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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**FLECTIVE WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN ENGLISH
AND THEIR EQUIVALENTS IN AZERBAIJANI
LANGUAGE**

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

Field of science: Philology

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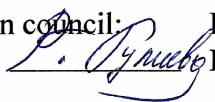
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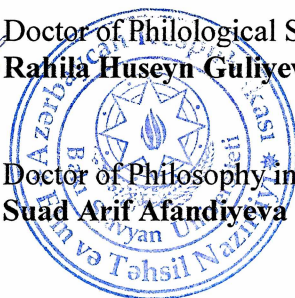


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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. Although English, which belongs to the group of Germanic languages by its genealogical origin, has an analytical-inflectional structure according to typology, it has certain universal features with Azerbaijani, which belongs to the family of agglutinative Turkic languages. Considering that the initial information process of all world languages began with phonetic units, it can be considered that at that stage the potential of universal interlinguistic features was greater. As the intensity of information increased, intensified, and enriched, both grammatical and derivative elements began to take shape in languages. In particular, in the absence or limitation of grammatical and derivative elements, the syncretism of homonymous elements, which combine both grammatical and derivative, served as the leading means of the information process. The universal nature of the informativeness of the homonymous stage has left its mark in modern times in the context of interlingual commonality.

As the information activity of languages increased, there was a period of transition from the process of homonymy to affixation, and in the early stages of this stage, the addition of suffix elements to the beginning, inside and end of words became both a grammatical and a derivative necessity. This stage is such a period of information activity that the general elements of that period began to form in all the languages undergoing the process of formation. It was at this stage that universal elements emerged between analytical-inflected languages and agglutinative languages that underwent the process of formation. In the following processes, due to the nature of information activity, differences began to appear between analytical-inflected languages and agglutinative languages.

According to the requirements of informatization in the English language environment, grammar and derivability are expressed in this language with the development of both prefixes, infixes or interfixes, as well as suffixes. In the Azerbaijani language, the latter suffixes developed, creating an agglutinative mechanism by creating a series. The analytical-inflectional process in the Azerbaijani

language was temporary, but its initial elements remained at the bottom of the language.

Recently, as the tendency to conduct comparative-historical and comparative-typological research in Azerbaijani linguistics has increased, many interesting facts have been revealed about the existence of analytcs in this language. However, of course, the examples obtained should not be considered as a final solution to the problem as a whole. In particular, although research on the issue of inflexibility in the Azerbaijani language is assessed as a successful work in this area, there is more work to be done, and unresolved issues are deeper. The study of this dissertation, of course, does not cover the whole field, but only serves to reveal the solution of the problem on a certain part of it. This topic is especially *relevant* against the background of research on the language landscape of the world. The *first* relevance of the dissertation is that the idea of universality in the genetic origin of world languages is appreciated due to research in this area. *Second*, the fact that similar processes take place in the pre-syllabic stage of different systems of languages is revealed. *Third*, the leading role of information activity is revealed in the occurrence of diversified development trends in the process of language formation. *Fourth*, the view that the typological structural differences of languages do not play a significant role in the international information space, and at the same time that these differences do not lead to national, cultural and intellectual inequality. *Fifth*, with the conduct of research in this area and their expansion, new and more sensitive views on the traditional classification of the typological structure of languages are formed.

As one of the languages with analytic-inflectional structure, many researches have been conducted on the inflectional derivation in English and its formation. At the same time, there are countless studies on the principles of word formation in European languages in connection with the solution of the problems of inflectional derivation. Some terminological dictionaries provide information on inflection and inflectional languages in Azerbaijani linguistics. In this information, *inflection* is presented as a morpheme attached to the end of the word and serves to express morphological-syntactic

meanings, and *inflexibility* is presented at the level of changes in the sound structure of the root, as well as elements that distinguish grammatical meanings. An example is the facts of word changes in Russian, but it is also shown that inflection is inherent in Indo-European languages¹. The book “İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti” (“Dictionary of Detailed Linguistic Terms”) published in 2018 explains the issue of inflection and flexion in a similar way². Theoretical issues related to inflection in Azerbaijani linguistics are mostly reflected in A.Hajiyeva's researches. The issues of inflection and inflexibility are touched upon not only in Azerbaijani linguistics, but also in the context of Turkic languages³. Baba Maharramli, in his research work on the structure of word roots, discusses the integration of derivative elements into the word root, which is in fact considered one of the manifestations of inflectionism⁴.

An analysis of some specific language examples in the field of inflection in the Azerbaijani language can be found in Mubariz Yusifov's research⁵. Although some studies on Turkology do not specifically address the issues of inflectional derivation, the analysis of specimens formed as a source of root and suffix by inflection is of particular interest⁶.

¹ Adilov, M.İ. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti / M.İ.Adilov, Z.N.Verdiyeva, F.M.Ağayeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2020. – s. 181-182

² Sadıqova, S. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti / S.Sadıqova, N.Hüseynova, İ.Abdullayeva, S.Novruzova, Ş.Qəribova. – Bakı: Elm, – 2018. – s. 188

³ Hacıyeva, A. Aqlütinativ dillərdə daxili fleksiya və fuziya / A. Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s. 276; Hacıyeva, A. Tipoloji deflimisiyada sinxronik və diaxronik yanaşma fərqliliyi və onun tipoloji sapma faktlarının təsbiti işindəki fəsadları haqqında // – Bakı, Tədqiqlər, – 2008. № 1. – s. 18-24; Hacıyeva, A.Y. Dilçilikdə türk saitinin tipoloji “missiyası” problemi (bir daha ilkin türk ablautu haqqında) // – Bakı, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2012. №3. – s.11-15

⁴ Məhərrəmli, B. Türk dillərində ilkin köklərin quruluşu və mənşəyi // – Bakı, AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər, – 2008. №1. – s. 47 s

⁵ Yusifov, M. Azərbaycan dili fonetikasının əsasları / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013. – s. 295; Yusifov, M. Linqvistik tipologiya / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – 140-147.

