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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ACADEMICIAN TOFIG HAJIYEV'S  
PHILOLOGICAL VIEWS**

Speciality: 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Osman Azad Ahmadzadeh**

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**Scientific supervisor:** Doctor of Science in Philology, professor  
**Mahira Naghi Huseynova**

**Official opponents:** Doctor of Science in Philology, professor  
**Ilhame Habib Hajiyeva**

Doctor of Science in Philology, professor  
**Ismayıl Babash Kazimov**

Doctor of Philosophy in Philology, assoc.prof.  
**Farah Huseyn Niftaliyeva**

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

**Chairman of the** Doctor of Science in Philology, assoc. prof.  
**Dissertation council:** **Nigar Valish Isgandarova**

**Scientific secretary of** Doctor of Philosophy in Philology  
**the Dissertation council:** **Matanat Hidayat Maharramova**

**Chairman of the** Doctor of Science in Philology, assoc. prof.  
**scientific seminar:** **Azamat Murtuza Rustamov**

## INTRODUCTION

**Research issue rationale and development rate.** The people of Azerbaijan have produced great creative personalities from time to time, and among these numerous personalities, academician Tofiq Hajiyev is one of the pioneers with his innate talent and rich philological heritage. Tofiq Ismayil oglu Hajiyev, who left a deep and indelible mark in the memory of his native people, is a person who deserves to be remembered as one of the personalities who left a rich and multifaceted creative legacy, and about whom extensive philological analyzes and works should be written. The scientific creative legacy of this personality covers 3 important fields - dialectology, history of Azerbaijani literary language, Turkology. These fields of science were investigated in unity and with unbreakable scientific threads in the legacy of Tofiq Hajiyev's scientific creativity. Tofiq Hajiyev, who came to the science of philology with the study of the Gabriel dialect of the Azerbaijani language, followed him with the history of the literary language, the history of linguistics, and from there he got a link to the current problems of the science of Turkology. These scientific transitions start from the first stage of the scientist's creativity and end at the last stage. We do not come across unfinished analysis works in the scientist's legacy of scientific creativity, all of them are scientific sources that complement each other and serve to enrich and develop Azerbaijani philology and Turkological arena.

Academician Tofiq Hajiyev's separate books and monographic studies caused a wide resonance in the scientific-theoretical opinion even during his lifetime, more than 80 appreciative reviews were published in various press agencies. Although all these writings are not of a systematic nature, they are among the sources that closely help to follow the scientist's philological creativity and turn it into a monographic research object. The philological legacy of Tofiq Hajiyev plays the role of a highly qualitative and rich scientific base to investigate and reveal the historical evolution of the Turkic languages of Azerbaijan, its internal development ways, and to

provide an in-depth and extensive analysis of its linguistic and extralinguistic features, and the selection of this scientific base as a research target shows the relevance of the topic. should be evaluated as determining factors.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is the article, monograph, press materials, the experience of language history and theory, and the subject is the scientific-philological heritage of Tofiq Hajiyev.

**The purpose and objectives of the study.** The main goal of the research is to systematically analyze the points of academician Tofiq Hajiyev's scientific heritage as both a philologist and a Turkologist, which express an innovative view of individual creative problems. To achieve this goal, the interpretation of the following problems became the tasks of the research:

- To create a clear idea about the characteristic features of Academician Tofiq Hajiyev's creative stages;

- As a linguist-philologist, to determine the individuality of Tofiq Hajiyev's research on the Gabriel dialect and historical dialectology;

- To form a complete scientific opinion about the goals and tasks of the researcher's private analyzes related to the history of the Azerbaijani language;

- To form a complete conclusion about the innovative aspects of the scientist's analyzes in the direction of the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan;

- To determine the researcher's concept of the periodization of the Azerbaijani literary language, to reveal and evaluate the important aspects of the activity of the language in relation to the system of styles;

- To give the value of Tofiq Hajiyev's linguistic analyzes regarding the study of language-stylistic features of modern wordsmiths;

- As a Sumerologist and orthonologist researcher, to objectively analyze Tofiq Hajiyev's opinions about the language and

poetics of these ancient cultural monuments, and to comment on his original opinions;

