğun Quran olsa.*

It is impossible for this Azerbaijani proverb to have an identical or analogous equivalent in English. Because there is not enough information about the Koran in English and how to recite it aloud. *A cracked bell can never sound well (Çatlamış zəng daha heç vaxt yaxşı cingildəməz).* And it is also impossible for this English

³³ Quliyev, T.Z. Terminoloji yenilənmədə əvəzetmə meylləri / T.Z.Quliyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2000. – 74 s., s.3

proverb to have the same or similar equivalent in the Azerbaijani language. Because in the Azerbaijani way of thinking, there is not enough information or practical experience about the church bell and what it means to crack.

In this research work, when comparing the English and Azerbaijani tense forms, as well as the system formed by these tenses, we have to give the English a formal advantage in terms of the richness of the tense forms. In fact, the system of tense forms belonging to the Azerbaijani language, as well as any Turkic language, is wider and richer. We are the main reason why Turkic languages look so weak and powerless in terms of tense forms. Because we - Turkish and Azerbaijani linguists repeat what European linguists say, we have difficulty accepting new ideas. If the negative or interrogative form of any tense form is made in a non-standard way or if there is a certain shade of aspect, mood or voice in addition to the concept of tense in any form, it is a great and unforgivable mistake to remove those forms from the system of time forms based on this. It's almost like, nowadays while English is very popular, people who don't know English should not be considered normal, or people who know other languages besides English should be considered mutants. Such kind of behavior is, of course, unacceptable. In our opinion, it is high time to review the system of tense forms in the Azerbaijani language, as well as in the Turkic languages. We think that, simple tense forms as durable present tense formed by the suffix *-maqda*, near future tense formed by the suffix *-maq üzrə*, as well as compound forms of all tense forms made on the background of past tense, also compound forms of simple tense forms having tense-aspect meaning shade made on the background of future tense should be accepted as independent tense forms of the Azerbaijani language.

We, first of all, tried to achieve the intended goals during writing the dissertation by fulfilling the tasks of the research. First and foremost, we have defined the semantic sphere of the category of

predicative in Turkic languages by revealing the main point of predicative notion on the basis of general and special categories. We tried to reveal the morphological and syntactic potential of the category of predicative in the Azerbaijani language, to give an overview of the predicative in English. During the translation into these languages, we had a look at the problems related to the predicative and ways to solve them.

Summarizing the general and specific aspects of the research conducted, the following conclusions may be defined:

1. It is time to accept that in the third person plural, both in the nominal and verbal predicates; the agreement of number is unrestricted in the Azerbaijani language. It should be borne in mind that grammar should not lead to live communication, should not impose restrictions on it, and should be limited to registering fixed forms in the living language.

2. The grammar of a language does not just consist of morphology; syntax is also an integral part of it. That is why the forming of the category of predicative only by morphological means cannot change the syntactic nature of this grammatical category in some languages. In many languages, including English, which we have studied in this dissertation, many forms of nominal and verbal predicates are formed not by morphological means, but by syntactic patterns. Due to this it is necessary to take into account both the morphological and syntactic nature of the category of predicative.

3. In Azerbaijani and English, predicative possesses both nominal and verbal forms. That is, the predicate form can be composed of almost any nominals and verbs. For this reason, it is more expedient to refer the category of predicative to the group of general categories both in Azerbaijani and English languages.

4. Unlike English, the category of predicative in Turkic languages, as well as in Azerbaijani, has its own specific semantic sphere. Predicative suffixes form the core of this semantic sphere, all forms of the verb's indicative mood comprise its nuclear-adjacent

zone, and suffixes, forms or syntactic patterns participating indirectly in the formation of any type of predicate is the periphery of this semantic sphere.

5. In the Azerbaijani language, predicative suffixes are added to the nominal and verbal bases and give them a sense of completeness. These suffixes are specific to each person. But the semantic shade that is common to them is not to express persons. The common semantic shade in all these suffixes is to give completeness and exhaustion to the form added. As it is known, the grammatical category is regarded as a set of forms expressing the same or similar meanings. In this regard, these suffixes making complete forms in meaning and structure on different persons should not be called personal suffixes; in our opinion, it is more advantageous to name them predicative suffixes. It is a wrong approach to name the same category once “the category of predicative” formed by the same suffixes or structural language units in the Azerbaijani language and consider it a category belonging to nominals, in other case to call it “the category of person” and to present it a category belonging to verbs. In our opinion, in both cases it may be more accurate in case of naming this category as a general category under the name of “the category of predicative” aiming at the same goal and expressing the same meaning.

