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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**CONDITIONALITY AS A FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD
IN THE AZERBAIJAN LANGUAGE**

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INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. In modern times, various new approaches in the science of linguistics allow a deeper study of the structure, system, and laws of operation of natural languages. Functional grammar, that covers the study of language units from a functional-semantic point of view, has been studied since the middle of the 20th century as an actual problem of modern linguistics. This allows language phenomena to be permeated in terms of both function and semantics. With the functional approach, it is possible to reveal the internal features of the language, to learn the language in use, in connection with speech and thinking processes. One function in a language can be realized through different language means, on the other hand, different functions can be performed through the same language. It depends on the semantic direction in which the speaker uses a specific language tool according to his purpose. Different results can be obtained when the language unit is approached according to its functions. Functional grammar refers to a substantive approach from meaning to form, i.e. "from semantics to means of expression".

In the 1920s, the representatives of the Prague school of linguistics, who tried to give a functional explanation to the grammatical structure, improved a number of important provisions of the field method. In this direction, functionalists such as I.Trier, G.Weissgerber, G.Ipsen and V.Porsig played an important role in bringing and introducing the field concept to linguistics. In the 1980s, Russian linguists such as V.G.Admoni,¹ G.S.Shur², E.V.Guliga and E.I.Shendels³, A.V.Bondarko⁴, who later made

¹ Адмони, В.Г. Грамматический строй как система построения и общая теория грамматики / В.Г. Адмони. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1988. – 239 с.

² Щур, Г.С. Теории поля в лингвистике / Г.С. Щур. – Москва: Наука, – 1974. – 255 с.

³ Гулыга, Е.А. Грамматико-лексические поля в современном немецком языке / Е.А.Гулыга, Э.Н.Шендельс. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1969. – 284 с.

special contributions to the development of functional grammar, joined this list. A.V.Bondarko brought the term "functional-semantic field" to linguistics, developed the main theoretical propositions of the functional-semantic field theory and distinguished several groups of functional-semantic fields in the Russian language.

The articles written by V.G.Guzev, D.M.Nasilov, and F.A.Ganiyev on functional grammar are considered to be among the first works on this field in Turkological linguistics. This field can be considered new for Azerbaijani linguistics. The results obtained in European and Russian linguistics increased interest in the field of functional grammar in Azerbaijani linguistics and made it relevant. So far, Azerbaijani researchers have only done some work in the direction of developing its theoretical foundations. S.A.Abdullayev⁵ investigated the category of negation in Azerbaijani and German languages, and I.M.Tahirov⁶ studied the category of time in Azerbaijani and English languages. In general, the issue of the functional-semantic field in Azerbaijani linguistics was the subject of these studies for the first time. Later, in this direction the book "Functional grammar of the Azerbaijani language" consisting of four volumes was prepared.

In modern linguistics, semantic categories based on the functional-semantic field have been studied to a certain extent based on the materials of different languages and the studies regarding it are continuous. Conditionality has also started to be studied on the basis of the materials of different languages as a functional-semantic field in the language. While distinguishing functional-semantic fields in the Russian language, A.V.Bondarko attributed them to the complex of fields of conditionality with an adverb core as

⁴ Бондарко, А.В. Введение. Основы функциональной грамматики / – Ленинград: Наука, – 1987. – с. 5-36.

⁵ Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman və Azərbaycan dillərində inkarlıq kateqoriyası / S.Ə. Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – 279 s.

⁶ Tahirov, İ. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası / İ. Tahirov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – 324 s.

conditional functional-semantic field⁷. In N.A.Davudova's dissertation that named as "Representation of Conditional Relations in English Discourses" within the framework of the functional-semantic approach in English, real, unreal and approximate (hypothetical) conditional microfields are defined⁸.

As in Russian, N.N.Drobysheva⁹, A.R.Gubanov¹⁰, S.J.Tajibayeva¹¹ considered the condition category as a type of complex of conditionality fields with an adverb core based on the materials of languages with different structures (English, Russian, Chuvash, Kazakh). For the first time among the Turkic languages, this field became a separate research object in Tatar linguistics. A.X. Ashrapova¹² analyzed conditionality in a comparative manner on the basis of the materials of Russian, Tatar and English languages in her doctoral dissertation on the topic of "The field of functional-semantic conditionality in languages with different structures".

In the Azerbaijani language, conditionality has not been investigated at all in terms of the functional-semantic field. In the grammar of the Azerbaijani language, textbooks show the conditional form of the verb as the main means of expressing the concept of conditionality, the constructions that create conditionality

⁷ Бондарко, А.В. Теория функциональной грамматики / А.В. Бондарко. – Санкт-Петербург: Наука, – 1996. – 230 с.

⁸ Давыдова, Н.А. Репрезентация условных отношений в английском дискурсе: / диссертация па соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук / – Москва, 2006. – 254 с.

⁹ Дробышева, Н.Н. Категория обусловленности в русском и чувашском языках: / диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук / – Чебоксары, 2008. – 163 с.

¹⁰ Губанов А.Р. Отношения обусловленности в разноструктурных языках: / диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук / – Чебоксары, 1999. – 139 с.

¹¹ Тажибаева С.Ж. Способы выражения каузальных отношений в казахском языке: / автореферат дис. на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук / – Новосибирск, 2004. – 44 с.

¹² Ашрапова, А.Х. Функционально-семантическое поле кондициональности в разноструктурных языках: / диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата филологических наук / – Казань, 2006. – 139 с.

are described from a formal-grammatical point of view and classified from different points of view. However, in the Azerbaijani language, there are means to express the concept of conditionality, which have both general and specific characteristics. Conditionality in the language is expressed by lexical, morphological and syntactic means, and the set of these means functions as a system or field that is united by its semantic and functional characteristics. The system of these tools has not yet been thoroughly studied. From this point of view, the study of conditionality as a functional-semantic field is relevant for Azerbaijani linguistics.

