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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ONOMASTIC UNITS AND THEIR LINGUISTIC
CHARACTERISTICS
IN THE WORKS OF FARMAN KARIMZADE**

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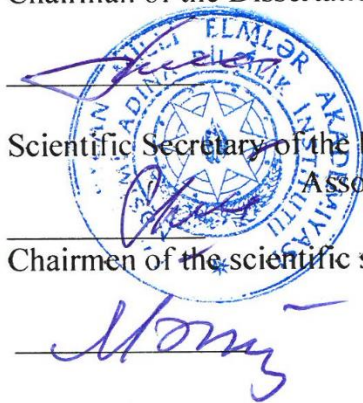
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and studying degree of the research issue. At the present stage of scientific and technological progress, the study of onomastic units used in the works of the outstanding Azerbaijani writer Farman Karimzade, who occupies a special place in our literary and cultural history with his literary and artistic heritage, is very significant. One of the main issues that govern and necessitate this relevance is the study of linguo-typological characteristics of onomastic units on the basis of the writer's works.

It is known that Farman Karimzade, a talented prose writer who lived 52 years, possessing deep life reflection and sensitivity, has used onomastic units related to the development of society, socio-economic environment, people's life, lifestyle, household, work of people, etc. to strengthen the influence of language and create a strong image in valuable historical novels, such as "Snow Pass", "Bloody Peak", "Khudafarin's Bridge", "Battle of Chaldiran", "The Honor of Tabriz", "The Death of the Old Eagle" as well as in a number of stories, ethnographic sketches and journalistic articles, and this onomastic layer acquired more concrete characteristics in his works. It should be noted that is very important to identify and study those or other features of onomastic units penetrated into the language of Farman Karimzade's works. This is because a number of special names, such as tribe, place and other names, play the role of an influential source in literary works.

As the creative heritage of Farman Karimzade, his language is also rich and multi-layered. The writer used a large number of onomastic units in his novels, the study of their linguo-typological features is one of the most important issues.

The use of onomastic units is one of the factors revealing the stylistic features of the writer's speech culture.

The selection, collection, linguistic analysis of onomastic units in the works of Farman Karimzade, comprehensive study of their

stylistic features provide rich material. Because the writer in many cases expressed his attitude to onomastic units used in his novels, sometimes analyzed them from the etymological point of view, skillfully used these special names to remember and understand the artistic themes. Comprehensive study and research of historical-typological, phonetic, lexical-semantic, stylistic and grammatical features of onomastic units reflected in the works of the writer, against the background of the integration of other sciences - history, geography and ethnography, and the solution of some theoretical and practical issues of the history of language, at the same time is relevant for the solution of some theoretical and practical issues of modern linguistics. Although onomastic units reflected in the works of the writer, especially toponyms, are the object of research in various fields of science, in general onomastic lexicon is of special importance from the point of view of the development of the linguistic system and the history of society. The linguistic treatment of toponyms in the language of Farman Karimzade should focus on one issue, namely the issue of place names in the works: *“Each of the places is a monument created by nature’s own hand - their artistry is contained in themselves, the emotion is frozen in the name. Without any decoration, these places instill beautiful emotions in a person The writer successfully finds harmony between the artistry of nature and human emotions and visualizes the image of nature”*¹. Farman Karimzade used numerous onomastic names in his historical novels, the artistic and stylistic analysis of which is especially pertinent from the point of view of illuminating theoretical issues of the writer’s linguo-poetics.

Onomastics in the works of Azerbaijani poets and writers has been studied by researchers of different directions. Some of

¹ Hacıyev, T.İ. Şeirimiz, nəsrimiz əbədi dilimiz / T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1990. – 360 s.

these researches, such as, “Onomastic lexicon of works of S. Rahimov” by Fatma Bagirova, ”Linguistic peculiarities of onomastic units in novels of M. S. Ordubadi” by Durdana Aliyeva, “Onomastics of Mehti Huseyn” by Tahira Valiyeva, “Linguistic peculiarities of onomastic units in works of Samad Vurgun” by Hajar Huseynova, “Anthroponyms of U.Hajibeyov in his works” by Elmira Khamzaeva, “Onomastic units in the language of works of Nasimi”, by Arifa Zeynalova ,”Linguo-poetics of onomastic units in the works of Azerbaijani ashiks and poets of XIX-XX centuries (for Derelayez district)” by Mahira Huseynova, “Linguistic peculiarities of onomastic units in the works of Elchin Efendiyev” by Zemfira Abbasova, “Linguistic peculiarities of anthroponymic toponyms in the novels of Mehti Huseyn” by Jeyhune Huseynova and so on can serve as a vivid example.

Object and subject of the study. The object of the study is onomastic units developed in the works of Farman Karimzade. The subject is the linguistic characteristics of these onomastic units.

Aims and objectives of the study. It is very important to study onomastic units used in historical novels of Farman Karimzade in the form of comparative-historical and synchronic research, to create a certain idea about special names, to reveal their lexical-semantic features. Taking into account these aspects, the following goals and objectives were set before the study:

- To clarify lexico-semantic and stylistic aspects of anthroponyms and ethnonyms;
- to interpret stylistic aspects of toponyms and hydronyms;
- Identify lexico-semantic and stylistic features of zoonyms, cosmonyms, ktematonyms;
- Examine the structural and grammatical features of onomastic units in the works of the writer;
- Determine the composition of onomastic units used in the works of Farman Karimzade;

- To study national onomastic units related to the Azerbaijani language;
- To comparatively study hybrid onomastic units belonging to Arabic and Persian languages and at the same time on the basis of facts.

