

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

*On the rights of the manuscript*

**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences

**ARCHITECTONICS, EXPRESSIVENESS AND STYLISTIC-  
GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF HEYDAR ALIYEV'S  
SPEECH**

Speciality: 5706.01 – The Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

**Applicant: Naghdali Tapdig Zamanov**

**BAKU – 2024**

The dissertation work was performed at the Department of “Modern Azerbaijani Language” of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

**Scientific supervisors:**

Academician  
**Mohsun Zellabdin Naghisoylu**

**Official opponents:**

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Prof.  
**Ismayil Oruj Mammadli**

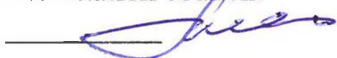
Doctor of Philological Sciences, Prof.  
**Ilhama Habib Hajiyeva**

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Assoc. prof.  
**Adalat Mahammadali Abbasov**

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Assoc. prof.  
**Azamat Murtuza Rustamov**

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

Chairman of the  
Dissertation council:



Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
Professor  
**Nadir Balaoghlan Mammadli**

Scientific secretary of the  
Dissertation council



Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,  
Assoc.prof.  
**Sevinj Yusif Mammadova**

Chairman of the scientific  
seminar

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Prof.  
**Maharram Avaz Mammadov**

## INTRODUCTION

**Relevance and development of the research work.** The most obvious factor expressing the relevance of the work is our great leader Heydar Aliyev's thoughts as following: *"...However, one is that you read in Azerbaijani, and the other is that you know the amenity of the language, you can speak in Azerbaijani at a high level, you can express your opinion, you can make a speech. This area is still much scarce field in our language."*<sup>1</sup>

Again coming back of the Great Leader to the government with the insistent demand and request of the people resulted with the formation of a positive sphere in all fields of society. A new research object, analysis and targets of researches appeared in different directions. Especially, the attitude of the society towards mother language and state language has changed. As a result, the necessity for studying perfect research works on the topics about "Heydar Aliyev and Mother Language", "Heydar Aliyev and State Language", as well as "Heydar Aliyev and Speech Culture" has appeared.

One of the important components of the culture that Azerbaijani nation formed over the centuries is its speech culture. High qualitative speaking culture, the ethics of sufficient use of language can be realized due to the responsibility of the speakers of the language. The Islamic philosopher our Holy Hazrat Ali, the great scientist of the Eastern world Ali Ibn Sina, poets and philosophers Abul-Qasem Ferdowsi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Mahmud Kashgarli and others had spoken valuable thoughts about instructive aphorisms, the ethical rules of the conversation process, the science of rhetoric, its regularities, the word art, the role of beautiful fluent speech in social communication.

National leader Heydar Aliyev's speech doesn't fall behind from his predecessors' speech in terms of content and beauty of

---

<sup>1</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.21. –2007. – s.255.

form, as well as aphoristic quality, wise thought and other positive aspects. Till today, the issues of “Heydar Aliyev and Mother Language” and “Heydar Aliyev and State Language” have been mainly studied more as the research object in the researches conducted in this aspect. Besides with these important features, Heydar Aliyev’s speech is studied in detail according to expressive elements and stylistic-grammatical features in the dissertation work. The diversity of topics, variety of content, logical-semantic sequence and profundity of philosophical meaning of the Great Leader’s speech form unity as a research target that, it can be considered as an indicator of the relevance of the research work.

As we noted, although various aspects of Heydar Aliyev’s speech have been studied in the research works carried out till today, the morphological aspect hasn’t been specifically studied. Grammatical signs of parts of speech, the positions of using in speech haven’t been analyzed. In short, the stylistic-grammatical features of Heydar Aliyev’s speech, the frequency of elaboration according to types of meaning of the parts of speech in that speech have been involved to the research for the first time.

According to the development of the research work, it should be noted that, the study of Heydar Aliyev’s speech as the founder of modern Azerbaijani political oratory coincides after the period of independence. Prominent linguist scientists’ and specialists’ research works, which may contribute to the development of speech culture, have been published about it. Academician Nizami Jafarov’s opinion written about Heydar Aliyev’s language policy in the development of Azerbaijani speech culture can be a clear sample for this: *“The development of speech culture is based on the excellent state language policy implemented in the country, and the foundations of this policy were defined by Great Leader Heydar Aliyev.”*<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, the opinions and provisions of prominent Azerbaijani scholars about Great Leader’s language policy and speech have been reflected in the literature. A.Akhundov, M.Naghisoylu, N.Mammadli, M.Huseynova, S.Sadigova,

---

<sup>2</sup> Cəfərov, N. Ümumi dilçilik / N. Cəfərov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2023, – 216 s

Nizamaddin Shamsizade, M.Mahmudov, M.Mammadov and the others have paid special attention to this field by putting forward valuable thought and provisions<sup>3</sup>.

It is possible to mention its publication in prestigious scientific publications, as well as its listening at international and republican scientific conferences, as one of the factors showing the spaciousness of the development of the subject in terms of scope. It is enough to deliver the issue to special attention that, the linguistic scientists' scientific works about Heydar Aliyev's speech have been certainly revealed in the materials of international and republic scientific conferences named as "Actual Problems of Azerbaijani Studies" at Baku Slavic University, "Actual Problems of Philology" at Baku State University, "Heydar Aliyev's Language Policy and Modern Problems of Mother Language" at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi at ANAS.

Although different aspects of Heydar Aliyev's speech were studied in these researches conducted till today, the use of particles, modal words depending on socio-political periods was neglected, and the unity of parts of speech with the view of the socio-political period wasn't the topic of the research. The frequency of usage and development of particles according to their types of meaning has been comprehensively and systematically involved to the research for the first time in this dissertation.

One of the power of the speeches of political figures is related to the predictions that they gave at the time, so it is needed to study this element of speech in order to make Heydar Aliyev's speeches

---

<sup>3</sup> Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti (norma, nitq mədəniyyəti sahələri və nitqə verilən tələblər) II c. / N. Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2022, – 512 səh

Mahirə Hüseynova, Sayalı Sadıqova. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan dilinin inkişaf konsepsiyası. – Bakı: Elm, – 2023, – 372 s

Şəmsizadə, N. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti// Xalq qəzeti. – 2013, 31 oktyabr. – s.5

Xudiyev, N. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan dili. Bakı, "Təhsil", – 1997, – 288 səh.

Mahmudov, M. Heydər Əliyev: Azərbaycan dili və azərbaycançılıq Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2023, – 256 səh.

memorable. Even today, to bring the expressiveness of predictions to speech reemains an unstudied field in political speech. Besides with the sincerity, determination and optimism that bring expressiveness to the speech, the philosophy that based on the dialectical rules and categories in Heydar Aliyev's speech hasn't been the subject of research till today.

Heydar Aliyev's speech is mainly directed to the audience in a public-publicistic style. The study of phraseologisms separately in Heydar Aliyev's speech, and the compiling of its phraseological dictionary are also among the important issues. The place of phraseologisms in the revealing of the Great Leader's character, the formation of expressiveness of phraseologisms together with other units of speech and the issues of usage in various styles haven't been involved to the researches till today.

Heydar Aliyev's speech was researched in a complex and systematical form, the speech elements (philosophy, sincerity, determination, optimism, predictions, poetic feelings) used for increasing the expressiveness in speech, styles (scientific, publicistic, standard, religious), the stylistic features of the notional parts of speech (numeral, pronoun, verb and adverb) and the functional parts of speech (adposition, conjunction, particle and modal words), the study of lexicological units (phraseologisms, synonyms), as well as the syntactical units (complex or compound sentences, rhetorical questions) have been comprehensively researched in the context of speech culture in this dissertation.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is Heydar Aliyev's speech (regardless of its content-form, theme-idea and type), and the subject of the research work is the determination of the architectonics and expressive elements of Heydar Aliyev's speech based on the facts of artistic language, the unified analysis of the stylistic-grammatical features of this speech.

**The aim and objectives of the research.** The aim of the research is to involve the architectonic aspects and stylistic-grammatical features of Heydar Aliyev's speech, to study them together with the different parameters of the speech (content, form, communicative position, expressiveness, types and etc.). For

achieving the noted aim, the fulfilling of the following objectives has been considered:

- To determine the architectonics of Heydar Aliyev's speech, the peculiarities of logical sequence, introduction and conclusion in his speech;

- To separately study the elements of speech – philosophy, sincerity, determination, optimism and prediction increasing the expressiveness of Heydar Aliyev's speech;

- To study the styles and the relations among styles in Heydar Aliyev's speech;

- To show the specificity of official-business style;

- To study the scientific stylistic speech;

- To study the specific features of publicistic style;

- To research the features of artistic style;

- To determine the position of standard stylistic speech;

- To determine the usage of phraseologisms in Heydar Aliyev's speech;

- To research the peculiarities of synonyms;

- To research the stylistic features of notional parts of speech (numeral, pronoun, verb and adverb) and functional parts of speech (adposition, particle, conjunction and modal words) in Heydar Aliyev's speech and the frequency of usage in speech.

**The methods of the research.** Traditional research methods of linguistics - descriptive, observational, historical-comparative, as well as systematic analysis methods – have been widely used in the dissertation.

**The principal provisions put forward for defense:**

- The study of Heydar Aliyev's speech, the founder of Azerbaijan political oratory, allows to compare the theme-idea, content-form of the speech and styles of the language in general and to specify the stylistic points;

- The study of speech architectonics allows for determining the factors that create the inter-speech connection, introductory and final parts, as well as the study of the linguistic directions of intra-text and intra-sentence semantic-logical sequence;

- Analyzing speech elements, capable of persuading the audience, providing the expressiveness of the speech, drawing the attention of the interviewee, like - philosophical, ethical, aesthetic thoughts, determination, sincerity, optimism and predictions with a complex approach method in the aspect of linguistics stimulates the multi-faceted study of Heydar Aliyev's speech;

- The study of styles in harmony with the elements of speech in Heydar Aliyev's speech, which unfits for monotony, creates the perspectives in the future development of the oratory;

- Besides with the analysis of other linguistic factors that are important in strengthening the content of Heydar Aliyev's speech, the determination of phraseological lexical units necessitates more profound study of a new layer of the lexicology section of linguistics;

- Besides with the different meaning groups of the lexical units used in Heydar Aliyev's speech, the prominence of synonyms and their inclusion in the analysis makes easier to specify the stylistic-grammatical direction of the system of synonyms of the language and the position of their usage;

- The stylistic grammatical features of the notional, and especially the functional parts of speech used in the sentences that arranging the component of Heydar Aliyev's speech and the analysis of their position in the formation of communication and the creation of an expressive situation form wide conditions for the study of problems related to speech culture.

**Scientific novelty of the research.** In the dissertation, the architectonics of Heydar Aliyev's speech has been involved in comparative and systematic form to the research on a broad scale based on the complex approach method as an original research object for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics. Taking into account the socio-political period, time and place, the logical sequence of the Great Leader's speeches, the introductory and final parts of the speeches were thoroughly studied. The stylistic features of Heydar Aliyev's speech have been the object of the research for the first time in the dissertation. As well as, the stylistic features of the notional parts of speech (numeral, pronoun, verb and adverb) and the functional parts of speech (adposition, conjunction, modal words,



particle), the phraseologisms and synonyms being a leading place in Great Leader Heydar Aliyev's speech have been seriously researched. The peculiarities of synonymous lines in Heydar Aliyev's speech, the classification of phraseologisms according to various audiences have been studied for the first time.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research.** The dissertation has high scientific-theoretical importance as it is dedicated to a very relevant topic for our linguistics. Its provisions and results can be considered a useful and reliable source for the comprehensive study of Azerbaijani speech culture, as well as for those who specialize in this field. Linguists, philologists, diplomats, politicians, journalists, medical workers, in short, every specialist whose activity is related to speech can benefit from the research work as a valuable resource.

And as for the practical importance of the dissertation, it should be noted that its results can be used in researches related to speech culture, in the preparation of educational programs, textbooks and teaching aids, and in teaching special and elective subjects for post-graduates and doctoral students, bachelors and masters.

**The approbation and application of the research work.** The main provisions of the research work have been reflected in published articles and monographs, as well as in the delivered lectures at important international and republic conferences. The four-volume monograph named as "Heydar Aliyev and Azerbaijani Speech Culture" (120 pr.sh. volume) related to the subject was published. 34 articles were published in the country and 6 articles were published abroad. 14 articles were delivered at international conferences, and 9 articles were delivered at republic conferences.