- To clarify the place and position of the scientist who set the goal of studying the poetics of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epics in his scientific research in this direction;

- To pay special attention to Tofiq Hajiyev's position as a Turkologist in the analysis of "Shan Gizi" saga;

- To look at the services of Tofiq Hajiyev regarding the research of Yusif Balasagunlu's "Gutadgu-bilig" and Mahmud Kashgari's "Divani-luġat-it-turk", Ibn Muhanna's works from different aspects;

- To give an interpretation of the important aspects of the researcher's idea of a common communication language for Turks;

- To pay attention to the specific features of Tofiq Hajiyev's works translated from Russian and Turkish and translated into our language;

- To bring to the level of analysis the scientific-theoretical considerations related to the writer's language and idea-artistic issues in Tofiq Hajiyev's scientific creativity;

**Research methods.** Descriptive, historical-comparative and theoretical-typological methods were applied to the dissertation work. Scientific-theoretical materials on modern linguistics, Turkology, historical grammar and stylistics, achievements of contemporary linguistics, theoretical concepts related to research and topic were used as a methodological basis.

**Basic theses for defence.**

- Tofiq Hajiyev's work in the development of Azerbaijani philology is based on concise and effective facts.

- In the scientist's philological legacy, the principle of historicity and modernity are put in the foreground as a premise, the directions of the study of the Gabriel dialect, the researches related to historical dialectology have become the level of analysis.

- In the study, Tofiq Hajiyev's opinions on choosing the Azerbaijani literary language as an object of research and periodizing it are studied.

–The unparalleled services of Tofiq Hajiyev in creating the concept of artistic language and its fundamental theory are analyzed.

–The researcher's articles and books on "Kitabi Deda Gorgud", poetics of "Shan Gizi" epics, Sumerian language, Orkhon monuments, ancient Turkish dictionaries, common language of communication for Turks are analyzed from the perspective of scientific acts of brilliant creativity as a product of phenomenal thinking.

–In the dissertation work, the merits achieved by Tofiq Hajiyev in his researches related to general Turkological problems, historical, classical and modern artistic language of the Azerbaijani language and our literary language are brought to the fore.

**The scientific novelty of the research.** For the first time, the philological meetings of Tofiq Hajiyev with their scientific aspects are systematically brought to the level of research, the role of the scientist in the study of the Gabriel dialect of the Azerbaijani language and the development of historical dialectology is evaluated, and the merits of his work in this field are revealed, since a large branch of the academician's work is Turkological research, classical, modern focusing on the possibilities of the language, style, and poetic features of poetry and prose becoming a leading merit in the researcher's scientific-theoretical heritage, focusing on the analysis of the characteristic aspects of the translation activity of the scientist, the state of the textbooks he wrote for secondary and higher schools, and the practical possibilities, which determine the scientific innovation of the presented dissertation is one of the factors.

**The theoretical and practical essence of the research.** The study has important practical significance for researchers who choose the history of the Azerbaijani language and Turkology as a specialty, as well as those who study at the master's level of the philology faculty of higher schools. Dissertation work can be used as teaching material in higher schools, and as methodical material in elective subjects and courses.

**Approbation and implementation** Dissertation work was performed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of

Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University. The research work was carried out in accordance with the research directions, its topic was approved by the Linguistics Problem Board of the Council for the Organization and Coordination of Scientific Research. The obtained scientific results, the main content of the dissertation, the research concept were reflected in the articles published in the scientific journals determined by the High Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and speeches at international conferences.

**The name of the organization conducting the research work.** Dissertation work was performed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

**The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation.** Dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters and paragraphs explaining and interpreting individual problems, a conclusion containing the general conclusions of the research and a list of used literature.

Dissertation work consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion and list of used literature. "Introduction" 5 pages (8046 marks), Chapter I 28 pages (57318marks), Chapter II 31 pages (62163 marks), Chapter III 44 pages (88306 marks), "Conclusion" 4 pages (6892 marks). The total volume of the dissertation consists of 130 pages – 222725 characters.