Research Methods. The thesis uses descriptive, historical, comparative, theoretical and stylistic analysis, methods of scientific generalization. A large number of onomastic units were found in the studied novels, which were analyzed in the peer-reviewed study. Most of these onomastic units represent really known special names, formed in the language of the works, and some of them are the product of the writer's imagination, represent unreal onomastic units. One aspect that should be emphasized is that the onomastic units recorded by us were given in their original form in the orthography (writing), which the writer took from the language of the people and used in an unchanged form, sometimes in a modern way. In general, the main tool for the study of poetic onomastics is the stylistic method. For the first time onomastic vocabulary used in the works of Farman Karimzade became the subject of research on a rich theoretical basis, became the subject of systematic study. Special names, acting as conventional signs and labels, have very rich stylistic possibilities in fiction. Names in fiction, their assignment to characters, their role in the development of the idea of the work, individual onomastics of the writer, folklore and the creation of special names, etc. are revealed through scientific research. In onomastic research, the historical method is the most reliable tool of scientific analysis, which allows to investigate the origin of special names, determine their linguistic affiliation, follow the process of development of this system, study the language and history of the people, economic, political, ethnic and cultural relations. The comparative method helps the researcher in carrying out scientific analysis of onomastic material. The comparative method compares similar and different

onomastic units with the materials of related and unrelated languages. Interesting comparisons can be made on the onomastic layer of the language. With the help of the descriptive method, events and patterns characteristic of the onomastic system are revealed. Therefore, the described language must be based on many facts of events and patterns.

The main source involved in the study were historical novels (“Khudafarin bridge”, “Battle of Chaldiran”, “Snow Pass”, “Honor of Tabriz”, “Death of old Eagle”), stories and poems by Farman Karimzade. Besides, printed monographs and dictionaries devoted to the literary language of Azerbaijan, dialects of our language were mentioned herein. Numerous scientific publications and doctoral dissertations on onomastics formed the theoretical basis for the study of the problem.

Main provisions set for defense. Mainly the following provisions are defended in the scientific paper:

- Clarification of lexico-semantic features of onomastic units;
- Explanation of historical and linguistic features of onomastic units;
- Showing the lexical composition of onomastic units;
- Identification of the ways of onomastic units’ formation, their structural analysis;
- Specifying the lexical composition of onomastic units and research in terms of semantic origin;
- Determining the origin of onomastic units, determining their etymological-semantic and structural basis;
- Determination of the linguistic landscape of the onomastic stratum as a whole.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the dissertation, onomastic units in the works of Farman Karimzade, known as the master of historical novels in Azerbaijani literature, were first attracted to linguistic analysis. The study of these novels, which provide rich material as regards the literary and linguistic studies,

is important both for Azerbaijani onomastics and for the identification of special names in the artistic style with all their subtleties from the semantic and stylistic point of view, as well as for the characterization of the writer's individual style. This comes from the internal characteristics of onomastic units. Thus, *“the onomastic lexicon included in the vocabulary of the language accurately reflects the ethnography, national-cultural affiliation, understanding of the surrounding world, everyday life, socio-political formations of the society that created it - the speakers of the language. The speed and scale of the processes taking place in the onomastic lexicon, especially toponymy, anthroponymy, and ktematomonymy, are quite large compared to other levels of the language”*².

In the dissertation, the names given to the characters, the places where the events happened or are described in Farman Karimzade's historical novels, their stylistic features, the imagery of onomastic units in increasing the ideological-artistic influence of the works, the creation of special names in the language of the novels, the analysis of the individual onomastics of our writer, etc. issues have been in focus. In the research, the lexical-semantic and etymological features of the onomastic units used in the works of Farman Karimzade, especially in his novels, as well as the ways of their creation were investigated. Also, while studying the onomastic units in the writer's works, we have proved with scientific evidence that Western Azerbaijan is the ancient land of Azerbaijan.

Theoretical and practical implication of research. Research on onomastics means keeping history alive. Attention to the interpretation of the artistic colors of special names in the writer's style serves as a stimulating factor for modern views of

² İnanç, E. Azərbaycan dilinin onomastik leksikası-dünən, bu gün, sabah // “Azərbaycan onomastikasında gedən proseslər” Respublika konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 25 may 2007-ci il. – s.11-13.

the historical past of the people. In general, the study of onomastic units is important in several ways:

a) The study of onomastic units is extremely important in order to characterize the vocabulary composition of the language as a whole;

b) Since many of the onomastic units may have traces of forms and concepts that are not present in the language, their study can provide necessary facts for language history, dialectology and stylistics, which are considered the most complex and important fields of linguistics;

c) The study of onomastic material, along with linguistics, helps to solve a number of problems of history, ethnography, sociology, geography and other sciences;

d) Knowing and writing onomastic units correctly is one of the tools that influence the general culture of a person.

The research provides valuable facts for the field of history, genealogy, ethnic history, historical geography, ethnography, theoretical onomastics of the Azerbaijani people, as well as for the science of stylistics. In addition, it can be used as a theoretical basis for future studies to be conducted from the onomastic point of view based on the artistic works of individual writers. From a practical point of view, the results of this dissertation work are valuable. This study can be used in the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids related to onomastics, especially poetic onomastics, as well as monographs, and compilation of onomastics dictionaries in onomastics and stylistics classes held in higher schools.

Research approval and implementation. Dissertation work has gone through the relevant stages of discussion in accordance with the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission. The main provisions of the work are reflected in scientific journals and anthologies recommended by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of

Azerbaijan, in articles published in prestigious journals of foreign countries, as well as in the author's speech and report at international conferences.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation was prepared at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. Dissertation work consists of table of contents, introduction, three chapters, ten paragraphs, conclusion from two and a half paragraphs, list of used literature.

The dissertation consists of (242574 conditional marks), 3 chapters (first chapter 3 paragraphs 90269 conditional marks; second chapter 4 paragraphs 81095 conditional marks; third chapter five paragraphs 54289), conclusion (3739), list of used literature.

The total volume of the dissertation work consists of 257105 conditional marks.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

The “**Introduction**” of the thesis indicates the relevance of the topic and the level of development, scientific novelty, research methods, object and subject, goals and objectives, theoretical and practical significance, statement, structure of the thesis in keeping with the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission.

The dissertation consists of 3 chapters and 12 paragraphs.

Chapter I is called “**Lexical-semantic and etymological classification of anthroponyms, ethnonyms, hydronyms used in the works of Farman Karimzade**”. In the first paragraph entitled “**Lexico-semantic and etymological characterization of anthroponyms**”, the anthroponyms used in the works of Farman Karimzade are included in the analysis.

