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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**TYOLOGY OF THE SENTENCE
NOMINATIVE STRUCTURE
IN THE ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-historical
and comparative-typological linguistics

Field of science: Philology

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORK

The relevance of the topic and degree of elaboration. One of the new directions of modern typological linguistics is the contensive (semantical) typology. Unlike traditional morphological typology, contensive typology or semantical typology is based on syntactic typology, and in this new direction of typology, language classification is based on qualitative differences in sentence structure in different systematic languages. Contensive typology has semantic determinant. The expression of universal subject-object relations in the structure of the sentence, the principles of systemic linguistics, and the features of the entire linguistic structure are considered as stems in the contensive typology.

In terms of contensive typology, both Turkic and Indo-European languages are classified as nominative languages. The study of Azerbaijani with agglutinative-synthetic structure and English with flective or fusional-analytical in terms of contensive typology, on the one hand, serves to determine the distinctive features of nominative languages other than class, active and ergative languages, on the other hand, the similarities, as well as some distinguishing features of two different systematic languages of nominative type. All these factors indicate the relevance of the study.

Nominative languages are insufficiently explored in terms of content typology. In Azerbaijan linguistics, M.Huseynzade, Y.Seyidov, A.Rajabli, H.Mirzaev, J.Jafarov, N.Jafarov, K.Abdulla, M.Mamedov, M.Novruzov, N.Mammadov, H.Mirzazade, F.Zeynalov, O.Musaev researched theoretical linguistics; in Russian and English linguistics some aspects of the issue were considered in the books by different authors, such as I.Meshchaninov, E.Kurilovich, V.A.Serebrennikov, V.V.Vinogradov, G.A.Klimov, L.K.Barkhudarov, F.R.Palmer, E.M.Cordon, B.A.Ilyish, M.Y.Blok, M.A.Ganshina, B.G.Admoni, I.B.Arnold, A.I.Smirmitsky, I.N.Hook and others.

Object of the research. The object of the research is the internal structure of the Azerbaijani and English languages.

Subject of the research. The subject of the research is lexical, morphological and syntactic means that serve to form the nominative structure of these languages.

Aims and objectives of the research. The main goal of the research is to study the nominative structure of sentences in the Azerbaijani and English languages. In order to reach the target, realization of the following tasks is scheduled:

1) clarify the principles of typological classification of languages and identify the main features of types of languages that differ in terms of contensive typology;

2) identify the relevant features used in subject-object relations in the morphological system of nominative languages;

3) evaluate the presence of the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and instrumental cases in the case system of nominative languages as an indicator of a nominative language;

4) define typologically different features of sentence structures;

5) determine the relationship of verbal lexemes, transitive and intransitive categories, voice category of verbs and the case system with its nominative type in the Azerbaijani language;

6) clarify the role of the main lexical and morphological means in the formation of the nominative structure of a sentence in English;

7) study the transitiveness and intransitiveness of verbs, as well as the voice category in English in terms of characteristics of the nominative type, clarify the cases of nouns and the semantic functional features of prepositions in this regard.

Research methods. Different linguistic methods and research tools are used due to the nature of the work, its goals, and objectives. The dissertation is written mainly in a comparative-typological aspect, and descriptive, comparing and contrasting methods, observation, component analysis, classification, systematization, etc. covering classification stages were used in the process of research.

Main provisions of the thesis:

1. Contensive typology is a typology with semantic determinants containing the entire linguistic structure and basing on the principle of systematization.

2. Contensive typology is a typology that bases on the expression of universal subject-object relations in a linguistic structure.

3. In terms of contensive typology, on the basis of the structural similarity of languages belonging to the same type stands the similarity in the expression of subject-object relations.

4. In terms of contensive typology, the semantic determinant of different linguistic types indicates the different degree of subject-object confrontation.

5. In terms of contensive typology, both the Azerbaijani language and the English language are classified as nominative languages.

6. In terms of contensive typology, the differentiation of verbs in the language in terms of transitivity or intransitivity, the types of verbs, are the main creative factors of the nominative language type.

7. The existence of the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and instrumental/comitative cases in the case system of these languages is important as an indicator of the particular nominative type of language.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research is related to the problem statement and its scientific solution. The comparative study of the Azerbaijani and English languages in terms of contensive typology serves to reveal the linguistic phenomena that contrast the nominative language type with other types, to understand more deeply their essence, and to clarify the reasons of derivativeness and existence of different categories in the language. In this term, research opens the path for the study of language in both synchronic and diachronic directions from a new standpoint.

Theoretical and practical importance of the research. This research is important for general typological theory. The study of the nominative structure of a sentence in the Azerbaijani and English languages, the lexical, morphological and syntactic means that form it, understanding the internal structural features of these languages, and the discovery of their single nominative structure demonstrate the theoretical significance of this work.

Research work can be used in teaching both general and special courses on linguistic typology. Research work can also be helpful in

writing grammar books, textbooks, and training manuals/guides. All these underlines the practical value of the dissertation work as well.

Approbation of the Dissertation. The dissertation was discussed at the Department of General Linguistics at Baku State University, presented at international and republican scientific conferences, and articles on the topic were published in various journals as well.