The object and subject of research. The object of the study is conditionality in the modern Azerbaijani language, and the subject is the interaction of units belonging to different levels of the language within the boundaries of the functional-semantic conditionality field and their demonstrated characteristics.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The main goal of the study is to give a systematic description for the means of expression related to different language levels of the field of functional-semantic conditioning in the modern Azerbaijani language, to determine their characteristic features.

According to this aim, the following specific tasks are planned:

- to illuminate the sources of functional grammar, the history of learning;
- to interpret critically of the existing ideas related to conditioning in linguistics;
- to determine the boundaries and structure of the conditional field in the Azerbaijani language;
- describe the central and peripheral zones of the conditional area;
- to define the means of expression related to different levels of the language of conditionality and their position in the functional-semantic field;
- to reveal the universal features manifested in the expression of conditionality in the Azerbaijani language;

Research methods. In the dissertation, methods were used that allow to systematize and analyze the means of expression of conditionality in the language. Descriptive and field approach methods, system-structural and functional-semantic approaches were applied in the research work.

Basic thesis for defence:

- The functional-semantic field is formed by language units belonging to different language levels, but based on the commonality of semantic functions;

- Conditionality in the Azerbaijani language constitutes a separate functional-semantic area;

- The formal side of the field of conditionality is made up of different level units of the language with common semantics, this field includes dominant, a large number of peripheral means of expression;

- The conditional category is at the center of the field of functional-semantic conditionality, which has a nuclear structure in the Azerbaijani language;

- The field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language has a monocentric structure;

- A specialized means of expression to express the general invariant meaning of the field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language - is the conditional form of the indicative verb *-sa / -sə*;

- Near and far peripheral zones of the field of conditionality have constituents where conditional semantics are weak and additional meanings are also manifested;

- The periphery of the field of functional-semantic conditionality is represented by language units that intersect with other fields.

The scientific novelty of the research. The research is new because of the scientific point of view in that, for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, conditionality as a functional-semantic field was comprehensively investigated, a model of the field of functional-semantic conditionality was drawn up, and conditionality and its constituents were studied based on field theory. Although the means of expressing the concept of conditionality in the Azerbaijani language have been studied in different directions, mainly from the

formal side, they have not been studied from the field aspect. In the study, based on the materials of the Azerbaijani language, the means of expression related to different language levels of conditionality were systematized and classified in terms of their position, and for the first time, the core, dominant, near and far peripheral zones of the field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language were determined.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. The dissertation is theoretically important that the theoretical provisions proposed here can be applied to the study of other areas of functional grammar. From a practical point of view, the materials of the research can be used in the preparation of textbooks, and lecture texts related to functional grammar, including functional-semantic fields, for the students studying linguistics of higher schools.

Approbation and implementation. Connecting with the content of the dissertation, 8 articles including 2 outside of Azerbaijan were published in scientific journals recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission, reports on dissertation were made at international and national scientific conferences.

The name of the organization conducting the research work. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics of Baku State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation containing 133 pages consists of an introduction 5 pages (8370), three chapters that form the basis of the research – Chapter I – 30 pages (59702), Chapter II – 33 pages (64947), Chapter III – 41 pages (79283), the results of which summarise the principal finding of the research – 2 pages (3571) and a bibliography (20 pages). The total volume of the dissertation is 215,873.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

In the **introductory** part of the dissertation, the relevance and degree of development of the study of the functional-semantic

conditionality field in the Azerbaijani language is justified, its object and subject, goals and tasks, research methods, defended provisions are defined, the scientific innovation, theoretical and practical significance of the research, the approval and application of the research work, the name of the organization where it was carried out, the separate volume of the dissertation's structural sections and the total volume with a sign are presented.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**Conditionality as branch of functional grammar**", consists of three paragraphs. In the paragraph of this chapter which is called "**Functional grammar as a direction that studies the universal categories of language**" the history of functional linguistics and the basic ideas of its representatives, functionalists are explained.

Language elements should also be studied from the functional grammar point of view, since each element in the language performs a certain function. The relationship between form and function in language is very complex. Functional grammar attempts to describe the actual use of language, focusing on texts and their contexts, not just form and structures, but the meaning conveyed by those structures. The functional approach is based on the idea expressed by taking language in the unity of lexical-grammatical means and context, and the function realized separately. In this case, it's more appropriate to study the realization of semantics and function in relation to each other and the expression of thought in that context with concrete language means. One of the main factors that differs functional grammar from its predecessors is that it describes the interaction between semantics and function.

It should be noted that functional grammar is not opposed to formal grammar, it does not represent any new special grammar, it only highlights the functional side of the grammatical structure of the language. According to functionalists, without a formal description of the grammar of a language, the study of the transition from "form to meaning" study functional grammar cannot be started.

The study of language facts by branch principle is considered one of the most important achievements of XX century linguistics. In the 1920s, the Prague School of Linguistics, founded by a group of

Czech and Russian linguists, proposed to consider mainly the functional aspects of language. The representatives of the school tried to give a functional explanation to the grammatical structure. This had a significant impact on the development of the theory of functional grammar, and functionalists such as I. Trier, G. Weissgerber, G. Ipsen and V. Porsig brought the field concept to linguistics. In his work, G. Ipsen presented a set of words with a common meaning under the term "field" and thus the term was widely used.

In the 1980s, a new historical period began in the field of functional grammar study. With this, field theory entered a new stage of development. In the works of Russian linguists such as V.G. Admoni¹³, G.S. Shur¹⁴, E.V. Kuliga, E.I. Shendels¹⁵, A.V. Bondarko¹⁶, the general principles of construction of fields in the language are defined. G.S. Shur summarized and systematized the information about the structure of the field in his work "Field Theory in Linguistics". The study of functional grammar opened the way to analyzes in the functional-semantic field, which is primarily associated with the name of A. V. Bondarko. The functional-semantic field, which emerged as a semantic category through the grouping of language facts at different levels, became one of the main concepts of functional grammar.

The functional approach to language has also attracted the attention of researchers who study Turkish languages.