**The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished.** The dissertation work was performed at the Department of "Modern Azerbaijani Language" of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

**The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the character.** The dissertation consists of introduction, four chapters, conclusion and list of used

literature. The introduction of dissertation consists of 6 pages, I chapter is 69 pages, II chapter is 45 pages, III chapter is 32 pages, IV chapter is 66 pages, conclusion is 6 pages, the list of used literature is 23 pages. The total volume of the dissertation consists of 259 pages and 438 087 characters.

## MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The relevance and development of the research work, the object and subject of the research, the aim and objectives of the research, the methods of the research, the main provisions of the defense, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, the approbation and application of the research work, as well as, the name of the organization where the dissertation work has been accomplished and also the structure and total volume of the dissertation work are being discussed in the “**Introduction**” section.

The **first chapter** of the dissertation work is entitled as “**Architectonics and expressiveness of Heydar Aliyev’s speech**” that, the parts of introduction and conclusion of the speech, the topic line, the logical sequence observing the speech, the deviations increasing the power of the speech, the elements of speech serving to the expressiveness have been researched. These researches have been carried out by depending on the place and time where the speech happens, the public-political periods, the speech styles, the professional component of audience, gender, level of knowledge and etc.

The introduction and parts of conclusion mobilizing the audience have been researched in the first paragraph of the first chapter entitled as “**The parts of introduction and conclusion of Heydar Aliyev’s speech**”. Heydar Aliyev enumerates the issues about the problems of state waiting for the resolution after his short introductory speech at the meetings called in the Presidential Palace and directly passes his main speech. His speech ends with the decisive expressions as “*such meetings must give their lucky results, and must get result*”, the participants of the meeting are mobilized:

*"...our today's meeting must give its results. Everyone should get own result from the speech."*<sup>4</sup>.

Heydar Aliyev begins his speech with laconic sentences at ceremonial meetings dedicated to public holidays, the introductory parts often find the way to the hearts of million peoples with synonymous lines. The expression like *"Dear compatriots"*<sup>5</sup> surrounds all citizens of the country regardless of their language, religion or political affiliation. After this phrase, the Great political Speaker expresses the audience's kinship to him by saying *"sisters and brothers"*<sup>6</sup>. The diplomatic expression like *"ladies and gentlemen"*<sup>7</sup> coincides to the introduction of the official speech of the head of state.

Heydar Aliyev's speech addresses to the future of the country – to the children and adults at the meetings where the children and adults attend there. The speech starting with the address like *"Dear children, dear babies, dear adults"* are often encountered in the Great Speaker's speech. Heydar Aliyev focuses the attention of all state structures onto the Azerbaijani soldier by highlighting the caress for the soldier at the meetings related to the army and Azerbaijani Armed Forces. The most of introductions of his speech conclude with the address like *"Dear soldiers, dear officers"*<sup>8</sup>, and the conclusions of his speech finish with the slogan like *"Glory, to Azerbaijani soldier"*<sup>9</sup>.

The introductory speech required by religious oratory during religious ceremonies and holidays haven't been apart from the study.

---

<sup>4</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.139.

<sup>5</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.548.

<sup>6</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.548.

<sup>7</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.254.

<sup>8</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.373.

<sup>9</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.380.

Heydar Aliyev's such speech starts with *"With the name of merciful God"*. The conclusion of the great speaker's speech finishes with the expressions like *"have mercy, let God give patience to our people"*<sup>10</sup>, optimistic expressions and hopeful views for the future in the religious ceremonies.

Heydar Aliyev can surprise, think and impress the audience with his introductory speech. As being in the 10th Congress of the Azerbaijani writers: *"Dear Congress, dear writers, respectable ladies and gentlemen"*<sup>11</sup>.

The part of conclusion of that congress is also memorable. The head of state, who knows well aware of the state of the writers in the difficult conditions of the transition period of our country, calls them to create high-level artistic works with his phraseological unit like *"I will take care of you"*.

The intra-text and intra-sentence sequences have been researched in the second paragraph of the first chapter entitled as **"Logical sequence in Heydar Aliyev's speech"**. To form a sequence speech in thought in the process of oral speech is an important condition of the skill of oratory. The logical sequence in Heydar Aliyev's speech reflects itself in different audiences. The phrases like *"independence – to own his own wealth – to sign contracts freely"* in the following speech act related to independence are arranged in sequence by related to one another: *"Just after Azerbaijan gained the state independence, our people became the owners of their resources, and they had the opportunity to use their resources as they wanted, that Azerbaijan was able to sign contracts with many countries and companies of the world... These are related and complementary events"*<sup>12</sup>.

The inter-sentence logical sequence resonates in different audiences: *"... The democratic principles will be fulfilled, our*

---

<sup>10</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. – 1997. s.27

<sup>11</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.13. – 2004. – s. 97.

<sup>12</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.13. – 2004. – s.185.

country will go with the way of free marketing economy, and will establish its state by using from universal human values”<sup>13</sup>. The conditions for establishing a state have been explained with strict logical sequence, here.

The logical sequence is also observed in the religious lexical speech of the great leader: *“I was lucky to see the Kaaba, to kiss the holy Black stone, to touch it, to visit there, to enter the Kaaba, to pray and and act the prayer”*<sup>14</sup>.

As the result of the research, the logical sequence in Heydar Aliyev’s speech was implemented with magnificent speech bridges. Heydar Aliyev’s every analyzed speech is characterized by sequences based on logic, leading to systematicity and generalizations. To provide such logical sequences in oral speech, especially continued for hours isn’t so easy issue.

The third paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation is entitled as **“The speech elements increasing the expressiveness of Heydar Aliyev’s speech”**. The speech elements like philosophy, sincerity, determination, optimism, and prediction have been researched in this chapter. The first section of the third paragraph is entitled as **“Philology in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”** that, the addressing of dialectical rules, categories to audiences in the process of oral speech is researched in this section. Philosophy that accepting as loving the wisdom has been enriched by the words of prominent people and reached to a high level during history. The expression *“I approach from a dialectical point of view”* that often existing in Heydar Aliyev’s speech reveals his character as a head of state – as a philosopher. The law of dialectical contradictions makes different audience to think in simple vernacular, to increase the gravity of his speech: *“... this 25 years haven’t been a smooth way, they have passed ups and downs, difficult and painful”*<sup>15</sup>. The law of negation

---

<sup>13</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, , – c.1. –1997. – s.397.

<sup>14</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. s.82.

<sup>15</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir [46 cilddə] H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.12. –1997. – s.157.

*(The father of Mstislav Rostropovich, Leopold Rostropovich has given a great contribution to the development of high professional music education in Azerbaijan)*<sup>16</sup>, the law of quantitative changes to quality and vice versa *(It is necessary to be fewer in number, but very stronger, rather than being more in number, but less powerful)*<sup>17</sup> have been researched in different styles of speech in this semi-chapter.

The issue of the solving of problems of democracy being the component of social philosophy, philosophy and law, philosophy and religion, as well as social philosophy in Heydar Aliyev's speech like a statesman has been researched. It has known that, the philosophy of wholes and parts takes a special place in Great Leader's philosophical thoughts: *"On the contrary, this (refugee and internally displacement – ed.) is a part of our life and it is a very difficult and sorrowful part"*<sup>18</sup>.

The dialectical unity of form and content that considered one of the important categories of dialectics, is often heard in Heydar Aliyev's speech. To be looked at any issue, object and events through his own philosophical filter, to be penetrated to the inner layer of the content without satisfied with the form by the great speaker has also been the subject of the research: *The spiritual statue that only created by Fuzuli is in the hearts of each of us. He will live forever, he will live in the hearts of the future generations.*<sup>19</sup>

The sincere expressions that reflecting an important strength of Heydar Aliyev's speech have been researched in the second section of the third paragraph entitled as **"Sincerity in Heydar Aliyev's speech"**. A number of sincere expressions created sincerity have been grouped separately: *"our economic situation is difficult, we*

---

<sup>16</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir [46 cilddə] H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.16. – 2005. – s.40.

<sup>17</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir [46 cilddə] H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.16. – 2005. – s.40.

<sup>18</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir [46 cilddə] H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, c.16. – 2005. – s.105.

<sup>19</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.25.

*have to admit them, I am an outspoken person, there will be mistakes, and deficiencies, too..., our disadvantages are still more, we shouldn't blame the history, let no one says that, nobody can feel hurt from the nation, we will attitude to the opposition with great respect after this, too and etc*"<sup>20</sup>.

Heydar Aliyev's sincerity is revealed in different styles. It reveals itself either in publicistic spiritual speech (*Do you know, nobody can feel hurt from the nation*)<sup>21</sup>, in standard stylistic speech (*Let's be sincere today, let's be openminded today, let nobody shy from anyone, no matter who has to say something, let say, who has something in someone's heart, let say...*)<sup>22</sup>, or in religious speech (*... today Heydar Aliyev is the President of Azerbaijan, after a certain time another person will be the president of this country. No one will hold this world and live until the end*)<sup>23</sup>.

Heydar Aliyev's sincerity has been studied together with various elements of speech - philosophy, determination, optimism. It is known that, this sincerity is based on the explanations. The audience is satisfied from these explanations, inexplicable situations become clear.

The researches reveal Heydar Aliyev's sincerity in different audiences. Our leader, who says the seriousness of situation related to economy, ends his speech with an optimistic notes after saying that our people are living in a difficult situation: *"It is a pity that, starting from 1990... most of the things have been destroyed and lost. It is gratifying that the works are also going in a positive direction in this field as well"*<sup>24</sup>. The notions of democracy and sincerity are united in Great Leader's speech. Heydar Aliyev, who promises that

---

<sup>20</sup> Zamanov N. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti I c. / N.Zamanov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013. s.230-234

<sup>21</sup> Əliyev, H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.153

<sup>22</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.76.

<sup>23</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.15. –2005. – s.177.

<sup>24</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.14. –2005. – s.70.

will also show great respect to the opposition after this situation by considering natural state of existing opposition forces in Azerbaijan, declares that he is always ready for constructive cooperation: *"We will show great respect to the opposition after this... The parties, political forces being in the position of the opposition in Azerbaijan society will proceed from the position of constructive cooperation..."*<sup>25</sup>.

Sincerity reveals in solving of serious international issues, in the issues related to the activity of international organizations. Heydar Aliyev's sincerity also reveals itself in the mutual relations among the countries: *"... there are also the problems in Moldova and also in Azerbaijan and we must solve them"*<sup>26</sup>. If the audience is arranged from hardworking people, refugees and internally displaced people, war disabled people, the tone of sincerity also changes, the degree of impact increases: *"My life is such that, I have always said every word as openly as it is"*<sup>27</sup>.

The third section of the third paragraph is entitled as **"Determination in Heydar Aliyev's speech"** that, Heydar Aliyev's speech being full of resoluteness as a determined head of state has been the subject of the research in this section. As a political leader, he guarantees to the development of democracy, to be followed to the political pluralism and the principles of protection of the human rights in the country with his determined speech.

Great speaker's determined speech about our independence in various audiences of the world has been researched: *"... the independence of our Republic is our historical achievement, our independence is unbreakable, steadfast and we can never lose it"*<sup>28</sup>.

---

<sup>25</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / [46 cildə] H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.12. –1997. – s.204

<sup>26</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.258.

<sup>27</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.208.

<sup>28</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.335.



Determination in his speech related to the issues of territorial integrity and independence of Azerbaijan arranges the main line of Heydar Aliyev's policy. The modal word like "*undoubtedly*", the synonyms reflecting the determination like "*will mobilize, will unite, will stand up*" evoke strong feelings of assurance and belief to the leader of state in the audience: "*Undoubtedly, our nation will unite, mobilize and stand up...*"<sup>29</sup>.

The sentences, expressing the determination in Heydar Aliyev's speech at the meetings holding in the Presidential Palace, line up in a row. Determination is heard together with sincerity in Heydar Aliyev's speech: *There are so many difficulties in the social-economic situation of our Republic. The nation, the authority of our country knows it. Some try to use from such difficulties for the aim of profiteering... I warn that, we will prevent such actions and the nation, the population won't allow such actions of those people*"<sup>30</sup>.