## **DISSERTATION CONTENT**

The first chapter of the research work is entitled "**Brief summary of Tofiq Hajiyev's life and scientific-pedagogical activity, dialectology and historical problems of the Azerbaijani language.**" Paragraph I of this chapter entitled "**Brief summary of academician Tofiq Hajiyev's life and scientific-pedagogical activity**" shows that Tofiq Hajiyev, who studied at the post-graduate course of Azerbaijan State University in 1958-1961, started his career in 1962 at the Azerbaijan Institute of Pedagogical Languages. For 6 years, he held the positions of a teacher, head teacher and

associate professor at the Azerbaijani language department. From 1969, he continued his work at the Azerbaijan State University, until 1970 he worked as an associate professor of the department of Azerbaijani linguistics, in 1970-1980, a professor of the department of Turkology, and from 1984 until the end of his life, he worked as the head of that department. In 1993 Tofiq Hajiyev worked as the Minister of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In 2014 he was appointed director of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Tofiq Hajiyev, a member of the Azerbaijan Writers' Union and its Council of Elders, has been duly appreciated by the country's leadership for his effective and rich activities and high services in the field of Azerbaijani philology. In 1999, he was awarded the honorary title of Honored Scientist by the decree of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, the national leader of the Azerbaijani people. In 2009 T. Hajiyev was awarded the Order of Glory by the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev. Professor Tofiq Hajiyev was elected a corresponding member of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences in 2001, and a full member in 2014. Tofiq Hajiyev, an honorary member of the Ataturk Language Institute, is one of our researchers who rendered great services in the development of Azerbaijani philology and Turkology. Tofiq Hajiyev who died of carbon monoxide poisoning in the morning of November 27, 2015 was buried in the Second Alley of Honor.

A short chronological view of academician Tofiq Hajiyev's scientific heritage is based on the fact that he started scientific creativity from the end of the 50s and 60s of the last century, in the progress of modern philology and Turkology science, in the development of our literary language and literary criticism, Azerbaijani classical and modern. He was a professional and multifaceted innate talent who actively participated in the study of language, style, and poetics problems of his prominent representatives. He had his say in most areas of our philology at all stages of his individual scientific creativity.

In the second paragraph entitled **"Tofiq Hajiyev as a researcher of Jabrayil region dialect"**, it is mentioned that the population of the region is approaching 80 thousand and the area is 1050 square meters. The language materials of the Jabrayil region, which covers an area of 100 km, contain an important part of the oral speech culture of the Azerbaijani language. The task of studying this rich culture once fell on Tofiq Hajiyev, and the researcher duly coped with this important task. Jabrayil dialect has preserved its customs and traditions, language elements in the context of Turkism of the oldest times and brought it to the modern era. Tofiq Hajiyev's services in collecting, activating, preserving, transmitting to future generations and analyzing from linguistic directions the Jabrayil dialect materials, which occupy one of the unique places in the rich linguistic culture of our nation, are unparalleled.

In paragraph III entitled **"Research on the historical dialectology of the Azerbaijani language"**, it is stated that T. Hajiyev in Turkological linguistics is one of our philologists who came up with real proposals and initiatives on the way to the creation of the historical dialectology of the Azerbaijani language, and the range of his services in this field is quite wide, and in numerous articles and monographic works of the scientist, the historical actual problems of dialectology are studied in a typical and specific way in a comparative-historical aspect, on the basis of ancient written monuments. Of course, although M. Jahangirov was the first in our linguists to put forward the necessity of creating a historical dialectology of the Azerbaijani language, T. Hajiyev is one of our researchers who perfectly develops this field and provides great services. Although he almost did not dedicate a separate monographic work to this area of dialectology, he followed this important issue at the appropriate level in his various articles and books and found rich material belonging to individual dialects and dialects in the works of our classics - artistic wordsmiths, folklore materials, and the language of ancient monuments with the Turkic system. repeatedly emphasized that. T. Hajiyev was a participant in numerous conferences and consultations held on the general issues of

language history and dialectology in the Turkological arena, and in each of his speeches, relying on the help of the fields of science such as history and general Turkology, based on linguistic achievements, he expressed argued opinions in the field of historical dialectology of the Azerbaijani language and summarized them in various scientific published in collections.

