

**AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC**

*On the right of the manuscript*

**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy

**PROFESSOR ZARIFA BUDAGOVA AND THE AZERBAIJANI  
LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5706.01– Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

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**Sumgayit – 2021**

The work was performed at Sumgait State University, Chair of Literature of Azerbaijan and Foreign Countries.

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Official opponents: 1.

2.

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Dissertation Council - FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgait State University.

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

**Research issue rationale and development rate.**As in all humanities and social sciences, philological sciences, especially linguistics, are the real national and spiritual wealth of the independent Azerbaijani people. The majority of extralinguistic problems of linguistics must be studied in a new research direction. Now there is a real opportunity to lead our linguistic science directly to the national and cultural development of our people and to achieve success. It is especially important to study the scientific heritage of linguists who have made a special contribution to the current level of Azerbaijani linguistics. These characteristic researches help to generalize the theoretical problems of linguistics and to systematize a number of modern linguistic problems.

The history of Azerbaijani linguistics has been developed in general, and the scientific creativity of this or that prominent representative of our linguistics is reflected in Bekir Chobanzadeh, Mukhtar Huseynzadeh, Mammadagha Shiraliyev, Abdurazal Demirchizadeh, Alihaydar Orujov, Hasan Mirzayev have not been studied as monographical yet. In fact, without such research, a complete and comprehensive study of the history of linguistics, various issues in this field of science is impossible. One of the most important tasks of our national philology is to study the scientific creativity of the well-known representatives of our linguistics and to evaluate it in the history of our linguistics. In our opinion, these scholars have left such traces in the history of linguistics that the scientific services for each of them should be the subject of separate research.

The study of the scientific heritage of Professor Zarifa Budagova, an indefatigable and productive researcher of both theoretical and applied sections of linguistics, determines the subject of the dissertation. Despite the fact that almost 30 years have passed since the death of the scientist, his work has not been sufficiently revealed to

the scientific community, and is reflected only in a few articles. This dissertation is the first study devoted to the systematic study of Zarifa Budagova's scientific work. Therefore, it is important and necessary to study and evaluate the scientific creativity of our first female linguist, who had a say in the history of linguistics and was named a professor of philology constitutes the relevance of the series.

**Object and subject of the research.** The object of research is the works of Zarifa Budagova in the field of Turkology, including Azerbaijani linguistics. The subject is Zarifa Budagova's linguistic meetings.

**Aim and objectives of the research.** The purpose of the dissertation is to look at the research work of Zarifa Budagova, to identify the scholar's contribution to the enrichment and development of Turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics. In order to achieve this goal, the dissertation has the following tasks:

- To evaluate the services of Zarifa Budagova in the field of linguistics;
- To determine the services of the scientist in the use of punctuation and spelling in writing;
- To determine Zarifa Budagova's attitude to modern problems of speech culture and public speaking;
- To investigate the problems posed by the scientist in his articles on various topics;
- Comparative analysis of morphological issues, in particular, theoretical ideas about the types of lexical meaning of the verb, types of structure, style category in verbs;
- To determine the scientific services of the scientist in the field of syntax;
- To analyze the scientist's opinion about a simple sentence;
- To reveal the services of a scientist in the field of research of sentence members.

**Research methods:** Descriptive and historical-comparative methods were used in the research.

**Basic theses for defense:**

- The study of Zarifa Budagova's scientific works, linguistic views, in-depth study is a step-by-step presentation of the history of the development and formation of theoretical linguistics in Azerbaijan after the second half of the twentieth century.

- In her scientific works, Zarifa Budagova in the field of morphology analyzed the theoretical issues of the grammar of the Azerbaijani language, controversial debates with objectivity, scientific skills, and wrote a grammar for scientific grammar.

- Zarifa Budagova conducted a semantic classification of verbs with the richest grammatical category in the field of morphology of the Azerbaijani language. As a result, the prominent Turkologist managed to establish his own school in Azerbaijani linguistics.

- Zarifa Budagova's works and monographs have clarified the problems of syntax in Azerbaijani linguistics, especially in raising the level of simple sentence syntax to the 50s of the XX century.

- In her scientific work, Zarifa Budagova has presented works that reflect new, perfect, full reflections and conclusions in these areas, as well as on the practical issues of our linguistics, such as spelling and punctuation.

- The study of speech culture, oratory, oral literary language also plays an important role in Zarifa Budagova's scientific heritage.

- The works of Zarifa Budagova as a whole played an important role in the preparation and publication of the 3-volume scientific grammar of the Azerbaijani language.

**Scientific novelty of the research:** Zarifa Budagova's linguistic views have been studied for the first time in this dissertation in a complete systematic monograph. The dissertation analyzes the original views of the scientist in the field of morphology of the grammar of the Azerbaijani language in the general turkological aspect. Syntactic problems, in particular,

research on simple sentences, were summarized, and a scientific assessment of the scientist's activity in this field was given. The scholar's works on the application of linguistics were also evaluated.

**Theoretical and practical importance of the research.** The theoretical significance of the research is due to the fact that Zarifa Budagova's theoretical provisions can be used as a scientific source in future research, revealing the essence of her scientific work. The dissertation is used as a tool in the preparation of textbooks and research papers on linguistics, as well as in the preparation of personnel for bachelor's and master's degrees in philological faculties of universities.

**Approbation and implementation.** The main provisions and main results of the research were reflected in the reports and speeches of the doctoral candidate at various international and national conferences, as well as in the publications recommended by the JSC. 11 articles (3 abroad) and 7 theses (3 abroad) of the author were taught on the subject.

**The name of organization where the dissertation is performed.** The dissertation was prepared at the Department of Azerbaijani Language and Teaching Methods of Sumgayit State University. The research work was discussed at the same department and at the scientific seminar of the Faculty of Philology.

**The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and general volume with sign.** Introduction 4 pages, Chapter I 43 pages, Chapter II 32 pages, Chapter III 35 pages, Conclusion 4 pages, list of used literature 13 pages. The total volume is 134 pages - 237,835 characters.