At the beginning of the 21st century, the functional approach was one of the most effective methods in Turkish languages. Starting from the 70s of the last century, *"research conducted with new linguistic methods in Turkic linguistics began to attract attention, the*

¹³ Адмони, В.Г. Грамматический строй как система построения и общая теория грамматики / В.Г. Адмони. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1988. – 239 с.

¹⁴ Щур, Г.С. Теории поля в лингвистике / Г.С.Щур. – Москва: Наука, – 1974. – 255 с.

¹⁵ Гулыга, Е.А. Грамматико-лексические поля в современном немецком языке / Е.А.Гулыга, Э.Н.Шендельс. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1969. – 284 с.

¹⁶ Бондарко, А.В. Введение. Основы функциональной грамматики / – Ленинград: Наука, – 1987. – с. 5-36.

concept of structural-semantic and functional grammar and the first corresponding scientific works appeared".¹⁷ G. Shaik's "What is Functional Grammar?"¹⁸, M. Musaoğlu's "Functional grammar of the Turkish language and textual studies"¹⁹, and F.A. Ganiyev's "On the problem of functional grammar"²⁰ articles on functional grammar are discussed.

Certain studies have been conducted on field theory in Azerbaijani linguistics. Among them, the works of S.A. Abdullayev and I.M. Tahirov should be specially mentioned. S.A. Abdullayev and I.M. Tahirov for the first time highlighted the functional-semantic field in Azerbaijani linguistics and important issues related to this field in their research work. Several semantic categories have already been comparatively studied from the perspective of the field based on the materials of the Azerbaijani language and other languages.

In the second paragraph entitled **"Research of the conditional form in Turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics"**, research and analyzes conducted in Turkology regarding the study of the conditional form, which is specially mentioned as one of the forms of the verb in Azerbaijani and Turkish languages, are reviewed.

The suffix *-sa / -sə*, which plays an important role in modern linguistics, including Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanü lüğat-it-türk"²¹, which is one of the ancient monuments of Turkish languages, acquired different shades of meaning in different periods and was used in different phonetic variants. In other words, it has not been able to preserve the conditional meaning in all periods, or the

¹⁷ Azərbaycan dilinin funksional qrammatikası. Morfologiyaya yeni baxışlar və leksematika: [4 cilddə] / Bakı: Prestige, c.2. – 2014. – s. 15.

¹⁸ Schaaiк, G. 'İşlevsel Dilbilgisi' nedir? // Boğaziçi Üniversitesi: Dilbilim Araştırmaları, – 1998. – s. 9-25.

¹⁹ Musaoğlu, M. Türkçenin işlevsel dil bilgisi ve metin kompozisyonu // – A.Ü. TÖMER Dil Dergisi, – 2003. Sayı:120, Mayıs-Haziran, – s. 22-40.

²⁰ Ганиев, Ф.А. О проблеме функциональной грамматики // – Казань: Научный Татарстан, – 2009. № 1, – с. 106-117.

²¹ Kaşqari, M. Divanı lüğat-it türk (Tercümesi). [4 ciltte] / çeviren Besim Atalay. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – c.3. – 1985. – 452 s.

conditional meaning has not always been dominant in it. Therefore, in the different research works about the forms of the verb in the Turkological literature, the conditional form is sometimes not mentioned, and sometimes it is classified together with other verb forms. For example, in modern Turkish, the suffix *-sa / -sə* has two functions. It acts as an indicator of both the condition and the desire form of the verb.²² The fact that both forms are expressed with the same suffix suggests that historically this suffix acted as a syncretic indicator.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, the verb has been sufficiently investigated in the diachronic aspect, and the development path of the conditional form of the verb has been thoroughly studied. It should be emphasized that M. S. Rahimov commented on the history of the formation of the conditional form of the verb in the Azerbaijani language. Although there are differences in the distribution of verb forms in linguistics, the conditional form has found its place in grammar books. There are almost no different opinions about this form of the verb. All the authors show that the conditional form "binds whether the action is performed or not" and is expressed by means of the suffix *-sa / -sə*, they give its complete paradigm and provide several relevant examples.²³ A.M. is one of the linguists who studied the historical monuments related to the Azerbaijani language. Demirchizade "The language of Kitabi-Dada Gorgud epics"²⁴ and R.H. Eyvazova, in her book "Language of Kishvari "Divan""²⁵, characterized the form of conditions for that period and touched on the meaning of the suffix *-sa / -sə*.

G.A. Abdullayeva thoroughly studied the functional-genetic, grammatical-stylistic features of this suffix's proforms and

²² Korkmaz, Z. Türkiye Türkçesi grameri (şekil bilgisi) / Z. Korkmaz. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 2003. – s. 677.

²³ Rəhimov, M.Ş. Azərbaycan dilində feil şəkillərinin formalaşması tarixi / M.Ş. Rəhimov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2019. – s. 141.

²⁴ Dəmirçizadə, Ə.M. "Kitabi-Dədəd Qorqud" dastanlarının dili / Ə. M. Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – s. 88.

²⁵ Eyvazova, R.H. Kışvəri "Divan"ının dili. (Morfoloji xüsusiyyətlər) / R. Eyvazova. – Bakı: Elm, –2005. – s. 120.

derivatives²⁶, In her dissertation L.V. Gojayeva comprehensively determined the structure of branch sentences with the suffixes *-sa*, *-sə* together with connecting words, their development possibilities, functional-semantic and stylistic features in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.²⁷

Each suffix differs according to the function it performs in the language, what it serves, what it is used for, and most importantly, the meaning it creates. The research conducted in Turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics about the conditional form of the verb and the analysis of the ideas and considerations put forward in the grammatical descriptions suggest that allomorphs of the same morpheme in the old language appeared in all Turkish languages as an indicator of the conditional form. As many researchers have stated, in the historical development process of Turkish languages, the suffix *-sa* / *-sə* has expressed the meanings of both condition and desire as a syncretic gramme.

In the last paragraph of the first chapter, which is called **"Field of conditionality in language"**, the main concept for research - the concept of conditionality - is analyzed and its essence is explained.