The total volume of the thesis with a sign indicating separately the volume by structural units of the thesis. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of used literature. Introduction – 5 pages, 8566 signs, I chapter – 43 pages, 86.054 signs, II chapter – 59 pages, 119.007 signs, III chapter – 31 pages, 58.262 signs, conclusion – 7 pages, 13.309 signs, list of used literature 12 pages, 16.507 signs, the total volume of the dissertation is 157 pages, 303.066 signs.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORK

Introduction to the scientific work substantiates the relevance of the topic, goals and objectives, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, provides information about the working hypothesis, the use scope, methods and techniques, the relevance and structure of the scientific work.

The first chapter of the thesis is titled **‘Contensive Typology.’** This chapter consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter is entitled **‘The historical development of the Morphological and Contensive Typology’.**

Linguistic typology emerged as morphological typology at the beginning of the 19th century, and the 20th century was marked with the formation of a number of new trends in typological linguistics. Against the background of the general development of linguistics, typological linguistics also significantly develops and becomes a separate field of linguistics.

Traditional typological classifications are based mainly on morphological dimensions, while typological classification of languages is carried out on qualitative differences in the morphological

structure of a word. In the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century, a content typology or contensive typology emerged.

In contensive typology, language types are considered as different stages of development. Contensive and morphological typologies should not be considered isolated from one another, and they should serve to determine the typological features of the language as a whole.

Taking into account various factors, such as the hierarchical organization of language in typological linguistics, the emergence of typological levels, the inclusion of linguistic universals in research of this kind, lead to the inclusion of semantics, semantic dimensions in typological research. It should be noted that contensive typology in general is a typology with semantic bases.

On the basis of the principles of systematic linguistics, contensive typology has classification principles relying on the characteristics of the entire linguistic structure. Subject and object can be considered as one of the most universal categories of the language. The grammatical relations associated with the concepts of subject-object are relevant for all grammatical levels of the language, and these relations are important for linguistic theory as a whole.

A contensive language type is a set of features embracing different language levels. This typology covers the entire hierarchy of linguistic structure. A number of relevant features that are specific to these languages and serving the subject-object relations are in the morphological system of nominative languages as well. The existence of the nominative, accusative, genitive, dative and instrumental/comitative cases in the case system of these languages is important as an indicator of the particular nominative type of language.

It is a fact that languages differ from each other due to different expressions of subject-object relations. From the point of contensive typology, the structural similarity between languages belonging to the same type shows that such a classification has a real basis. In contensive typology, the semantic factor covers different levels of the language, the entire linguistic structure.

The second subchapter is entitled **‘Sentences and Sentence Structures in terms of contensive typology’**. There is no consensus about syntax subject as a separate level of language, a branch of grammar. Syntax sometimes is seen as a teaching separately about phrases, sentences, and sometimes phrases and sentences together, and sometimes about texts.

The sentence includes all parts of the phonetic system, word-stock, and grammatical structure of the language. However, namely grammatical connections have priority over linguistic factors, and form the sentence as a whole and lead to the realization of semantic relationships between the parts of the sentence. Thus, there are two relations between words in every sentence - semantic and grammatical.

Each sentence is based on the expression of predicative relationships. Predictive relationships are not only related to the connection between the principal (main) members of the sentence. This relationship affects the entire internal structure of the sentence. Even these relations sometimes actualize the role of secondary members in the structural formation of the sentence. The principal (main) members of the sentence are connected with each other, and the secondary members are dependent on them. In ergative languages, a member of a sentence can make another member dependent on it, so that a member can change its grammatical form, that is, it can also become dependent. As the sentence structure stands as a base for the typological classification of languages, it changes the principles of classification, and results with formation of new classification principles¹.

In modern English, where analytical constructions prevail, the position of the parts of the sentence members and auxiliary words is of particular importance for expressing grammatical meaning, since there are no separate morphological indicators displaying the relationship between words. In all languages, a sentence is divided

¹ Novruzov, M.D. Türk dillərində cümlənin quruluşu məsələsinə dair // Kontrastiv sintaksis (elmi əsərlərin tematik nümunəsi). – Bakı, Azərbaycan Universiteti, – 1988. – s. 67-71.

into its parts, but the form of a word in a sentence reveals many different features.

Typological classifications carried out on the structure of sentences actualize the syntactic(al) typology issues. Sentence structures are also the basis for the classification of languages in terms of contensive typology. As the universal units of the content plane are expressed differently in the structure of the sentence, the classification of languages stands at the base of this typology.

The third subchapter of the first chapter is entitled '**Types of Languages in Terms of Contensive Typology**'. In terms of contensive typology, mainly four types of languages are distinguished: class language type; active language type; ergative language type; and nominative language type. Sometimes a fifth type of language is added to this list – it is a neutral language type. Neutral languages are associated with isolated languages. The selection of a neutral type as a separate type of language is associated with the absence of the verbal morphology in some languages, the optionality of expressing morphological means in names, and in general, morphologically weak formation of all grammatical classes of words.

In terms of contensive typology, the overwhelming majority of the world's languages are included in the nominative type. The word-stock formation principles of a language are important from the standpoint of contensive typology².

In class of languages, the noun and verb word-stocks differ with their own characteristic features in terms of internal formation principles. In such languages, the noun word-stock is divided into certain classes. These classes are based on a double division- the animate and inanimate opposition. However, the division due to classes in different languages can include human, animal, plant classes, and opposition basing on physical peculiarities of objects and so on.