6. In the Azerbaijani language, the predicative is mainly formed by morphological means, although it appears as a syntactic possibility or potential. The main means of predicative are nominal and verbal predicative suffixes, possessing identical form. However, other auxiliary morphemes with meaning shades of tense, background, number, etc. are directly and indirectly involved in the formation of various forms of predicate.

7. In English, both the form of realization and the semantic potential of the category of predicative are mostly formed on a syntactic basis, although partly morphological in nature. Even

nominal predicate forms are formed with syntactic patterns involving various main, auxiliary, or linking verbs.

8. Tense forms belonging to the English language and accepted officially are more numerous than tense forms belonging to the Azerbaijani language. We are in favor of the idea that it would be expedient to add the suffix *-maqda* expressing the meaning of present continuous tense and the suffix *-maq üzrə* expressing the meaning of near future tense form to the system of simple tense forms in the Azerbaijani language. Besides it would be right to give the status of independent tense form expressing tense-aspect semanteme as in the English language to each of the compound tense forms having the elements *idi* and *imiş*, called *hekayət* and *rəvayət* of different forms so far, as well as the compound tense forms of simple tense forms appeared on the background of future tense and possessing tense-aspect meaning shade. It would be more logical to accept that the nominal predicate has a background of both past and future tenses. If these forms are also officially accepted as tense forms belonging to the Azerbaijani language, then we can say with confidence that the Azerbaijani language has more opportunities than most world languages, including English, in terms of the potential to express the shades of tense, aspect and voice. Our language and linguistics should observe the benefits of the independence of our Republic. In our opinion, it is time to reconsider the idea that simple indicative forms can have 5 potential shades, as in Russian, and to get rid of imperial shackles in science.

9. As Azerbaijani and English are different systematic languages, one form or another may not exist in the other one. That is why, in translation, the forms of predicate belonging to one language are sometimes expressed in identical or similar forms, and sometimes in completely different forms that have no correspondence or equivalent in another language. In this regard, the following predicate forms can be seen during the translation:

- *identical forms* formed as a result of expressing the units of reality perceived by the same way of thinking in different languages with identical language structural units;

- *analogical forms* appeared as a result of expressing the units of reality perceived by a similar way of thinking in different languages with different structural units of language;

- *forms having no correspondence, equivalent or analogue* as a result of expressing units of reality perceived by different ways of thinking in different languages with different language structural units.

10. Forms originating the category of predicative belonging to both Azerbaijani and English are independent linguo-psychological phenomenon. Each predicate form is perceived as a second series of reality elements ($ER_2 + ER_2 + ER_2...$) possessing independent semanteme. The discourse restored through the mastery of this series allows the actual situation of the unit of reality to be fully revived. The expression of this situation in the form of communicative or intellectual speech is considered as a translation of the original text into another language.

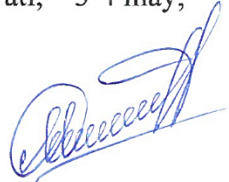
List of published scientific works on the main content of the dissertation

1. Azərbaycan dilində feli xəbərlilik; xəbər şəkilçilərinin işlənmə tendensiyası // – Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitet Xəbərləri, Humanitar Elmlər bölməsi, – 2015. № 3, – s. 246-248.
2. İngilis dilində dil sisteminin əsas vahidi kimi cümlədə qrammatik kateqoriyaların təbiəti: mürəkkəb cümlə polipredikativ tərkib kimi // – Bakı: Tədqiqələr, – 2016. № 1, – s. 71-76.
3. Türk, başqırd və özbək dillərində xəbərlilik kateqoriyası və onun ifadə vasitələri // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti Elmi Xəbərlər, Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – 2016. № 2, – s. 114-118.