Until the 60s of the XX century, conditionality, like other linguistic phenomena, was investigated from the formal side, from the point of view of the grammatical means that express it. Later, the increase of interest in the semantic side of language facts, the entry into the cycle of studies related to functional grammar made the study of conditioning from the structural-semantic side relevant. Conditionality has begun to be studied from many aspects in modern linguistics, especially from the aspect of branch. In such studies, taking into account philosophical, logical and psychological approaches, linguistic phenomena are described and analyzed in terms of the function they perform, the semantics they have,

²⁶ Abdullayeva, G.A. Azərbaycan dilində *-sa*, *-sə* şəkilçisi, onun qrammatik və üslubi xüsusiyyətləri / filologiya elmləri namizədi alimlik dərəcəsi almaq üçün təqdim edilmiş dis. / Bakı, 2000. – 141 s.

²⁷ Qocayeva, L.V. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində *-sa*, *-sə* şəkilçili budaq cümlələr: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı, 2008. – 149 s.

language units of different levels. Conditionality is a universal phenomenon inherent in all languages of the world. It is a logical-philosophical category before being a linguistic category. Thus, the condition is one of the language objects that are actively analyzed not only by the science of linguistics, but also by such sciences as psychology, logic and philosophy.

Until the 60s of the 20th century, conditionality, like other linguistic phenomena, was investigated from the formal side, from the grammatical means point of view that express it. Later, the increase of interest in the semantic side of language facts, the introduction of studies related to functional grammar made the study of conditionality from the functional-semantic side relevant. In modern linguistics, conditionality has already begun to be studied from many aspects, especially from the field aspect. In such studies, taking into account philosophical, logical and psychological approaches, language phenomena are described and analyzed in terms of the functions performed by language units of different levels and their semantics. Conditionality is a logical-philosophical category as well as a linguistic category. Thus, the condition is one of the language objects that is actively analyzed not only by the science of linguistics, but also by such sciences as psychology, logic and philosophy.

Conditionality in language forms a separate functional-semantic field. The field of functional-semantic conditionality was analyzed by the researchers on the basis of the materials of languages with different structures. In the works of Russian researchers, there is a special approach to the semantics of conditionality in the functional plan. In this approach, which was formed in the second half of the 20th century, condition, concession, goal, cause and result were presented as a complex semantic unit.²⁸ The last stage of understanding the concept of conditionality is directly related to the development of A. V. Bondarko's functional-semantic field theory. In his book, the author defines four groups in the classification of the

²⁸ Русская грамматика: Т.2. / Под. Ред. Н.Ю. Шведовой. – Москва: Наука. – 1982. – с. 251.

functional-semantic field. While distinguishing these areas in the Russian language, he attributed the condition to the complex of conditional fields with an adverbial core as a functional-semantic area.

Field of functional-semantic conditionality was reviewed by N.A. Davudova, N.N. Drobysheva, S.J. Tajibayeva, A.R. Gubanov, A.Kh. Ashrapova and other researchers based on the materials of languages with different structures (English, Russian, Chuvash, Tatar, etc.).

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**The field of conditionality in Azerbaijani language**". In this chapter, which consists of three paragraphs, the main features of the means of expression of conditionality in the Azerbaijani language are reviewed and the hierarchical structure of these means of expression in the field of functional-semantic conditionality is described.

In the first paragraph of the second chapter, which is called "**Field structure of conditionality**", the main concept for the study - the concept of conditionality is analyzed, its essence is explained, and the description of the hierarchical arrangement of the constituents of the functional-semantic field is reviewed.

The description of the hierarchical arrangement of the constituents of the field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language is considered in the first paragraph of the second chapter called "The structure of the field of conditionality". The functional-semantic field is bilateral in nature. Each functional-semantic area has a content plan and an expression plan (overt and hidden) organized by core and peripheral means. Expression plan covers the formal-structural side of all heterogeneous language tools that are elements of this field. It is formed by various combinations of linguistic means related to different levels and sides (aspects) of the language - morphological, syntactic, derivational, lexical and contextual means. The content plan includes the grammatical, lexical and lexical-grammatical (especially derivational) meanings covered by the general invariable semantic feature of these language tools. The semantic content of the categories (in terms of belonging to the

same "semantic zone") is similar to the meaning of the morphological categories (verb type, tense, image categories).²⁹

The field is far from a distribution of its components. "Variants of expression that diverge around a single invariant meaning do not function as equal units at all from a functional point of view; some of the constituents are more actively involved in the structural organization of the field, while other elements are optional".³⁰ In other words, here some language units are specialized, while others are context and situation dependent. For this reason, the representatives of the Prague Linguistics School proposed to consider all language phenomena according to the center-periphery contrast in functional grammar training. Functions and tools establish the configuration of the central and peripheral components of the field, determine the intersection zones with other fields. The same can be said about the field of conditionality. Thus, each language has a field of functional-semantic conditioning that differs according to its core and peripheral zone.

All the constituents of the field of functional-semantic conditionality serve the same semantic function – the expression of the meaning of conditionality in language. These means of expression belonging to all levels of the language, of course, do not express the meaning equally. Therefore, language units with conditional semantics occupy different positions in the field of functional-semantic conditionality.

The analysis of the field according to the horizontal structure allows to divide the general invariant meaning into macro- and microfields. Conditional in Azerbaijani language can be divided into two types according to its meaning and relation to reality. This division also allows to distinguish the field of functional-semantic conditionality into two microfields - real and non-real microfields.

²⁹ Бондарко, А.В. Грамматическая категория и контекст / А.В. Бондарко. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1971. – с. 9.

³⁰ Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman dilində təsdiq və inkarın прагматик-üslubi variantivliyi / S.Ə. Abdullayev. – Bakı, Azərbaycan Təhsil Nazirliyinin nəşriyyatı, – 1990. – s. 36.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is called **"Conditional form of the verb as the dominant of the field of conditionality"**.