Personal names of every nation are part of the history of that nation. The history of names is as old as the history of people. The first names were formed back in tribal conditions, each tribe had only its own name. At a new stage of development - in the period of tribal associations, which have already become a certain nation, a new demand arose, and in accordance with this demand, arising from the expansion of ties, mutual economic and political relations between members of society, special personal names began to multiply, gradually formed, stabilized and finally became a tradition. We can see this from the names of men and women in “Dade Gorgud”, which is considered the most perfect example of folk epic in ancient Azerbaijani literature of that period³.

V.V.Vinogradov writes about the problem of choosing special names in works of fiction: “*A large number of examples can be given concerning the question of the choice of names, surnames and nicknames in works of fiction, their structural diversity in different genres and literary types, finally their*

³ Mustafayeva, Q. Onomastik vahidlərin üslubi linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri / Q.Mustafayeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2001. – 180 s.

characteristic functions.”⁴. This is one of the biggest and most complex topics of artistic style”.

Personal names make up the bulk of proper names in the works of Farman Karimzade. This is natural. Because anthroponyms are the most important onomastic unit, preserving both history and modernity. It is not by chance that *“Anthroponymy is a part of the lexicon, it studies the regularities of formation of anthroponyms, their place in the name system, their development, their interaction with adverbial traditions, their types by origin, active and passive in the language, etc.”⁵*. That is why it is very important to involve anthroponyms in the language of such powerful word masters as Farman Karimzade in stylistic and linguistic analysis.

The role of historical, social and cultural conditions in the formation of names is great, and traces of each era can be seen in many such names. Names reflect people’s daily lives, beliefs, desires and actions, as well as their fantasies.

Modern Azerbaijani language has a rich anthroponymic lexicon. Anthroponymic categories are used in the lexicon of modern Azerbaijani in two forms:

- a) main names: personal name, patronymic, surname.
- b) auxiliary names: nickname, pseudonym, title.

1) In the modern Azerbaijani system of names, the main categories of names include real names, patronymics and surnames. Because these names are in most cases recorded in existing official documents (birth certificate, identity card, military ticket, labor book, diploma, etc.). That is why the real first name, patronymic and surname are considered as primary and official names.

⁴ Adilov, M. Azərbaycan onomastikası / M. Adilov, A.Paşayev – Bakı: ADU, – 1987. – 88 s.

⁵ Paşayev, A. Azərbaycan şəxs adlarının izahlı lüğəti. / A.Paşayev, A.Bəşirova – Bakı: Mars-Print, – 2003. – 192 s.

2) Auxiliary categories of names include nicknames, pseudonyms and titles. Auxiliary names are not mentioned in the official documents mentioned above. A person's activity, appearance, character, attitude of others, etc. may or may not have auxiliary names depending on the Auxiliary names reflect the specific features of ancient Turkish names, as they are directly related to the person himself.⁶

Madad Chobanov shows that personal names-anthroponyms, which find a place in artistic works, would be more appropriately called artistic anthroponyms, and the field of science that studies them - artistic anthroponymy. Because, like all linguistic elements involved in our communication, the essence of personal names has a hidden flexibility and versatility. They are capable of extending the aesthetic range of artistic language. Artistic anthroponymy means, first of all, anthroponymy that studies the stylistic features of the names of artistic works and character images in these works, the role of anthroponymic units that serve to strengthen the artistic impact of the work, creating additional opportunities. for him comic and imagery. In other words, artistic anthroponymy deals with the study of anthroponymic units that fulfill the artistic function in artistic works. Like all onomastic units, anthroponymic units provide a wide opportunity to study the undiscovered pages of our history, the history of our literary language, stylistics and trends characteristic of our modern language.⁷

Gizgait Mustafayeva notes that although there is no connection between the meaning of names and their bearer in life, personal names in fiction are usually connected with the character of their characters. Here, names are used that correspond to the

⁶ Paşayev, A. Azərbaycan antroponimikası / A.Paşayev. – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, – 2015. – 320 s.

⁷ Çobanov, M. Azərbaycan antroponimiyasının əsasları / M.Çobanov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998, – 332 s.

genre and content of the work, can help to complete the character of the work, create a certain effect. For this purpose, writers either use names from common parlance, or create new names in accordance with the character of the characters.⁸

When considering the works of Farman Karimzade, especially his historical novels, one can encounter a large number of anthroponyms. These anthroponyms are mostly related to historical personalities. Since these works are historical novels, it can be seen that the author refers more to historical personalities. Studying these novels, we can meet all kinds of anthroponyms: personal names, patronymics, surnames, nicknames, pseudonyms, titles.

It should be noted that the anthroponymy of the Azerbaijani language is as rich as its vocabulary. Both ancient and modern anthroponyms reflect the unique culture, occupation, ethical and aesthetic views of our people. The development of Azerbaijani anthroponyms shows that anthroponyms have adapted to different periods of our language, and changes in the language have influenced the dynamics of anthroponyms.

Anthroponyms, as seen from the examples, should be evaluated by the emotional impact they have on readers. Farman Karimzade's creativity is evident in his choice of words that visualize his poetic thinking, including personal names. In his work anthroponyms play the role of a means of artistic penetration into social and historical reality. The style of activity that emerges in the name system is the result of initiative. The use of anthroponyms is conditioned by the fidelity and attitude to the artistic principles of Farman Karimzade.

It is necessary to underline one point: it is important to evaluate the role of the appellative lexicon in determining the

⁸ Mustafayeva, Q. Onomastik vahidlərin üslubi linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri / Q.Mustafayeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2001. – 180 s.

stylistic features of anthroponyms in the textual environment. *“Because appellative words form the basis of the source of meaning of anthroponyms. By the appellative parts, i.e. the sources of meaning, we can tell what meaning a particular anthroponym expresses.”*⁹”

The second paragraph of the first chapter is called “Lexical-semantic and etymological features of ethnonyms”. Ethnonyms are part of the lexicon of the Azerbaijani language. Ethnonym is a combination of the words ethnos (people) and onoma (name) of Greek origin. Ethnonyms are connected with social and political life of the people and were formed at different stages of history.