Also, Heydar Aliyev's determined thoughts are heard at the meetings related to our literature, our art and science. After the poetic emotions, the determined expressions resounding in unison with the public-political situation: "*... I wanted to prevent the contamination of our science. ...Undoubtedly, they didn't write the scientific works or dissertations themselves, they had written them to someone and then defended*"<sup>31</sup>.

Besides with the sincerity and optimism required by the religious style, the determined speech also shows itself in the audience of devouts. The used determined expressions create the image of a political-religious leader in front of devouts, it strengthens the trust towards the head of the state: "*No! I... swear in the house of God that, we will never lose our independence after this*"<sup>32</sup>.

---

<sup>29</sup> Əliyev, H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.1. –1997. – s. 166.

<sup>30</sup> Əliyev, H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.139.

<sup>31</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.363.

<sup>32</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.4. –1997. – s.198.

The determined expressions used in Heydar Aliyev's speech come after the modal word *"unfortunately"*. The audience, encountering with a sense of regret, witnesses the speech of the determined head of the state, who has the power to overcome regrettable situations. The situation clarified with the modal words like *"unfortunately, that's a pity"*<sup>33</sup> is concluded with the determined expressions like *"this work should be monitored daily"*<sup>34</sup>.

It is also determined in the paragraph that, by repeating the modal word like *"undoubtedly"*, it has a great power of influence in the great speaker's speech where the determination is required: *"Undoubtedly, we will get out of from this situation. Undoubtedly, we will achieve the liberation of our occupied lands. Undoubtedly, we will achieve to the withdrawing of the armenian armed forces from our occupied lands"*<sup>35</sup>.

The expressions revealing optimism in various audiences and styles have been selected, optimism has been researched together with other speech elements in the fourth section of the third paragraph of the first chapter entitled as **"Optimism in Heydar Aliyev's speech"**. The Great Leader believes his nation like a philosopher in his speech being full of optimism that, it is possible to overcome these difficulties with solidarity: *"We will be able to overcome the difficulties facing us with the solidarity, with the unity, and we will be able to fulfill our tasks"*<sup>36</sup>.

We witness the synthesis of optimism and determination in Great Leader's speech looking to the future with great optimism. The determined thought like *"I firmly note that, no one can force the people of Azerbaijan to retreat from the way that they have chosen"* is heard with the thought like *"we are optimistic about the future of*

---

<sup>33</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.32.

<sup>34</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.34.

<sup>35</sup> Əliyev, H Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.6. –1998. – s.38-39.

<sup>36</sup> Əliyev, H Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.224.

our country”<sup>37</sup> in Heydar Aliyev’s speech delivered on the basis of complex sentences in scientific style at the session of the UN General Assembly.

In the period of independence, Heydar Aliyev’s ceremonies related to the disabled, optimistic speech on the rehabilitation of the disabled have a special place: “...*the invalid, the disabled... must be under the special care of our society and our state. I will provide for the implementation of needed and necessary measures to resolve... the financial issues*”<sup>38</sup>.

One of the main addresses of Heydar Aliyev’s optimistic speech is the audience of the children and young people. The Great Leader, who lives in great problems with a poetic spirit, *forgets everything when he looks at children*, sees the future of children in optimism: “*All of my life has been spent for working. But when I look at the children... I forget everything. I have no doubt that, ... you will make our nation happy and our state happy...*”<sup>39</sup>.

Optimism in Heydar Aliyev’s speech reveals itself by synonymous lines. The qualities characterizing the Azerbaijani nation like: “*belief, volition, power, might, inner spirituality*”<sup>40</sup> line up with these synonyms in a row. And the belief to the nation is carried out with these synonyms like “*I believe my nations’ power, courage, fortitude, too*”<sup>41</sup>. The Great Leader, who takes advantage of the riches of the Azerbaijani language at every moment, skillfully uses synonyms, addresses, repetitions, and in the end, he calls the audience to the bright future of Azerbaijan with the expression of optimism like “*I want to say that I am sure*”.

---

<sup>37</sup> Əliyev, H Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.307.

<sup>38</sup> Əliyev, H Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.3. –1997. – s.118.

<sup>39</sup> Əliyev, H Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.166.

<sup>40</sup> Əliyev, H Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.166.

<sup>41</sup> Əliyev, H Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.166.

The predictions that focused to the future of Azerbaijan, proved themselves in real life, became a reality today, was capable of persuading audiences, based on analytic logic and far from populism being in the great speaker's speech have been researched in the fifth section of the third paragraph of the first chapter entitled as **"Predictions in Heydar Aliyev's speech"**.

The power of the influence of the speech is the implementation of the ideas and provisions after a certain time. Today, the construction of settlements and towns with modern conditions instead of tent cities, wagon houses, and dormitories in the country, and being settled of our compatriots who have been displaced from their homes, villages and territories in those settlements and villages are the evidence of the fulfillment of the predictions said in the following speech: *"Our refugees thst internally displaced from our occupied lands, I turn my face to you. We know that how difficult situation you live. We do and will continue to do our best for your living"*<sup>42</sup>.

A number of prognostic expressions used by Heydar Aliyev in his speech have been grouped in the research work: It creates great opportunities... – *"the perspectives of economy create such great opportunities that... the welfare of our people will also improve"*<sup>43</sup>, I believe that, the time will come... – *"I believe that, the time will come and the Republic of Azerbaijan again will become a great wine-growing land"*<sup>44</sup>, I thought about today ... – *"I have never lived and worked only thinking about today. Even when I saw those years in the 70th years, I was thinking about today"*<sup>45</sup>, Today, I think

---

<sup>42</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.12.

<sup>43</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.124.

<sup>44</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.134.

<sup>45</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.124.

about the future – *“I want to say that, I thought about today at that time. And today I think about the future”*<sup>46</sup>.

Heydar Aliyev’s prognostic thoughts take a special place in different audiences. His thoughts about “Heydar Aliyev Foundation” at the Writers’ Congress are such types: *“... After the meetings with you, I will probably make a decision about the creation of this foundation...”*<sup>47</sup>.

The Great Speaker’s predictions being full of rich speech don’t only cover the political, but economic issues. These are also the predictions delivered in the children’s audiences: *I believe that, ... our nation growing up great people will also grow up heroes, scientists from the children living in those tents, and they serve to their people in the future, too*<sup>48</sup>. Today, the young people, who are engaged with an important construction in the life of our country, who are the winners of the Victory War, are those children and teenagers addressed by Great Leader’s speech in 1994.

It is known in the second chapter entitled as **“Study of styles in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”** that, Heydar Aliyev’s speech is implemented in a style that unfit to monotonous style. So that, all styles in his speech complete one another harmonically: *“...”*<sup>49</sup>. The study of style in the Great Leader’s speech requires extensive researches that, so extensive researches haven’t seen in this field yet. The first paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as **“Study of official-business style in Heydar Aliyev’s speech.** Academician Nizami Jafarov<sup>50</sup> divides the official-business style into the official and business forms that, the official style surrounds the language of

---

<sup>46</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.156

<sup>47</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir:[46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.13. – 2004. – s.119.

<sup>48</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.394.

<sup>49</sup> Miriyev A.F. Ümummillı liderin nitqi üslubi tədqiqatın obyekti kimi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2015. №5, s.442-447

<sup>50</sup> Cəfərov, N.Q. Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti / N.Q. Cəfərov, S.M.Mərdanova, A.N. Qəribli – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, - 2018. - 304 səh.

state documents or international documents. The decree “On improving the implementation of the state language”, signed by the Great Leader on June 18, 2001, gives sufficient material for the study of this style. It was found that, the imperative mood of the verb was more suitable for the official-business style: *The Language Commission should be created, it should be presented to the President, should be instructed, should be informed, should they provide a reference, it should be provided and resolved.*

A number of characteristic features of the official-business style can be researched in Heydar Aliyev’s speech. The decrees mainly consist of logical sequences. So the state institutions must implement the above decree are arranged from the top to the bottom: Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan → Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan → Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences → heads of Executive Power of cities and districts → Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan → State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company. The first section of the above decree indicates the formation of the Commission, followed by the preparation of the statute of this Commission.

Even in the official documents signed by Heydar Aliyev, **great speaker’s** explanatory and determined speech reveals itself.

The features of the scientific style based on logical thought and lead to generalizations and conclusions, sounded in the audiences have been researched in the second paragraph of the second chapter entitled as **“Study of scientific style in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”**. The features of scientific style have been researched on the basis of Heydar Aliyev’s speech at international conferences and sessions, and its relation with other styles have been studied. So that, the scientific style requires to give wide place to the terms<sup>51, 52</sup> that, it revealed itself in Heydar Aliyev’s every scientific speech. The following terms were more frequently used in the pure scientific-political stylistic speech at the 48th Session of the UN General

---

<sup>51</sup> Abdullayev, N. Məmmədov Z. Nitq mədəniyyətinin əsasları / N. Abdullayev, Z. Məmmədov, – Bakı: – 2005. – 241 s.

<sup>52</sup> Sadıqova S. Azərbaycan dilinin terminologiyası / S.A. Sadıqova. – Bakı: Elm, - 2011.- s.21

Assembly: “*national independence*”, “*freedom of word, conscience and press*”, “*economic reforms*”, “*nationalism and separatism*”, “*security council*”, “*self-determination of nations*”, “*refugees*”, “*ethnic conflicts*”, “*refugees and displaced people*”, “*international economic cooperation*”, “*international legal norms*”<sup>53</sup> and etc.

Although, the emotionality and imagery aren't characteristic for the scientific style, but Heydar Aliyev's speech doesn't fit into the mold and classification in the session. But such *deviations* give special shades to Heydar Aliyev's academic and scientific speech: “*If these concepts like “war” and “armed conflict” remind you such as the events happen far from happiness, history or your home, but for my nation it is a ruthless reality, bloody and ordinary days*”<sup>54</sup>. The terms have been used with the following frequency in another speech (Agrarian Reform: International Conference on the Content of Problems and Their Solves. December 9, 1994): reform – 17, agriculture – 17, economy 15, agrarian field – 15, production – 12, collectivization – 7, agrarian sector – 3 and etc. Only the speech in this conference presents Heydar Aliyev as a leading expert in the field of agriculture.

Scientific style also clearly reveals itself in Heydar Aliyev's religious speech. Heydar Aliyev's speech in front of the representatives of the “Peace and Patience” international religious conference in Istanbul, holding on February 10, 1994, and his research of religious issues in scientific style make special interest. The usage from the terms characteristic for scientific style reveals itself here: “*call to conscience, peace and armistice, religious character, religious affiliation, ethnic conflicts and etc.*”<sup>55</sup>

The main aspect and important power of the Great Leader's speech are the unique Heydar Aliyev's explanations given to the

---

<sup>53</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.306.

<sup>54</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.309.

<sup>55</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.386-394.

concept. These explanations are not found in any encyclopedic sources.

Scientific style requires clarifications in speech that, according to this, the clarifying particles perform the function of both strengthening and clarifying in the Great Speaker's speech. These sentences aren't just long sentences required by the scientific style, but are sentences strengthened by synonyms, repetitions, phraseologism and particles: *"Azerbaijan is a new, young independent state, it is a country that has embarked on the way of independent development, a country that takes its rightful place in the world community, and is trying to join the world economy closely on the basis of universally accepted world standards"*<sup>56</sup>.

The scientific style is also important for determining of cause and result relations, for making generalization and finally getting conclusions<sup>57,58</sup>. It was also determined that, to persuade the audiences in scientific form with the language of numbers considered important for academic speech takes an important place in Heydar Aliyev's speech: *"... more than 20 thousand people were killed, about 100 thousand people were wounded and injured, 6 thousand people were captured, approximately 15 % of the country's population of more than 1 million Azerbaijanis have become refugees and live in tent cities"*<sup>59</sup>.

The conducted analysis show that, the opinions of linguists about the scientific style doesn't coincide with the scientific style of Heydar Aliyev's speech: *"Because listeners or readers are interested in the essence, there is no need to use additional attractive means, artistic expressive means, sharp gestures, mimicries in the*

---

<sup>56</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.5. –1998. – s.21-22.

<sup>57</sup> Abdullayev N. Məmmədov Z. Nitq mədəniyyətinin əsasları / N. Abdullayev, Z. Məmmədov, – Bakı: – 2005. – 241 s.