From a contensive typology perspective, active languages are considered a separate language type. The word-stock, morphology, and syntax of active languages differ in a number of characteristic

² Məmmədov, M.T. Linqvistik tipologiya / M.T.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, – 2015. – 24 s.

features. In these languages, nouns are divided into two main groups: active and inactive. The active class of nouns includes words related to human beings, other animated objects, and plants; and the inactive class includes the names of all other inanimate objects. Verbal lexemes are divided into active and stative verbs as well. The first group includes the verbs more related to work and action; and the second group – state/situational verbs. The transitive category in nominative languages is not typical for these languages. In many cases, concepts like *ölmək-öldürmək*, *qurumaq-qurutmaq*, *yanmaq-yandırmaq* are syncretically expressed through one verb. It should be noted that in languages of this type, active verbs are more associated with animated (living) beings, and stative verbs – with inanimate objects. Similar features are evident in the morphology of active languages. In these languages, personal verb suffixes are divided into two groups: active and inactive. Active personal suffixes are used to indicate the subject of active verbs, and inactive person suffixes are used to indicate the subject of stative verbs. The same feature is observed in the case of the noun. In some cases, active and inactive cases of nouns contradict each other and serve to distinguish the subjects of active and stative verbs.

Nominative languages are also distinguished by unique structural peculiarities. The naming systems of these languages are not divided into special classes. Although in some languages, words form certain groups by gender, they do not change the essence of the matter, since this factor is not an indicator of nominativity. Because of these features of the names, nominative languages become close to ergative languages. In the nominative languages verbs are divided into two groups: a) transitive verbs; b) intransitive verbs. This distinction between verbs has to do with subject-object relationships. Subject in intransitive verbs, object in transitive verbs arise from the connection of the semantic role of subject and object in these languages with the type of the nominative language. In the nominative languages, the case indicator of the accusative – indirect object, first, is conditioned by transitive-intransitive opposition in verbs.

The main factor that distinguishes nominative languages from a syntactic point of view is that a sentence has a common typological

feature. The connection between the type and morphology in these languages is more prominent. The conjugation of verbs and declension of names are based on a unique system. Personal suffixes in verbs due to their content express the subject. The subject finds its expression in the word in the nominative case and the object in the word in the accusative case. Genitive case occupies a special place in the case system of these languages. For some researchers, the genitive case is the transposition of the nominative and accusative cases. And this explains the reason why the genitive case finds its expression in the nominative languages. In nominative languages, these cases are not attached to the subject.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled **‘The Nominative Structure of a Sentence in the Azerbaijani Language and the Means of its Formation’**. This chapter is divided into three subchapters. The first subchapter is titled **‘The historical development of the Azerbaijani language’**. The Azerbaijani language is agglutinative in terms of morphological typology, and nominative in regards of contensive typology. Agglutinative languages are contrasted mainly with inflected languages in the scientific literature. The fact that Azerbaijani and English languages, which are not genetically related and have different typological characteristics in terms of morphological typology, belong to the same type in terms of contingent typology, indicates that the dimensions and criteria of contensive typology are based on completely different principles.

The first written monuments of the Azerbaijani language that survived to us date back to the 13th century. However, this does not justify the idea that the Azerbaijani language was formed with the arrival of the Oguzes and that the Azerbaijani Turks are newcomers.

The written literary language of Azerbaijan, known to us since the 13th century, is already a literary normative language based on a living national language. Compared with the modern Azerbaijani language, the parallelism observed in that period should be considered not as a feature of the dialect or accent, but as a feature of the literary norm of that period or dialect basis. This confirms that the Azerbaijani language went through centuries of development,

differentiation and integration before rising to the level of a separate written literary and artistic language.

In terms of the contensive typology, there is not such a big qualitative difference between the modern Azerbaijani language and the language of the first written records.

The second subchapter of this chapter is titled **‘The Role of Lexico-Morphological Means in the Formation of the Nominative Structure of a Sentence in the Azerbaijani Language’**. This subchapter in its turn is divided into three parts.

The first part of this subchapter is entitled as the **‘Transitive and Intransitive Categories in the Azerbaijani Language’**. One of the special, categorical features of Azerbaijani verbs is their opposition as being transitive and intransitive.

In linguistic Turkology attitudes differ concerning the transitivity and intransitivity of verbs. Transitivity and intransitivity of verbs affect the relationships between subject and object. Therefore, in terms of contensive typology transitivity and intransitivity are considered important categories in defining the type of a language.

Transitivity and intransitivity are special categorical features of the verb in the Azerbaijani language. All verbs in Azerbaijani differ due to transitivity and intransitivity.

Transitivity and intransitivity are associated with the lexical semantics of the verbal word. Verbs without morphological features are either transitive or intransitive. As in a paradigmatic plan, transitivity and intransitivity have systematic expression and influence on the syntactic valency, are able to define the relation of the verb towards the direct and indirect object, provide a basis to accept them as morphological categories. Transitivity and intransitivity of verbs play an important role in defining sentence structure in terms of contensive typology. Thus, this category influences on subject-object relationships. A group of verbs display the influence of a subject on an object, while a certain group of verbs cannot demonstrate that influence of a subject on an object. Transitivity and intransitivity of verbs are also important for the syntax of the language and the formation of the nominative structure of the sentence.