A large number of ethnonyms can be found in the works of Farman Karimzade. Examples of them are Oguzes, Uyghurs, Turks, Afshars, Gajars, Bayandurs, Varsagi/Vaisagi, Jalairs, Tekali, Boyats/Bayats, Ustakli, Shamli, Kolanli, Shadili, Baydilli, Khalaj/Halaji, Suldus, Uruz, Sarajli/Sarijali, Bahmani, Tatar and so on, we can show ethnonyms. In conclusion, we would like to note that the study, research and etymology of ethnonyms, which are an invaluable source of the origin, history and ethnogenesis of the Azerbaijani people, are among the main problems facing Turkish studies, including Azerbaijani linguistics.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is called “**Lexical-semantic and etymological features of hydronyms**”. The hydronic words form a special layer in the lexical composition of our language. This group of units is of special importance because of its characteristics. “Hydronym” is the common name of water bodies. As is known, water bodies are quite diverse in their structure, volume and method of formation. Here:

⁹ Hüseynova, C.H. Mehdi Hüseynin romanlarında antroponim və toponimlərin linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyanın av-toreferatı) / – Bakı, 2017. – 26 s.

a) natural bodies of water are ocean, sea, bay, lake, river, waterfall, swamp, etc.;

b) artificial bodies of water - canal, ditch, lake, well, etc. are different from each other.

Etymological analysis of hydronyms is aimed at clarifying ancient linguistic elements, historical information, as well as identifying the names of tribes and clans.

In the works of Farman Karimzade one can find such hydronyms as Kura, Araz, Samur, Pirsaat, Astara, Terter, Vedi, Agsu, Arpa, Zogalavay, Zangi, Kurek, Nakhchivan, Kara, Gargar, Kurmuk, Shabran, Caspian Sea, Geycha, Kanli, Goygol and others. The lakes Urmia, Gotur, Isa springs and others.

Chapter II is entitled **“Lexico-semantic and etymological characteristics of toponyms, zoonyms, cosmonyms, ktematonyms used in the works of Farman Karimzade”**.

The first paragraph of the second chapter is called **“Lexical-semantic and etymological features of toponyms”**.

Toponyms constitute one of the layers attracting attention in the lexicon of the Azerbaijani language. Their creation, development and clarification are important issues of linguistics.

An artist writing a work of fiction chooses the place where events take place, and the geographical names used at the moment strengthen the influence of the artistic language. Depending on the genre, the points of use of toponyms in the artistic style are different¹⁰.

Historical novels of Farman Karimzade have a very wide range of events. That is why there is an abundance of toponyms in the work. We also tried to show lexical-semantic features and etymology of some of these toponyms by examples.

¹⁰ Mikayılova, Ə.N. Onomastik vahidlərin üslubi imkanları. (XIX əsrin ikinci yarısında yaranmış nəsr əsərlərinin materialları əsasında linqvistik tədqiqat) / Ə.N.Mikayılova. – Bakı: “Məmar Nəşriyyat–Poliqrafiya” MMC, – 2008. – 302 s.

A large number of toponyms are used in the work of Farman Karimzade. We tried to give etymology of some of these toponyms and examples of corresponding works of the author. Because some toponyms have a rich information load. A.V. Superanskaya rightly shows that toponyms are a mirror of history. In this respect, the disclosure of the semantics of toponyms is related to the history, language, culture, economy, etc. of the people and gives interesting information on issues mentioned above. Therefore, it is important to study each toponym separately and compare them with the facts related to the languages of neighboring and related peoples.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **“Lexical-semantic and etymological features of zoonyms, cosmonyms, ktematonyms”**. The group of onomastic units of the Azerbaijani language consists of zonyms, cosonyms and ktematonyms. Zonyms include names of animals, birds, fish species, insects, reptiles and various kinds of rodents. Cosonyms are words that denote the names of celestial bodies in our language. Our language develops hundreds of onomastic units denoting the names of material and cultural monuments, works related to science and technology, spiritual culture, special objects, honorary titles, administrative institutions, organizations, etc. These names belong to the system of ktematonyms.

Historical facts show that the tradition of giving animals and birds special names has been prevalent among Turkic-speaking peoples since primitive times. In particular, in a number of cases Azerbaijanis gave cows, buffaloes, horses, dogs and other animals special names- “nicknames” and called them by this name. Observations and searches show that in the process of ethno-historical development in Azerbaijan, special dialects were used for most species of animals and birds.

Various prose writers, dramatists and poets have used the artistic and stylistic possibilities of zoonyms in our written

literature. In the works of Farman Karimzade, you can see numerous zoonyms, such as, Ulkar (horse name), Alapacha (horse name), Gyzilganad (horse name), Goydamir (horse name), Garabulud (horse name), Arab (horse name), Qirat (horse name), Kuveyl (horse name) Sahlab (horse name), Dacma (horse name), Abia (horse name), Shwerma (horse name), Benak (dog name), Alagoz (deer name), Kayagapan (lizard name).

In our language, the words denoting the names of celestial bodies have a special position. Celestial bodies include the Sun, Moon, Earth, stars, constellations, craters, etc. Undoubtedly, the names given to various planets, constellations, and stars are conditional-nicknames.¹¹

Like other peoples of the world, the great-grandfathers of Azerbaijanis watched the mysterious universe, especially the Moon, the Sun, the stars, the planets of our galaxy from the Earth, gave them strange names and invented various legends and stories about them. For a long time, our ancestors interpreted their fate according to the movement of celestial bodies, and believed that every person has a star in the sky.

In the works of Farman Karimzade, it is possible to find cosmonyms such as the Moon, the Sun, the Star of Marrikh (Mars), the Scorpion, the Dragon, the Pisces, and the Bear sign.