⁶ Мусаев, К.М. Лексикология тюркских языков / К.М.Мусаев. – Москва: Наука, – 1984. – с.136-142; Кайдаров, А.Т. Структура односложные корней и основ в казахском языке / А.Т.Кайдаров. – Арыс: Kazarh lnsuage, – 2005. – с.

Since inflectional derivation issues are not a popular research object in Azerbaijani linguistics, no research has been conducted on inflective derivation problems occurring at the beginning, inside and end of words and their comparison with other languages. The field of study can be considered as a first experience in Azerbaijani linguistics. The choice of this topic as an object of research was due to the interest in defining the prospects of inflectional derivation in different system languages and the elimination of gaps in the discovery of universals in this field.

At the present stage of the Azerbaijani language's entry into the international information space, the ancient traditions of inflectionism have begun to renew their perspectives in the modern era of strengthening information. For example, on the basis of modern information, the lexical potential of the Azerbaijani language continues to be enriched by *məktəbəqədər*, *məktəbdaxili*, *planetlərarası*, *şəhərləarası*, *sivilizasiyalararası* and many other words. At the same time, the traditions of flexed language units based on the traditions of the primary information process of the Azerbaijani language continue. For example, just as there are analytical words in the Azerbaijani language in accordance with root-suffix inflection such as *qıpqırmızı*, *sapsarı*, *gömgöy*, *dümağ*, *yamyaşıl*, *bomboz*, at the same time the initial composition is prefixed and forms a unit with the root many words like *tayqıç*, *taygöz*, *tayqanad*, *tayqol*, *taytaq* and others. Also, due to the lexicalization of grammatical suffixes, intermediate suffixes of an interfix character, which became a means of internal word formation, formed such words as *qazabənzər*, *göydəndüşmə*, *gözəgəlimli*, *dilişirin*, *qırdı-qaçdı*, *gülümsər*. At the same time, many words such as *alçaq*, *alçal*, *eniş*, *yoxuş*, *arıq*, *qoltuq*, *qılıq*, *böyür*, *gəyir*, *asqır* were formed in the Azerbaijani language due to the fact that the elements of the latter form are physically combined with the root to form a root.

The problem of studying interlingual universality is not a new issue in linguistics. This problem appeared in the XIX century after the discovery and application of the comparative-historical method.

34; Кажибекков, Е.З. Глагольно-именная корреляция гамогонных корней в тюркских языках / Е.З.Кажибекков. – Алма-Ата: Наука, – 1986. – с. 85-87.

However, it should be noted that language universals at that time were mostly studied on homogeneous elements between related languages. Commonalities between related languages later led experts to identify similarities between unrelated languages. The study and analysis of similarities between unrelated languages led to the idea that the languages of the world originated from the same origin, and later the languages began to spread in the area of expansion after migrations. As a result, differences increased, leading to the emergence of language types. In linguistics, new trends such as wave theory, interference problems, and solar language theory have emerged, which laid the foundation for the emergence of a theory called the great language theory. The theory of the Great Language, based on the comparative-historical method associated with the activities of August Schleicher, (1821-1868), Franz Bopp (1791-1867), Rasmus Rusk (1787-1832) and other prominent specialists and continued by many other successors like Nikolai Yakovlevich Marr (1865-1934), Vladislav Markovich Illich Svitch (1934-1966), H.Pederson (1867-1953), R.Kollidel (1814-1891), A.Trombetti (1866-1929), F.Dits (1794-1876), H. Schuhardt (1842-1927). An interesting and important aspect of this theory is that in modern cognitive research, which serves the idea of creating a linguistic picture of the world, this theory is no longer limited to mechanical repetition. The emergence and subsequent stages of language development are analyzed as a result of imitations of the interaction between the environment and human thought. The general results of this dissertation topic, which are involved in the research, also serve to substantiate the idea that inflected derivation as an integral part of language universals is formed on the basis of the interaction of the environment and human thought.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study consists of language units formed on the basis of inflective word formation mechanism belonging to English and Azerbaijani languages. The subject of the study is the study of inflective derivation processes in the context of inter-linguistic universals.

The aims and tasks of the research. The main purpose of the study of the topic is to analyze the facts about the commonality and universality of the elements of inflectional derivation between

Azerbaijani and English as different system languages. Comparative research allows to study the homogeneous elements of languages with similar typological structure and their development prospects. At the same time, it is possible to achieve the possibility of creating interlingual genetic similarities by applying the method of comparative research. When approaching the issues of language genealogy from the point of view of the requirements of modern cognitive linguistics, it is possible to say that universals have existed since ancient times, on the basis of primary information. Although many structural changes have taken place in modern language typologies, it is possible to identify traces of similarity of primary elements through comparative analysis. The main purpose of the dissertation is to reveal the similarities in the framework of inflectional derivation of commonalities that exist between different systems of languages, remain hidden, and leave their mark in modern times with many changes.