<sup>58</sup> Введенская Л.А. Культура речи государственного служащего: учебно-практическое пособие / Л. А. Введенская. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, – 2011. – 473 с.

<sup>59</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.309.



speech”<sup>60</sup>. But in reality, it isn’t a secret that, “*interest to the essence*” doesn’t negate the use of “*affiative means in speech*”. On the contrary, the Great Leader, who understands well the danger of getting tired of monotony, takes advantage of means that aren’t “*needed*” on the time and place.

Heydar Aliyev’s speech dedicated to public-political issues have been researched in the third paragraph of the second chapter entitled as “**Study of publicistic style in Heydar Aliyev’s speech**”. Political, social, economic issues, different events happening in the life, the facts have found their expression in a simple way in Heydar Aliyev’s publicistic stylistic speech.

These publicistic stylistic speech meet with the following requirements: “*According to publicistic style, information is given first of all, and in the second stage, a strong influence is shown to the audience*”<sup>61</sup>. The logical sequence characteristic to Heydar Aliyev’s speech begins while delivering the information to the audience.

It was determined in Heydar Aliyev’s publicistic style that, besides with the standard words, the meaningful, emotional speech means increasing the expressiveness also show themselves: “*And sometimes the value of the common work was defined with the measures: how many times it was discussed, how many times decisions were accepted, how many times a meeting was held, how many times activists’ meeting was celebrated*”<sup>62</sup>. As you can see, the repetitions have been used in four places as a rhetorical figure in this piece of speech.

It was determined in the result of researches that, the modal words have special importance in Heydar Aliyev’s publicistic stylistic speech. Among the modal words, “*unfortunately*”, “*undoubtedly*”, “*imagine*”, “*really*” are used most. Also, the

---

<sup>60</sup> Abdullayev N. Məmmədov Z. Nitq mədəniyyətinin əsasları / N. Abdullayev, Z. Məmmədov, – Bakı: – 2005. – 241 s.

<sup>61</sup> Введенская Л.А. Культура речи государственного служащего: учебно-практическое пособие / Л. А. Введенская. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, – 2011. – 473 с.

<sup>62</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.117.

publicistic style has been chosen for its richness of epiphoras: *“Azerbaijani people have never forgotten it and will never forget... Azerbaijan has never forgotten and will never forget the help of the Turkish nation”*<sup>63</sup>.

For increasing the expressiveness of speech in publicistic style, the synonyms, phraseologisms are also used whenever possible that, Heydar Aliyev’s speech is rich with the lines of specific synonyms in this style, too. The lexicon of the book is used side by side with the lexicon of simple, popular speech in the synonyms used in Heydar Aliyev’s speech that, it is important for the audience fully understanding the speech: *“Our way is the way of peace, the way of armistice”*<sup>64</sup>.

The delivering of Heydar Aliyev’s publicistic stylistic speech in different audiences has been studied in the dissertation. Heydar Aliyev’s speech in the commonrepublic conferences, dedicated to the state of banking-finance, payment systems and import-export operations and the tasks to improve it in the Presidential Palace, has been dedicated to the study of state economy, the factors hindering the development of economy and etc. in publicistic style.

Different language means, especially interrogative sentences have been used for increasing the power of meaning of the speech in Heydar Aliyev’s publicistic style: *“We thought a lot, finally I decided to give that building to the Fund of Manuscripts of the Academy. Why? Because, the Fund of Manuscript, those books left over from centuries are a great wealth for us”*<sup>65</sup>.

The poetic texts used in the speech have been researched, these texts and expressions have been studied according to speech culture in the fourth paragraph of the second chapter entitled as **“Study of artistic style in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”**. The use of poetical

---

<sup>63</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.367.

<sup>64</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.371.

<sup>65</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.155.

emotions in Heydar Aliyev's speech isn't coincidence. If we say with the Great Speaker's thought: *"Because our people, first of all, have been poets, writers and masters due to their talent. Secondly, our nation has grown up great poets, writers and thinkers in the centuries-long history"*<sup>66</sup>.

The richness of poetic emotions in Heydar Aliyev's speech reveals a truth accepted by the whole world: the Azerbaijani language is the language of poetry.

Attention was paid to the most frequent poetic expressions in Heydar Aliyev's speech: *"My night is this, my day too"*<sup>67</sup>, *"I was born to suffer this"*<sup>68</sup>, *"It is also my destiny"*<sup>69</sup>, *"...because there is nothing as much as song, music, art and culture to connect people one another"*<sup>70</sup>, *"Everything has never been in full flourishing"*<sup>71</sup>, *"My purpose of my life is Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan nation, the Republic of Azerbaijan, a citizen of Azerbaijan"*<sup>72</sup> and etc.

The Great Speaker's determined speech impresses the audiences with the poetic content, the speech being full of poeticism become memorable. To speak poetically, to deliver speech, to conquer the audiences is implementing with Heydar Aliyev's great eloquence during the difficult years of independence, during life and death battles: *If who wants Azerbaijan to be an independent state, if who wants the liberation of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, if who wants the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan, that person must*

---

<sup>66</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.97.

<sup>67</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.10. –2002. – s.160.

<sup>68</sup> Əliyev, H. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.10. –2002. – s.160

<sup>69</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.10. –2002. – s.161.

<sup>70</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.10. –2002. – s.49.

<sup>71</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.84.

<sup>72</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.7. –1998. – s.288.

*unite under this flag, around this aim*”. As it can be seen, the Great Leader widely uses anaphoras being a type of repetition, to get the idea even more effective and to strengthen the emotionality.

Heydar Aliyev instills the ideas of nationalism, Azerbaijaniism, in our compatriots with his poetic speech and mobilizes them for the future days. The researches show that, the difficult years of our history are delivered to the audience in a poetic style in Heydar Aliyev's speech.

Accompanying the artistic style with rhetorical figures also made necessary to research the rhetorical questions and repetitions in Heydar Aliyev's speech: *“One of the syntactic means used in polemics is rhetorical questions that, both it creates emotionality in the speech, and gives a sharp critical tone, prepares the base for the increasing of intonation”*<sup>73</sup>.

Rhetorical questions increase the impact of the speech on the listeners, arise emotions, carry a great meaning and emotional load. Usually, such answers are accompanied with modal words, repetitions, clarifying particles that, it strengthens the expressiveness of the speech, and the meaning capacity: *“ – How did it happen that, the Azerbaijanis live both in Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan and also Turkmenistan? The great majority of them are the people, who had been deported en masse from their places as the result of repressions and especially in connection with the collectivization of agriculture at that time. ...The program of this collectivization was carried out with such great losses, great deprivations, strict blows against our society, our nation, our population, and the system of kolkhoz and sovkhos was created”*<sup>74</sup>.

Although the rhetorical questions in Heydar Aliyev's speech are mostly formed by question particles, in some cases they are formed by question intonation. By the help of interrogative sentences, an open, sincere polemic appears in his speech: *“I say again, every party, every organization acts and can be acted. But*

---

<sup>73</sup> Axundov, A. Heydər Əliyev dil haqqında və Heydər Əliyevin dili / A. Axundov, M.Məmmədov, M.Mahmudov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1998. – 196 s.

<sup>74</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.7. – 1998. – s.87.

*let's speak clearly. What is the aim of these parties? For making Azerbaijan an independent state? Azerbaijan is already an independent state"*<sup>75</sup>.

In some cases, first of all, the situation is clarified for the audience, then rhetorical questions are asked in order to consolidate and clarify this situation in the memory: *"People have departed out. ...The snake stings them. But weren't they people? Don't they need for social and economic security? It shows that, should they also create the republic? Should they also form armed gangs and commit all kinds of crimes?"*<sup>76</sup>.

Rhetorical questions are used by Heydar Aliyev in different audiences to understand the essence. Even if the rhetorical questions are not answered in the deliberations about personnel recruitment, moral quality of personnel, assessment of work abilities, the audience receives the answer with the rhetorical question itself: *"...If that person is useful, why don't you introduce that person to me? If that person isn't useful, why don't you introduce that person to me? Why are you doing these works on your own? Therefore, I have the right, I have a reason to say that you have lost the control of this field completely"*<sup>77</sup>.

The Great Leader's standard typical speech was the object of the research in the fifth paragraph of the second chapter entitled as **"Study of standard style in Heydar Aliyev's speech"**. Heydar Aliyev can solve the problems, and introduce the audience with the depth of the problem in his standard stylistic speech. The audience hears the solving of the problem from the Great Leader's speech with simple, understandable sentences.

Heydar Aliyev's standard style is also rich with the satirical shades. The humorous, satirical speech having the iron logic serves to make the audience think rather than laugh. Such speech turns into

---

<sup>75</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.565

<sup>76</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. . – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.78.

<sup>77</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir : [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.7. –1998. – s.135.

a memorable speech like Sabir's satirical speech, Jalil's satirical approaches: *"... we have to take care of more than a million refugees. The economist talked about the "consumption basket" of 37,000 manats that he calculated based on something. He included 500 named things here. It is the life of a king! Or you say that everyone should buy a blanket in a year. I sleep on a blanket that bought 30 years ago"*<sup>78</sup>. Heydar Aliyev's standard stylistic speech carries the scientific-publicistic character in the end: *"It wasn't coincidence. 500 hundred years ago, Fuzuli was born, and 70 years ago, respectful Suleyman Damirel was born. It shows that, the world of Fuzuli, the generation of Fuzuli continues, it gives people to world unity and world culture"*<sup>79</sup>

The personality of the people being talked about, their position in the society, and their services in front of the people are introduced in the speech given at the funeral ceremonies. For example, at the beginning of his speech about Tamerlan Aliyev, the simple, concise, appropriate and sincere sentences are used: *"I have known Tamerlan well for fifty years, I have always observed his life and activities"*<sup>80</sup>.

The memories are told with the expression like *"it is in my memory"* belonging to Heydar Aliyev in the standard stylistic speech: *"It is in my memory, even in his youth years, if he was late for work on a certain day, or if he did not fulfill his duty, or if he was negligent in his work - such things were impossible"*<sup>81</sup>.

Heydar Aliyev's semi-standard, semi-publicistic speech reflects itself in mourning and farewell that can be belonged to the standard style: *"Khalil Reza has always been loved with all his qualities as a citizen and a person. I have always respected his creativity, humanity, citizenship, and most of all his courage,*

---

<sup>78</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.247.

<sup>79</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.442.

<sup>80</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.9. –2000. – s.144.

<sup>81</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.9. –2000. – s.145.

*inflexibility, steadfastness from his ideas, I have highly appreciated him*”<sup>82</sup>.

The standard stylistic simple sentences in Heydar Aliyev’s speech reflect great logic. The standard stylistic speech based on logical thinking is accepted seriously by the audience.

It was impossible to talk about religious style, to distinguish religious style in classifications in the Soviet era, when it was not allowed to speak in religious places and in front of religious people: *“Religious oratory is used in religious ceremonies, religious places, and international religious conferences that, the religious oratory also has a special place in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”*<sup>83</sup>.

The scientific style being rich with terms is also observed in the Great Speaker’s speech at religious ceremonies. The features of academic, scientific style are used together with the standard style in religious places. We can enumerate the religious-scientific terms used in Heydar Aliyev’s speech such as *Allahu ta’ala, Holy Prophet, martyrs, patience, restraint, martyrs of Karbala, fasting, Feast of Sacrifice, Ashura*<sup>84</sup> and etc.

Great Leader’s simple, clear speech is invaluable in the propaganda of Islam. He closes the doors of Azerbaijan to the religious-missionary organizations once and for all, that want to spread their religious missions and their seditious missions, by declaring his thoughts about Islamic values in front of large crowds in sanctuaries.

His speech based on religious lexicon in front of martyrs, refugees and internally displaced people arranges the main line of the Great Speaker’s standard stylistic speech. His saying like *Allah loves the patient* takes a special place among the words of our Holy Book Quran that, the Great Leader also calls the citizens of the country in the row of the patient: *“Let Aallah give patience to the people of*

---

<sup>82</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.44.

<sup>83</sup> Zamanov N.T. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində dini üslubun yeri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. №5, s.102-108

<sup>84</sup> Zamanov N. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti I c. / N.Zamanov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013. s. 447

*Azerbaijan, let He give patience to you, to parents, the families of the martyrs and their relatives*”<sup>85</sup>

The first paragraph of the third chapter of the dissertation is entitled as **“Use of phraseologisms in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”** that, the place of phraseologisms in Heydar Aliyev’s speech, as well as the relations of phraseologisms with other speech elements have been studied in this paragraph.