The field of functional-semantic conditionality has a nuclear structure. The nuclear is located in the center of the field and constitutes the basis of conditioning. Each language exhibits a unique domain model. In other words, the field of conditionality is formed by different linguistic means in different languages. This meaning is primarily expressed by the affix *-sa / -sə* as an indicator of the conditional form of the verb in the Azerbaijani literary language. Conditionality, which is considered a special functional-semantic field in the language, finds its expression in the Azerbaijani language mainly through verbs to which this suffix is attached. A verb that has received the indicator of the conditional form connects the execution of a work or not with a certain condition to another work or situation.

The dominant component of the field of functional-semantic conditionality is analyzed in this paragraph. The dominant one is selected as the most specialized unit in the field to express a certain meaning and convey it unambiguously and systematically. The dominant unit differs in the field structure with its unique feature. Also, *"the diversity of the structure of the branch is regulated by the attribution of the dominant to a certain language level - morphology, syntax or lexis"*.³¹

In the Azerbaijani language, the sentences with the conditional form of verb, which has the maximum conditional semantics, are combined with another sentence in which the verb is the carrier of the main action, forming a complex sentence. The word that has received the indicator of the conditional form cannot be an independent predicate in the sentence, it becomes one of the constituent parts of the subordinate complex sentence. This means that the component to which the suffix is attached is a branch sentence of the complex sentence. For example, in the sentence *"If they come today, we will go to the museum"* in the main clause, the

³¹ Гулыга, Е.А. Грамматико-лексические поля в современном немецком языке / Е.А.Гулыга, Э.Н.Шендельс. – Москва: Просвещение, – 1969. – с. 10.

action "to go to the museum " is connected to the condition "whether they come or not" in the branch clause. The component in which the conditional verb participates makes the other semantically dependent and the other conditional content grammatically dependent in such complex sentences. *This syntactic dependence is closely connected with the semantic feature of the conditional form, and it is impossible to reveal the grammatical essence of the conditional form without taking into account that aspect. The meaning of the conditional form forms the idea that the action directly connected to the condition, that is, the main clause, is highly dependent on the content.*³²

What is important for us is how an action affects the implementation / failure of another action by expressing a condition. In this case, the condition semantically indicates the initial independent state, and its expected result depends on this condition. In the Azerbaijani language, the dominant of the field of functional-semantic conditionality is the indicative condition form *-sa / -sə*. The conditional form of the verb is a systematically used constituent that is specialized to express the general invariant meaning of the field, expressing it unambiguously.

A.V. Bondarko and other representatives of the St. Petersburg school of linguistics distinguish two main structural types of functional-semantic fields. Each semantic field is characterized by having a polycentric and monocentric structure. Both types are characterized by some features: 1) monocentric with a whole grammatical core and this core is unified 2) they are distinguished as polycentric areas that do not create a single system and are based on tools of different language levels (lexical, lexical-grammatical, morphological, syntactic, etc.).³³ In the Azerbaijani language, the core (center) of the field of functional-semantic conditionality is the category of grammatical condition. Thus, this field has a monocentric structure, as it is formed by the morphological method (with the

³² Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya: [3 cilddə] / – Bakı: Elm, – c. 2. – 1980. – s. 357.

³³ Бондарко, А.В. Введение. Основы функциональной грамматики / – Ленинград: Наука, – 1987. – с. 34.

suffix of the conditional form of the verb and other affixes) from a categorical point of view.

The Third Paragraph of Chapter II is called "**Core components of the conditional field**". In this paragraph, attention is paid to the meaning expressed by various means of expression in the formation of the conditional meaning, and the ideas are further clarified based on the selected examples.

The study of conditionality in languages with different structures shows that different means are used to express conditional semantics in different languages: verb forms, conjunctions, intonation, adverbs, etc. These means of expression sometimes together and sometimes separately create conditional semantics. In the Azerbaijani language, in addition to the suffix of the conditional form of the verb, additional means have always been used in the expression of conditionality. This series can include the adverbs *isə*, *ki*, *-mi*⁴, conjunctions denoting a condition, intonation, some combinations (*bu şərtlə, o şərtlə (with this condition, with that condition) etc.*), an indicator of the desire form.

Verbs are the main expression of condition in the language. However, *-isə* can be used with both verbs and nouns. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that the conditional meaning is created only by verbs. When the adverb *isə* is used with nouns in the suffixed form, the conditional meaning is leading in the general content of the sentence.³⁴ Thus, in the expression of conditionality in the Azerbaijani language, the adverb or its suffixed form *-sa / -sə* takes the second place after the indicator of the conditional form of the verb in the field of conditionality.

Conjunctions denoting a condition actively participate in the creation of conditional meaning in the Azerbaijani language. Analysis shows that these conjunctions sometimes serve to strengthen the conditional meaning, and sometimes to directly create this meaning.

³⁴ Teyyubova, N.R. Şərtlilik anlayışı və "isə" ədatı // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. №10, – s. 104-110.

In the Azerbaijani language, various means are used to express conditionality. The indicator of the conditional form of the verb is used more often, and in the language of fiction and colloquial language, other lexical and grammatical means are also used in the literary language. This is purely pragmatic and depends on the intention of the speaker and writer.

Chapter III, called "**Peripheral Zones of the Conditional Area**", consists of three paragraphs. In the chapter, the constituents belonging to the near and far peripheral zones of the field of functional-semantics conditionality in the Azerbaijani language are defined. For a long time researchers have given priority to the conditional form of the verb, and have not paid attention to its other means of expression - lexical-grammatical means, separate syntactic constructions, as well as a number of implicit means. However, their research also allows for interesting results. Therefore, in this chapter of the dissertation, the study of those tools from different aspects is set as a goal.