In addition, the ktematonyms used in in Farman Karimzade's works, specifying numerous names of books and articles include: "Gulistan", "Bustan", "Divan", "Shahnama", «History of Turkey», «Khosrov and Shirin», «Logic», «Syasatnama», «Jami-at Tavarikh» and «Takmilat al-akhbar», the magazine «Molla Nasreddin», the melodies: «Banovsha», «Dubeiti», «Misri», «Saritel», «Bas saritel», «Tarakama», «Uzundera», «Jeyrani», «Mirza Huseyn» the mugham "Segah", the China bowl "Martabayi", the game "Gayhis qoydu", the wines

¹¹ Qurbanov, A.M. Azərbaycan onomalogiyasının əsasları: [2 cildə] / A.M.Qurbanov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – c. 2. – 2004. – 504 s.

“Sagiyan”, “Meynab”, “Madrassa” the cloths “Kalamkar”, “Daran”, “Bahramasuri”, the cotton types “Zeyi”, «Munlan», «Zafarani», «Lali», «Khas», «Beyaz» and so on.

The correct and precise identification of the above-mentioned onomastic units and each proper name similar to them and control over their distortion have special historical and cultural importance. Because these directly affect the history, geography, economy, social-political, scientific-life, culture, language, ethical-aesthetic views, etc. of our people.

In general, collecting onomastic units that have a special position in the vocabulary of the language, involving them in research, compiling dictionaries, working on their orthographic and orthoepic problems, creating a system of onomastic units specific to the pure Azerbaijani language should be an important task for Azerbaijani linguists.

Chapter III is called «**Structural-grammatical and origin features of onomastic units in the works of Farman Karimzade**». In this chapter, methods of formation of onomastic units are specified on the lexical, semantic, morphological and syntactic level; besides, origin classification of onomastic units are given, examples from the work are shown.

In the first paragraph of this chapter («**Onomastic units created by the lexical method**»), we drew attention to the onomastic units created by the lexical method used in the writer’s works. As in other languages, the process of lexical word creation in Azerbaijani is the oldest derivative phenomenon. In this process, words change without any grammatical means, expressing generalities as well as specific object names. This event is widespread in the onomastic lexicon of our language. For example, the anthroponyms such as, Pari, Cicek, Bayram, Jahan, Govhartaj, Murad, Aynashah, Dashdemir, Baba, Jeyran, Nazakat, Shiraslan, Dadabala, Watan, Shahpari, Qonche, Bahar, Guller, Guldeste, Aslan, Islam, Puste, Oruj, Atabay, Aghajan and others were

created in this way. When these words are used as personal names, a certain change and development takes place in the semantics of those words, i.e. new shades of meaning stand for personal concepts.

The lexical word formation manifests itself in other groups of the onomastic lexicon of the Azerbaijani language and is especially observed in ktematonyms. For example, the ktematonyms such as the ashig melodies «Ruhani», «Baş saritel», «Uzundere», the qoshma* (*a form of Azerbaijani poem) «Banovsha», and the work «Gulustan» are a clear example hereof.

In addition to this idea, a number of constellation names were also formed by the lexical method. For example, Scorpio, Pisces, Dragon, etc. The matter is that there is no meaningful connection between those words and the object they name.

Lexical word formation in toponyms and hydronyms is relatively less productive.

The second paragraph of Chapter III is called «**Onomastic units created by the semantic method**». Some of the proper names are created by the semantic method, i.e. by conversion. Thus, a number of common words belonging to different parts of speech become substantive and form a purely proper name. In this regard, the following types of formation of onomastic units can be signposted by the semantic method:

1. Based on the transition of the adjective to the noun. In this process, adjectives become substantive and answer the questions of the noun. In the onomastic lexicon of our language, the adjective+noun model exists in the following way:

a) In anthroponyms: qara-Qara, nazli/Nazli, yakhshi/Yakhshi, balli/Balli, gullu/Gullu, shirin/Shirin etc.

b) Toponyms: Qara-Qaragoyunlu, Garadag, Garadonlu, Garakollu, Garaguzey, ag-Aghgoyunlu, Agdag, Agsaray, sari-Sariyer, Sarigaya, gosha-Goshadag, deli-Delidag, goy-Goychay, daşli-Daşlikend, tursh-Turshsu and etc.

2. Based on the transition of the verb to the noun. The facts show that from the non-descriptive forms of the verb, adjectives and some words in the command and news forms of the verb become substantives and answer the question of the noun.

a) In anthroponyms: khuda+ver+en-Khudaveren, toz+gop+ar+an-Tozgo paran, suhra+ver+di-Suhraverdi, khuda+ver+di-Khudaverdi, etc.

b) In toponyms: Jamish+basan-Jamishbasan, agri+gorunmez-Agrigorunmez, palan+token-Palantoken, tele+sovan-Telesovan, su+govushan-Suguvushan, uch+an-uchan, etc.

The main feature of the onomastic units created by the semantic method is that they are not accidental, but are substantive in connection with a certain purpose and mean any object. For example, Daşlı village was named so because it is located in a rocky area; Turshsu was named so as its water is sour.

The third paragraph of Chapter III is called «**Onomastic units formed by the morphological method**». The onomastic units used in the works of Farman Karimzade embrace the following suffixes:

1. The suffix -lı (-li, -lu, -lü). A) Anthroponymic units. In the anthroponymic system of our language, mainly female names and surnames are formed through the suffix -lı (-li, -lu, -lü). For example, bal+lı>Ballı, gül+lü> Güllu, naz+lı>Nazlı, taj+lıbeyim>Tajlıbeyim, uğur+lu>Uğurlu, ustac+lı>Ustacı, bey+li>Beyli, Garaman+lı >Garamanlı, teka+li>Tekali, Samukh+lu>Samukhlu, Barjavan+li>Barjavanlı, Mohammad+li>Mohammadlı;

B) Toponymic units. This suffix takes an active part in toponym formation. For example, aggoyun+lu>Aghgoyunlu, garagoyun+lu> Garagoyunlu, garadon+lu>Garadonlu, osman+li>Osmanlı, garakol+ lu>Garakolli, shid+li>Shidli, gamar+li>Gamarlı, soltani+li>Soltanlı, sultan +li>Sultanlı, khinis+li>Khinisli, ustaj+li>Ustajlı, veysel+li>Veysalli,

borsun+li>Borsunli, kolan+li>Kolanli, ulukhan+li >Ulukhanli, zanjir+li>Zanjirli, Mahmud+li >Mahmudli, Ismail+li >Ismailli, shid+li>Shidli, jidam+li>Jidamli, dash+li>Dasli, Shiraz+li >Shirazli, bitti+li>Bittili, Bahman+li>Bahmanli, Gocehmad+li>Gocehmadli, marjan+li>Marjanlı, Delimammad+li> Delimammadli, alayaz+li>Alayazli, baydar+li>Baydarli, turaj+li> Turajli, shadi+li>Shadili, oncal+li>Oncalli, arik+li>Arikli, shahab +li> Shahabli, ardiş+li>Ardişli, sarija+li>Sarijali.