The phraseologisms in Heydar Aliyev’s speech have been looked through by depending on the styles and the range of audiences that different issues were solved. The phraseologisms helping to enrich our language in the political arena in the Great Leader’s speech have been researched in this chapter. Heydar Aliyev’s determination shows itself in the sounding of a number of phraseologisms, especially related to speech: *“...I have promised to the people, I have kept on my word and I will keep until the end, I will not go back on my word until my last drop of blood, until my last breath. No one will be able to break my volition”*<sup>86</sup>. The phraseologisms like *to promise, to keep on word, not to go back on one’s word, to break volition*, that used in a large sentence, creates a principal speech sample using together with the negative pronoun like *no one* in the other sentence.

The study of phraseologisms, their use in speech, especially in Heydar Aliyev’s speech have been paid attention by us <sup>87, 88, 89</sup>. The research of phraseologisms in various audiences is given in the following sequence in the dissertation: used in the introductory parts of Heydar Aliyev’s speech, related to our statehood, reflecting the

---

<sup>85</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.3. –1997. – s.137-138.

<sup>86</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.109.

<sup>87</sup> Гамидов, И. Философия грамматики паремии-фразеологических единиц / И. Гамидов. – Баку: Мутарджим, – 2017. – 368 с.

<sup>88</sup> Zamanov, N.T. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində frazeoloji birləşmələr // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. № 4, – s. 16-21.

<sup>89</sup> Seyidəliyev, N. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası: filologiya üzrə elmlər doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2007. – s.



unity of the leader and the people, sounded in the audiences of refugees and internally displaced people, based on the spirit of the people, sounded in interstate relations, related to the Azerbaijani language, related to solve economic issues, sounded in the meetings related to agriculture, related to entrepreneurship, in meetings with our compatriots living abroad and the phraseologisms used in the political arena for independence and etc.<sup>90</sup>.

A number of phraseologisms are more characteristic for Heydar Aliyev's speech: *to influence the internal political climate*, *to be the dominant language*<sup>91</sup>, *to go on a smooth way*<sup>92</sup>, *to sit on two chairs and etc.*

We often hear the phraseologism like *to take it upon myself*<sup>93</sup> in Heydar Aliyev's speech, who throws himself to the squares according to the future of the nation, the existence of the people and says his responsibility in front of the crowd. The phraseologism like *"to search for ways"* among the phraseologisms in the meaning of solution is used: *"... these days should look for the ways to solve the appeared problems"*<sup>94</sup>. Heydar Aliyev's phraseologisms refer to the Azerbaijani soldier standing face to face with the enemy at the front: *"... they had shielded their chest, their honor, their courage against our enemies"*<sup>95</sup>. The phraseological combination like *"to shield"* used in this part refers to every element of the line of synonyms like *chest, honor, courage* that, this type of sentences are used in the Great Speaker's speech.

---

<sup>90</sup> Zamanov, N.T. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində frazeoloji birləşmələr // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. №4, – s.16-21.

<sup>91</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.136.

<sup>92</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.429.

<sup>93</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.7. –1998. – s.111.

<sup>94</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.9. –2000. – s.174.

<sup>95</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.482.

Heydar Aliyev introduces Azerbaijani women, especially refugee and internally displaced women, to the public and audiences with the phraseologisms such as *to carry a load, to toil, to suffer, to fall on her*<sup>96</sup>, and emphasizes the caress of the state for Azerbaijani women.

**“Use of synonyms in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”** has been researched in the second paragraph of the third chapter. Specific synonyms reveal in Heydar Aliyev’s speech that, it is a proof of the wide possibility of creating synonyms of the Azerbaijani language: *“His innate, bright talent, a talent with a very rare characteristic, and at the same time, the determination to write and create from a young age made Samad Vurgun the favorite poet of our people in a short time, and he... a well-known and respected person”*<sup>97</sup>.

A peculiarity of the synonyms used in Heydar Aliyev’s speech consists of that, the sides of the synonym are explanatory in nature. For example, if the Great Speaker says *characteristic feature*<sup>98</sup>, the next synonym sounds like *own mentality*. Great Speaker synonymizes either the common, popular words or the words being in the lexicon of book during the speech, and there is no need additional explanation or interpretation for the listeners. A specific feature of synonyms in Heydar Aliyev’s speech is that he uses the word of international origin as a synonym in the synonymous lines: *“... he expressed his protest, objection against the injustice of the communist leadership against the people of Azerbaijan”*<sup>99</sup>.

Although the individual components of the synonymous lines in Heydar Aliyev’s speech are not the exact synonyms, the audience accepts them as inseparable synonyms, that reinforcing each other and increasing the impact of the speech to the audience. For example,

---

<sup>96</sup>Zamanov N. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti IV c. / N.Zamanov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2020. – s. 349-502.

<sup>97</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.9. –2000. – s.17.

<sup>98</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.31. –2010. – s.131.

<sup>99</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.40.

the words like *action, tendency, and attempt* may not be considered as synonyms at all. So these facts indicate that the Great Speaker is familiar with the deep layers of the Azerbaijani language: “... *they want to separate a part of its territory from Georgia. We have criticized and now are criticizing such actions, tendencies, and attempts*”<sup>100</sup>.

A peculiarity of Heydar Aliyev's synonyms is that these synonyms mainly consist of phraseologisms: “...*you justified the trust of our people...you made our dreams come true*”<sup>101</sup>. To strengthen the words, which arranged the synonym row increasing the expressiveness of the speech, with particles is coincided in Heydar Aliyev's speech: “...*no matter how difficult, no matter how dangerous...*”<sup>102</sup>.

The synonyms being in Heydar Aliyev's speech doesn't serve only the purpose of making the speech more colorful. Explainability is also one of the important features of these synonymous lines: “...*Jalil Mammadguluzadeh's ... works should be popularly delivered to the large crowds, the community, the people*”<sup>103</sup>. If we pay attention only to the synonymous line with the words like *large crowd, community, people*, it will be known that the word *community* belongs to the common lexicon, and the word *large crowd* belongs to lexicon of the book.

**“The stylistic features of numerals in Heydar Aliyev's speech”** has been analyzed in the first section of the first paragraph of the fourth chapter. To be orally delivered numerous numbers to the audience in Heydar Aliyev's speech makes it necessary to study the numeral being the notional parts of speech. The attention has increased to the stylistic-grammatical features of numerals in speech

---

<sup>100</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.5. –1998. – s.411.

<sup>101</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.30. –2010. – s.209.

<sup>102</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.32. –2010. – s.259.

<sup>103</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.3. –1997. – s.181-82.

in recent years <sup>104,105</sup>. According to this, to research the numerals by groups (cardinal numerals, ordinal numerals), as well as each group for its type in Heydar Aliyev's speech was set as a goal. The numerals in Heydar Aliyev's speech have been studied in the following sequence: definite cardinal numerals → approximate cardinal numerals → fractional numerals → ordinal numerals → using of the numerals in different audiences → learning of the numerals in different styles → the relation of the numerals with other parts of speech and among them → the role of numerals in word formation.

The numerals are sometimes repeated, sometimes they are mixed with decisive expressions, and sometimes they are paired with sincere expressions, and increased the impact of the speech in the Great Speaker's speech: *"You watch Moscow television, you see that, they talk about not paying of the salaries for 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, sending money by taking from there to here, from here to there. I don't want to say that everything is good in us..."*<sup>106</sup>.

It has known in the result of the research that, the fractional numerals are used more often in Heydar Aliyev's speech in the meetings dedicated to economic issues. These numerals show that the speaker is familiar with the problems to their intricacies and mobilizes the audience to see these intricacies, too: *"But what was the place of Turkey in this agreement? 1.75 percent. And we allocated five percent to the Turkish state and its company. Turkey's place is now 6.75 percent here. We took this step so that Turkish investment would come to our country..."*<sup>107</sup>.

---

<sup>104</sup> Hüseynova M.N. Aşıq və el şairlərinin yaradıcılığında sayların üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2017. №2, s.157-168

<sup>105</sup> Sadıqova Sərcan. Sayların simvolikasının linqvokulturoloji aspekti // – Bakı: Dilçilik araşdırmaları, Elm və təhsil, – 2022. №2 – s.94-97

<sup>106</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.83.

<sup>107</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.6. –1998. – s.360.

Heydar Aliyev enumerates the deaths of coryphaeus artists and the dates of the creation of their house museums with ordinal numerals.

Numbers become an important means of speech in delivering the life stories of Azerbaijan's prominent personalities to audiences. It has been known that ordinal numerals are given in Heydar Aliyev's speech together with the anthroponymic ranking of persons who created the XX century Azerbaijani literature. Outstanding Azerbaijanis of the time are introduced to the audiences with these ordinal numerals: *"I say last times, yes, Mammad Said Ordubadi, Huseyn Javid, Jafar Jabbarli - these are without a doubt. I enumerate the literature created in the 1940s and 1950s, that is, after the 1937-38ties"*<sup>108</sup>.

It was pointed out that *"every audience, where Heydar Aliyev delivered speech, has its own numerical language"*<sup>109</sup> in the dissertation. The speech delivered at the meeting with intellectuals at the Academy of Sciences is rich with numerals that play a significant role in the life of country and deserve to be studied in our history. These numerals encourage the audience of scientists to think and to get out of the historical situation we are in: *"Yes, the establishment of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic on May 28, 1918 is a great socio-political event in the history of Azerbaijan. Historians know well that, the structure of this state has been changed five times within 23 months, five parties have participated in this parliament in this state: ... even Dashnaksutyun Party..."*<sup>110</sup>.

The pronouns used in the Great Speaker's speech have been researched by depending on the listeners, and type of audience, the style of the speech, and the relationship with other speech elements in the second section of the first paragraph of the fourth chapter

---

<sup>108</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.125.

<sup>109</sup> Zamanov, N.T. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində say nitq hissəsinin üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti dil və ədəbiyyat buraxılışı, – 2015, №1, – s. 15-21.

<sup>110</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.154.

entitled as **“The stylistic features of the pronouns in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”**. The first person singular pronoun *I* sounds in Heydar Aliyev’s speech like the serious opinion of the country’s first person. The personal pronoun *I* in the President’s speech, mandated by the people, acts as a guarantee. If the definite personal pronoun *I* is used in the speech of the first person of the country in serious situations, the first person plural *we* is used in situations of working together with the people: *“We are an independent state. ... We must have a powerful, strong army, so that the independent state of Azerbaijan can always be powerful”*<sup>111</sup>. Heydar Aliyev often uses the definite personal pronoun *you* in meetings with prominent scientific, cultural, social and political figures whom he considers to be them as his native. In Heydar Aliyev’s speech, the third person singular pronoun, and the plural form of that pronoun *they* are often used in relation to those who robbed our independence, including foreign aggressors.

The pronoun *every* mostly used among the defining pronouns defines everyone’s duty and what they should do in the Great Speaker’s speech: *“Besides with this, I want to say that every head of executive power, every enterprise, every wealthy person is obliged to help the army”*<sup>112</sup>. Negative pronouns in Heydar Aliyev’s speech create a clear speech on the way to the disclosure of the thoughts and ideas set in front of himself, and by demonstrating principle, make the situation memorable for the audience: *“I am the head of this republic, I am the President. I tell you clearly: no one can be punished, no one can be reprimanded, no one can hurt anyone for their thoughts and words”*<sup>113</sup>.

The pronoun *this* among the demonstrative pronouns is one of the pronouns that often appear in Heydar Aliyev’s speech. The pronoun *this* is repeated in many speech moments and plays an

---

<sup>111</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.84.

<sup>112</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.37.

<sup>113</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.175.

important role in directing the main idea to the audience: *“These agreements are a big part of our economic strategy ... these agreements help to connect Azerbaijan more closely with the world economy ... these agreements are accepted by the Azerbaijani public with great pleasure...”*<sup>114</sup>

Heydar Aliyev often uses the defining pronoun *oneself* when he approaches issues from a philosophical point of view. Especially, the defining pronouns reveal in the philosophical analyses: *“A person should do everything as he wants, according to his volition and according to his spirituality. Everyone should analyze his own history, everyone should evaluate his own work”*<sup>115</sup>.