In this regard, it was considered necessary to perform the following tasks:

- 1) Investigation of hidden genetic universals in the typological structure of languages;
- 2) Research of problems of inflection in analytical-inflected languages;
- 3) Investigation of inflexibility problems in agglutinative languages;
- 4) Investigation of inflectional derivation problems of initial and root elements within internal flexion;
- 5) Investigation of the problems of inflectional derivation of prepositive and postpositive elements in the context of external inflection.

Research methods. The main comparative-historical and comparative-comparison method was used in the investigation of the research work. In connection with the analysis of language units, the issues of etymological reconstruction were also included, and for this purpose, the method of structural analysis was applied.

Basic provisions of defense.

The following provisions are included in the defense in connection with the study:

1. Although the Azerbaijani and English languages have different typological structures, there are similar universal elements between them.

2. Similar and universal elements are the product of the pre-language stage.

3. The formation of common and universal interlingual elements is the result of the transformation of human-environmental relations into word processing of imitations in thought.

4. The occurrence of inflection in different system languages is a sign of early information analysis.

5. While the mechanism of analytics in English has developed and gained new perspectives, this process has been temporary in the Azerbaijani language.

6. Elements of analytics and inflectionism in the Azerbaijani language are not lost and secretly kept in the lower layers of the language. The comparative-historical method is very important in their detection.

7. While the inflected word-formation method is active in English, there are many traces of that method in Azerbaijani.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research, the first is that the existence of interlingual commonality is explained not in terms of traditional views, but in terms of the processes of perception and imitation of objects, events and processes belonging to the surrounding world. The second is to establish the idea that the existence of common elements in the genealogical structure of languages is related to the universality of the original information, and the third is to appreciate the possibility of identifying and identifying elements in one language through mutual analysis of other languages, including different language patterns.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research lies in the fact that the results of research in this area can be applied to other languages. Since the information environment itself, which is formed by imitating human and environmental events in thinking, is universal, the existence of similar elements in the most primitive information stage of languages is no exception. The occurrence of interlingual genetic elements is

also a product of that stage. The theoretical significance of research in this area is also of theoretical importance in terms of studying these universal elements.

Its initial practical significance is directly related to its theoretical problems. Thanks to the comparative analysis of elements of different systems of language, the problems of the reconstruction of hidden similarities can be noted as an indicator of the practical significance of the study. At the same time, the successful solution of lexical, grammatical and semantic problems of language units as a result of mutual analysis can be important in the development of explanatory dictionaries.

Approbation and application of research. The main provisions of the dissertation were discussed at seminars organized by the department where it is performed. Scientific provisions on individual chapters of the dissertation were published in local and foreign journals in accordance with the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, speeches were made at international and national conferences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is carried out. The research was carried out at the Department of Azerbaijani Language of Ganja State University.

The structure and total volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The total volume of the study, which consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references, is 266,418 symbols. Separately: Introduction – 7 pages, 14 262 symbols, the first chapter – 39 pages, 79 563 symbols, the second chapter – 38 pages, 72 605 symbols, the third chapter – 30 pages, 59 681 symbols, the result – 7 pages, 14 162 symbols, the list of used literature – 17 pages, 25,677 symbols, the total volume of the dissertation is 140 pages, 265,950 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

Detailed information is given in the "Introduction" part of the work about the relevance and development of the topic, research

goals and objectives, research methods, main provisions, scientific novelty of the research, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the research, name of the organization, the structure and overall scope of the work.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**The problem of inflexibility in the typological structure of languages**". The provisions of this chapter are set out in the following paragraphs:

The first paragraph is called "**The main directions in the typological structure of languages**". Since the study of language typology reflects the picture of the period of formativeness of languages, it is said here that the solution of many issues remains in the dark. Some provisions on the structure of languages have led to separatism and discrimination. For example, the German romantic linguist Friedrich Schlegel (1772-1829), who conducted valuable research on the typological study of languages, erroneously claimed that the typological structure of languages reflects their initial stage, and that inflected languages have their own structure and expression. belongs to the structure of languages rich in means, these languages are stable and eternal, and affixal languages (including agglutinative languages) are poor, poorly expressed, languages that do not matching the requirements of development⁷. Unfortunately, later this idea was followed by N.Y.Marr and I.I.Meshshanninov⁸. In this area, the scientific values of the nostratic theory materials that Svitich worked so hard to achieve are nullified. Therefore, it is no coincidence that this theory has been rightly criticized by prominent researchers⁹. A closer look at the classification of language typologies and related theories and hypotheses reveals the fact that some experts value the social factor in the emergence of languages. However, it does not take into

⁷ Реформатский А.А. Типологическая (морфологическая) классификация языков: [электронный ресурс] / genhis.philol.msu.ru/article133.shtml

⁸ Марр, Н.Я. Яфетическая теория / Н.Я.Марр. – Баку: Аз Гиз, – 1928. – с. 59-69; Мещанинов, И.М. Новое учение о языке стадильная типология. Курс лекций / И.М.Мещанинов. – Ленинград: Соцэкиз, – 1936. – 343 с.

⁹ Иллич-Свитыч, В.М. Опыт сравнения ностратических языков (индоевропейских, алтайских, уральских, дравидских, картвельских, семито-хамитских) (Л-3') / В.М.Иллич-Свитыч. – Москва: Наука, – 1976. – с. 136.

account that the intensity of information does not depend on the structure of languages, but is closely related to their pragmatic influence in the environment of social, public, cultural, scientific and technical and other achievements in public life¹⁰. The field of modern cognitive linguistics, which applies a more appropriate methodology for a new approach to language, also requires changes in the classification of language typologies.