The first paragraph of the third chapter is called "**Near Peripheral Zone of Conditional Area**". This paragraph states that semantic elements expressed by grammatical and non-grammatical means are combined into one semantic complex. Their expression is distributed among grammatical, derivational and lexical means. In the periphery, there are sometimes new signs that complement the semantic capabilities of the core. *"The remaining non-categorical components of the field may contain specific features for other grammatical categories. Therefore, those components form the periphery of the field. They are called marginal components".*³⁵

Analyzing the peripheral zone of the conditional field on the basis of the materials of the Azerbaijani language, it becomes clear that the emergence of conditional semantics in the near periphery of the field is provided by other types of clauses formed through the suffix *-sa / -sə*, indicators of other forms of the verb, non-individual forms of the verb, and tools such as the conjunction *yoxsa (or)*.

³⁵ Abdullayev, S.Ə. Müasir alman dilində təsdiq və inkarın pragmatik-üslubi variantivliyi / S.Ə. Abdullayev. – Bakı, Azərbaycan Təhsil Nazirliyinin nəşriyyatı, – 1990. – s. 58

The conditional suffix *-sa / -sə*, unlike many morphological indicators, performs syntactic functions such as acting as a grammatical indicator of the predicate of various branch sentences and connecting them to the main sentence in the Azerbaijani language.³⁶

*Kim güclüdürsə, hər şeyi qamarlayıb alır.*³⁷ (Whoever is strong grabs everything). *Hansınız onu mənim üçün alsanız, onunla tanış olaram.*³⁸ (Whoever one of you buys it for me, I will meet him). *Hara istəyirsənsə, çıx get.*³⁹ (Go wherever you want). *Şəxs dünyada nə qədər ömür etmiş olsa, bir eylə onun təcrübəsi artıq olar.*⁴⁰ (No matter how long a person has lived in the world, his experience will be over with one deed).

In the definitions given to the conditional clauses, as well as to other clauses, the way in which the clause sentence serves the main sentence is taken into account. When the suffix *-sa / -sə* is approached from that point of view, it seems that not all of the sentences it participates in are conditional clauses. In the modern Azerbaijani language, the above-mentioned sentences are studied as subject, object, place, and quantity clauses. "But it cannot be denied that the conditional meaning exists as an additional - dominant meaning in those clauses."⁴¹ Therefore, in the Azerbaijani language, the conditional suffix *-sa / -sə* retains its meaning in other clause sentences it creates. In the indicated clause sentences the conditional

³⁶ Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr / Ə.Z. Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1974. – 420 s.

³⁷ Şıxlı İ.Q. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / İ.Q. Şıxlı. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2005. – s. 261

³⁸ Qurban Səid. Əli və Nino / Qurban Səid. – Bakı: Şərq və Qərb, – 2006. – s. 204

³⁹ Cabbarlı, C.Q. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Q. Cabbarlı. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2. – 2005. – s. 65

⁴⁰ Haqverdiyev, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cildə] / Ə. Haqverdiyev. – Bakı: Lider, – c. 1. – 2005. – s. 140

⁴¹ Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr / Ə.Z. Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, - 1974. - 420 s.

content is secondary. Therefore, such sentences can be attributed to the closest peripheral zone of the conditionality field.⁴²

In the second paragraph of third chapter that is called "**Far peripheral zone of the field of conditionality**" the far periphery of the field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language is analyzed. The language units that make up the far peripheral zone of the condition field stand at the farthest position from the nucleus. Structures with dual semantics can be processed in the near peripheral layer of the field of functional-semantic conditionality, but less frequently used structures with conditional meaning are located in the far peripheral zone of the field.

The far periphery of the field of functional-semantic conditionality is represented by various elements that often intersect with other areas and where conditional semantics is weak and additional meanings are also manifested. These elements belong to different levels of the language, so it is quite difficult to group individual independent elements in only one hierarchical system.

These means, which belong to the periphery of the conditionality field, do not participate in the expression of the conditional meaning to the same extent as other constituents. In this list, some lexical and syntactic units; suffixed words with *-siz*⁴, indicators of non-transitive forms of the verb, etc. includes.

The conditional meaning can also be expressed by lexical means in the language. They are used in simple sentences and perform the function of grammatical indicators of conditionality. Expressions like in the event of (*halda*), just in case of (*təqdirdə*), eventuality (*şəraitdə*), for this eventuality (*yerdə*), just in case (*surətdə*) are also this kind. I cannot talk to you in case of such nervous. For example: *Belə sinirli bir halda səninlə danışa bilmərəm.*⁴³ (*I cannot talk to you in case of such nervous*). In the given sentence, the conditional meaning is expressed implicitly by

⁴² Teyyubova, N.R. -Sa, -sə şəkilçili budaq cümlələrdə şərt semantikasi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №3, – s. 126-132.

⁴³ Cabbarlı, C.Q. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Q. Cabbarlı. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 3. – 2005. – s. 32.

lexical mean. Because the conditional meaning in such sentences is not as prominent as in sentences with nuclear components.

Sometimes adjectives determine nouns and condition the execution of the action expressed by the predicate of the sentence. At the same time, they act as designations and have nuances of distinction and condition. Compare: *Ah, knyaz, bilirsiniz ki, namuslu adam heç vaxt bu dərəcədə alçaqlıq eləməz!*⁴⁴ (*Ah, prince, you know that an honest man would never commit such a disgrace!*) – “*Adam namuslu olsa, heç vaxt bu dərəcədə alçaqlıq eləməz!*” (*If he is an honest person, he would never commit such a disgrace!*)

The conjunction *ilə* (*with*) can also take on the semantic load of the conditional due to the place of use. Sometimes this conjunction indicates action expressed by the main verb. This is also confirmed when the sentence is transformed. For example: *You can get out of this difficult situation only with the help of the working class and the city, with iron horses and iron wings.*⁴⁵

In the far periphery of the field of functional-semantic conditionality, conditional semantics is expressed by means of derivation. It is possible to express this semantics through the suffix *-sız*⁴, which is used with names in our language. For example: *Kənddə bir toy, bir məclis onsuz keçmirdi.*⁴⁶ (*In the village, a wedding, a party could not pass without it*).

In this sentence, the conditional meaning is expressed implicitly. This sentence can be transformed as *O olmasa, kənddə bir toy, bir məclis keçmirdi* (*If he doesn't there was no wedding or party in the village*). In other words, “in order for the meeting to take place”, it must be present, otherwise “the meeting will not take place”.