**“The stylistic features of verbs in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”** have been researched in the third section of the first paragraph of the fourth chapter. While researching Heydar Aliyev’s speech, the fact of being the head of state of him was kept in focus throughout the dissertation. That is why, the imperative and conditional moods of the verb mostly are used in his speech and mobilize the officials, who have to do their tasks: *“...I command and demand that everyone obey him. ... should seriously deal with these issues and coordinate the activities of all organizations”*<sup>116</sup>.

Research shows that Heydar Aliyev’s speech is also rich in thinking verbs. These verbs are used more often in different types of audiences, especially in the anniversaries of prominent personalities who are considered the thinkers: *“Fuzuli’s works ... have always been a school for us, we have learned from these works”*<sup>117</sup>.

It has known that all tenses of the verb in Heydar Aliyev’s speech are used together. This is related to the great speaker’s serious attention to time agreements: *“Azerbaijan has never laid eyes on the*

---

<sup>114</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.490.

<sup>115</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.271-272.

<sup>116</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.107.

<sup>117</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.458.

*land of any country, it will never take the path of usurpation, it has always criticized occupation and usurpation and will continue to criticize it*<sup>118</sup>. The expression *I remember* in Heydar Aliyev's speech, makes harmony with the past tense of the verb, this expression takes the audience to the past, and the speech is listened to with great enthusiasm.

A separate place is given to the study of the moods of the verb in the research work. The moods of the verb in his speech at ANAS (September 21, 1993) were distributed as follows: indicative mood - 68.4%, I conditional mood - 15.4%, imperative mood - 8.8%, II conditional mood - 6.8%, I subjunctive mood - 0.6%.

The I conditional mood coincided more with the definite future tense form in Heydar Aliyev's speech. As if the definite future tense form provides the fulfillment of the pre-set conditions: *"...how much tighter we hold each other's hands, how much closer we are to each other, we will be able to live more of independent Azerbaijan, our people will be saved from today's troubles..."*<sup>119</sup> Heydar Aliyev reveals the conditions for the occurrence of shortcomings and defects in his meetings related to the country's problems with the conditional mood of the verb, and at the end shows the ways to get out of the situation with the imperative and conditional moods of the verb.

The Participle II used with thw suffixes *-dıqca* (*-dikcə*, *-duqca*, *-dükcə*) expressing the content of both time, and condition and continuation has been used in the Great Speaker's speech on time: *"The more you look at them, the more you see the smiles and laughter on people's faces, the more you listen to them, and you think how many great changes have taken place in our lives!"*<sup>120</sup>

The semantic groups of adverbs have been studied in the fourth section of the first paragraph of the fourth chapter entitled as **"Stylistic features of the adverbs in Heydar Aliyev's speech"**.

---

<sup>118</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.51.

<sup>119</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.85.

<sup>120</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.9. –2000. – s.39.



Great Leader adjusts the events that he talks to the time and place and expresses his own attitude to them by the help of this notional parts of speech. The dialectical unity between Heydar Aliyev's position in his life and the adverbs he used in his speech has been researched. Also, the adverbs of manner like *face-to-face*, *side-by-side* directed to the audiences in the Great Speaker's speech prove the unity with the expressions like *leader-nation*, *nation-leader*. The place of the adverbs of time is important in Heydar Aliyev's speech, who coincides his work with the time, and values the time.

The adverbs of time mostly seen in Heydar Aliyev's speech have been grouped as follows: Simple adverbs of time – *now*, *just now*, *yesterday*, *always*, *constantly*, *before*, *immediately*, *morning*, *tomorrow* and etc. Derivative adverbs of time – *hələlik* (for now), *tezliklə* (soon), *bayaqdan* (long ago), *dünəndən* (yesterday), *onda* (then), *əvvəlcə* (firstly). Compound adverbs of time – *tez-tez* (often), *ilk əvvəl* (first of all), *gecə-gündüz* (night and day), *əvvəl-axır* (before and then), *sonradan-sonraya* (later to later), *gün-gündən* (day by day), *gündən-günə* (day by day), *bu zaman* (this time), *o vaxt* (that time), *anbaan* (second by second), *ilbəl* (year by year).

“Gündən-günə” (day by day) – “I am sure that the state independence of Azerbaijan will be strengthened day by day” <sup>121</sup>. It has been known in the result of the research that, the followings exist mostly among the adverbs of place in Heydar Aliyev's speech: Simple adverbs of place: *irəli* (forward), *irəliyə* (to forward), *irəlidə* (in forward), *irəlidən* (from forward), *geri* (back), *geriyə* (to back), *geridə* (in back), *geridən* (from back), *bura* (here), *buraya* (to here), *burada* (in here), *buradan* (from here), *ora* (there), *orada* (in there), *oradan* (from there). Derivative adverbs of place: *ortalıqda* (in the middle), *yaxınlıqda* (near). Compound adverbs of place: *ora-bura* (there-here), *orda-burda* (in there-here), *sağa-sola* (to the left and right), *arada-bərədə* (between), *o tərəf-bu tərəfə* (to there and here), *heç yerdə* (nowhere), *hər tərəfdən* (everywhere).

---

<sup>121</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c.9. –2000. – s.123.

The adverbs of time and manner blend so beautifully that it is incredible that the adverbs give such expressiveness to the speech: “*Because of this, in the following years, we intend to increase gas production first gradually, and then rapidly*”<sup>122</sup>. In this one sentence, antonymous adverbs of time like *before* and *after* create harmony with antonymous adverbs of manner like *gradually* and *rapidly*.

One of the advantages of speech belonging to Heydar Aliyev is that adverbs are given in the form of synonymous lines: “*It will be a year of faster, deeper and wider implementation of economic reforms in Azerbaijan*”<sup>123</sup>. Another compound adverb of time like *night-day* expresses working without stopping for the solution of a number of important vital issues in the Greater Speaker’s speech.

**“The stylistic features of adpositions in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”** has taken a place in the first section of the second paragraph of the fourth chapter of the dissertation. The study of Heydar Aliyev’s speech gives the reason to say that there is no special barrier between the notional and functional parts of speech in terms of gaining expressiveness in the Great Leader’s speech.

The adpositions in the Great Speaker’s speech have different meanings and serve to make the speech easily understand by the audience.

While researching the frequency of the usage of adpositions in the Great Speaker’s speech at the meeting with the ANAS management, it was found that adpositions had been used in 88 places: Among the adpositions, mostly the adposition *for* – 30.0%, *with* – 15.0%, *after* – 9.5%, *according to* – 9.0%, *as*, *before*, *relatively*, *about*” each of the them – 4.2% have been seen. Also the adpositions like *başqa* (*other*), *əvvəl* (*before*), *aid* (*about*), *ötrü* (*because*), *qədər* (*till*), *qarşı* (*towards*), *qabaq* (*forward*)” have been used”<sup>124</sup>.

---

<sup>122</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.7. –1998. – s.51.

<sup>123</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.9. –2000. – s.170.

<sup>124</sup> Zamanov, N.T. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti II c. / N.Zamanov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – s. 115.

As the result of researching the Great Speaker's speech, it is known that, sometimes three or more adpositions with different styles of meaning are used in one sentence.

The aims set in Heydar Aliyev's speech are revealed with the help of adposition like *for* in various audiences. Because the comparisons are a serious speech factor in explaining the content of different issues, the Great Speaker often uses from the adposition like *for*: "...for the region, for Azerbaijan, the joint work in the amount of one billion dollars here is a very big and gratifying event"<sup>125</sup>. The adposition *comparatively* expressing only the relative comparison and being the synonym of the adposition *according to* is often heard in various audiences which Heydar Aliyev implements them in parallel: "...production has decreased compared to the corresponding period of last year, even in some fields it has decreased more."<sup>126</sup>.

The adpositions like *about* forming the transitional stage among the notional parts of speech and functional parts of speech are used more in Heydar Aliyev's business-publicistic stylistic speech: "When we talk about the strong scientific potential of Azerbaijan, undoubtedly, we consider its scientific achievements first of all, and especially the achievements of the Academy of Sciences"<sup>127</sup>.

The adposition *after* is used more in the sentences being in definite future tense form by joining to the pronoun *from this*; when the adposition joins with the indefinite numeral *az*, it shows the closeness of the moment, but in the expression like *after a few years*<sup>128</sup>, it shows the far of the moment. As the synonyms of adpositions

---

<sup>125</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.188.

<sup>126</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.113.

<sup>127</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.8. –1997. – s.360.

<sup>128</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.12. –1997. – s.335.

like *before*, the adposition *before* is often used in the Great Speaker's speech in terms of the past time.

**"The stylistic features of the conjunctions in Heydar Aliyev's speech"** have been analyzed in the second section of the second paragraph of the fourth chapter. The important role of conjunctions in the way of increasing the meaning capacity of the speech in Heydar Aliyev's speech and the lively reception of the speech by the audience was revealed.

It has known that, the ability to give expressiveness to the speech with conjunctions is a characteristic of Heydar Aliyev's speech. Thus, the audience hearing the conjunctions *but* waits for the return of the idea from the great speaker to these conjunctions, impatiently waits for a new idea to be revealed: *"the language we speak today is not the language spoken in the 20ties. But it is a much better language than that language, a much purer language than that language, a much more perfect language than that language"*<sup>129</sup>. In addition to being used at the appropriate level in Heydar Aliyev's speech, the conjunction *and*, which is rarely used in oral speech, can even give an expressiveness to the speech. The conjunction *and* takes more places in Heydar Aliyev's purely political speech: *"This event is related to the democratic changes taking place both in Russia and Azerbaijan and helps our peoples to communicate more and to strengthen their ties"*<sup>130</sup>.

Conjunctions with different meaning types help to the great speaker deliver such high-level meanings to audiences within a single sentence. In turn, conjunctions, if say so, turn from being the functional parts of speech into the notional parts of speech. The correlative conjunctions *both..and* are more commonly used in the Great Speaker's speech to join parts to one another. Also, *both and* conjunctions are used to list the parts that make up the whole: *"We are ready to receive and welcome you in our hearts and minds both*

---

<sup>129</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.13. –2004. – s.133.

<sup>130</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, – c.8. –1998. – s.67.

on the Fuzuli holiday and on all holidays”<sup>131</sup>. The subordinating and coordinating conjunctions in Heydar Aliyev’s speech are intertwined each other and can create harmony and hold the audience in its charm. In terms of principiality, determination, and non-compromise in the way of independence, the correlative conjunction *neither... nor* are used: “... *they write that the army of Karabakh is the strongest army in the world... we are neither afraid of threats nor afraid of their power*”<sup>132</sup>

The coordinating conjunction *but* is used in Heydar Aliyev’s speech at the moments of giving the dialectical contradiction of philosophical categories. Although the conjunction *özü də* is in the same group with the conjunction *both...and*, this conjunction has a clarifying function in Heydar Aliyev’s speech. The correlative conjunction *either..or* is important for expressing the opposite opinions in Heydar Aliyev’s speech: “*Either I will protect my people, or I am ready to perish here*”<sup>133</sup>.

The correlative conjunction *not only...but also* has been used to separate the whole from the part: “*Fuzuli has become very popular not only in the East, but also in developed Western countries*”<sup>134</sup>.

**“The stylistic features of particles in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”** have been researched in the third section of the second paragraph of the fourth chapter. The particles being different according to their meaning have been researched on the basis of Heydar Aliyev’s speech from June 15, 1993 to December 1994 and have been reflected in percentages. It was known that the adverb particles take a front place in speech by making up 44.3%. at this time, the adverb particles like *axı* (*after all*), *ən* (*most*), *daha* (*more*), *hətta* (*even*), *da*, *də* (*too, also*) have a leading role. The adverb

---

<sup>131</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.479.

<sup>132</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.31. –2001. – s.188.

<sup>133</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.12. –2003. – s.92.

<sup>134</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c.2. –1997. – s.478.

particles like *lap*, *ha*, *-ca*, *necə* (*just*) have been used very little in the standard stylistic speech.

The affirmative and negative particles took the second place in the speaker's speech by being 16.4%. Among them, the particles like *bəli*, *xeyr*, *yox* (*yes*, *no*) are used more, the particles like *bəli də*, *hə*, *heç*, *heç də* (*yes*, *no*) are used least. The negative particle *yox* (*no*) is used in the Great Speaker's speech at the moment of principality: "*No...But within the scope of duty, undoubtedly, we all have to obey the order, we all have to obey the law ...*"<sup>135</sup>.