## **DISSERTATION CONTENT**

In the introductory part of the dissertation the relevance of the topic, the degree of development is substantiated, the object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, defense provisions are defined,

scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the research work, name of the dissertation organization structure information on the total volume of the units and the total volume is indicated separately.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled *"Issues of the application of the Azerbaijani language in the works of Zarifa Budagova"* consists of four half-chapters and one semi-chapter. The first half-chapter "General view of Zarifa Budagova's scientific work" shows that the corresponding member of ANAS, doctor of philological sciences, honored scientist, professor Zarifa Budagova is the editor of the multi-volume grammar of the Azerbaijani language and one of the main authors in the field of grammar was one of the experts. Many important theoretical and scientific problems of the grammar of the Azerbaijani language were first studied by Zarifa Budagov. *"Morphological categories such as time and mood of verbs, compound verbs, style category of verbs, syntactic issues related to sentence problem, problems of speech culture and style, alphabet and spelling issues, etc. it is the object of his research"*<sup>1</sup>.

Zarifa Budagova is the editor and co-author of "Grammar of the Azerbaijani language", "Phrases in the modern Azerbaijani language", "Stylistics of the Azerbaijani literary language" (essays), "Modern Azerbaijani literary language", "Semantics of the modern Azerbaijani language", "Punctuation in the Azerbaijani language", "Spelling rules in the Azerbaijani language", "Simple sentence in the modern Azerbaijani literary language", etc. Such monographs are one of the most valuable works in our linguistics.

A number of works of the scientist have an applied character. These include "Self-teacher in the Azerbaijani language", "Spelling rules of the Azerbaijani language", "Punctuation in the Azerbaijani language", as well as a number of articles by the professor on the issues

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<sup>1</sup>Qurbanov, A.M. Azərbaycan dilçiləri / A.M.Qurbanov, B.M. İbrahimov. – Bakı: API-nin nəşri, – 1970. – s.21

of speech culture. I.Mammadli writes about the scientist: "*Zarifa Budagova also had a strong and unimaginable talent in gathering scientists around the solution of a specific problem. If it was not the case, the three-volume grammar of the Azerbaijani language, which led the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, would not have been published*"<sup>2</sup>.

Zarifa Budagova is the first female linguist to receive the scientific title of "professor". In 1953, he defended his dissertation entitled "Style category of verbs in the Azerbaijani language", and 10 years later he defended his doctoral dissertation entitled "Simple sentences in the Azerbaijani literary language." His valuable researches were highly appreciated by well-known representatives of Azerbaijan and Turkological linguistics.

The next half-chapter of the research, entitled "***Comparative Analysis of Punctuation Problems***", is devoted to the comparative analysis of punctuation problems. There are practical areas of linguistics that are needed not only by linguists and specialists, but also by all people who are engaged in teaching and always use it. These include speech culture, spelling rules of the language, orthoepy (literary pronunciation), and punctuation in the language. Punctuation is called the "second alphabet" because it is as important as the letter.

Zarifa Budagova writes: "*Punctuation is a very important and important graphic tool in the clear understanding of the idea, in the correct, expressive pronunciation of the text. When left unmanaged, they can be left astray and lose the right path. Content identity is violated between oral and written speech*"<sup>3</sup>.

In general, when we look at our linguistics, we see that many linguists have written manuals and books on punctuation.

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<sup>2</sup>Məmmədli, İ.O. Axtarışlar, yozumlar, anımlar / İ.O. Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2006. – s.106-107

<sup>3</sup>Budaqova, Z.İ. Azərbaycan dilində dürgü işarələri / Z.İ. Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1977. – s.3

A.Garabaghli's "Methodology of punctuation in high school", M.Shiraliyev and M.Huseynov's "Punctuation marks of the Azerbaijani language", M.Hajiyev's "Punctuation marks" are the materials written before Zarifa Budagova. M. Hasanov's book "On the teaching of punctuation in the Azerbaijani language" (1991) is a product of the following years. In modern times, we find information about punctuation in some literature that deals with "syntax." We can add the book "Punctuation marks in the literary language of Azerbaijan" by V.Dumanoglu and I.Asgar to the list of books written about punctuation in recent years. The book is the publication of the year 2016. In M.Huseynova's book "Punctuation issues in the modern Azerbaijani language" the issues considered by the author in connection with punctuation marks and considered necessary in the educational process, as well as the current achievements of linguistics, are considered. are analyzed on the basis of materials.

This book is the publication of 2017. N.Palangov's monograph "Some problems of punctuation of the modern Azerbaijani language" and the book "System of punctuation in the Azerbaijani language" published by the Academy of Sciences in 2020 are also among the works written on punctuation and the rules of their development.

Zarifa Budagova also expressed her scientific views on punctuation, first with R. Rustamov, and then herself published a book entitled "Punctuation in the Azerbaijani language." These two books are considered to be monographs on punctuation. A. Akhundov calls Zarifa Budagova's work "Punctuation in the Azerbaijani language" the most extensive and comprehensive research on the development of punctuation in our language.

M.Shiraliyev notes that "*the use of punctuation marks became possible almost after the transition of the Azerbaijani script to the new alphabet*"<sup>4</sup>. However, syntactic rules are not always expected in the

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<sup>4</sup>Şirəliyev, M.Ş. Dil mədəniyyəti məsələlərimiz //–Bakı: Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri,–1969. –s.8.

development of punctuation. This is especially true of comma processing. Zarifa Budagova's work "Punctuation in the Azerbaijani language" will be a great help to journalists, writers and teachers.<sup>5</sup> A.Afendizadeh also emphasizes the services of Zarifa Budagova in the development and systematization of punctuation rules. He points out that his work "Punctuation in the Azerbaijani language" is used as the main source.

Zarifa Budagova states that the following punctuation marks are used in the modern Azerbaijani language: full stop, semicolon, colon, question, exclamation mark, hyphen, three dots, parentheses, quotation marks. The scientist explained the features of punctuation in great detail. It is true that this book, as well as the works of the linguists we have mentioned, touch upon the development of punctuation. However, some of the views expressed in these sources cannot be justified in all cases in today's modern Azerbaijani language. Because our language is developing and enriching, the current state of the language is not the same as 50-60 years ago. However, it should be noted that our comparisons show that the vast majority of the rules in Zarifa Budagova's book "Punctuation in the Azerbaijani language" are still valid today.

Zarifa Budagova explained in detail the development of each punctuation mark, with examples. In this sub-chapter, the scientist's views on all punctuation marks and their development points are analyzed. In particular, the development points of the most controversial and active comma are analyzed comparatively. The scholar notes that when the habit is used in conjunction with nouns, pronouns, verbs, adverbs and auxiliary parts of speech, then there is no need for a comma. B. Khalilov also considers this opinion acceptable.