The second paragraph of the first chapter entitled "**Inflection in Analytic Languages**" deals with the issue of inflection in the context of analytic languages, including English. The degree of intensity of language information is considered the main reason for the occurrence of inflection. The degree of intensity of language information is considered to be the main reason for the occurrence of inflection. This process takes place unequally in all languages. Therefore, even in analytical-inflected languages, such inflection does not have exactly the same indicators. According to sources, in English, internal inflection is more common in verbs, especially in the verb tense category¹¹. Inflexibility is more developed in Sami languages, including Arabic, in terms of word internal changes¹². As noted in this paragraph, inflection is not only grammatically-relativistic in any language, but also characterized by a derivative function¹³.

In the third paragraph entitled "**Inflection in agglutinative languages**", it is mentioned that inflection, which is active in English as well as in Indo-European languages, keeps its ancient traditions in Azerbaijani as one of the agglutinative languages. Of particular interest is the study of the existence of inflection in agglutinative languages by A.Reformatsky. His research has shown

¹⁰ Серебренников, Б.А. Почему трудно верить сторонникам ностратической гипотезы? // – Москва, Вопросы языкознания, – 1986. № 3. – с. 26-37; Щербак, А.М. К вопросу об отдельных связях тюркских языков // – Ленинград: Наука, Актуальные вопросы сравнительного языкознания, – 1989. – с.140.

¹¹ Abdullayeva, İ.Ə. Müasir ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərində müraciət bildirən sözlərin qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 2012. – s. 7.

¹² Flektiv dillər: [elektron resurs] / az.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flektiv_dillər

¹³ Флективные языки: [электронный ресурс] / ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/ флективные языки

that inflexibility is directly related to fusion¹⁴. İ.A.Baudouin de Courtenay considered flexed words as fused linguistic units, while F.F.Fortunatov considered them as newly formed words¹⁵.

B.Delbrueck also considers flexion to be the result of the word being mixed with the suffix¹⁶.

Research on word roots and syllable types shows that not all root word units are stable in agglutinative languages.

Some of them do not change by forming a junction with the suffixes and lead to the formation of a new word in the root-suffix unity¹⁷. For example, it is impossible to distinguish the root and suffix in the word *dəmir* in the Azerbaijani language. As can be seen, the suffix in the word *dəmir* approached the root in a physical way and created a unity. Also, at the beginning of the word, prefix elements such as *qıp-*, *düm-* are involved in the formation of new words in the form of junction, such as *qıpqırmızı*, *dümağ*.

The main provisions obtained from this chapter are highlighted in the following articles and conference materials published by the author¹⁸.

¹⁴ Реформатский, А.А. Агглютинация и фузия как две тенденции строения слова. Лингвистическая поэтика / А.А.Реформатский. – Москва: Юрайт, – 2018. – с. 52.

¹⁵ Бодуэн де Куртене. Резья и резьяне // Словянский сборник, – 1876, Т. III. – с.322-323; Фортунатов, Ф.Ф. Сравнительное языкознание. Избранные труды / Ф.Ф.Фортунатов. – Москва, – 1956. Т. I. – с. 130.

¹⁶ Реформатский, А.А. Агглютинация и фузия. Введение в языковедение / А.А.Реформатский. – Москва: Аспект Пресс, – 2014. – с. 145-147.

¹⁷ Məhərrəmli, B. Türk dillərinin qədim leksikası / B.Məhərrəmli. – Bakı: Xəzər Universiteti, – 2017. – s. 47; Məhərrəmli, B. Türk dillərində ilkin köklərin quruluşu və mənşəyi // – Bakı, AMEA, Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər, – 2008. №1. – s. 82-89; Кайдаров, А.Т. Структура односложные корней и основ в казахском языке / А.Т.Кайдаров. – Арыс: Kazarh lnsuage, – 2005. – с. 34; Hacıyeva, A.Tipoloji deflimisiyada sinxronik və diaxronik yanaşma fərqliliyi və onun tipoloji sərpa faktlarının təsbiti işindəki fəsadları haqqında // – Bakı, Tədqiqlər, – 2008. № 1. – s. 18-24; Hacıyeva, A. Aqlütinativ dillərdə daxili fleksiya və fuziya / A. Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s. 100-115; Yusifov, M. Linqvistik tipologiya / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – s. 140-147

¹⁸ Aslanova, G.V. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində flektiv sözyaratma prosesləri // Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası. Nəsimi Adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Türk dilləri şöəsi, Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransı, – Bakı, – 28 oktyabr, – 2019. – s. 87-90; Aqqlutinativ dillərdə flektivlik //

The second chapter of the thesis is called "**Derivative function of internal flexion elements**".

The first paragraph of the second chapter entitled "**Prefixal-derivative function of initial elements**" shows that in English and Azerbaijani languages, although the initial elements of words consist of vowels and consonants, those elements have the character of meaning differentiation. In this case, the starting element itself had a prefix function in the original root. At the beginning of the word structure, as a result of changes in the phonetic units used as a root-forming element, the formation of a new word-composition related to the original root took place. The fact that the initial elements are derivative in this way can be found in both English and Azerbaijani examples. Although some research papers are cautious about the fact that the initial elements of a word have a meaning-creating, meaning-differentiating and, more specifically, a prefix character, sometimes more concrete and bold ideas are expressed on this issue. For example, A.P.Potseluyevsky notes that the elements *ş*, *b*, *m* at the beginning of the words *şol*, *belə*, *mana* in the Turkic languages have a prefix character and have a character in the formation of these expressions¹⁹. Although some critical remarks have been made about this idea, first of all, it is possible to appreciate APPetseluyevsky's views in terms of the mechanism of root word formation and, in particular, in terms of the structure of the words *şol*, *belə*, *mana*. Thus, the existence of *ol*, *o*, variants of *şol*, *elə* variant of *belə*, *an* (*o*), *ana* (*ona*) variants of *mana* pronouns allows to substantiate this idea. Research on the structure of word roots also contains interesting