One of the main features in the formation of the nominative structure of a sentence is associated with the form of the subject. Transitivity and intransitivity of the verbal predicative cannot affect the formation of the grammatical subject. The subject retains its uniformity and does not change, regardless of whether the predicative is expressed by a transitive or intransitive verb. In some languages, sentence formation is not just linked with verbal predicative. The languages that are formed in the unity of the principle members, the verb form itself depends on the entire structural semantics of the sentence. In this term, in ergative languages, it is not the verb but the subject with its case forms distinguish transitivity and intransitivity in a sentence. In ergative languages the structure of the sentence depends primarily on the content of the sentence itself.

The transitivity and intransitivity of the verb cannot affect the case of the subject. The subject is in the nominative case and makes the predicate depend on it due to person.

In the Azerbaijani language, not the semantics of the sentence, but the semantics of the verb, that is, its transitivity affects the direct object and the definition of subject-object relations.

The second part of this subchapter is titled '**Voice Category of the Verb and the Nominative Sentence Structure**'. The voice category of the verb is also a special category that serves to form the nominative structure of the sentence. Transitivity and intransitivity as the verb types are also accepted as lexico-grammatical categories.

The voice suffixes also change/modify the lexical meaning of the verb and therefore create a new verb but are also considered indicators of a separate grammatical category, since they affect the subject-object relations in the sentence.

In terms of contensive typology, we can state that the voice types of verbs were formed on the transitive and intransitive opposition. Transitive verbs require a direct object. The "object" in this context is the thing that is being acted upon in a sentence. Different relationships between subject and object are expressed in voice types of verb. The voice types of verb are formed as a joint

action of both the lexical semantics of the verb, its transitivity and intransitivity, and the semantics of a voice suffix attached to the verb³.

There is no voice category in active languages. In certain cases, the same peculiarity is applied to ergative languages as well. In general, as there is no transitive case in such languages, then there is no opposition between nominative and transitive cases. In ergative languages, a transitive verb can be active, passive, and neutral.

The voice category of a verb arises due to the distinction of transitivity and intransitivity of verbs. This testifies that previously active and passive voices did not differ. The fact that active verbs are opposed to passive verbs or verbs of state and situation indicates the formation of this difference. Thus, we can conclude that the voice category of the verb became possible due to the formation of the transitive category, and the opposition between transitive and intransitive verbs⁴.

The third part of the second subchapter is titled '**The Case Category of Noun**'. The case of the noun and, in general, the case system of nouns are important in the formation of the nominative structure of the sentence. Thus, the differentiation of verbs in the language in terms of transitivity or intransitivity, the formation of a direct object required by the transitive verbs, are the main creative factors of the nominative structure of a sentence.

The case system of nouns has a common system in the Turkic languages that draws attention. In some languages, partial distinction of cases finds its explanation from historical aspect. The case is a historical category. The emergence, formation and differentiation of this category are the result of a long historical development. In our view, the approach to the problem in terms of contensive typology, the study of the genesis of the nominative structure of the sentence on this basis can bring greater clarity to the issue.

³ Əliyeva, Ü.X. Dillərin kontensiv tipologiyası / B.Çobanzadə-125. Azərbaycan dili: dünən və bu gün. Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – 2018. – s. 352-355.s

⁴ Hacıyeva, A. Aqlütinativ dillərdə daxili fleksiya və fuziya / A.Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – 327 s.

In the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei written records, there are eight cases of the noun. Two of these cases are not used at all in the modern Azerbaijani, in general, in Oghuz languages. The traces of the instrumental – comitative case used in the Orkhon-Yenisei written records are observed in the group of adverbs: yazın “yazda”, yayın “yayda”, güzün “payızda”, yarın “sabah” and so on. In the language of Azerbaijani written records, the suffix of the instrumental - comitative case is also observed within adverbs.

One of the cases, which does not exist in the modern Azerbaijani language, is the case of direction. In written records, this case expressed through the suffixes –arı, -aru, -qarı, -qaru, and according to some other sources as -ra, -rı, -ru. In the modern Azerbaijani language, the remnants of these suffixes are found in some words. For example: ilgəru>iləri>irəli; yukğaru>yuxarı; dıışğaru>dıışarı⁵.

In modern Turkic languages, there exists mainly six-case system: adlıq, yiyəlik, yönlük, təsirlik, yerlik, çıxışlıq (Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Locative, Ablative.). Therefore, we have to agree with such a concept that the Turkic languages have a single case system. For clarification of the nominative language type three cases – the nominative, genitive and accusative – are studied in separate parts.

Nominative case. As the name implies, the nominative case is used to denote an object. Compared to a number of languages, the nominative case in Turkish, as well as in Azerbaijani, has a wider range of functional capabilities.

As it is seen in the language of written monuments the case category has gone through a period of formation and functional differentiation. The decrease in the number of cases in modern Turkic languages and their differentiation in terms of expression and content are the result of that development process. The functionality of the nominative case was broader, and the zero formal case could serve the function of almost all cases.

⁵ Əzizov, E. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi dialektologiyası (Dialekt sisteminin təşəkkülü və inkişafı) / E.Əzizov. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2016. – 348 s.

The nominative case – nominativus – is the only case expressing the grammatical subject. From this point of view, the nominative case is sometimes considered as a subject or subjective case. The nominative case, which serves to indicate the name of a person, object/thing or event, has no formal features and therefore displays abstract content of an indefinite object, community, indefiniteness, as well as the name of a certain being. In general, nominative languages are distinguished by a unique case system. Typologically related case system of nominative languages, similar functionality of cases are observed in Indo-European, Uralic, Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus-Manchurian, Dravidian, Kartvelian, Kachumar, as well as Japanese, Korean and others. Therefore, you should agree with the idea that there is a single system of cases in nominative languages that passed from one language to another. In modern Azerbaijani language, the nominative case forms a correlation in the genitive or possessive and accusative cases.