A comma followed by a noun, adjective, or number comes before a member of a sentence in this or that pronoun. If the person or

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<sup>5</sup>Əfəndizadə, Ə.R. İki halda vergüldən istifadəyə dair//–Bakı: Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri, – 1988. – s.67

the preposition expressed by this sign precedes the pronoun, verb, adverb and auxiliary parts of speech, no comma is placed after it. This is the opinion of Zarifa Budagova. B. Khalilov also confirms these views of the scientist. G.Kazimov states that the article is followed by a comma after the pronoun (noun, adjective, number and envelope). V.Dumanoglu and I.Asgar point out that commas are not used when verbs and auxiliary parts of speech come after the pronouns of this person. B. Khalilov's views coincide with those of Zarifa Budagova. In fact, such a diversity of opinion creates a freedom to use commas. Admittedly, such differences of opinion still exist today. That is, there is no clear system. One of A.Afendizadeh's ideas attracts our attention: *"For example, in sentences such as "He returned from Kiev yesterday," "This is a statue of Nasimi," he uses these pronouns only as a principle, not as a definition. He does not need to distinguish these pronouns with commas in front of auxiliary words alone. Because in this case, those pronouns can never be fixed. For example, He is also a welder"*<sup>6</sup>. A.Afendizadeh considers it expedient to use a comma only when it comes to auxiliary words after the pronouns expressed by these pronouns. We do not agree with the "criterion" of which part of speech comes after them. In this case, the freedom to use a comma is prevented.

I.Mammadli considers it acceptable to put a comma after these pronouns when it comes to the part of the sentence expressed by the remaining parts of speech, except for the verb and auxiliary parts of speech. He emphasizes that commas are not used when these pronouns are followed by verbs and auxiliary parts of speech (except for adjectives and modal words)<sup>7</sup>. These views of A. Akhundov are also

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<sup>6</sup>Əfəndizadə, Ə.R. İki halda vergüldən istifadəyə dair // –Bakı: Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri, –1988. – s.76

<sup>7</sup>Məmmədli, İ.O. Dürğu işarələrinin yazıda işlənməsi məqamları haqqında // “Azərbaycan “qəz., – 2014. – 27 fevral, s.9

brought to attention. The scholar writes: "*The grammatical essence of punctuation is most often revealed in books written with punctuation. Phonetic function is not important. In particular, the comma is loaded with grammatical load from the beginning ... Is that true? Why, for example, in the sentence "He spent his time reading a book" if there is no gap between that word and the word of the book, should we put a comma after that word? Or, why not use the same punctuation mark in the sentence "He also loved to read a book" when there is a pause between that word and that word? But do I see that this is what is written in linguistics books?*"<sup>8</sup>. For example, 54 places are indicated for the use of a comma, and if it is required to be placed in any case, it becomes very difficult to remember these rules and apply them in written speech. For comparison, in English, which is one of the most developed languages, commas are rarely used when they need to be used.

The third sub-chapter of the research work entitled "**Research on spelling issues**" analyzes the scientific views of the scientist on the history of our orthography, orthographic principles, orthographic dictionaries and orthographic rules.

Spelling is actually a field of linguistics. But this cannot be considered unconditionally a purely practical problem. First of all, because the application of spelling rules should be based on scientific principles.

A. Akhundov points to orthography as one of the factors playing a special role in the formation of literary language: "*Written literary language is based on the orthography of that language and exists entirely in its" sphere of power*"<sup>9</sup>. Zarifa Budagova notes that orthography is created according to certain principles. Spelling works

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<sup>8</sup>Axundov, A.A. Bir daha durğu işarələri haqqında //– Bakı: Dil və mədəniyyət, 1992, – s.185

<sup>9</sup>Axundov A.A. Dilimiz və yazımız.Nə üçün belə yazmalıyıq?// –Bakı:Dil və mədəniyyət, – 1992, –s.45

are based on phonetic, morphological and traditional principles. The phonetic principle is one of the main tools in the spelling of the Azerbaijani language. According to this principle, words should be written in accordance with modern literary pronunciation (go, come, flower, see, field, wind, etc.). However, relying on the phonetic principle in all cases does not always work. Because pronunciation is not always the key. The phonetic principle does not mean that everyone should write the word the way they pronounce it. This principle assumes that the word is written in accordance with the literary pronunciation. In general, the notion of spelling a word as a pronunciation is a concept used in a limited sense. Because in this case, not individual, but general literary pronunciation is meant.

It should be noted that in our spelling dictionary, published in 2013, the phonetic principle was preferred in the spelling of a number of words<sup>10</sup>. Words such as verb, patience, inclination, computer, pity are written based on the phonetic principle.

The scientist notes that the solution of spelling problems, as well as the compilation of spelling laws based on certain principles, is more related to the solution of alphabet problems. It should be noted that the spelling rules of the Azerbaijani language were changed six times from 1936 to 1958, and each time it was officially adopted and published. In our opinion, such a large change in the rules has had a negative impact on the development of our written literary language.

Zarifa Budagova divides the discussion and solution of Azerbaijani spelling problems into 3 periods (using the Arabic, Latin and Cyrillic alphabets).

This sub-chapter discusses Zarifa Budagova's views on spelling issues, problems, and accepted spelling rules during the period when all three alphabets were used. The information of the scientist about the

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<sup>10</sup>Azərbaycan dilinin orfoqrafiya lüğəti / Azərb. Resp. Dövlət Dil Komissiyası, AMEA, Nəsimi ad. Dilçilik İn-tu ; red. və ön söz müəll. İ. Məmmədli ; layihə rəhb. A. Axundov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2013. –s.6

new "Spelling rules" compiled jointly with R.Rustamov is brought to attention.

It is known that in a number of words passing from Arabic to Azerbaijani the apostrophe is placed in order to distinguish the long pronunciation of the vowels *a*, *e*, *ö*, and in some words to distinguish the second syllable of the word beginning with a vowel and to ensure clear pronunciation of the vowel. As in the previous "Rules", in the latest rules, this symbol is kept in 61 words, and in a special chapter it is indicated where it is used.