– Bakı, Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqatlar, – 2019. №4. S. 96-101; Flexibility in Analytical Languages // «Центр філологічних досліджень». «Філологічні науки: сучасні Тенденції та фактори розвитку» Міжнародна науково-практична конференція, – Одеса, – 24-25 yanvar, – 2020. – s. 45-49; Dillərin tipoloji təsnifatında başlıca istiqamətlər // II International Ankara Conference Of Scientific Research, – Ankara, – 6-8 March, – 2020. – s. 1046-1050; Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə flektivlik əlamətləri // – Bakı, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2022. № 1. – s. 22-30.

¹⁹ Поцелуевский, А.П. Избранные труды / А.П.Поцелуевский. – Ашхабад: БЛЫМ, – 1975. – с. 137.

considerations regarding the word-forming and distinctive nature of meaning of the initial element²⁰.

Due to the analytical-inflectional structure of English, the process of derivation in this language is more intensive due to the inflexibility of the initial element of a prefix character. In English, with the change of the initial phonetic element, for example, the following examples of the formation of new words can be given: *on the change of a-o: ablative* (amputasiya etmək) – *oblation* (kəsmək); *a-e; affect* (həyacan), *effect* (nəticə); *a-u; apical* (zirvə) – *upper* (yuxarı); *b-p; beak* (dimdik) – *peak* (burun); *c-sh; cord* (kəndir) – *shord* (sim, tel).

In the Azerbaijani language, accordingly, the corresponding words from the same root are formed to change the initial elements: on the transition to *a-ii: almaz* (cutting tool), *alışma* (to cut into pieces); *ülgüc* (cutting tool), *ülişmək* (cut into small pieces); *t-d: tikmək* (build), *dikmək* (straighten); *d-ç: dönmək* (come back), *çönmək* (turn back); *c-y: cırıq* (torn), *yurtıq* (pierced); *s-c: sıra* (layout), *cərgə* (ranking).

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **"Derivative functionality with the change of the vowel element in the word composition and the participation of connecting elements."** When approaching root units in languages from the point of view of singularity, it can be said that the internal change takes place within the vowels. Grammatical or derivative changes in words that occur by distinguishing the root vowel element are called infixes and interfixes. In linguistic literature, infixes are understood to be grammatical and derivative elements with changes in the internal

²⁰ Рамстедт, Г.И. Сравнительная фонетика монгольского письменного языка и халхаско-угринского говора / Г.И.Рамстедт. – Санкт-Петербург: Типография имперской академии наук, – 1908, 4, VIII. – с. 6-26: [электронный ресурс] / www.google.com/saarlh; Рясянен, М. Материалы по исторической фонетике тюркских языков / М.Рясянен. – Москва: Иностранная литература, – 1955. – с.124-129; Гаджиева, Н.З. Глухое начало слова в тюркском праязыке // – Баку, Совестская тюркология, – 1973. № 4. – с. 3; Серебренников, Б.А. Причины устойчивости агглютинативного строя и вопрос о морфологической типа языка // Морфологическая типология и проблема классификации языков. – Москва-Ленинград, – 1965. – с. 8-10. Щербак, А.М. Сравнительная фонетика тюркских языков / А.М.Щербак. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1970. – с. 105-106

vowel, and interfixes are understood as elements that connect the components involved in the formation of a complex word²¹.

In English, infixes can have both grammatical and derivative functions. Example, in words such as, *man* (kişi) – *men* (kişilər), *goose* (qaz) – *geese* (qazlar) infix elements have a grammatical function through internal inflection. But words like *bond* (rabitə), *band* (lent); *cave* (mağara), *cobe* (mağara), *strap* (qayış), *strop* (ülgüçitiləyən qayış), *flop* (şappıltı), *flip* (çirtma) the internal change is a derivative. But in the Azerbaijani language, inflectional changes in root vowel changes are derivative: *bağ* (to close), *boğ* (close and squeeze); *boy* (height), *böyür* (side); *qapmaq* (catch), *qopmaq* (separate). It seems that the infixes in the Azerbaijani language have already completed their grammatical function, and the derivative continues to keep its traces. Interfixes, which are used as a means of communication between words, consist of elements that have passed from grammar to derivative in both languages. Since these elements have already lost their grammar, they have gained functionality as a means of connecting word structures through internal inflection.

In English, interfix elements are intensively developed to serve the expression of newly formed concepts. The following are examples of this: in the presence of *a* vowel: *armament* (silahlandırma); with *e*: *barefaced* (arsız), with *o*: *aerophone* (eşitmə aparatı); with *de*: *aide-de-camp*; with *to*: *hand-to-hand* (əlbəyaxa). Relevant interfix elements are also used in the Azerbaijani language to create internal word connections: *şarabənzər*, *aradabir*, *üzbəüz*, *gözübağlı*, *başıalovlu*, *göydəndüsmə* etc.