Genitive case. In the nominative languages system, possessive or genitive case occupies a special place. In modern Azerbaijani, this case means possession, ownership and belonging to. In the genitive case noun is used as the first part of a third type of a noun phrase and expresses ownership and possession relations between two objects/things.

The genitive case is the only case that has no direct relation to verbs. In Azerbaijani written monuments the genitive case expresses the ownership and belonging relations as well. In written monuments the noun phrases without possessive suffix in the first part, such as *at kökçü*, *igidim əmanəti*, *ağanız başı*, *atası yanı*, *atası taxtı* predominate.

The history of the case system formation in Turkic languages goes far beyond the ancient Turkic written monuments. In some sources, genitive case is considered as one of the oldest ones.

We share the view that the genitive case is linked to the accusative case by origin. First, it should be noted that the genitive and accusative cases have the identity of forms (-ın, -nı, -iğ). On the other hand, the use of accusative and genitive cases in the same position in the language of Orkhon-Yenisei written monuments cannot be considered accidental. In the modern Azerbaijani language,

the objective meaning of the genitive case is manifested itself in the connection of a word in the genitive case with the verbal names. For example: 1. Uşaqların qaytarılması onu əsəbləşdirdi; 2. Tələbənin qiymətləndirilməsi uzun çəkmədi, and so on.

In the Azerbaijani language, a grammatical suffix can be repeated in a word only if the first suffix undergoes semantic-grammatical transformation and changes its function. For example: birisi, kimisi, çoxdandan, etc. In this respect, genitive case is an exception. Thus, both in the language of the ancient Turkic written monuments, and in the modern Turkic languages, it is observed that after the genitive case one of the suffixes of the spatial-grammatical case suffixes is used. If we approach the issue in terms of typology, we can share the view that the same situation appears in many languages. Thus, in a group of languages, cases are formed on the basis of both nominative and genitive cases.

If we approach the problem from the point of view of contensive typology, then we can conclude that in the Turkic languages the genitive case arose as a result of the formation of a nominative structure. The same can be said on the accusative case as well⁶.

Accusative case. As one of the grammatical cases, the accusative case differs from the others with its unique peculiarities. The accusative case is associated with the transitive category of verbs. Thus, the differentiation of verbs in terms of transitivity and intransitivity led to the formation of the accusative case as an objective case and made it the expresser of a direct object.

Sometimes nominative languages are perceived as accusative ones. The word in the accusative case is usually used in verbal sentences, and it is the direct object, i.e. object of the sentence. A word denoting an object influenced by the subject of an action can be used only as an indirect object in a sentence. Unlike the genitive, dative, and ablative cases, the accusative case is not used with postposition.

In the modern Azerbaijani language, the conventional feature of the accusative case is suffixes -ı, -i, -u, ü. Sometimes suffix of the

⁶ Zeynalov, F. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası / F.Zeynalov. – Bakı: ADU, – 1974. I hissə. – 142 s.

accusative case is not used, but the non-suffixed form is a direct object as well. Therefore, a number of scientific researchers in Azerbaijani linguistics distinguish two types of the accusative case as the genitive one: 1. Definite accusative case; 2. Indefinite accusative case. When the accusative case is used with a suffix, the object designates a definite content. And when suffixes of the accusative case are not used, the object expresses indefiniteness.

As observed, in Turkic languages, the accusative case suffix is used in the function of the dative case. The use of the accusative case in the function of the dative case is observed in Azerbaijani written monuments as well. In the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, the form without suffix even cannot stand next to the verb to which it belongs.

Sometimes the word in the accusative case is used with intransitive verbs as well. In the Azerbaijani sentence “gecəni oturur, gündüzü yatır” the verbs ‘oturur’ and ‘yatır’ are intransitive verbs, and the words ‘gecəni’ and ‘gündüzü’ related to the verbs are in the accusative case.

In the Azerbaijani language, mainly verbs denoting action like ‘getmək, gəlmək, gəzmək, dolanmaq’ can be used with words in the accusative case. For example, yolu getmək, yolu gəlmək, dünyanı gəzmək. The polysemantism of the verbs, and sometimes the process of homonyms play a role in use of words in the accusative case with intransitive verbs. The lexico-grammatical-semantic connections between the parts of such word-combinations are expanding, and these connections go beyond the object connection.

Dative case. The dative case is a spatio-grammatical case, which according to its general grammatical meaning, indicates the direction of the action or object, or the last destination or point of work, an action or object to be reached. The original and ancient indicator of the dative case was the suffixes -a, -ə. In Turkic languages of Oghuz group, the special/distinguishing feature of the dative case is practically indistinguishable from one another. In other Turkic languages, the form -qa, -kə or its various phonetic variants are observed. In written monuments of Azerbaijan, the suffixes -a, -ə are used. Along with it, in some written records the most ancient

formal features of the dative – direction case, such as -ğaru, -ğərü, -(a)rü, -(ə)rü, -ru, -rü, -ra, -rə are registered. In the language of the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments, the suffixes -a, -ə, -qa, -kə, -ğaru, -ğərü and their phonetic variants were used.