Zarifa Budagova says that *“the lack of an apostrophe causes a number of words to be misunderstood. For example, the reader may sometimes find it difficult to determine whether a word is a verb or an adverb when it is seen, or whether it is a noun or an adjective that is used effectively when reading a cultural word”*<sup>11</sup>. We do not agree with this opinion of the scientist. Because if any sound is pronounced for a long time, it can be recorded without apostrophes. It is also possible to distinguish the apostrophe words in the examples given by the scientist according to the point of development of the sentence. In this case, the emphasis helps us as the best tool. It should also be noted that the historical-traditional principle was used in the writing of a number of apostrophe words. In general, in Turkish languages, the word apostrophe is divided into root and suffix, the word is passed line by line, and a hyphen is used. This mark was removed from the "Spelling Dictionary" published in 2004. Such words are in accordance with the rules of our language. It is known that the new spelling rules do not contain a section on apostrophes. Sadigova notes that *“in some two-syllable words of Arabic and Persian origin, when the suffix beginning with a vowel is added, the vowel in the second syllable falls because it is pronounced short. Verbs and words written in the form of poems do not*

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<sup>11</sup>Şirəliyev, M.Ş., Dəmirçizadə, Ə.M., Rüstəmov, R.Ə., Budaqova Z.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin orfoqrafiya qaydaları layihəsi və я, ю, е (j+ə) qoşasəsli hərfləri haqqında // “Kommunist” qəz., –1957, – 29 sentyabr, s.2

*follow this rule. This is clearly seen in the words of poetry, poetry, verbs. Therefore, new spelling rules should be developed in this regard*  
”<sup>12</sup>

In the section “Spelling of the roots of words” (1955-1957) in the section “Spelling rules of the Azerbaijani language” it is noted that when the suffix beginning with a vowel is attached to the words given as a poem or a verb, the second vowel of these words is replaced by an apostrophe. For example: fe`lin, fe`lə, şe`rə, etc.<sup>13</sup>

There was a difference of opinion as to whether the apostrophe remained in the Azerbaijani script. An article in the February 8, 2000 issue of the Yeni Azerbaijan newspaper entitled "The Phonetic Possibilities of Our Language Rejects the Apostrophe" reveals the opposing positions of prominent Azerbaijani linguists on this issue. T.Hajiyev, A.Afendizade, A.Jafarzade, I.Mammadli, Y.Seyidov support the maintenance of the apostrophe. N.Jafarov and A.Akhundov propose to remove the apostrophe. B. Nabiyev advises to leave this issue to time.<sup>14</sup>

This sub-chapter also analyzes Zarifa Budagova's views on one of the chapters in the "Rules", the chapter "Writing of sculptors". One of the interesting points is the spelling of the suffix -vari / -vari. The scientist gave this suffix among the suffixes written in a way that is not subject to the law of harmony. The scientist accepted the suffix -var.

The spelling of the suffix -vari / -vari has changed several times in spelling rules and dictionaries published in different years. In the spelling dictionary published in 1975, it was given as -var. In the "Dictionary of Spelling" published in 2004, it is given as -vari, and in the spelling dictionary, published in 2013, as -vari. A.Rahimoglu shows

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<sup>12</sup>Sadiqova, S.A. Orfoqrafiya qaydalarının dəyişdirilməsinə ciddi ehtiyac var //“525-ci” qəzet, –2015, 26 iyun, s.14

<sup>13</sup>Azərbaycan dilinin orfoqrafiya qaydaları (layihə) // “Kommunist” qəz., –1957, 4 sentyabr, – s.2-3

<sup>14</sup>Ağayarov, Ş.Z. Diimizin fonetik imkanları apostrofu rədd edir // “Yeni Azərbaycan” qəz., –2000, 8 fevral, – s.8

this suffix as -var among some written suffixes. A. Demirchizade accepts the -vari variant of this suffix. Young researcher I.Asgar also informs about the sculptor. He also notes that the suffix is given differently in spelling dictionaries and considers the -vari variant acceptable. M. Nagisoylu's views on the suffix are also interesting. The scientist notes that "*the morpheme-variants of the word was first published in Moscow in 1966 by E.V. Sevortyan*".<sup>15</sup> M. Nagisoylu states that this morpheme does not have a suffix function and notes that the similarity is the opposite of the compound. Speaking about the spelling of the morpheme as -vari and ya -vari, he notes that it has been proved in linguistic practice that -vari is pronounced.

We also support the suffix -vari. In our opinion, if the suffix is written according to the phonetic principle, it will be more desirable.

Since 1975, our spelling dictionary has been updated three times. Naturally, each updated dictionary also benefited from the "Rules" we analyzed. We have witnessed this during the comparisons. We owe it to ourselves to note that Zarifa Budagova has made an exceptional contribution to the solution of spelling problems of our language. Unfortunately, Zarifa Budagova did not have enough time to speak about the spelling dictionary published in 2004.

In the fourth half-chapter entitled "**Issues of speech culture and oratory**" it is noted that the prominent scholar of the most important and topical field in Azerbaijani linguistics, such as speech culture, from simple to complex, from theory to practice, its written problems. At the same time, he paid attention to the most important aspects of oral speech, and analyzed all the subtleties and depths. The scholar writes: "*... the culture of speech covers the whole language. The task of speech culture is to study the general literary norms of the Azerbaijani language, all styles of language, the purposeful selection of language units, the possibilities of expression, and in general, various*

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<sup>15</sup>Nağisoylu, M.Z. Vari/vari morfemi: şəkilçi, yoxsa qoşma.  
<http://www.anl.az/download/meqale/525/2018/iyun/594686.htm>

*issues of our written and oral language. The study of speech culture is not only a theoretical issue but also a practical one*<sup>16</sup>.

The scholar's views on the language and speech of the propagandist are very original and interesting. The scientist's judgments, opinions and conclusions are extremely realistic and commendable.

Zarifa Budagova talks about ways to enrich the vocabulary of the language in her article "Dictionary composition of the modern Azerbaijani literary language and the main development trends of its syntactic structure." The scientist notes that we must take into account the internal development of the language when performing the "substitution" operation in the acquisitions of our language. We also support the idea of publishing new words in the press. Periodic publication of new words in the press or on social media can have a significant impact on the development of a nation's written speech culture. For example, in some writings we still come across such writings as verbs and poems.

The scientist's article "New directions of normalization of the Azerbaijani language in the context of bilingualism" notes that in the context of bilingualism, as in a number of processes in the spoken language, there is a continuing complication in the use of acquisitions. In addition to the lexical-terminological units of the literary language, the elements of interference are also used in the spoken language. For example, *sovsem*, of course, *kak itak* and so on. The use of such words violates the internal norms of the language, its harmony. Zarifa Budagova emphasizes the inadmissibility of inappropriate use of interference elements in spoken language<sup>17</sup>.