According to the frequency of usage, the adverb particles took the third place by being 15.9% that, the particles like *məhz*, *elə* (*just*, *so*) have been advantage among the other particles. As for imperative particles, they took 10.6 % place in Heydar Aliyev's speech. Among these particles, mostly the particles like *qoy*, *bax*, *gəlin*, *görün* have been used more, the imperative particles like *gəlsənə*, *qoysana*, *di* have been occasionally used.

The interrogative particles arranging the basis of rhetorical questions in Heydar Aliyev's speech have been 7.1%. The particle *yəni* has been used least, the questional particles like *məgər*, *bəs*, *-mi*<sup>4</sup> have been used most. In comparison with the other particles in Heydar Aliyev's speech, the limited particles (2.6%) and the desired particles (1.7%) have been used. The limited particles *ancaq*, *tək*, *təkcə* have been used most, and the particles like *bir*, *bircə* have been used least. Not using or less using of the desired particles like *kaş*, *kaş ki*, *barı* again shows that, Heydar Aliyev has been a serious statesman based on real life.

Also, the speech in 1993, when the socio-political period was tense (in ANAS) was compared with his speech happened in 1997 on the occasion of the 5th Anniversary of the New Azerbaijan Party (NAP). It was known that, although the volume of his speech happened in 1993 was less than the speech happened in 1997, the number of particles was 70, but the number of particles was 59 and

---

<sup>135</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.13.

the volume was most happened in 1997 that being relatively quiet period<sup>136</sup>.

The modal words by depending on the public-political periods have been researched in the second paragraph of the fourth chapter entitled as **“The stylistic features of the modal words in Heydar Aliyev’s speech”**. The main task of modal words is to express modality in different ways. *“Modality is considered a logical-grammatical category that either confirms or denies the reality and authenticity of the sentence given about a different work, event, object, sign and quality, and expresses a certain attitude about the expressed idea”*<sup>137</sup>.

The study of modal words with logical-grammatical meaning in Heydar Aliyev’s speech is of particular importance compared to other parts of speech. Among the modal words expressing approval, the modal word *it’s true* has a special value in Heydar Aliyev’s speech. The audience correctly understands the situation with the help of this modal word: *“True, they have damaged – caused both spiritual and material damage. It is true that they have poisoned the brains of some people and spoiled their psychology”*<sup>138</sup>.

If the modal word *I suppose* expresses the supposition in the Great Speaker’s speech for the first time, the time shows that there is no place for supposition in Heydar Aliyev’s speech. The compound modal words like *that’s a pity* among the modal words are used in Heydar Aliyev’s speech when the deficiencies, shortcomings are observed in society and anti-social actions happen towards the society. The modal words *in my opinion, in my mind* expressing the personal views and thoughts of the speaker for the events in oratory also don’t leave Heydar Aliyev’s speech. The modal word *I think* expresses the great speaker’s personal attitude to various issues.

---

<sup>136</sup> Zamanov, N.T. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində ictimai-siyasi dövrlərdən asılı olaraq ədətlərin paylanması // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2017, №2, – s. 175-188.

<sup>137</sup> M.Hüseynzadə, Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya / M. Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, –2007. – s.264.

<sup>138</sup> Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cildə] / H.Əliyev. – Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c.1. –1997. – s.140-141.

Also, the speech in 1993, when the socio-political period was tense (in ANAS) was compared with his speech happened in 1997 on the occasion of the 5th Anniversary of the New Azerbaijan Party (NAP). It was known that, the number of modal words was 48 in the tense period, and the number of them was 30 in the relatively calm period

139

The following **results** were obtained during the research:

1. The content of the issues put forward in Heydar Aliyev's speech is brought to the audience's attention in the introductory parts of the speech. The audience witnesses the connection between the time and place of the speech and the historical events that took place on that threshold in the introductions of Heydar Aliyev's speech. As a rule, the final parts of Heydar Aliyev's speech are given as a solution of the issues raised at the beginning of the speech. Making the endings memorable depending on styles, socio-political periods, and the affiliation of the listeners is one of the characteristic advantages of Heydar Aliyev's speech. Most of the speech end with expressions and epiphoras instilling optimism in the society. In speech related to state-building, as well as military-building, decisive expressions take a prominent place in the endings.

The main part of Heydar Aliyev's speech is based on logical sequence and is carried out with speech bridges at different points of speech. One of the difficult points for oratory is speech bridges between ideas that, the audience doesn't feel it in Heydar Aliyev's speech or, instead, begins to listen to a new idea with interest. It has known that Heydar Aliyev's speech is characterized by sequences based on logic, leading to systematicity and generalizations.

2. The expression "*I approach from a dialectical point of view*" that often existing in Heydar Aliyev's speech reveals his

---

<sup>139</sup> Zamanov, N.T. // Heydər Əliyevin nitqində ictimai-siyasi dövrlərdən asılı olaraq modal sözlərin paylanması // Akademik Ağamusa Axundovun 85 illiyinə həsr olunmuş "Ağamusa Axundov və Azərbaycan filologiyası" beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 24-25 aprel, – 2017, – s.234-237.



character as a head of state – as a philosopher. The law of dialectical contradictions makes different audience to think in simple vernacular, to increase the gravity of his speech.

A number of problems typical for modern society today – inflation, increasing of unemployment, indifference, listlessness, displeasure, crisis of values, alcoholism, drug dependence, corruption and etc. are solved, evaluated and showed the way of resolving in Heydar Aliyev's speech. These remedies address to the audiences with the determined expressions – *undoubtedly, they must take actions, we must pay attention*. The speech of this thoughtful philosopher, whose soul is filled with philosophy, mobilizes the listeners with a series of modal words. The delivery of Heydar Aliyev's philosophical worldview to audiences by the means of expression of the Azerbaijani language assumes great importance in solving the issues of a new person and a new worldview.

One of the power of the Great Leader's speech is in sincerity, which makes the speech memorable with the help of sincere expressions. Sincerity based on humility, confessions, philosophical nuances, wealth of explanations, and originality were revealed by coherent quotes from the speech in the research. A number of sincere expressions created sincerity have been grouped separately: *"we have to admit them, I am an outspoken person, there will be mistakes, and deficiencies, too..., our disadvantages are still more"*.

The determination in Heydar Aliyev's speech was addressed to the audience in the definite future tense of the verb, and in the optative mood of the verb. The negative situations, disadvantages that will express the regret in the society are enumerated before the time of speech demanding determination. The situation clarified with the modal words like *"unfortunately, that's a pity"* is concluded with the determined expressions directed to be removed the disadvantages. The modal word *"undoubtedly"* doesn't create doubt towards this decisiveness in the places where the decisiveness demand in the Great Speaker's speech.

Optimism in Heydar Aliyev's speech is firmly addressed to the audiences together with determination. The speech full of optimism is mostly heard at the events where the children being the future of

Azerbaijan and the youth people gathered. The Great Leader's speech, accompanied by reassuring modal words, guarantees that the country will get out of the difficult situation it has fallen into. The Great Speaker's speech being full of optimism ends with the addresses in the type of epiphora in many cases.

Heydar Aliyev's speech cannot be imagined without predictions characterized as the ability to clearly see the future. The audience sees the future firmaments of socio-political, socio-economic development on the basis of analytical thinking and holds prognostic views in the Great Speaker's every speech, believes that Heydar Aliyev's thoughts and ideas will come true. Predicted ideas that sound in the definite future tense form are important from the point of view of being constantly studied and researched.

3. A number of characteristic features of the official-business style in Heydar Aliyev's speech are revealed. Strict logical sequences are characteristic for official documents that, the state institutions implementing the decrees and statements are arranged from the top to the bottom. Even if the synonyms, phraseologisms don't belong to the official-business style, Heydar Aliyev's speech style unfitting the monotony is reflected here, too.

4. To give wide space to the terms required by scientific style also reveals in Heydar Aliyev's speech. Although, the emotionality and imagery aren't characteristic for the scientific style, but Heydar Aliyev's speech doesn't fit into the mold and classification in the session. But such *deviations* give special shades to Heydar Aliyev's academic and scientific speech. The main aspect and important power of the Great Leader's speech are the unique Heydar Aliyev's explanations given to the concept. On the one hand, scientificity is characteristic of these explanations, on the other hand, the quality of addressing audiences in simple vernacular language is characteristic to these explanations – the manner of innovative thinking.

5. The artistic style was studied based on the researching of poetic emotions, as well as rhetorical questions in Heydar Aliyev's speech. Poetic emotions are addressed to listeners in a unique Heydar Aliyev style in various audiences. Poetic explanations also take an

important place in Heydar Aliyev's, which reveals themselves more fully in the ideas about Azerbaijani art.

Rhetorical questions in Heydar Aliyev's speech, delivered in an artistic style, give artistic shades to the speech. Affirmation or negation of rhetorical questions plays as the means to increase and strengthen the emotionality of the speech.

Rhetorical interrogative sentences are an important means for Heydar Aliyev for deliverin subtle and deep situations. Although rhetorical questions in Heydar Aliyev's speech are mostly formed by interrogative particles, in some cases they are formed by interrogative intonation.

6. Political, social, economic issues, various events and facts happening in life find their expression in a publicistic style in a simple way in Heydar Aliyev's speech. When delivering information to the audience, the logical sequence characteristic for Heydar Aliyev's speech begins. In terms of increasing expressiveness in publicistic stylistic speech, synonyms and phraseologisms have been sufficiently used here. Different language means, especially rhetorical questions have been also used in Heydar Aliyev's publicistic stylistic speech to increase the meaning of the speech.

7. Heydar Aliyev's standard stylistic speech reflected itself mainly in interviews and conversations, as well as in mourning ceremonies, religious centers, religious ceremonies and holidays. Heydar Aliyev's standard stylistic speech contains political, philosophical, national, scientific and religious values. In this style, the great speaker takes the audience with him to our past history by using the unique word *in my memory* and makes the speech memorable. Heydar Aliyev's standard stylistic speech directs the audience by pulling them out from confusion and hesitation and leads them to the right way.

Religious oratory has been studied as the main element of standard style in Heydar Aliyev's speech. The Great Speaker's speech in religious centers is rich with the elements of statehood. Being able to connect our religious values with today's patriotism is typical for the Great Speaker's standard stylistic speech.

8. The explanatory characteristic for Heydar Aliyev's speech shows itself more prominently in the usage of phraseologisms. After the phraseologisms, their synonyms are followed, the audience hears the explanation from the Great Speaker's own speech. In order to understand the unity of the leader and the people, the phraseologisms often used by Heydar Aliyev like *to stand up, to rely on the power of the people, to hope, to fulfill the hopes, to give life to the people*, as well as *to sacrifice life to the people*, etc. can be shown.

The phraseologism like *to take it upon myself* in Heydar Aliyev's speech, who throws himself to the squares according to the future of the nation, the existence of the people and says his responsibility in front of the crowd is often seen. The memory of the language of the people is renewed by the help of the phraseologisms used at that time and the modernism is mixed with archaism.

9. The second and third parts of the synonyms used in Heydar Aliyev's speech are explanatory in nature. Great Speaker synonymizes either the common, popular words or the words being in the lexicon of book during the speech. Although the individual components of the synonymous lines in Heydar Aliyev's speech are not the exact synonyms, the audience accepts them as inseparable synonyms, that reinforcing each other and increasing the impact of the speech to the audience.

The synonyms used in Heydar Aliyev's speech find their place in different styles, and synonyms in the Great Speaker's speech are used more often in the artistic-publicistic stylistic speech. Besides, the synonyms create a poetic spirit in Heydar Aliyev's speech, they are also considered to be important signs of these synonymous lines.

10. The numeral being the notional parts of speech in Heydar Aliyev's speech plays an important role in revealing the essence to the listeners by the language of numbers, and in increasing the impact of the speech, which is determined by the number of points: the numerals are often used in Heydar Aliyev's speech in a scientific stylistic meetings, as well as in the meetings related to agriculture and economy; numerals play an important role in delivering the historical truths to the people.

Among the indefinite numerals, the numerals like *many, a lot, much, few* have been used more in the Great Speaker's speech.