The replacement of the locative and ablative cases by the dative case is also observed in Azerbaijani written monuments. Even in certain situations, the dative case replaced the accusative case in the language of written records.

In written monuments, the dative case is sometimes expressed by the nominative case. In other words, a word in the form of the nominative case is contently used instead of the dative case. This phenomenon is also seen in dialects and accents.

The dative case has the locative concept, but this case also has the shade of the grammatical object. The word in the dative case indicates a specific direction of the action towards a specific object. However, in the Azerbaijani language, sometimes the dative case can also express the object in the action. For example, *uşağa qulluq etmək*, *sənədlərə nəzər salmaq*, etc. And this brings the dative case closer to the accusative case.

The Locative and Ablative cases also have a special place in the Azerbaijani language. These cases have saved their constant form and basis throughout the known history of the Turkic languages and at the same time undergone certain phonetic changes.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled ‘**The Role of Lexical-Morphological Means in the Formation of the Nominative Structure of the Sentence in the English Language**’. This chapter is divided into two subchapters. The first subchapter is titled ‘**The historical development of the English Language**’. The roots of the Indo-Germanic tribes in the past were associated with ancient India, but later with the great homeland - Europe. The Indo-Germanic tribes have also historically undergone various replacements, interbred with different peoples, and had mutual relationships. After about a thousand years, the great Germans who had no written records left were divided into three groups: North, East and West Germans. And later English, Frisian, German, and Dutch arose from the language of West Germans. As it is proved in

the 5th century BC, English had already been formed as an independent language.

The issues, such as sentence structure and its typology, ways of formation and improvement of the sentence structure in modern Indo-European linguistics have been studied more comprehensively. This is due, on the one hand, to the creation of a theory of sentence structure based on materials from Indo-European languages, and on the other hand, to the fact that these languages have more ancient written sources.

The typology of the sentence structure question may be approached from two perspectives: 1) definition of the system of sentence types; 2) determination of typological features of languages based on sentence structures of different languages.

The studies designate how the attitudes to the formation of the structure of sentences in Indo-European languages are different. There exists such an idea that the nominative structure of Indo-European languages was formed later, but the ancestor Indo-European language had an active structure. From this point of view, we can say that there is a similarity and affinity between the Turkic and Indo-European languages in terms of the formation of the nominative structure.

The second subchapter is entitled **‘The Main Lexical and Morphological Means Forming the Nominative Structure of a Sentence in the English Language.’**

As in the Azerbaijani language, in English one of the main means of forming the nominative structure of a sentence is verbal lexemes. In English, the verb is opposed to the noun as a part of speech. The underlying oppositions are their lexical-semantic and morphological features, as well as syntactic functions. In the Azerbaijani and Turkic languages, there is no direct transition of verbs into nouns and nouns into verbs. In these languages, the creation of a noun or verb is usually carried out with the help of historically developed special derivational suffixes. However, in modern Turkic languages there is a certain word group used as nouns and verbs. The same situation is reflected in some lexical units of the Azerbaijani language.

While researching the more ancient period of the Turkic languages, linguists face both formal and semantic correspondence of nouns and verbs as a language factor. The same situation exists in modern English. The use of semantically related words as nouns and verbs is widespread in modern English. For example, *love* “*sevgi*” – *to love* “*sevmək*”, *sleep* “*yuxu*” – *to sleep* “*yatmaq*”, *a lie* “*yalan*” – *to lie* “*yalan danışmaq*”, *a step* “*addım*” – *to step* “*adlmaq*”, *a play* “*oyun*” – *to play* “*oynamaq*” və s. One of the most productive word creation means in modern English is conversion. ‘Conversion’ literally means ‘transformation, or the act of converting.’ In English, the conversion is not perceived as using the same word in the function of different parts of speech, the converted words are viewed as different, separate words in relation to each other.

One of the problems associated with the phenomenon of conversion in English is the reason for the beginning of this method of word formation in this language. Converted words in modern English cannot be considered homonyms in terms of diachronism. In modern English, the words in the given meanings below – ‘*love*’ (*sevgi*) and ‘*to love*’ (*sevmək*), ‘*sleep*’ (*yuxu*) and ‘*to sleep*’ (*yatmaq*) are homonyms. These words differ in their lexical-semantic, categorial meanings and grammatical features, as well as in their syntactic functions, but historically they had different forms.

Unlike the Azerbaijani language, the category of person in English has not developed. The -s, -es endings are used in the 3rd person singular of the Present Indefinite Tense. The category of person and number is expressed in the English verb only in the Present Indefinite Tense Form and only together with person distinctions. For example, I speak; We speak; They speak. In English, only the form of the verb ‘to be’ (am) for the first person singular, the suffix -s in the Present Indefinite Tense Form, and the auxiliary verb ‘does’ designate independently the person and number. Unlike Azerbaijani, the subject of the sentence in English always finds its expression.

Infinitive, Participle, and Gerund are non-conjugative forms of the verb in English. As nominative languages, it is the infinitive that links English and Azerbaijani. In modern English, the infinitive also

has a separate formal feature. In English, the particle 'to' added to the beginning of verbs forms infinitive and expresses the meaning corresponding to the suffix *-maq*, *-mək* in Azerbaijani. For example, *to be busy* "*məşğul olmaq*", *to be free* "*azad olmaq*", *to love* "*sevmək*", *to see* "*görmək*", *to play* "*oynamaq*" and so on.