More than 15 scientific researches of the scientist in the field of speech culture prove once again that the prominent linguist attached

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<sup>16</sup>Budaqova, Z.İ. Nitq mədəniyyəti insanın zənginliyidir // – Bakı: "Azərbaycan qadını" jurnalı, –1979, – №7, s.9-10

<sup>17</sup>Budaqova, Z.İ. İkidillilik şəraitində Azərbaycan dilinin yeni normalaşma istiqamətləri // – Bakı: Nitq mədəniyyəti məsələləri, III buraxılış, 1992, – s.7

great importance to this topical and important branch of language science.

In the sub-heading of the fourth half-chapter "**Scientific-publicist articles**" several articles of the scientist published in the press were analyzed. "Unwritten languages", "Achievement of our linguistics", "Once again about the letter " k ", "Tireless scientist, outstanding pedagogue "and so on. The content of the articles has been published. Among these articles, the article "Remembering those years" published in the newspaper "Literature and Art" deserves special attention. The scientist's views on Karabakh are interesting in the article. The scientist notes that if we take into account that the place name Karabakh exists not only in the region of Azerbaijan, but also in other areas inhabited by ancient Turkic-speaking tribes, then the opinion of the territorial claimants becomes more ridiculous and meaningless. As a place of ancient Turkic-speaking tribes, the place name Karabakh is preserved in modern times in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The scientist rightly points out that the unwritten history of the people lives more vividly on the names of places that have not been studied as a whole. Therefore, the study of the history and comparative aspects of place names with the passion to keep alive and revive the history and past of the people is one of the most important problems in modern times.

The second chapter of the research work is called "**Morphological issues in the work of Zarifa Budagova**", which also consists of three sub-chapters. The first half-chapter, entitled "**Classification of verbs by lexical meanings of verbs**" by **Zarifa Budagova**, states that in terms of lexical and semantic meanings of verbs, different classifications were made, separate divisions were given. While we are talking about this, it would be useful to analyze the works of Zarifa Budagova in depth, to give their theoretical ideas, their value, conclusions and results, which are still important for our modern linguistics.

The professor shows the semantic meanings of verbs in the Azerbaijani language as follows:” 1) *action verbs*; 2) *work verbs*; 3) *speech verbs*; 4) *verbs related to the process of thinking, seeing or hearing*; 5) *situational verbs*”<sup>18</sup>. The scholar's classification of lexical-semantic meanings of verbs is noteworthy as one of the first classifications. This classification is the same as the classification given in the first volume of the "Grammar of the Azerbaijani language" published in 1960. In a book published in 1960, Zarifa Budagova reworked the topic "Lexical and semantic meanings of verbs" in 1980 under the title "Lexical groups of verbs". The most commendable thing is that this classification of the scholar is an approach that fully expresses the meanings of the verbs. It is not accidental that after this classification, which was the first in the history of Azerbaijani linguistics, the subsequent classifications on the lexical meanings of verbs were specified and expanded on the basis of the principles distinguished and defined by a prominent scientist. In this sub-chapter, Zarifa Budagova's classification is compared with the divisions given by many linguists, and opinions are expressed on differences of opinion.

In the second half of the second chapter of the research work, **"Comparative analysis of scientific views on the structure of verbs"**, it is noted that many linguists have discussed the structural types of verbs. We can give examples of M.Kazimbay, I.Afendiyev, Z.Taghizade, S.Jafarov, M.Huseynzade, Z.Budagova, H.Mirzayev and other scientists. B.Khalilov notes: *“Zarifa Budagova worked in more detail on the structural types of verbs in the modern Azerbaijani language. He divided the corrective verb-forming suffixes into productive and unproductive, gave semantic features of verbs formed from separate main parts of speech, and compound verbs according to*

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<sup>18</sup>Müasir Azərbaycan dil: [3 cilddə] / red. Z. Budaqova ; Azərb. SSR Elmlər Akad., Nəsimi ad. Dilçilik İn-tu. -c.2. – Bakı: Elm, – 1980. – s.94

*their methods, means, and meanings. grouped*"<sup>19</sup>. In this half-chapter, an interesting point is drawn about the infinitive -ar // -er // -var suffix, which forms corrective verbs. Zarifa Budagova gives the suffix -ar // -er // -var among the suffixes from the unproductive verb. For example, live, burn, water, graze, and so on. shows verbs. The scientist takes the -var element as a suffix in the verb to irrigate. G. Kazimov clarifies the verb to irrigate as follows: water (sub) is the root of the word, and -ar is a suffix. M. Huseynzadeh also takes the word water, which is an ancient form of the word water, as a root in this word. The scientist expresses this opinion with reference to M. Kashgari's "Divani-lugat-it turk" dictionary. In the book "Grammar of the Azerbaijani language" (I h., Morphology) published by the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan in 1951, it is given as a suffix -ar / -er. In the book "Morphology of the modern Azerbaijani language" published in 2004, this suffix is also shown in the -ar / -er variant. *"It is noted that in our language, historically, the words (suvarmaq, bacarmaq, qızarmaq) with this suffix are used, but now it is incorrect to separate them into roots and suffixes"*<sup>20</sup>. B.Khalilov also gives the suffix -ar / -er among the productive suffixes that form verbs from nouns and adjectives. I.Asgar notes: *"-var is used as a word-suffix in our language. It is a non-productive suffix that forms an effective verb from a noun. For example: watering. In our modern language, the root of the word -suf is not processed and is stabilized like water, so the f-shape v is petrified and stabilized within the suffix. Therefore, in this so-called v-summit, there is no connecting consonant function"*<sup>21</sup>. In our opinion, although the root of the word water (su) was taken as suv in ancient times, it is incorrect

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<sup>19</sup>Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfolojiyası: [2 cildə] / B.Ə. Xəlilov. - c.1. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s.169

<sup>20</sup>Cəfərov, C.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfolojiyası / C.Ə. Cəfərov, N.Ə. Abdullayev. – Bakı:ADPU, – 2004. – s.74

<sup>21</sup>Əsgərov, İ.V. Azərbaycan dilində məhsuldarlıq yaradan qeyri-məhsuldar şəkilçilər / İ.V. Əsgərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2015. – s.118

to separate the word suvar (maq) into a root and a suffix, as the root of water is not used in our modern language.