C) Ethnonymic units. The presence of the suffix -lı (-li, -lu, -lü) in ethnonyms proves its antiquity. For example, aggoyun+lu>Aghgoyunlu, Garagoyun+lu>Garagoyunlu, sham+li> Shamli, osman+li>Osmanli, rum+lu> Rumlu, teke+li> Tekeli, ustac+li > Ustacli, Garaman+li> Garamanli, kolan+li>Kolanli, baydil+li> Baydilli, saraj+li>Sarajli, shadi+li>Shadili.

D) Hydronymic units. This suffix is not very productive in the creation of hydronyms. The lakes gan+lı>Ganli and qorkh+lu>Qokhulu can be cited as examples.

2. the suffix -çi, -çli, -çü, -çü. For example, Nakhirchi Mustafa, Pinachi Muhammad, Cherchi Ghulam, Kashygchi Usub, Zakaria Kechachi.

3. the suffix -i, -li, -u, -ü. It has a special manifestation in the Azerbaijani anthroponymic system. For example, nur+u>Nuru, nizam+i>Nizami, khagan+i>Khagani, fuzul+i>Fuzuli, nasim+i>Nasimi, neim+i>Neimi, khata+i>Khatai, habib+i>Habibi, qurban+i>Qurbani, sürur+i>Süruri, Panah+i>Panahi, Susan+i>Susani, Alikhan+i>Alikhani, Qazvin+i> Qazvini, Tabriz+i>Tabrizi, Gilan+i>Gilani, cam+ i>Cami, choban+i> Chobani, Karbala+y+i>Karbalaı (anthroponyms), haram+i>Harami, jang+i>Jangi (toponyms), Choban+i>Chobani, khan+i>Khaniler (ethnonyms) .

4. The suffix -im, (-im, -um, -üm). Personal names are formed with this suffix in the onomastic system of the Azerbaijani language. For example, Alamshahbey+im>Alemshahbeyim,

Janbey+im>Janbeyim, Seljugshahbey+im>Seljugshahbeyim, Aishabey+im>Aishabeyim, Khanzadebay+im>Khanzadebayim.

5. The suffix –istan (-istən, -ustan, -üstən). This suffix is recognized as a pure topoformant in the Azerbaijani onomastic system. Through it, a number of Azerbaijani toponyms, as well as the Azerbaijani version of toponyms belonging to other regions were formed. For example, Gul+üstan>Gulustan, Gobu+ustan>Qobustan, majar+istan>Majaristan, yunan+Istan>Yunanistan, hind+Istan>Hindistan, Afghan+Istan>Afghanistan, gürcü+Üstan>Gurjustan, Dag+Istan>Dagistan, Arab +istan>Arabistan.

6. The suffix –an (-ən). In our language, the suffix -an (-ən) shows itself as a lexical suffix in the onomastic units. For example, the anthroponyms such as, Gil+an>Gilan, camışbas+an>Camışbasan, mug+an>Muğan, palantök +ən>Palantökən, Shahsev+ən>Shahsevən, the antroponyms, such as, tozgopar+an>Tozgoparan, khudaver+ən>Khudaverən, mard+an>Mardan, the hydronyms: sugovush+an>Suguvushan, the zoonym: gayagap+an>Gayagapan.

7. the suffix –lar (-lər). A) Toponyms. For example, qara+lar>Qaralar, Qarabakh+lar>Qarabaxklar, dunyamali+lar>Dunyamalilar, qurd+lar>Qurdlar;

B) Anthroponyms. For example, gul+lər >Gullər, bey+lər>Beylər.

8. the suffix–laq (-lək). Through this suffix in our language, nouns denoting space and place are formed. These names are sometimes included in the Azerbaijani onomastic system as special names. For example, qum+laq>Qumlaq.

9. The suffix -maz (-məz). This suffix is originally formed from the combination of two suffixes. The suffix -ma (mə) indicating negative condition and indefinite future tense suffixes -ar (-ər// -az/-əz). This is reflected in the semantics of special names

formed with that suffix. For example, the valley Ağrıgörün+mez>Ağrıgörünmez.

10. The suffix -ça (-çə). This suffix has only a lexical function and forms a diminutive meaning. In the onomastic lexicon, this suffix creates toponyms and hydronyms with the same semantic feature. For example, goy+che >Goyce (a lake).

11. The suffix -ca (-cə). That suffix has different properties. In the onomastic system, this suffix forms special names. For example, the plain Əyri-cə >Əyricə.

12. Suffix “ə”. In the Azerbaijani language, anthroponymic units are formed from a special word, mainly from a male personal name, meaning a female name through the suffix - ə. For example, Bahruz+ ə >Bahruz ə.