The last paragraph of the second chapter is called "**Derivative functionality that occurs through the change of the last consonant element in the word.**" The paragraph mentions that the combination of affixal elements at the end of a monosyllabic word exists in both English and Azerbaijani languages. The phenomenon of fusion also causes the conjugation of the last consonant in the roots of one-syllable words. In English, the following are examples

²¹ Adilov, M.İ. İzahlı dilçilik terminləri lüğəti / M.İ.Adilov, Z.N.Verdievə, F.M.Ağayeva. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2020. – s. 124; Словарь иностранных слов // – Москва: Русский язык, – 1989. – с. 284.

of derivation as a result of inflection caused by the fusion of the last element: on the *t-d* transition: *mint* (yaratmaq) – *mind* (ağıl); *p-b*: *tap* (tıxac) – *tab* (etiket), *but* (sadəcə) – *bud* (qönçə), *sh-sk*: *tush* (köpək dişi) – *tusk* (diş, qılınç), *ck-c*: *track* (iz, çıxır) – *trace* (iz).

In the Azerbaijani language, the derivative feature of the last element in the root words is determined by maintaining the semantic connection in the units formed by the distinction of the last element in the homogeneous roots, as in English. In the Azerbaijani language, examples such as, *sınmaq* – *sıxmaq*, *yanmaq-yaxmaq*, *yazınmaq* (itmək) – *yaşınmaq* (gizlətmək, ötrmək), *yamaq* – *yapışıq*; *qap-qab*, *köbək* – *köpük* etc. can be given accordingly. Due to the agglutinative nature of the Azerbaijani language, some monosyllabic root words have lost their commonality, for example, the meaning of one-syllable root in words such as *yaşın-yazın-yayın*, *yamaq-yapış* and so on is determined by variants formed with the participation of suffixes.

The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author²².

The third chapter of the thesis is called "**Derivative function of external flexion elements**". The main content of this chapter is explained in the following paragraphs:

²² Aslanova, G.V. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə flektivlik əlamətləri // – Bakı, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2022. № 1. – s. 22-30; Fonetik sözyaratma prosesində universallıq // –Görkəmli dilçi alim, müasir Azərbaycan əlifbasının müəllifi Afad Qurbanovun 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri, Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Bakı, Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti, – 2019, – 6-7 iyun. – s. 141-144; Aqqlutinativ dillərdə flektivlik // – Bakı, Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər, – 2019. №4. S. 96-101; Müxtəlif sistemli dillərində başlanğıc elementlərin prefiksəl-derivativ funksiyası // – Gəncə, Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər. Fundamental, humanitar və təbiət elmləri seriyası, – 2021, №1. – s. 171-175; Сопоставление признаков флективности в азербайджанском языке к другим языкам // – Москва, Современная наука: Актуальные проблемы теории и практики, Гуманитарные науки, – 2022. №4-2. – с. 125-129; Aqqlutinativ dillərdə flektivlik // – Bakı, Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər, – 2019. №4. S. 96-101.

The first paragraph is entitled "**Inflection and derivational function of affixal elements in prepositive position**". External inflection is characterized here as a type of inflection in which the inflection elements are developed outside the original one-syllable root structure of the word. Also, let those elements be formed in a single word. The external inflection elements added to a word consist of prefixes approaching the beginning and suffixes attached to the end. Due to the development of analytical tools in English, the possibilities of adding prepositive elements to the word structure in this language are wider and more intensive. In the Azerbaijani language, prefixes used in the prepositional position are often static at the beginning, as traces of the initial stage, do not have a special grammatical-semantic meaning, but are used in a limited word structure. In English, the elements of inflection, which are used in a prepositive position and form a unity in relation to the word structure, are used both in the form of a single phonetic element, and in the approachal variant of prefixes. English language sources also mention the existence of such types of external flexion²³. The following examples of prepositive inflexibility, in which the initial prefix element is expressed by a vowel, are examples: *a*: *abash* (pərt etmək), *abate* (azaltmaq); *e*: *escape* (qaçaq); *u*: *unit* (tam); *i*: *image* (təsvir); with vowel-consonant prefixes, *ab*: *abroad* (xaricdə); *ac*: – *accent* (vurğu, tələffüz); *ad*: – *adventure* (macərə), *advice* (məsləhət).

Examples of this type of inflection in the Azerbaijani language can be identified only through etymological reconstruction. For example, the root of the word *atıl* (*maq*) is considered to be *tul* (*lan*), where the vowel *a* is used instead of the fuzial element. In the same way, the root of the word "*aşağı*" is considered to be *şığ* (*şığmaq*),

²³ Stump, Gregory T. (2001) *Inflectional morphology: A theory of morphology*. Blok well handbooks in linguistics / T.G.Stump. – Cambridge: Cambridge University press; Anderson, Stephen R. *Inflectional Morphology in Shopen, Timothy /ed/ Language typology and syntactic des cription* S.R.Anderson. Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University Press, – 1985. – pp. 162-164; Antonio, Fabregas. *Morphology Form Data to Theories* / F.Antonio, S.Scalise. Edinburgh University Press, – 2012. – s. 211.

and the root of the word "*asilmaq*" is considered to be "*sıl*" (*salmaq*, *sallanaq*). Also, the development of static elements such as *qıp-* (*qıpqırmızı*), *sap-* (*sapsarı*) in the Azerbaijani language remains as traces of prepositive flexion. At the same time, there are many words of this type in the Azerbaijani language, such as *dopdolu*, *dümdüz*, *bomboş*, *tərtəmiz*, *xırımxırda*, *qonum-qonşu*, *cır-cındır* that initial components do not have a special meaning and there is a restriction on connecting additional words.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is called "**Inflection and derivation of consonantal fusional elements in prepositive position**". As a result of the research, it is clear that there are many facts of the formation of the corresponding derivative means with the inflection of the fusional elements with prepositional consonant combination in English: *bl-*: *blend* (*qatışıq*); *cr-*: *create* (*yaratmaq*); *pr-*: *prisk* (*iyənə, deşmək*), *prickle* (*tikan, sancmaq*).