The dissertation shows that the idea of the presence or absence of compound verbs is somewhat controversial in linguistics.

The third sub-chapter is entitled "**Zarifa Budagova as a researcher of the style category of verbs in Azerbaijani linguistics**". A.N.Kononov, N.A.Baskakov, L.N.Kharitonov, A. Kharisov, G.Sh.Sharipov and other linguists commented on the verb styles in Turkology. Linguists can be divided into different groups according to the category of the style of the verb or the attitude to the existence of the style of the verb. Some linguists do not accept verb styles as a category. The second group of linguists is perceived as a category, but this group of linguists is a minority in number. The third group of linguists, on the other hand, perceives verb styles not as a category, but as a linguistic phenomenon, but denies the existence of this linguistic phenomenon as a grammatical category. They point out that there are no systematic grammatical tools for the formation of a style category. When we say grammatical means, we mean mainly suffixes, and the reason is that these suffixes cannot be added to all verbs. If we pay attention, we see that the suffixes of the verb type cannot be added to all verbs. In this case, the category of verbs should not be discussed. It should also be noted that the way in which verbs derived from imitation words express style means is not true speech. In verbs formed by imitative words, the tone of style is in the context of the intensity or repetition of the action. In our opinion, they do not want to accept style as a category because it has few special suffixes.

Zarifa Budagova is a scientist who draws attention with her consistent, objective and scientific views on the style category of verbs in Azerbaijani linguistics. His dissertation (Doctor of Philosophy – M.M), defended in Moscow in 1953 on the topic "Category of style in the modern Azerbaijani language" is a clear proof.

Some books on morphology do not mention this category. Speaking about the comparative typology of verb tenses in Azerbaijani and Russian, G.Hasanova notes that *“There is no grammatical category of style in Azerbaijani, because there are no grammatical features for its expression. The end of the quantitative and qualitative features of an action, situation or action, the repetition of continuity, the full implementation of its development are expressed at different times of the verb”*<sup>22</sup>. Linguists such as G.Kazimov, B.Khalilov, Y.Seyidov accept the style of the verb as a category.

Speaking about style combinations, Zarifa Budagova also mentions the following features:

1. No other word may be included between the sides of most style combinations, as in lexical combinations. For example:(baxa-baxa qalmaq, yana-yana qalmaq)etc. It is impossible to separate the sides of such mergers.

2. Both sides of the style combination work together as one member of the sentence.

Zarifa Budagova considers it more expedient to call style combinations word-formative. He notes that style combinations cannot be called verbal forms. Because the word-correcting form must give a new meaning to the word to which it is added. But auxiliary verbs do not give a new meaning to the main verb to which they are attached, they do not form a new lexical word with the main verb. For example: to freeze(donmaq - donub qalmaq).

It should be noted that the style category of the verb remains controversial in Turkology. That is, verb styles are not unambiguously accepted as either a linguistic fact or a grammatical category. 68 years ago, Zarifa Budagova defended her dissertation on the category of style based on the achievements of linguistics in the 50s of the XX century. The scientist's dissertation is mainly devoted to the study of analytical

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<sup>22</sup>Həsənova, G.S. Feil zamanlarının müqayisəli-tipologiyası / G.S. Həsənova. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2014. – 67s.

forms of style, consisting of verb conjugation and functional-auxiliary verb. Here the expression of verb styles with the tense forms of the verb is superficially explained in a few pages in Chapter II. The scholar did not touch on issues such as the formation of verb styles with special suffixes and the expression of sound imitation with verbs. This is natural. If we pay attention, we see that a lot of time has passed. Azerbaijani linguistics has developed incomparably. It is natural and necessary to express new ideas about verb styles. As a linguist of the 50s, Zarifa Budagova shared her valuable scientific ideas about verb styles. After becoming a professor, R. Rajabova again defended her dissertation on "Methods of expression of verb styles in the Azerbaijani language" (1995).

The third chapter of the research is called "**Study of the syntax of the Azerbaijani language in the works of Zarifa Budagova.**" The chapter consists of 4 sub-chapters. The first half of the chapter, "**Scientist's Opinions on Sentences and Their Signs,**" states that sentences are the basic and central unit of syntax. The most important features of the language are reflected in the sentence. Zarifa Budagova gave more features of the sentence and conducted a comprehensive analysis. The scientist referred to the works of prominent Russian linguists, made comparisons, and drew attention to his scientific and philological views. The professor's views on predicativeness, modality, and intonation, the three most important features of a sentence, were highlighted and commented on.

The second half of the chapter "**Simple sentences in the works of Zarifa Budagova**" states that "*The problem of simple sentences in Turkish linguistics, including Azerbaijani linguistics, is also one of the interesting areas of syntax. This problem is controversial and complex, but also broad and multifaceted. This includes a two-part sentence, its main clauses and the structure of the message, the place and omission of the main and second clauses in the sentence, the compound sentence, its types, the style of semantic sentences, semantic features, similarities*

*and differences between types, simple types of sentences according to purpose and intonation, etc. issues are included*"<sup>23</sup>.

It is safe to say that the sentence has found a wide and comprehensive solution in the scientific work of Zarifa Budagova. The scholar's scientific views on the types of sentences according to the purpose of expression and intonation, single and double sentences, primary and secondary members of the sentence, similar members, incomplete sentences are still an invaluable source for linguistics, especially for young researchers.

The monograph "Simple sentence in the literary language of Azerbaijan", published by the scientist in 1963, is a work that meets the perfect and scientific standards, covering the syntax of simple sentences as a whole.

The second half of the chapter, entitled "**Incomplete sentences and sentences**", gives Zarifa Budagova's views on incomplete sentences and words, and notes the controversial aspects of linguistics in this area. In some works, sentences in which one or both of the main members are omitted are considered incomplete. In some works, sentences without one of the primary or secondary members are called incomplete sentences.