The English language also uses the word 'to', which is homonymous with the particle 'to'. If the word used after 'to' means action, then it is the infinitive, and if the word after 'to' means an object, then it is used in the function of a preposition. In English, historically the infinitive is recorded as a verbal noun, and 'to' as a preposition. The 'to' before the verbal noun expressed the dative case, later the verbal noun acquired verbal features and 'to' became a formal feature of the infinitive. In modern English, the infinitive can sometimes be used without the particle 'to'.

Although the infinitive in Turkic and the infinitive in Indo-European languages have certain distinctive features, the fact that this category exists only in the nominative languages brings them together in terms of contensive typology. The origin of infinitives from verbal nouns in English, and from the names of action towards verbs in Azerbaijani can also be regarded as a pattern of parallel development of individual linguistic events in nominative languages. Verbal phrase is one of the non-finite forms of the verb in Azerbaijani, which does not exist in English. And the gerund is one of the non-finite forms of the verb in English, that does not exist in Azerbaijani. Like the infinitive in English, the gerund has properties of both the verb and the noun. However, unlike the infinitive, the gerund has a sense of continuity or process. It should also be noted that there is no corresponding part of speech like the gerund in other Indo-European languages. In this sense, the gerund is considered as non-finite form existing only in the English language. The gerund has no specific morphological features. It is derived from a verb by adding the suffix *-ing* and dropping 'to' from the infinitive. The gerund does not differ from the participle in its form; it corresponds to the participle and infinitive for its verbal characteristics, and to the infinitive for its noun properties. As the non-finite form of the verb, the gerund differs from both verbal nouns and participle. The

gerundive suffix *-ing* makes it similar in form to verbal nouns, but verbal nouns only differ with their noun characteristic features.

One of the non-conjugative forms of the verb is the Participle. In modern English, two Participles are distinguished: 1) The Present Participle (*indiki zaman feili sifəti*); 2) The Past Participle (*keçmiş zaman feili sifəti*). Conventionally, this can be titled as the Participle I and the Participle II. The Present Participle is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the root of the verb. In accordance with the formation of the Past Indefinite Tense Form and the Past Participle, English verbs are divided into three groups: 1) regular verbs; 2) irregular verbs; 3) mixed verbs⁷.

The second subchapter of the thesis is divided into three parts. The first part is titled **‘Transitivity and Intransitivity of Verbs in English’**. In English, as in Azerbaijani, the transitive and intransitive verbs occupy a special place in the formation of the nominative structure of a sentence. The transitive verbs require an independent object, i.e. direct object. The intransitive verbs do not have this peculiarity. The intransitive verbs, such as *to look, to sleep, to laugh, to fear, to rest, to fight, to step*, etc., do not require an object.

In English, as in Azerbaijani, some verbs do not completely differentiate due to transitivity and intransitivity. There are verbs that in some cases are transitive and in some cases are intransitive because of their use. Lexico-semantic verbs can vary in terms of transitivity and intransitivity. Although such words are the same phonetically, they differ in meaning and become homonyms. If the transitivity and intransitivity of the verbs do not arise from a derivative meaning, such verbs are considered as homonyms. For example, turn "*çevirmək*", turn "*çevrilmək*", change "*dəyişmək*", change "*dəyişilmək*", burn "*yandırmaq*", burn "*yanmaq*" and so on.

The second part of this chapter is entitled **‘The Types of Verbs in English’**.

As we have already noted, in addition to the transitivity and intransitivity of verbs, verb types are also accepted as a special

⁷ Бархударов, Л.С. Грамматика английского языка / Л.С.Бархударов, Д.А.Штелинг. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1973. – 423 с.

feature of the nominative language. According to some scientists, the system of type forms opposed to active forms system in the Slavic, Baltic, Germanic and Romance languages consists of two components: 1) verbs combined with reflexive markers; 2) formed from a combination of passive participles and auxiliary verbs⁸.

The category of voice is associated with transitive verbs in English. Thus, intransitive verbs have no voice forms and are always used in the active voice. The passive voice only derives from transitive verbs. The verb can also be in the passive voice in verbal phraseological units, in which preposition is placed after the phraseological unit. For example, *to take care of* – *to be taken care of*, *to put fire to* – *to be put fire to* and so on. Only some transitive verbs that express attitude cannot be used in the passive voice in English.

In general, the voice category in Germanic languages is based on the opposition of active and passive voices. It existed in English as one of the languages of modern Indo-European family of languages. Like all grammatical categories, the voice category combines both the plane of expression and the plane of content. Essentially, passive voice means that a subject is a recipient of a verb's action. Active and passive constructions express the attitude of the subject and the object accepted as categories of concept to the action.

Both active and passive voices are characterized by content compatibility. This is because they study/consider the same categories of concepts in relation to action. In the active voice the doer of the action acts as a subject, and in the passive voice as an object.

Passive forms denoting ambiguity arise from transitive verbs. However, there is an idea that the active and passive voice categories existed before the category of transitivity and intransitivity.

In English, as in modern Azerbaijani, in the passive voice of the verb the role of the object in the action is active. The features that demonstrate similarity of the verb types in English and Azerbaijani can be grouped as below: the active voice has not a special/distinguishing feature; both transitive and intransitive verbs are

⁸ Адмони, В.Г. Грамматический строй как система построения и общая теория грамматики / В.Г.Адмони. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1988. – 240 с.

used in the active voice; the use of the subject in the function of the subject as the doer of the action, and the object in the function of the complement.