11. In Heydar Aliyev's speech, the definite personal pronoun *I* is used in the moments when the first person of the country takes responsibility alone, and the personal pronoun *we* is used in the the great speaker's speech in the meanings of *to be one with the people and to get closer to the people*, and creates feelings of kinship in the audience. Heydar Aliyev often uses the definite personal pronoun *you* in meetings with prominent scientific, cultural, social and political figures whom he considers to be them as his native. If the Great Speaker mobilizes the audiences with the help of the pronoun *every*, he indicates the principality on the way of protecting of the laws with the negative pronoun *no one*

12. All tenses of the verb are used side by side in Heydar Aliyev's speech, which is due to the Great Speaker paying close attention to tenses.

At the base of Heydar Aliyev's speech, thinking and speech verbs often occur together, which indicates the unity of thinking and speech processes in his speech. Thinking verbs are used more often in different types of audiences, especially in the anniversaries of prominent personalities who are considered the thinkers.

The conditional mood of the verb often coincides with the definite future tense in Heydar Aliyev's determined speech. The speech connection between the conditional mood of the verb and the definite future tense and the inclusion of conditional conjunctions to the speech process in this case allows creating such a scheme in Heydar Aliyev's speech: conditional conjunction - conditional mood of the verb - definite future tense of the verb.

13. The compound adverb of time *day by day* is often repeated in the Great Speaker's speech. With the help of this adverb, the issues that should happen in dynamic time are explained. Derivative adverbs of manner are used together with the adverb particles in Heydar Aliyev's speech increases the impact of influence of the thought to the audiences.

The compound adverb of time like *night-day* expresses working for the solution of a number of important vital issues in the

Greater Speaker's speech. The adverbs of manner allow the Great Speaker to express his idea fluently and beautifully, and provide the dynamism of speech. Among the compound adverbs of manner, the adverb *side by side, face to face* that we often observed in Heydar Aliyev's speech that, it is a sign of the unity of the leader and the nation.

14. The adposition *opposite*, being among the adpositions joined to the words using in the dative case of the noun, expresses the complete contradiction in the political speaker's speech most of the times. The adpositions like *about* are very characteristic for Heydar Aliyev's business-publicistic stylistic speech. The adposition *other* can be synonymous with the adpositions *additional* and it aims to build a bridge among the ideas in Heydar Aliyev's speech. The adposition *for* is used in the moments of concluding the Great Speaker's opinion, by joining to the infinitives, it mainly carries the cause-aim content. As the synonyms of adpositions like *before*, the adposition *before* is often used in the Great Speaker's speech in terms of the past time.

15. The conjunctions *but* indicate that a new idea will be introduced in Heydar Aliyev's speech and are used in moments of dialectic contradictions. Participial conjunctions *both...and* are used in the Great Speaker's speech to connect the parts in whole, as well as to list the parts that make up the whole. The conjunctions *either...or* have been important in Heydar Aliyev's speech according to expressing the opposite thoughts. Sometimes conjunctions strengthened the meaning of words and sentences and rose to the level of particle, and sometimes they played an important role in conveying the topic to the audience by mixing with modal words and particles.

16. The adverb particles being in Heydar Aliyev's speech are mostly used in delivering the main idea to the audiences, in the critical public-political processes, and the critical moments of the life of the country. The interrogative particles provide the expressing of polemic character of the speech that, at that time, all listeners join to the speech process. The affirmative and negative particles indicate

the principality in the issues, which is put forward in the speech by Heydar Aliyev, who has a strong volition.

17. The modal words *undoubtedly, of course* expressing the definite affirmation in the attitude to the reality don't make a doubt in the audience by repeated in the Great Speaker's speech, declare that there won't be a compromise in providing our territorial integrity, inviolability of our borders and removing the usurpers from our occupied territories. It is regretted by the modal word *that's a pity* for the local, regional conflicts, the clashes that disturbing people's comfort happening in the world in the last stage of the XX century. The modal words *in my opinion, in my mind* expressing the personal views and thoughts of the speaker for the events in oratory take an important place Heydar Aliyev's speech.

**The principal theses of the dissertation work have been reflected in the following monographies, articles and scientific works of the author:**

1. Nitqin gücü onun səmimiyyətindədir // Azərbaycan. – 2012. 1 yanvar. – s.4.

2. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində fəlsəfi baxışlar // Heydər Əliyev və Regionşünaslıq 3-cü Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – 2-4 iyul, – 2012, – s.

3. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti. Monoqrafiya I hissə / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013. – 480 s.

4. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində məntiqi ardıcılıq // – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərləri, Sosial və humanitar elmlər bölməsi, – 2014, №1, – s.6-10.

5. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində girişlər və sonluqlar // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universitetinin elmi əsərlər, – 2014. № 2, – s. 3-11.

6. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti. Monoqrafiya. II hissə / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 496 s.

7. Научный стиль в речи Гейдара Алиева // – Симферополь: Ученые записки Таврического Национального Университета им. В.И. Вернадского, – 2014. Том 27(66). №4, ч.1. – с.270-275.

8. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində ritorik suallar // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin elmi əsərləri, – 2014. №1, – s.9 -15.

9. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində sinonimlər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. №3, – s.3-7.

10. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində frazeoloji birləşmələr // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. №4, – s.16-21.

11. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində səmimiyyət // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universitetinin elmi xəbərləri, – 2014. № 2, – s.32-37.

12. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində ədatların öyrənilməsi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti dil və ədəbiyyat buraxılışı, – 2014. №2, s.16-21.

13. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində modal sözlərin semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitet Xəbərləri, – 2014. № 2, – s.284-289.

14. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində dini üslubun yeri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2014. №5, – s.102-108.

15. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində qoşmalar // – Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2015. №1, – s.25-32.

16. Heydər Əliyevin çıxışlarında poetik çalarlar // – Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitet Xəbərləri, – 2015. № 1, – s.297-303.

17. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində say nitq hissəsinin üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti dil və ədəbiyyat buraxılışı, – 2015. №1, – s. 15-21.

18. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində bağlayıcılar // – Bakı: Bakı Qızlar Universiteti, Elmi əsərlər, – 2015. №2. – s.16-22.

19. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində feillərin leksik məna növləri // AMEA-nın Dilçilik İnstitutunun Əsərləri, – 2015. №2, – s.3-8.

20. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində mürəkkəb cümlələrdən istifadə üsulları // – Sumqayıt: Sumqayıt Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərləri, Sosial və humanitar elmlər bölməsi, – 2015. №3, – s.6-12.

21. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində zərf nitq hissəsinin üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2015. №3, – s.33-41.



22. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində publisistik üslubun bəzi xüsusiyyətləri // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 4-5 may, – 2015, – s.176-178.

23. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində etik və estetik fəlsəfi fikirlər // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 92-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş VI Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, II hissə, – 5-7 may, – 2015, – s. 499-502.

24. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində dil etikasası // Müasir türkologiya: dünən, bu gün və sabah (problemlər və perspektivlər). Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 28 dekabr, – 2016, – s.173-175.

25. Бытовой стиль в речи Гейдара Алиева // – Алматы: «Поиск», Научный журнал-приложение Международного научно-педагогического журнала «Высшая школа Казахстана», – 2016, №1/2016, – с.92-97.

26. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində “cəsarət” etik kateqoriyası // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 5-6 may, – 2016, – s.131-134.

27. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində əvəzliliklərin yeri // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, –2015. №1, – s.107-113.

28. Heydər Əliyevin nitqlində “güman edirəm ki” modal sözü // Filologiyanın aktual problemləri. Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 93 illiyinə həsr olunmuş elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları, XIX kitab, – Bakı: – 18-19 may, – 2016, – s.12-14.

29. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində dini tolerantlıq // Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri. Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Sumqayıt: – 24 - 25 noyabr, – 2016, – s.111-112.

30. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində ictimai-siyasi dövrlərdən asılı olaraq ədətlərin paylanması // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2017. №2, – s. 175-188.

31. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində ictimai-siyasi dövrlərdən asılı olaraq modal sözlərin paylanması // Akademik Ağamusa Axundovun 85 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Ağamusa Axundov və Azərbaycan

filologiyası” beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 24-25 aprel, – 2017, – s.234-237.

32. Heydər Əliyevin nitqlərində islami dəyərlər // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 94-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş VIII beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 4-5 may, – 2017, – s. 626-628.

33. Heydər Əliyev nitqinin estetik dünyagörüşün inkişafında rolu // Filologiyanın aktual problemləri (Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual problemləri mövzusunda elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları), – Bakı: –17-18 may, – 2017, – s. 3-7.

34. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində feilin şəkilləri // – Bakı: – AMEA Xəbərləri. Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2018. №1, – s.207-211.

35. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində təəssüf bildirən modal sözlər // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş IX beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 3-4 may, – 2018, – s. 646-648.

36. Heydər Əliyev nitqində bədii ədəbiyyatın yeri // Filologiyanın aktual problemləri (Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual problemləri mövzusunda elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları), – Bakı: –16-17 may, – 2018, – s. 9-13.

37. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti. Monoqrafiya III hissə / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2018. – 480 s.

38. Heydər Əliyevin nitqində müxtəlif üslublarda frazeologizmlər // “Azərbaycan və Türkiyə Universitetləri: təhsil, elm, texnologiya” I Beynəlxalq elmi-praktiki konfransın materialları, I hissə, – Bakı: nə vaxt 2019, – s. 178-182.

39. Heydər Əliyev nitqinin ekspressivliyi // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş X

beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı: – 7 may, – 2019, – s. 473-476.

40. Heydər Əliyev nitqində əsas nitq hissələrinin üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // Filologiyanın aktual problemləri (Azərbaycan xalqının ümummilli lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 95 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual problemləri mövzusunda elmi-nəzəri konfransın materialları), – Bakı: – 15 may, – 2019, – s. 3-9.

41. Heydər Əliyevin nitqlərində frazeologizmlərin yeri // Görkəmli dilçi alim, türkoloq və ictimai xadim Afad Qurbanovun 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika elmi konfransın materialları. Bakı: – 24 may, – 2019, – s.171-173.

42. Introductions and conclusions in Heydar Aliyev's speeches // – Florence: Ponte (Multidisciplinary Journal of Sciences and Research), – 2019. Vol.75, Issue 08, Aug, 2019, [http // dx.doi.org/10.21506/j.ponte.2019.8.4](http://dx.doi.org/10.21506/j.ponte.2019.8.4)

43. Phraseologisms and their combination with other parts and expressions to the speeches of Heydar Aliyev // The International scientific-practical conference, dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Abdurrahman bey Haqverdiyev, science and education in the 21st century: theory and practice – Kars,Turkey: – 20-21 February, – 2020, – p. 106-110.

44. Heydər Əliyev və Azərbaycan nitq mədəniyyəti. Monoqrafiya III hissə / – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2020. – 520 s.

45. Subsidiary parts of speech in speeches of Heydar Aliyev // IKSAD International Congress on social sciences, – Szichenyi İstvan University, Hungary : – 26-28 March, – 2021, – p.430-435.

46. Rhetorical Questions in Political Speech // Traektoria Nauki - Path of Science. 2022. Vol, 8, No 8, p.4001-4005.

47. Стилистические элементы в речи Г.Алиева // – Казан: Казанская наука, – 2022. №9, – с. 137-140.

48. Numeral as a part of speech as a means of expressiveness in Heydar Aliyev's speech // IV International Halich Congress on Multidisciplinary Scientific Research, İstanbul, Turkey: – 4-5 August , – 2022, – p.61-68.

49. Expressiveness of modal words in Heydar Aliyev's speech.  
// ad ALTA: Journal of Interdisciplinary research. special issue no  
:12/01/XXVII. (VOL.12, ISSUE1, ) special issue XXVII, p.160-163.

50. Heydər Əliyevin Azərbaycan dili uğrunda mübarizəsi //  
Heydər Əliyevin dil siyasəti və ana dilinin müasir problemləri  
mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransının materialları), – Bakı: –  
12 iyul, – 2023, – s. 90-94.

The defense of the dissertation will be held on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October in 2024 at 11<sup>00</sup> at the meeting of the Dissertation council – ED 1.06 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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

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

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

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on the 20<sup>th</sup> of September in “2024”.

Signed for print:13.09.2024

Paper format: 60x84 16<sup>1</sup>

Volume: 82 148

Number of hard copies: 20 copies