Since the consonant combination of the Azerbaijani language is not developed at the beginning of the word, this type of inflection elements can be identified only by etymological reconstruction. For example, the words *büdrəmək* and *titrəmək* in Azerbaijani have *tremble* in English and *дрожь* in Russian. In the English and Russian variants, the conjunctions *tp* and *dr* are used as the initial inflection elements. The agglutinative effect of the Azerbaijani language, on the other hand, secretly brought that connection into the word²⁴.

The last paragraph of the third chapter is called "**Inflection and derivative function of affixal elements in postpositive position**". It should also be noted that a large number of suffixal elements have been formed for the end of words in English. These suffix elements do not form a sequence in the process of derivation as in the Azerbaijani language. In other words, the probability of suffix elements joining at the end of a word is much higher than in the Azerbaijani language. The following are examples of the combination of multiple suffixes at the end of English words on a derivative function.: *-ity*: *activity* (*fəaliyyət*); *-ion*: *protection*

²⁴ Yusifov, M. Linqvistik tipologiya / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2017. – s. 145-146.

(müdafə), *-al*: *accidental* (təsadüfi) *-age*: *storage* (anbar), *-er*: *broker* (dəllal), *-it*: *bruit* (söhbət, şaiyə), *-ent*: *desent* (enmə, düşmə); with the approach of conjunction consonants: with approach *-sk*: *brisk* (zirək, çevik, diribaş); *-ft*: *craft* (sənət, peşə, çeviklik), *-th*: *cluth* (tutma, məngənə), *depth* (dərinlik), *forth* (dördüncü).

Although the inflection of the end of the word in the Azerbaijani language is not active, its traces can be found as follows, the first with the addition of a consonant element to the end of the word: with *-t* : *alt*, *üst*, *dart*, *sürt*, with *-x*: *arx*, *qorx*, *çarx*; with *-k*: *bərk*, *çirk* etc; second, by merging words that have lost their independence into root-suffix unity: *alçaq*, *alçal*, *doğru*, *dırnaq*, *astar*, *dimdik*, *sümüük*, *dəri*, *acı*, *oyaq* etc.

The study of the process of inflectional derivation in the context of multilingual languages is important for the emergence of interlingual universals and the process of compound word formation. At the same time, research in this area can be considered important as an aid in creating a linguistic picture of the world.

The main conclusions derived from this chapter are highlighted in the following published articles and conference materials of the author²⁵.

The scientific bases obtained in the "**Result**" part of the dissertation are summarized as follows:

²⁵ Aslanova, G.V. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində prepozitiv xarici fleksiya elementlərinin derivativ funksiyası // – Bakı, Azərbaycan Dövlət Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2019. №2, IX cild. – s. 89-95; Aqqlutinativ dillərdə flektivlik // – Bakı, Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqatlar, – 2019. № 4. S. 96-101; Prepozitiv mövqedə samit birləşməli fuzial elementlərin fleksiyası və derivasiyası // – Bakı, Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2019. №5. – s. 22-26; Elements Of Prefixal External Inflection In The English And Azerbaijani Languages // – Vienna, European Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, – 2020. №1. – s. 149-152; Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə flektivlik əlamətləri // – Bakı, Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2022. № 1. – s. 22-30; Сопоставление признаков флективности в азербайджанском языке к другим языкам // – Москва, Современная наука: Актуальные проблемы теории и практики, Гуманитарные науки, – 2022. №4-2. – с. 125-129.

The following conclusions are drawn from the general content of the study:

1. Although the problem of typological classification of languages dates back to the 19th century, despite numerous studies in this field, it has not been seriously added to the initial divisions. It should be noted that at the initial stage in the typological study of languages, more reference was made to the comparative-historical method, and the criterion for classification was based on the principle of the formalization of languages. Based on this principle, suffixed and non-suffixed languages are distinguished, and suffixed languages are classified according to whether the suffixes join and also whether they form a chain. This principle has even led to the idea of language discrimination in some studies.

2. Differentiation of languages according to their typological structure has also led to the study of linguistic genealogy, which in fact should be considered a great discovery for its time. Since the traditions of Indo-European languages are considered as the main reference point in the research, analysis and systematization of linguistic genealogy subsequent theoretical problems were further solved at the level of language relatives and groups. However, the discovery of the problem of linguistic genealogy could lead to more reliable, more accurate arguments for the issues of universality and commonality between languages.

3. Although the bulk of research on genealogical linguistics is based on related languages, deepening comparisons have shown that the analysis of certain elements in related languages cannot be completed successfully. Therefore, in order to obtain relevant results, samples of non-related languages are used and convincing, confirming facts are obtained.

4. The existence of homogeneous interlingual elements has given rise to many theories and hypotheses. The most popular of them is the theory of the Great Language, which is based on the process of comparison and signs of interference, so it can not make scientifically-theoretically accurate predictions, and in practice leads to inter-linguistic, inter-civilizational, intercultural and ethnic discrimination.

5. As a result of activation, revitalization and successive intensification of information, the process of formation of grammatical and derivative means of expression has emerged, which covers the period of the end of the stage of universalization and the emergence of typological identities that differ by language families. However, despite the differences, the initial signs of universality continue to live and retain their traces. As the potential of research on similarity analysis in languages of different systems increases, so do the opportunities to study language universals on a more reliable basis.