The third part of this subchapter is titled **‘The Cases of Nouns in English’** In synthetic languages, the cases of the noun have a special role in the formation of the nominative structure of the sentence, in the expression of the subject and object. In analytical languages, the role of cases in defining these relationships is diminishing. Subject and object are categories with a concept of universal nature. The existence of the subject and object of the action, the distinguishing means of agents (grammar) and patients (grammar) can also be considered as a universal feature of language.

There are two cases of the noun in modern English: 1) The Common Case; 2) The Possessive case. Several Indo-European languages, including English, have lost a few case forms during their historical development. In modern English, prepositions act as equivalent to noun cases. Prepositional phrases are considered as an analytical expression of a case or as an analytical case. The suffix of the possessive case -s and the preposition ‘of’ can be grammatically interchangeable. There are four main grammatical cases in Old English: Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative⁹. The historical development of language has resulted in the loss of synthetic forms, and in the combination of nominative, dative, and accusative cases in the form of a common case.

In Old English, the expression of the possession with the possessive pronoun ‘his’ provides the basis for the idea that the genitive case derived from the possessive pronoun. Genitive case in English has a narrower meaning than common. The genitive case is mainly used to show the relationship of ownership and belonging between a person and a thing/object, to whom the thing/object belongs. For example, the boy’s head “oğlanın başı”, the girl’s mother “qızın anası”, the boy’s book “oğlanın kitabı” and so on. Names denoting inanimate objects in the genitive case are usually

⁹ Бархударов, Л.С. Грамматика английского языка / Л.С.Бархударов, Д.А.Штелинг. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1973. – 423 с.

expressed with preposition ‘of’. However, the genitive case suffix -s is used in phrases, such as *the house’s roof* “*evin damı*”, *the chair’s arm* “*kürsünün qolu*” as well, and sometimes in a slightly different sense, such as a *day’s work* “*günlük iş*”, a *mile’s distance* “*bir millik məsafə*”.

The fact that the noun in the common case in English can be used in the function of the subject, object, predicative, attribute and adverbial modifier takes the common case closer to the nominative case from the functional point of view. It also manifests itself in the expression of object relations in this language. Auxiliary verbs, prepositions, articles, various syntactic and grammatical connections in modern English serve the object relations. In English, the pronouns in the third person singular in masculine gender - he/him and feminine gender she/her, the interrogative pronoun ‘who’ can denote the object. However, in general, the Azerbaijani equivalent of the case category in English is the prepositions. In English, prepositions are auxiliary words that express attitude to an object.

There is a certain conventionality in the semantic division of prepositions. Thus, prepositions, like postpositions in the Azerbaijani language, can functionally belong to different content groups. Prepositions are sometimes called prefixes. Prepositions as an auxiliary word group are grammatical units that do not have an independent lexical meaning. However, in some studies, due to the use of some prepositions, such as *on* “*üstündə*”, *in* “*içində*”, *at* “*yanında*”, *under* “*altında*”, it is thought that in any case, they still have lexical meanings. In this term, the prepositions remind us of postpositions in Azerbaijani.

Thus, we can summarize the result of the study as follows:

1. Morphological and contentive typologies don’t deny each other, but they complement each other.
2. Contentive typology is a typology of semantic determinants that bases on the expression of universal subject-object relations in a sentence structure.
3. Contentive typology is based on the principle of systematic linguistics and covers the entire hierarchy of linguistic structure.

4. In terms of contensive typology, mainly four types of languages are distinguished: class language type; active language type; ergative language type; and nominative language type.

5. The Azerbaijani language had a nominative structured language from the first formation period.

6. In the Azerbaijani language, the lexico-morphological features of the verbs play an important role in the formation of the nominative structure of the sentence. The opposition of transitivity and intransitivity of verbs are the main factors in determinating the nominative structure in the Azerbaijani language. In this language, not the semantics of the sentence, but the semantics of the verb, that is, its transitivity affects the direct object and the definition of subject-object relations.

7. The voice category of the verbs is closely connected with the transitivity and intransitivity. Different relationships between subject and object are expressed in voice types of verb.

8. The case systems of nouns are important in the formation of the nominative structure of the sentence. As in other nominative languages, also in the Azerbaijani language nominative case can be accepted as the subjunctive case, the expressor of the subject. The genitive and accusative cases of the Azerbaijani language are connected with its nominative structure. This case does not exist in the active and the ergative languages.

9. In the Azerbaijani language, the accusative case also is formed on the basis of its nominative structure. In the Azerbaijani language, the accusative case is the objective case. The formation of the nominative structure resulted in opposition of accusative and nominative in this language. Although the dative case is a spatio-grammatical case in the Azerbaijani language, but it is closer to the grammatical case. But sometimes the dative case can also express the object in the action.

10. The English language has also nominative sentence structure.

11. In English one of the main means of forming the nominative structure of a sentence is verbal lexemes.

12. As nominative languages, it is the infinitive that links English and Azerbaijani. So the infinitive can be expressed only in nominative languages.

13. In English the grammatical types of verbs can be accepted as the specific feature of the nominative language structure. The voice category in this language is based on the opposition of active and passive voices.

14. The cases of the noun have a special role in the formation of the nominative structure of the sentence. As the English language is analytical, the role of cases in defining subject-object relationships is diminishing, but in the expression of these relationships the role of word order and prepositions is increasing.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published scientific works by the author:

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