In the far periphery of the field, the conditional meaning is sometimes expressed non-transitive forms of the verb:

⁴⁴ Əfəndiyev, İ.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cildə] / İ.M. Əfəndiyev. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – c. 2. – 2005. – s.237

⁴⁵ Cabbarlı, C.Q. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Q. Cabbarlı. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 3. – 2005. – s.79

⁴⁶ Şıxlı, İ.Q. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cildə] / İ.Q. Şıxlı. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. – 2005. – s.154

a) In the sentence, the meaning of the condition is expressed through the infinitive. For example: *O işdən ötrü, xanım, dua yazmaq yaramaz.*⁴⁷ (*Because of that work, madam, it is not good to write a prayer*). *İşin məhkəməyə düşməsi heç bir nəticə verməz.*⁴⁸ (*Taking the case to court will not bring any results*). The first sentence given as an example, can be transformed to *if you write a prayer for that job, madam, it won't work*.

b) Participle from the non-transitive forms of the verb can sometimes create conditional content in the sentences. For example: *Sevənlər bitərəf adamlar kimi danışa bilməzlər.*⁴⁹ (*Lovers cannot speak like neutral people*). It is true that the conditional meaning in this sentence is not as prominent as in complex sentences.

Participle perform this function, especially when used after with conjunctions. Also this situation shows itself mostly in the participle suffixes of verbs that express the sense of time. In such sentences, the conditional meaning is implicitly expressed and determined by the tense. For example: *Mən də ölənə qədər talaq verməyəcəm.*⁵⁰ (*I will not divorce until I die*).

c) Verb conjugation also implicitly expresses the meaning of condition in a simple sentence. The conditional meaning is not the main function of verb conjugation, but a derivative function of such sentences. This meaning comes from the general meaning of the sentence. Verb conjugation with suffixes *-madan*², *-anda*², *-mamis*², *-digca*⁴, *-inca*⁴ serve to create a certain tone of condition in the sentence. For example: *Ancaq müharibə olanda sahibi bu möcüzəli atı minir.*⁵¹ (*However, when there is a war, the owner rides this*

⁴⁷ Haqverdiyev, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cildə] / Ə. Haqverdiyev. – Bakı: Lider, – c. 2. – 2005. – s.39

⁴⁸ Rüstəmxanlı, S.X. Astar (roman və hekayələr) / S.X. Rüstəmxanlı. – Bakı: Qanun, 2018. – s.42.

⁴⁹ Əfəndiyev, İ.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cildə] / İ.M. Əfəndiyev. – Bakı: Avrasiya press, – c. 2. – 2005. – s.47

⁵⁰ Haqverdiyev, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cildə] / Ə. Haqverdiyev. – Bakı: Lider, – c. 2. – 2005. – s. 241

⁵¹ Qurban Səid. Əli və Nino / Qurban Səid. – Bakı: Şərq və Qərb, – 2006. – s. 35

wonderful horse). *Bizə növbə yetişməmiş bilet verməzlər.* ⁵² (They won't give us tickets before the line is up). *Ona yedikcə çörək verərəm, geydikcə paltar verərəm.* ⁵³ (I will give him bread as he eats, and clothes as he wears).

As is known, verb conjugation indicate not only the time of execution of the main verb in the sentence, but also the manner, reason, state and continuity. However, the verb conjugation that we claim to have a conditional meaning mostly determine the main verb in those sentences in terms of time. In the sentences given above, there is a time meaning as well as a conditional meaning. When these constructions are converted into conditional clause sentences with *-sa, -sə*, the conditional meaning is more clearly visible in them.⁵⁴

The last paragraph of chapter III is called "**Tense compatibility in the expression of the conditional**". The parties of constructions with conditional meaning must be consistent in terms of meaning and time. With the requirement of conditionality, the conditional party is usually processed before the dependent party. The conditional clause is placed in the sentence. The relationship between the main and subordinate clause sentence is necessary, regular, mandatory. The semantic connection of sentences based on intonation is stronger. In general, intonation is an important tool in the construction of such sentences, "but here the order of the sentences (main and subordinate clause sentence) and their lexical meaning cannot be ignored."⁵⁵ There are two forms of conditional clauses in the Azerbaijani language: "subordinate clause + main clause", "main clause + subordinate clause". In both cases, the main sentence depends on the part expressing the condition - the clause. In

⁵² Haqverdiyev, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cildə] / Ə. Haqverdiyev. – Bakı: Lider, – c. 1. – 2005. – s. 128

⁵³ Haqverdiyev, Ə. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cildə] / Ə. Haqverdiyev. – Bakı: Lider, – c. 1. – 2005. – s.448

⁵⁴ Teyyubova, N.R. Expression of conditional semantics in simple sentences in the Azerbaijan language // – Warsaw: Colloquium-journal, – 2024. №18(211), – p. 4-6.

⁵⁵ Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr / Ə.Z. Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1974. – s. 327

the modern Azerbaijani language, it is more common to use the subordinate clause before the main clause in conditional clauses. However, in fiction, especially in colloquial language, first of all, in dialogues, there are cases where the main sentence is used before the clause sentence. Such structuring has a purely pragmatic purpose, in other words, it serves to increase the expressiveness of the idea and depends on the author's style.

The branch and the main sentence must match in terms of time in the conditional branch sentence. Time can be expressed in different ways in different languages. The choice of tense in a subordinate complex sentence is closely related to the form of the verb in its main sentence in the Azerbaijani language. It should be noted that the condition always contains the future tense. This means that the suffix *-sa / -sə*, which is an indicator of conditionality, carries the semantic load of time in addition to the condition. In a sentence with a conditional form suffix, the action is only in the future tense, because the conditional form itself requires it. However, time sequence is also observed in such sentences. In the Azerbaijani language, the time connection in these sentences not only provides the expression of conditionality, but also serves to form real and unreal microfields of conditionality.