6. The problem of homogeneity in the research conducted in the context of defining interlingual universals is based on inflectional derivation matches. In fact, despite the fact that there are many typological differences between the English and Azerbaijani languages after the stage of formation, they show signs of inflected derivation. The generalization of all these facts stimulates the formation of new views on the classification of language typology in practice.

7. The study confirms that one of the typological features necessary for analytic-inflectional languages is the inflectional sign. Research has shown that inflection itself is not limited to a closed standard mechanism for all analytic-inflectional languages. For example, the process of internal inflection in Arabic is so strong that it is impossible to compare it with Persian. In Persian, derivative processes based on the presence and flexion of prefixes and suffixes are active. The same rule applies when comparing the process of internal inflection in Italian with English, it is determined that the phenomenon is stronger in Italian. In English, internal inflection occurs with the presence of interfixes and numerous prefixes and suffixes.

8. The first traces of inflection live in agglutinative languages, including Azerbaijani. However, since the issue of inflexibility in this language has not become the subject of wider research, its prospects have hardly been revealed. While the initial and final inflection elements in the Azerbaijani language are static, the traditions of internal inflection gain new perspectives with the process of activating interfixes.

9. Inflection of elementary elements in English and Azerbaijani languages is traditional. In linguistics, ideas about the inflection of the initial element often do not coincide. Studies have shown that although the initial element of a word structure consists of a vowel or a consonant, that element is of a descriptive nature and plays an important role in the semantic independence of the word structure.

10. Root inflection usually occurs in both languages within a single-syllable structure that forms the root part of a word. In the Azerbaijani language, the change of the root vowel in inflection is of a traditional nature and a product of the ancient stage, so its grammatical function did not continue. In English, inflection on the internal vowel change is both grammatical and derivative. However, there are limitations to infixed inflections in English. Instead, a derivative process of internal inflection occurs in English with the participation of interfaces. The interfix variant of internal flexion in the Azerbaijani language retains its traditional traces, as well as the transition from traditional to modern (*məktəbdənkənar, qitələrarası, insanabənzər, yenidənqurma*).

11. In English and Azerbaijani, there is also a derivative that occurs by changing the last element of the root word. The traditional nature of this type of inflection in both English and Azerbaijani is explained by the fact that after the affixal period, the stage of formation of monosyllabic root words, except for imitation words, is considered to have completed its function: However, for example in English *tap* (tıxac); *tab* (etiket); *but* (təkcə), *bud* (qönçə); in the words of the Azerbaijani language of the type *qap-qab, yan-yax* there are traces of derivativeness based on the inflexibility of the last element of the root with fusion.

12. In English and Azerbaijani, there is also the process of creating a new word and its traditions based on the root source of prefixes added at the beginning. The difference is that because English is analytical-inflectional, the prefixes in this language are active. In the Azerbaijani language, prefixes of the analytical type added to the beginning in connection with agglutinative development are usually static in their underdeveloped nature. In English, both single-vowel and vowel-consonant prefixes have the ability to form

words into a single unit by fusion; for ex: words like *abash* (pərt etmək), *abate* (azaltmaq), *adventure* (macərə) are interesting.

13. As the elements of agglutination in the Azerbaijani language intensified, the function of analytical word-formation tools weakened and they became static in the suffix-root unit. This feature is observed in the words *qıpqırmızı*, *gömgöy*, *sapsarı*, *darmadağın*, *çörçöp*, *xırxırda*, *sörsöküntü* və s. etc., which indicate both color and other signs, quality and objectivity. At the same time, in accordance with the need to create a new word in the Azerbaijani language, as a continuation of the traditional rule, many words are formed, such as *çoxmənzilli*, *itibaxışlı*, *enliyarpaq*, *acqarına*, *şirindilli* the first of which is semantically independent, but due to functionality, many words ending in a key word approach are formed.

14. Since the prepositional position is active for analytic-synthetic languages, in English it is possible to come across examples of inflectional derivation of consonantal compound physical elements characteristic of that position. For example, English words such as *bl* - *bleat* (mələmək, böyürmək), *cr* - *create* (qurmaq, yaratmaq), *pr* - *prisk* (iynə, dəlmək, deşmək) are examples of this.

Since the expression of the beginning with the consonantal prefixes in the Azerbaijani language is not as active as in the English language, there is a need for some etymological reconstruction in their formation. With the agglutinative nature of the Azerbaijani language, this type of prepositive traits continued to exist in secret. For example, in the Azerbaijani words *itələ*, *atlan*, *titrə*, *büdrə*, the root is misunderstood as *it-*, *at-*, *tit-*, *büd-*. In fact, in the word *atlan*, the root is *tl*, in the word *titrə* is *tr*, and in the word *büdrə* is *dr*.

15. In the postpositive position, there are also derivation processes that have taken place through inflection. In English, both suffixes and suffixes in the form of consonant combinations approach the end of a word to form a node. For ex: *-ity* (activity – fəaliyyət), *-ion* (protection – müdafiə) və *sk* (brisk-söhbət, şeyiə), *ft* (craft – sənət, peşə). The last series of suffixes in the Azerbaijani language limits the inflection of the ending. This tradition is staticized at the end of a word in the form of a conjugation of a

consonant (*üst, arx, sanc, bərk, qorx*) and root suffix condensation (*alçaq, alçal, qulaq, çarıq*) in asemantic roots.

The following articles and theses were published in connection with the content of the dissertation:

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