The fourth paragraph of Chapter III is called «**Onomastic units formed by syntactic method**». Onomastic units formed by syntactic method can be divided into two groups: those formed purely syntactically and syntactic-morphologically.

a) Those that arise purely syntactically. 1. Root+root model. A) root+root model, both components of which consist of special words: Sultan+Ali>Sultanali, Ibrahim+Khalil>Ibrahimkhalil, etc. anthroponyms; the Sultan+Ali>Sultanali spring, hydronym; Mirza + Huseyn>the Mirza Huseyn melody and other ktematonymies; B) Root+root model, one of whose components is a general word and the other is a specific word: Govhar+taj>Govhartaj, Muhammad+can> Muhammadcan, and other anthroponyms; pir+Huseyn>Pirhuseyn, Mahmud+abad>Mahmudabad, and other toponyms; C) root+root model whose components are common words: ayna+şah>Aynaşah, aga+can>Aghacan, and other anthroponyms, gara+guzey>Garaguzey, Gara+ bag>Garabakh, and other toponyms; ag+su>Agsu, pir+saat>Pirsaat, kurek+chay>Kurekchay and other hydronyms; qizil+bash>gızılbaş - ethnonym; qizil+qanad>Qizilqanad, goy+demir>Goydemir, and

other zoonyms; sari+tel>Saritel, the melody, uzun+dere>«Uzundere»ç the melody and other ctematonyms.

2. Root+root+root model. Bash+sari+tel> «Bash Sari tel», the melody, and other ctematonyms.

b) Those that arise in the syntactic-morphological order.

1. The model root+root+suffix. Ali+khan+i> Alikhani, nur+gul+u>Nurgulu, and other anthroponyms; Qara+don+lu> Qaradonlu, at+daş+ı> Atdashi, and other toponyms; qizil+üz+ən>Gızılüzən, the hydronym; bey+dil+ li>beydilli, the ethnonym, Qaya+qap+an>Qayaqapan the zoonym; qayish+qoy+du> «Qayishqoydu», the game, ktematonym.

2. The model root+root+suffix+suffix. Toz+gop+ar+an> Tozgoparan, the anthroponym; qoyun+öl+üm+ü>qoyunölümü, agri+gor+ ün+məz>Agrigörünməz, and other toponyms; su+gov+ush+an>Suguvushan hydronym.

3. The model Root+root+root+suffix. Alam+shah+bey+im> Alamshahbeyim, Seljug+shah+bey+im>Seljugshahbeyim, and other anthroponyms; tek+saqqiz+qishlaq+i>Tek Saqqiz Qışlagi, and other toponyms, Sultan+Ali+bulag+ı>Sultanali bulagi, and other hydronyms.

4. Root+suffix+root+suffix. Taj+lı+bey+im>Taqlıbeyim and other anthroponyms; ot+luq+bel+i>Otlıqbeli and other toponyms.

The fifth paragraph of chapter III is called «**Classification of onomastic units by origin**».

a) Onomastic units of Turkish origin

When studying the works of Farman Karimzade, it is possible to clearly see that the onomastic units belonging to the Azerbaijani language prevail. The toponyms used in writer's works include Qarabaglar, Chimenkend, Ermik, Kotuz, Bayburt, Daşlı, Khakhis, Hand, Heyranis, Ingala, Karalar, Galadibi, Shidli, Kolanli, Daraleyaz district, Garagoyunlu, Oglangala-Gizgala, Millidare, Aghdag, and so on.

The Azerbaijani clan, tribal names and hydronyms are almost completely formed on the basis of national language units. When examining the works of Farman Karimzade, it is possible to see that a large number of ethnonyms and hydronyms related to the Azerbaijani language are used. For example: Oghuz/Oghuzlar, Turk, Shadili, Kolani, Shamli, Gajar, Bayat/Boyat, Varsak/Vaysak, Baydilli, Saracli, Bayandur/Bayandurlu; Kura, Araz, Samur, Arpachay, Kurekchay, Gargar, etc.

Apart from these, the majority of Azerbaijani folk cosmonyms, zoonyms, and ktematonyms are of a national character. This can be observed in the works of Farman Karimzade. For example: zoonyms like as Ulkar, Qirat, Benak; cosmonyms such as, Scorpio, Pisces, Bear etc; the work «Khosrov and Shirin», the magazine «Molla Nasreddin», the poem «Banovsha», the ashyg melodies «Saritel», «Jeyrani» and other ktematonyms.

Some of the onomastic units used in Farman Karimzade's works are borrowed onomastic units.

b) Onomastic units of Arabic origin

There are enough onomastic units belonging to the Arabic language used in Farman Karimzade's works. Onomastic units form different proper names:

-Toponyms: Vedi, Arabia, Kaaba, Mecca, Khalaj, etc.

-Anthroponyms: Ahmed, Mustafa, Ismayil, Heydar, Abbas, Ali, Hussein, Hasan, Abdulla, Agaddin, Muhammad, etc.

- Zoonyms: Arab (horse name), Abia (horse name), Sahlab (horse name), etc.

c) Onomastic units of Persian origin

It is possible to find onomastic units of Persian origin in Farman Karimzade's works. For example: the toponyms Buravar, Rustam, antroponyms Panah, Bahadir, Hafiz, Khayyam, etc.

In general, there are a number of areal onomastic units widely distributed in the Eastern countries, which are also found in

Farman Karimzade's works. For example, Muhammad, Mustafa, Ahmed, Mahmud, Ali, Abdullah, and other personal names are of this type.

D) Hybrid onomastic units

In the works of Farman Karimzade, hybrid onomastic units are also sufficiently elaborated.

Personal names: Alamshahbeyim, Sultanali, Janbeyim khatun, Seljugshahbeyim, Bozagoglu, Govhartaj, Ibrahimkhalil, Shahbika, Nurgulu, etc.

Place names: Palantöken hill, Kiziltepe, Garagoyunlu village, Garadonlu village, Garakollu village, Kizilagac, Mahmudabad city, Camishbasan village, Dalidag, Sarigaya plains, Gizgalasi mountain, Agbaba, Pirdirei mountain, Almagulag plain, etc.

Hydronyms: Giziluzen River, Agsu River, Goygol, Pirsaat River, Kurekchay, etc.

Ethnonyms: qaraqoyunlular, agqoyunlular, qizilbashlar, qarabagli, baydilli, etc.

Zoonyms: Gyzylganad (horse), Goydamir (horse), Alagoz (deer), Gayagapan (lizard), Karabulud (horse), etc.

Ktematonyms: the melody «Uzun Dere», the rebellion «Shahgulu», the carpet «Sheikh Safi», the game «Gayish qoydu», the magazine «Molla Nasreddin», the melody «Mirza Huseyn», «Garabakh Shikestesesi « etc.