In the IV paragraph entitled "**Azerbaijani language as a target of historical research**", it is analyzed that since language history is a system of values that lives in words, exists in ancient monuments, and is transmitted from generation to generation, its research and promotion means the study of national history, national identity, and national psychology. Tofiq Hajiyev looked at the historical problems of the Azerbaijani language from this point of view, and correctly summarized the important and important aspects that no Turkologist could see, historians could not perceive, in the context of all Turks.

Tofiq Hajiyev published in different years "History of the Azerbaijani Language", "History of the Literary Language of Azerbaijan" and at the same time wrote articles related to these problems. organized. With the exception of A. Demirchizade, that is, until Tofiq Hajiyev, we do not find such a fundamental research work in Azerbaijani linguistics regarding the history of the Azerbaijani language. The historical problems of the Azerbaijani literary language, the argumentative analysis of the theoretical bases of related issues related to the history of the language constitute the central line of T. Hajiyev's works "Azerbaijani language history" and "Azerbaijani literary language history". The materials written by this great scientist on the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan played a very important role in the study of Turkological linguistics with a certain system and sequence, on scientific basis, and his provisions and scientific theses were widely used by linguists for many years, and university teachers and students benefited from them.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "**Literary language history and artistic language issues in the creative**

**legacy of Tofiq Hajiyev".** Paragraph I of this chapter entitled "**Tofiq Hajiyev's concept of the periodization of the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan** " shows that Tofiq Hajiyev made interesting and convincing arguments about the oldest, medieval and modern periods of Azerbaijani literary Turkish and satisfied the linguists-experts about the periodization of the literary language. created a concept that will The researcher systematized the formation of the oldest period of the Azerbaijani literary language on the basis of Turkish monuments, stone inscriptions, onomastic units, folklore examples, and all these sources allowed him to put forward valuable propositions on the periodization of the literary language and this background.

Emphasizing that the first labor song, the first proverb, the first myth-legend are at the root of the Azerbaijani language in the most ancient period, the researcher specifically notes that "the concept of literary language in a broad sense is closely related to a certain level of development of humanity and is a product of that period".<sup>1</sup> Onomastic units - toponyms and paleotoponyms are also reliable sources that provide clues to the researcher in determining the oldest period of the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan, and are among the reliable written monuments that play the role of a key - code in the unraveling of the history of the language. Tofiq Hajiyev rightly points out that "comparative study of the language of historical-literary monuments plays an important key role in opening the etymological commonality in Turkish ethnic life"<sup>2</sup>. The research conducted by the great Turkologist on the ancient period of the history of Azerbaijani literary language led to the emergence of his serious research aimed at solving a number of problems related to some grammatical categories. So after the scientist's researches in this way, in various articles and monographs, textbooks and textbooks about the oldest periods of the Azerbaijani language, the

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<sup>1</sup> Hacıyev T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi [təşəkkül dövrü], / Hacıyev T.İ. –Bakı: Maarif, - 1976, -s.18.

<sup>2</sup> Hacıyev T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi. / Hacıyev T.İ. – Bakı, “Elm”, I cild, - 2012, - s.13

features of the grammatical structure of our language were explained in a historical-comparative aspect with folklore examples, language elements on stone inscriptions, and etymological inconsistencies and commonalities were identified. In our opinion this is important not only for the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan, but for the science of Turkology in general. The recent achievements of specialists dealing with the oldest periods of the history of the literary language of Azerbaijan prove that there are great truths in Tofiq Hajiyev's reasoning and argued linguistic facts.

In the second paragraph entitled **"Researches on the language of classical poetry and prose"** it is mentioned that Tofiq Hajiyev studied the language of classical poetry based on written sources and in this regard characterized the works of wordsmiths in the formation of the literary language of the 13th - 14th centuries. In the process of research the researcher interprets Hasanoglu's ghazal "Apardı könlümü..." as the first written source in his native language. reveals syntactic relations, sentence types, the proportion of pure and borrowed words, the subsequent fate of borrowed words, features of poetic form and weight, specificity of intonation syntax. Tofiq Hajiyev, who follows the stylistic-poetic specificity of Ali's verse story "Gisseyi-Yusif", which is considered a great written monument of the 13th century, in the literary language system based on actual examples, focuses more attention on the grammatical analysis of the verse story. Thus, the researcher pays more attention to the signs of the categories of case, quantity, information, affiliation, tenses and forms of verbs, sentences and types, the processing position of simple and complex sentences in the language of the work, and fully reveals the linguistic indicators that determine the poetic characteristics of the work.