M.Shiraliyev and M.Huseynzadeh, while defining the incomplete sentence, show that both the main members were omitted. G.Kazimov notes that incomplete sentences are not a new type of sentence. When a certain member (or members) of two-part and one-part sentences are omitted, their incomplete form is formed. Zarifa Budagova divides incomplete sentences into two groups:

1. contextual incomplete sentences
2. elliptical sentences

This subheading gives the scholar's views on both types of sentences. Zarifa Budagova gives words as a kind of one-sentence

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<sup>23</sup>Budaqova, Z.İ., Aslanov, A.Ə., Əliyev, V.H., Xəlilov, R.Y. Qrammatika məsələlərinin tədqiqi//– Bakı: Oktyabr inqilabı və Azərbaycan dilçiliyi məsələləri, – 1969. – s.29-30

sentence. The scholar refutes the opinion of those who give sentences under the heading of non-member sentences. He states that words are a kind of one-sentence sentence because they are monosyllabic. In our opinion, it is more correct to give words as non-member sentences. An important feature of a sentence is that the words that make up such sentences do not have a nominative meaning. Therefore, such sentences are expressed in custom, modal words, exclamations. Such sentences are not members, even if they express a finished idea, so it is incorrect to think of them as a type of one-sentence sentence. Since monosyllabic sentences are incomplete sentences, it is possible to connect such sentences with other words, to restore missed members. Words do not have these features.

The third sub-chapter is entitled "**Comparative Analysis of Opinions on Sentence Members**".

At present, five sentence members have been established in our linguistics. But if we look at the previous period, we see that both in Turkology and in Azerbaijani linguistics there was no consensus on the division of sentence members. This sub-chapter focuses on the views of a number of linguists on sentence members, followed by a comparative analysis of Zarifa Budagova's philological views on both primary and secondary members of a sentence. In particular, the scholar's attitude to controversial ideas about the means of expression, the structure of the noun and the verb, and whether some words are complete or adverbial.

The fourth half of the chapter, "**Opinions on the Homogeneity of Sentences**," examines and compares the scholar's views on the homogeneity of the members of a sentence. Zarifa Budagova notes that grammatical homogeneity and logical homogeneity are compatible. Sentences of the same name that have the same syntactic relationship with the words to which they belong are not always the same. The scientist is quite right that most of the repetitions in our language at first glance resemble the same members. Because it belongs to the same sentence members as the same members. However, he states that the

repetition of the same word, which indicates the repetition, continuity of work, the quantitative multiplicity of a person, an object, the strengthening of a sign, cannot be considered as a member. This is because members of the homogenous have different things, traits, qualities or activities. It based on samples. As a syntactic category, homogeneity refers to both primary and secondary members and manifests itself only within a sentence.

Homogeneity predicative is subject to the principle, homogeneous completions and adverbs are subject to the predicate, homogenous attributives are subject to the same. When he is homogenous in principle, he obeys the message. When the predicate is homogenous, it obeys the subject.

*"Homogeneity members are expressed by the same type of morphological and syntactic means, as well as by structurally different means. At the same time, the diversity of means of expression is evident. For example, in the sentence: "Rahman thought deeply, he often stroked his jaw", one of the similar predicates was expressed in lexical and the other in phraseological units"*<sup>24</sup>.

Z. Budagova notes that the same morphological expression of members of homogenous is not an important and consistent event. Such members are either expressed by parts of speech from different grammatical classes or have different grammatical forms. G. Kazimov agrees with this opinion and notes in the book *"Modern Azerbaijani language" (syntax) that usually members working in the same syntactic position on the basis of disobedience are homogeneous, but sometimes different members can be used at the same time; e.g. Unknown who spread this news and how*<sup>25</sup>.

The **"Conclusion"** section reflects the main scientific conclusions of the dissertation:

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<sup>24</sup>Kazimov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili (Sintaksis) / Q.Ş. Kazimov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2007. – s. 217-218

<sup>25</sup>Yenə orada, – s.219

1. Corresponding member of ANAS, Professor Zarifa Budagova is one of the scientists who created a special school in the field of grammar in both turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics in the 50s of the XX century.

While looking through Z.Budaqova's scientific action and the whole activity of pedagoga, it becomes clear that the life of a prominent scientist was full of reserch works and achived high prespectivness in linguistics science. For this reason, it is of great scientific importance to study the history of the development and formation of Azerbaijani linguistics in order to study and determine its history.

2. Zarifa Budagova attached great importance to the application of our native language. He approached the issues of spelling and punctuation at the level of topical issues of our linguistics, considered them as the main lines of the Azerbaijani written literary language, and paid special attention to them in his research. came to the conclusion. "Rules of orphographic" co-authored by the scientist with R.Rustamov, "Punctuation marks in the Azerbaijani language" published jointly with R.Rustamov in 1965, and "Punctuation marks in the Azerbaijani language" published in 1977 by him. It is one of the most valuable works in the field of linguistics. The scholar's views on punctuation have not lost their value even today. Authors of books on punctuation written in modern times benefit from this work and make comparisons.

3. Z. Budagova made an intensive speech in scientific-mass journalism on the most topical issues of applied linguistics, speech culture. More than fifteen scholarly articles have been published on the linguistic section we have discussed. According to Zarifa Budagova, the tasks and goals of speech culture are reflected in her problems. The study of the problems in question requires concreteness, clarity, logic, consistency, etc. in the culture of speech. creates conditions for the study of goals and objectives. The scientist has regularly delivered

lectures on global issues of speech culture, both in the country and abroad.

4. Zarifa Budagova also gave a deep interest to morphological problems in her work. For a long time in linguistics, there have been various opinions and debates about the style category of the verb. Zarifa Budagova has proved with her research that there is a category of style in verbs. The subject of the candidate's dissertation was also related to the style category of the verb, and the scientist conducted a comprehensive study in this area. The style category of the verb, which is one of the most controversial issues in the Turkish languages, including the Azerbaijani language, found its in-depth analysis in the candidate's dissertation entitled "The style category of the verb in the Azerbaijani language".

5. Zarifa Budagova's scientific and philological views and opinions on the types of lexical meaning of the verb and its types are also noteworthy. Among the researchers of verbs in Azerbaijani linguistics, Zarifa Budagova had a special view and she worked on the structural types of verbs in the most comprehensive way. These scientific ideas of the linguist became a source for the scholars who came after her.

6. A number of syntax issues have been resolved in Zarifa Budagova's research. In particular, the simple sentence has been perfectly studied in the work of the scientist. The book "Simple sentences in the literary language of Azerbaijan" is a well-known study in this field. Scholar's word combinations, types of sentences according to purpose and intonation, one-syllable and milk-sentences, incomplete sentences, words, sentence members, similar members, etc. There are also scientific ideas that have proven themselves in syntax. These scientific provisions are the views accepted by the majority of scholars in Azerbaijani linguistics, as well as in turkology.