By the way, it should be noted that the onomastic units in Farman Karimzade's works were of exceptional importance in the formation of the individual creative style of the writer as a system.

The **conclusions** of the study are summarized as follows:

Studying the linguistic characteristics of onomastic units in Farman Karimzade's works is one of the best means for determining the poetic possibilities of his novels.

As a writer, Farman Karimzade was more interested in historical topics. He has collected archival materials, official documents, biographical works, memoirs, travelogues,

manuscripts, etc., related to the historical past of our nation and prominent personalities; At the same time made observations, tried to realize his desire to create art monuments on historical subjects. In this respect, the antiquity of the onomastic units here is proven.

The writer used all types of onomastic units in his works. This, in turn, created an abundance of onomastic units. In the dissertation, we tried to study the onomastic units in a complex form.

1. The classification of anthroponymic units is given, and the essence, formation, derivation, origin, meaning, structure of anthroponyms such as Alamshahbeyim, Shah Ismayil Khatai, Karbalayi Ismail, Sultanali, Sheikh Heydar, Abbasgulu bey Shadlinski, Panah Khan, Ali, Huseyin, Hasan are shown and examples of the author's works are given. In addition, the positions of statesmen and prominent figures in the history of Azerbaijan such as Alamshahbeyim, Shah Ismail Khatai, Sultanali, Sheikh Heydar, Abbasgulu bey Shadlinski, Panah Khan are compared with their descriptions in these works.

2. The etymology of ethnonyms of Turkic origin such as Oghuz, Uyghur, Afshar, Qajar, Gyzylbash, Turk, Turkmen, Bayat, Beydilli, Gyzylbash, Khalaj, Shamli, Shadili, Kolani, Bayandur, used in the works, are revealed and examples are shown.

3. Most of the onomastic units used in historical novels are toponyms. Formation, etymology, development features, distribution areas of toponyms and omonyms of Western Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and Azerbaijan were detected and they were analyzed based on specific examples. In addition, as the etymological analysis of these toponyms proves, the place names were named after names of persons, tribes, clans, animals, plants and water bodies.

4. The lexical-semantic features of the hydronyms used in the works were discussed, the etymology of hydronyms such as

Caspian Sea, Kura, Araz, Samur, Pirsaat, Kurekchay, Arpachay, Gargar, Zogalavay were given and examples were shown.

5. The zoonyms, cosmonyms and ktematonyms used in these works are indicated and their linguistic characteristics are given.

6. While investigating the ways of formation of onomastic units recorded in the works, we used four methods: lexical, semantic, morphological and syntactic methods.

7. The participation of 12 word-building suffixes in the morphological formation of onomastic units developed in the works was noted and determined with examples.

8. The phenomenon of formation of special names by syntactic means is manifested in these works. Here there are onomastic units that arise both purely syntactically and syntactically-morphologically. Examples of onomastic units created by this rule are also given from the works.

9. In onomastic units formed in syntactic order, root+root model is more dominant. The inactivity of 3 simple words, i.e. words formed on the basis of the root+root+root model, is observed.

10. In the onomastic units formed in the syntactic-morphological order, the root+root+suffix model is more dominant. The inactivity of words formed on the basis of root+root+suffix+suffix, root+root+root+suffix, root+suffix+root+suffix models is observed.

11. The onomastic units used in the writer's works are classified by origin.

As a result, we can say that by studying the individual onomastic lexicon of prominent poets and writers of Azerbaijani literature, we can serve the enrichment and development of lexicology, while providing invaluable materials to the field of onomastics, which is a branch of linguistic science.

The main content of the research is reflected in the following articles and conference materials of the applicant:

1. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənən Vedibasər mahalının toponimləri haqqında // Bakı: Onomastika (1-2) Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, - 2008, №1-2, - s. 81-92.

2. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənən Dərələyəz, Zəngibasər, Gərnibasər və Qırxbulaq mahallarının toponimləri // Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, BDU, - 2008, №4, - s. 31-36.

3. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənən Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının toponimləri // Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat (Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, BDU), - 2008, №6 (66), - s. 76-79.

4. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənən bəzi oronimlər // Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti Elmi Xəbərlər. ADU, - 2008, №7, - s. 129-134.

5. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənən bəzi toponimlər haqqında // Bakı: Aspirantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XII Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, - 2008, - s. 243.

6. Этнонимы, используемые в произведениях Фармана Керимзаде // Вестник КазНУ серия филологическая, Казахский Национальный Университет имени Аль – Фараби, -2009, №7-8(123-124), - с. 48-51.

7. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənən Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının toponimləri // Bakı: Aspirantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XIII Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, ADİU, - 2009, - s. 197.

8. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənən hidronimlər // Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat (Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, BDU), - 2010, №1 (72), - s. 69-71.

9. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənmiş onomastik vahidlərin struktur-lingvistik xüsusiyyətləri (yaranma yolları) //

Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri AMEA M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, - 2010, № 10, - s. 85-94.

10. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində işlənmiş onomastik vahidlərin ümumi nəzəri məsələlərindən // Bakı: Aspirantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XIV Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, ADİU, - 2010, - s. 146-147.

11. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində onomastik vahidlərin leksikasının tərkibi // Bakı: Elm və təhsilin aktual problemləri I Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, ELGER beynəlxalq-elmi tədris mərkəzi, - 2019, s. 320-328.

12. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində tarixi şəxsiyyət və obraz adlarının semantikasi // Bakı: Poetika.izm (Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərləri), - 2022, №1, - s. 46-56.

13. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində adı çəkilən gerçək yer adlarının semantikasi // Bakı: Poetika.izm (Nizami Gəncəvi adına Ədəbiyyat İnstitutunun Elmi Əsərləri), - 2023, №1, - s. 139-148.

14. Fərman Kərimzadənin əsərlərində oğuz etnonimi // Neftçala: “Azərbaycan dili və Müasir dilçilik: Problemlər, perspektivlər və çağırışlar ” Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, - 2024, - s. 36-37.

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