Tofiq Hajiyev defines the genre characteristics of Yusif Maddah's "Varga and Gulshah", which is considered a written literary example of the 14th century, and also defines the elements of tehkiyyah in the masnavi, interprets the semantic characteristics of archaisms of Turkish origin, as well as phonetic characteristics, the

law of harmony, news, tense, person, verb. also focuses on closing suffixes.

Tofiq Hajiyev interpreted the language of classical poetry of XV century Azerbaijan on the basis of the poetic features of the work "Yusif and Zuleikha" by the master of words Khatai Tabrizi, the lexical-semantic word groups, archaisms, phraseologisms, methods of development, artistic definition, repetition, syntactic, which determine the poetic features of this work. figures, phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic norms, and at the same time characterizes the language and style of this work in a comparative aspect with the language of "Dade Gorgud Book", Nasimi, Fuzuli. The work "Asrarnama" written in the 15th century is a very valuable artistic example that fully reflects the grammatical examples of our language, and Tofiq Hajiyev analyzed the grammatical specificity of the language of the work, artistic-poetic characteristics on a comparative level with linguistic examples of various types, and language indicators of verse stories. At the same time, the researcher studied Abri Khaja ibn Adil's prose work "Ikhtiari-Qavidi-Kuliyya", Kishvari's "Divan", Mir Hitayyatulla's ghazals, Shah Ismail Khatai's ghazals, couplets, fables, "Dahnama", Haqiri's poem "Leyli and Majnun". , followed the work "Suhhadatnama" written in prose, the poems of Ashiq Gurbani, the divan preface of Fuzuli, the work "Complaint", the poem "Leyli and Majnun", the ghazals of Rehmati Tabrizi, the works of Muhammad Amani in the form of rich artistic wealth, and synthesized them in the light of scientific and theoretical postulates left.

Seeing that Fuzuli, Sabir, M.F. Akhundov's language and style contact is not perfectly studied in Azerbaijani philology, T. Hajiyev included those important issues in his laboratory of scientific creativity and, unlike other researchers, put together an original research work. With his excellent study "Sabir: sources and predecessors", T. Hajiyev enriched our philology with new scientific information and opened the way for new research works on the compatibility of language and style of those classics and gave wings to new studies. In other words, in this work of the researcher, there

are many aspects that are accepted by everyone, and at the same time, they are learned as they are studied. In the third paragraph entitled **"Research of the system of styles of the artistic language of Azerbaijan"**, it is shown that Tofiq Hajiyev analyzes the characteristic features of the folklore-conversational style, which occupies one of the leading and oldest places in the system of artistic styles, on the basis of the "Book of Gorgud", the oldest and most magnificent monument of the Turkic peoples. Based on the linguistic material of this saga, he provides specific and accurate information about the basic vocabulary and grammatical structure of the spoken language of the period, and focuses on the formation of the folklore-conversational style of the saga. The scientist characterizes the linguistic indicators characteristic of the folklore-conversational style based on the materials provided by the saga, and in this regard, the phonetic features manifested in the language of the monument, the relationship of the words in the saga with modern dialects and dialects, lexical-semantic archaisms, loanwords, synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, phraseological units, lexically, morphologically, syntactically, word creation, the degree of productivity of word-correcting and word-modifying suffixes, the functional intensity of main and auxiliary parts of speech, syntactic relations, word combinations, simple and complex sentences, the system of metaphors, artistic definitions, syntactic parallelisms, etc. from a linguistic point of view characterizes. The researcher applied such an analysis tendency regarding the folklore-conversational style to most written and folklore texts, and as an influential scientist responsible for the fate of our stylistics, he put forward very perfect and logical ideas, thus the folklore-conversational style occupies an important place in the system of styles of the Azerbaijani language. expanded our ideas about. In the third paragraph entitled "Research of the system of styles of the artistic language of Azerbaijan", it is shown that Tofiq Hajiyev analyzes the characteristic features of the folklore-conversational style, which occupies one of the leading and oldest places in the system of artistic styles, on the basis of the "Book of Gorgud", the oldest and most magnificent monument of the Turkic