The analysis shows that the main aspect of complex sentences with conditional clauses is mostly expressed by the future tense indicator. If the clause is expressed by the conditional form of the verb, the predicate of the main clause can be used mainly in both forms of the future tense of the verb - definite future tense and indefinite future tense. When expressed with these tenses, the conditional meaning becomes more prominent, clear and complete.

In case of implicit expression of conditionality, the predicate of the sentence is mainly expressed with definite and indefinite future tense. In such sentences, it is possible to express the predicate even with the present tense of the verb and the imperative form. This means that the relationship between the actualizers of conditional semantics and the predicate of the sentence is absolute.

The following main conclusions were obtained in the research work "Conditionality as a functional-semantic field in the Azerbaijani language":

1. Language units which are concentrated around a single invariant meaning, are studied based on the principle of functional-semantic field. In this case, language units that have a common sides in terms of form, semantics and function are grouped according to the field principle. This allows us to identify and systematize tools that express the same concept and belong to different levels of the language.

2. The expression plan of the functional-semantic field defines the formal-structural side of the means of expression in the language of the field, and the content plan determines the invariant meaning. There are explicit and implicit means of expressing conditionality in the Azerbaijani language.

3. According to the vertical structure of the field, the field of functional-semantic conditionality has constituents belonging to the center (core), dominant and at the same time near and far peripheral zones. Constructions characterized by categorical features of conditional meaning are processed in the core of this field, while structures with binary semantics are processed in the near periphery of the functional-semantic field. Constructions with less noticeable signs of condition are located on the far periphery of the site.

4. As the components of the field of functional-semantic conditionality, the suffix of the conditional form of the verb *-sa / -sə*, the adverb *isə* and its grammaticalized form, intonation, conjunctions denoting a condition, the adverbs *ki* and *-mi⁴*, other types of clauses containing a conditional meaning syncretically, various lexical units, combinations with a conditional meaning and simple sentences with indeterminate forms of the verb are performed. During the analysis of the fiction included in the research, it was found that among the main components in the expression of the meaning of the condition in the field, the function of the conditional form (dominant) of the verb is 65.78%, and the habit is 19.53%, conjunctions 3.47% and other constituents (the adverbs *-mi⁴* and *ki*, intonation, some combinations, the indicator of the form of desire) is 5.48%, and the

total share of its constituents belonging to the near and far periphery is equal to 5.74%.

5. The field of functional-semantic conditionality has a core structure. The core is located in the center of the field and constitutes the basis of conditioning. In the field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language, tools belonging to different levels of the language can be used, but the core (center) of the field is the condition category.

6. The functional-semantic field has a polycentric and monocentric structure. The field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language has a monocentric structure, as it is formed by the morphological method (suffix of the conditional form of the verb and other affixes) from a categorical point of view.

7. Essence of conditionality is revealed by sentences expressed by the conditional form of the verb. The dominant of the field of functional-semantic conditionality in the Azerbaijani language is the conditional form of the verb with the suffix *-sa / -sə*. The conditional form of the verb is a systematically used constituent of the domain to express the general invariant meaning.

8. The field is a system without precise boundaries. Constituents of one field can interact with constituents of another field. Just as one language unit can express several meanings, one meaning can be expressed by different language means. Therefore, the field of functional-semantic conditionality can be defined as the intersection zones with other functional-semantic fields – compromise, reason and temporality, i.e., the fields of interaction of the semantic elements of different fields.

9. The contextual-situational means involved in the formation of the field of conditionality have weaker conditional semantics and settle on the periphery of the field. These tools allow expressing different shades of meaning of the conditional meaning. For this reason, the peripheral zone of the field of conditioning is enriched with different means. This zone is formed at the level of both complex and simple sentences.

10. Time indicators can also act as a tool that helps to express conditionality. This manifests itself in examples of both the center of the field and the periphery. Since the suffix *-sa / -sə* contains a future time frame, the time indicators in the field directly affect the expression of this meaning.

The main content of the research work is reflected in the following published scientific articles, republican and international conference materials:

1. Dilçilikdə funksional istiqamət // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2018. №3(107), – s. 226-228.
2. Azərbaycan və Türk dillərində şərt şəkli // VI Yıldız Uluslararası Sosial Bilimlər Konqresi, – İstanbul:Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Matbaası –12 dekabr, – 2019, – s. 2327-2331.
3. İmadəddin Nəsimi dilində şərtlik anlayışı // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. №17, – s. 206-210.
4. Şərtlik məzmununun yaranmasında şərt bağlayıcılarının rolu // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri. Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 2020. №1, – s. 94-99.
5. Şərtlik anlayışının ifadə vasitələrindən biri – şərt budaq cümlələri // – Bakı: İpək yolu, – 2020. №3, – s. 147-151.
6. Понятие условности и суффикс *-sa / -sə* в азербайджанских текстах // – Омск: Наука о человеке: гуманитарные исследования, – 2020. Том 14, № 3, – с. 52-58.
7. Şərtlik anlayışı və “isə” ədatı // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2020. №10, – s. 104-110.
8. Feilin arzu və şərt şəkillərinin mənaca bağlılığı // International Baku Scientific Researches Conference, – Bakı: Farabi Publishing House, – 21-22 avqust, – 2020, – s. 103-109.
9. Şərt mənasının yaranmasında zaman əlaqəsinin rolu // “Humanitar və ictimai elmlərin əsasları” mövzusunda II respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı, – 22 dekabr, – 2020, – s. 33-35.

10. -Sa, -sə şəkilçili budaq cümlələrdə şərt semantikasi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2021. №3, – s. 126-132.
11. Dede Korkut Hikayeleri'nin dilinde koşulluluk kavramı // IX. Uluslararası Türk Dili Kurultayı (Bilgə Tonyukuk anısına), – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 26-30 Eylül, – 2021, – s. 1843-1849.
12. Expression of conditional semantics in simple sentences in the Azerbaijan language // – Warsaw: Colloquium-journal, – 2024. №18(211), – p. 4-6.

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