7. Zarifa Budagova put forward valuable ideas about the sentences and phrases that form the basis of syntax. She proved in her

writings that although there are intersections between linguistics and the science of logic, there are a number of similarities between a sentence and a sentence, which is an important unit of speech. According to him, a sentence has three main features: 1) intonation; 2) predigativeness; 3) modality. Intonation expresses the exhaustion of the meaning of the sentence. Predicativeness refers to the relation of the general content of a sentence to reality. In the Azerbaijani language, a person serves to express the predicativeness of time, image categories. In two-component sentences, these categories reflect the relationship between the subject and the predicative.

8. The professor is in an objective, correct position on another feature of the sentence - the sign of modality. Modality is in every sentence. This means that each sentence expresses the attitude of the speaker to the idea being expressed. The eminent theorist-scientist includes verb pictures, modal words, and customs among the means that serve to express the modality of a sentence. Naturally, these statements serve to express reality, necessity and possible modality.

9. In the field of syntax in the 50s of the XX century, some terms, for example, "news" and "news" were equated by many famous linguists (for example, M. Huseynzadeh, etc.) and interpreted as a synonymous term. *edi-lirdi*. Zarifa Budagova's position on this issue was voiced as an example to other scientists from a scientific point of view. According to the scientist, news (predicativeness) is much broader than the concept of news. At present, in the XXI century Azerbaijani linguistics, in general, in linguistics, this is not controversial. Everyone unequivocally accepts this view. Thus, the message is a part of the sentence, and the message is the relation of the content of the sentence to reality. Zarifa Budagova, expressing her objective conclusions on this subject, conveyed to the syntax experts that there are sentences that are the main factor in the formation of a relationship, but words are words, but words are words. . In this type of sentence, lexical units are predicative with text and intonation.

10. Finally, we would like to inform that Zarifa Budagova is one of the founders of the grammar of our native language. The morphology, syntax, stylistics, linguistic relations, applied linguistics of the modern Azerbaijani language have always been the subject of research of this female scientist. Scholar's monograph, textbook, etc. Her scientific research has found its high and worthy value in the reviews and opinions written about these works. We can say with confidence that today Z. Budagova's linguistic meetings create conditions for new research in various sections of Azerbaijani linguistics and, in the future, become a rich scientific source for researchers.

**The main and scientific results of the dissertation are reflected in the following published articles.**

1. Azərbaycan dilçilik elmində professor Zərifə Budaqovanın yeri // “Filologiya məsələləri”, – Bakı: 2013, – №9, s.25-30
2. Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin ilk qadın professoru Zərifə Budaqova // ADU, Doktorantların XVIII Respublika Elmi Konfransı, 2 cildə: II cild, – Bakı: 2013, – 19-20 dekabr, s.91-93
3. Prof. Z.Budaqovanın əsərlərində Azərbaycan dilinin tətbiqi məsələlərinin yeri // M.Ə.Rəsulzadənin 130 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika Elmi-Nəzəri konfransının materialları, BDU, – Bakı: 2014, – 19 may, s.502-507
4. Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin nəcib siması // “Dil və ədəbiyyat” 1(89), – Bakı: 2014, – s.103-106
5. Sadə cümlə Zərifə Budaqovanın tədqiqatlarında // “Sivilizasiya”, №7, – Bakı: 2015, – s.77-81
6. Dilçi-alim Zərifə Budaqovanın cümlə və onun əlamətləri haqqında filoloji fikirləri // Azərbaycan Dillər Universitetinin Elmi Xəbərləri 3, – Bakı: 2016, – s.93-99
7. Zərifə Budaqovanın tərz kateqoriyası haqqında fikirləri //

Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV Beynəlxalq Elmi konfransı. Materiallar: II kitab, Qafqaz Universiteti, – Bakı: 2016, – 29-30 aprel, s.832-833

8. Prof.Z.Budaqovanın feilin məna qrupları haqqında mülahizələri // “Filologiya məsələləri”, № 6, – Bakı: 2016, – s.29-33

9. Yazılı nitqdə durğu işarələri // Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat” 3 //, – Bakı: 2016, – s.106-112

10. Z.Budaqovanın elmi irsində feilin quruluşca növlərinin linqvistik şərhli // SDU, “Elmi xəbərlər”, Sosial və humanitar elmlər bölməsi, cild 12, №3, 2016, – s.24-28

11. Культура речи и искусства ораторства в научном творчестве члена-корреспондента НАНА Зарифы Будаговой // М74/Мова и культура, выпуск 19, том II (182), – Киев: 2016, –с. 157-160

12. Türkoloji dilçilikdə yarımçıq cümlə və onun növləri haqqında Z.Budaqovanın elmi fikirləri // Azərbaycan Respublikasının dövlət müstəqilliyinin bərpasının 25-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransın materialları, SDU, – 2016, – 24-25 noyabr, s.76-77

13. Z.Budaqovanın araşdırmalarında orfoqrafiya məsələləri // Интернаука № 1 (1), Сборник статей по материалам I Международной Научно-Практической Конференции, – Москва: 2017, – с. 89-93

14. Теоретические аспекты учения о членах предложения в азербайджанской лингвистике (анализ идеи З.Будаговой) // Вестник Карагандинского Университета, №4 (88) /Серия Филология, Караганда: 2017, – с.13-18

15. Birinci tərəfi feili sifətlə ifadə olunan ismi və feili söz birləşmələri // Интернаука № 6-7 (11) Сборник статей по материалам XII-XIII Международной Научно-Практической Конференции, – Москва: 2018, – s.90 -93

16. Professor Zərifə Budaqova-90 // BDU, Dil və ədəbiyyat, beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal 2 (110), – Bakı: 2019, –

s.474-476

17.К проблеме изучения видов глагола в тюркологии // Сборник статей XXVI международной научно-практической конференции, часть II, – Москва: 2020, – с.132-137

18. Однородные члены предложения в научном наследии Зарифы Будаговой // Восточно Европейский научный журнал (Москва, Россия), часть 1, –2021, – с.52-56

The defence will be held on \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 at \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting of the Dissertation council – FD 2.24 of Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at Sumgait State University.

Address: Azerbaijan, Sumgait, 43 rd block, AZ5008

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Sumgait State University.

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Abstract was sent to the required addresses on the date of \_\_\_\_\_ 2021.

Signed for print:

Paper format: 60×84 16\1

Volume: 46978

Number of hard copies: 20