4. İsmi xəbərliyin ifadə vasitələrinin qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: ADU-nun Elmi Xəbərləri, – 2016. № 4, - s. 74-78.
5. Xəbərlik kateqoriyasının türk dillərində müqayisəli təhlili (türk, yakut və kırım-tatar dilləri təmsalında) // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2016. № 5, – s. 230-234.
6. İngilis dilində cümlə paradiqmasının xarakterik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: “Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri”, – 2017. Roza Eyvazovanın 80 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş xüsusi buraxılış, – s. 79-86.
7. Linguistic explanation of predicativity and modality in Azerbaijani and English // – Омск: Вестник Омского Регионального Института Научно-практический журнал, – 2017. № 2, – с. 39-43.
8. Məmmədova, T.G. Azərbaycan dilində elliptik xəbərin xüsusiyyətlərinin təhlili // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti Elmi Əsərlər, Dil və Ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2018. № 1, – s. 29-33.
9. İngilis dilində felin morfoloji kateqoriyaları // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti Elmi Xəbərlər, Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – 2018. № 1, – s. 168-171.
10. Xəbərin əsas xarakterik xüsusiyyətləri və təsnifatının müqayisəli analizi (Azərbaycan və İngilis dilləri təmsalında) // – Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitetin xəbərləri, Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, – 2018. № 2, – s. 74-81.
11. The description of nominal predicate in Azerbaijani and English languages // – Омск: Вестник Омского Регионального Института Научно-практический журнал, – 2018. № 2, – с. 200-203.
12. Problems arising during the translation of predicates in dialogue sentences in fiction // – Vienna: The European Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, – 2021. № 2, – p. 47-50, doi.org/10.29013/EJHSS-21-2-47-50
13. Predicativity in the light of different approaches // “Sələflər və Xələflər” I Beynəlxalq Simpoziumunun Materialları, – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, – 22-24 oktyabr, – 2014, – s. 392-395.

14. In morphology the interrelation of modality with predicativity: comparative analysis // “Kreativ Sənaye Texnologiyalarının Tədrisi və Tətbiqi” Beynəlxalq Elmi-praktiki Konfransın Materialları, – Gəncə: ATU nəşriyyatı, – 1-2 may, – 2015, – s. 95.
15. Predicativity relation in the sentence // Gənc Tədqiqatçıların IV Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransı Materialları, – Bakı: Qafqaz University, – 29-30 aprel, – 2016, – s. 1277-1278.
16. Predicativity and modality: linguistic analysis and their linguistic status // “Boloniya təhsil prosesində universitet-sənaye əlaqələrinin müasir problemləri” Beynəlxalq Simpoziumun Materialları, – Gəncə: ATU nəşriyyatı, – 30 aprel – 1 may, – 2016, – s. 155-156.
17. The sentence-its characteristic features; predicativity // “Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri” Respublika Elmi-Praktiki Konfransının Materialları, – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 5-6 may, – 2016, – s. 188-190.
18. Azərbaycan dilində qrammatik kateqoriya anlayışı: müqayisə və analiz // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XX Respublika Elmi Konfransının Materialları, – Bakı: ADNSU nəşriyyatı, – 24-25 may, – 2016, – s. 178-180.
19. İngilis dilində sadə cümlə və onun tərkib strukturu: xəbərlik // Gənc alimlərin I Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransı, – Gəncə: GDU nəşriyyatı, – 17-18 oktyabr, – 2016, – s. 121-123.
20. Azərbaycan dilində xəbərin ifadə vasitələri barədə qısa xülasə // “Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri” Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın Materialları, – Sumqayıt: SDU nəşriyyatı, – 24-25 noyabr, – 2016, – s. 85-86.
21. “Kateqoriya” məfhumu barədə təhlil və təsnif: akad.A.Axundovun təbiri // “Ağamusa Axundov və Azərbaycan filologiyası” adlı Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın Materialları, – Bakı: “Elm”, – 24-25 aprel, – 2017, – s. 469-472.
22. Türk dillərində xəbərlik şəkilçilərinin müqayisəli analizi (türk, kırım-tatar, yakut, özbək və başqırd dilləri təmsalında) // IV.

- Uluslararası Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Sempozyumu, – Niğde, Türkiye: Bizim Büro Matbaacılık, – 26-28 aprel, – 2017, – s. 321-328.
23. Azərbaycan dilində xəbərlik sferasında ellipsis hadisəsinin xarakteristikası // “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” VIII Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın Materialları, – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 4-5 may, – 2017, – s. 374-376.
24. İngilis dilində ismi xəbərin formalaşmasında to be köməkçi felinin vəzifələri və onun Azərbaycan dilində qarşılığı // Gənc Alimlərin II Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransı, – Gəncə: GDU nəşriyyatı, – 26-27 oktyabr, – 2017, – s. 310-312.
25. İngilis dilində xəbərin xüsusi növü olan ikili xəbər məfhumunun təhlili // II International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers, – Bakı: Baku Engineering University, – 27-28 aprel, – 2018, – s. 1405-1406.
26. Azərbaycan dilində xəbərlik şəkilçilərinin ixtisarı // “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” IX Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın Materialları, – Bakı: BSU nəşriyyatı, – 3-4 may, – 2018, – s. 355-357.



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