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The problems related to the functional styles of the Azerbaijani literary language from the most ancient times to our modern times constitute a major branch of academician Tofiq Hacıyev's philological creativity. The researches of the prominent Turkologist and stylistic scholar in this direction coincided with the middle of the 80s of the last century. The scholar's textbook "History of the Literary Language of Azerbaijan (Part II)" of the scholar, which is large in volume and remarkable for its research quality, for the first time discussed the functional and stylistic relationships of the period, the specific aspects of their mutual influence, the manifestation of all styles in the artistic style. cases are revealed and analyzed, at the same time, the criteria determining the types of styles are defined and determined against this background. The work focuses on the leading

artistic style based on the language patterns of periods and stages, and on this basis, 4 functional styles for the 19th century and 5 functional styles for the beginning of the 20th century are determined.

In the IV paragraph entitled **"Study of the linguistic and stylistic features of modern lyricists"** it is noted that Tofiq Hajiyev, who fundamentally studied the language and stylistic features of the works of classical Azerbaijani lyricists, did not forget his contemporaries and skillfully turned the linguistic features of their poetry and prose creations into the subject of analysis and research. has been an original linguist scientist, and the researcher's research in this field, especially in relation to the poetic and artistic linguistics of the 60s, deserves to be recognized and appreciated as a successful event. Among the subjects of Tofiq Hajiyev's extensive linguistic analysis, Sabir Ahmadov, Ismayil Shikhli, Bayram Bayramov, Mirza Ibrahimov, Alfi Gasimov, etc. are among our authors. In his writings dedicated to the creativity of Bakhtiyar Vahabzade, Ali Karim, Rasul Rza, Aliaga Vahid, Mammad Araz, Ramiz Rovsha, Sabir Rustamkhanli, Suleyman Rustam, Mammad Ismayil, Mammad Aslan, Rustam Behrudi, Ismayil Imanzade and others, the actual problems of language and style craftsmanship are discussed and specific linguistic facts are characterized in the example of their creativity. The facts argued from the linguistic point of view are reflected in the scholar's monograph "Our Poetry, Prose, Literary Language" published in 1990 and also in his articles in the press published in different years.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called **"Turkological Meetings of Tofiq Hajiyev"**. Paragraph I entitled **"Tofiq Hajiyev as a sumerologist and orkhonologist researcher"** shows that T. Hajiyev's approximately 50-page work entitled "Sumer and We" written with reference to S.N. Kramer and his work "History Begins with Sumer" is only to prove the antiquity of the Azerbaijani language, including Turkic. not written for At the same time, the scientist reveals his original thought products and creates a source of encyclopedic value in the Turkic world, referring to S. Kramer.

Written in a simple and clear language, this work of T. Hajiyeu is full of rich scientific ideas about our ancient language, mythological encounters, history, ethnography, and psychology. In other words, the researcher's monograph "Sumer and Us" is a valuable work written with a cognitive approach, and it is from the researches that ethnolinguistics, linguculturalology, psycholinguistics and ethnopoetics found their application through interaction and were determined.

The Orkhon-Yenisei stone inscriptions are among the most magnificent written monuments that reflect the cultural-intellectual character of the ancient Turks. The Orkhon-Yenisei monuments are the most valuable cultural heritage of the Turkic peoples with a common and rich root, and the history and language of the monuments have been studied by Turkologists for many years. One of such valuable studies written in the Turkological aspect is Tofig Hajiyeu's fundamental work called "Poetry Art of Orkhon Epics". Mold expressions, parallelisms, poetic-emotional speech units, rhyme construction, alliteration and assonance, etc. in the language of the scientist's inscriptions. we consider it admirable that it involves language elements that create other poetics in the analysis.

**The poetic peculiarities of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" and "Shan Gizi" epics in Tofig Hajiyeu's research** are mentioned in paragraph II that "The Book of Gorgud" and "Shan Gizi" are the common property of the Turkic people and have been in the focus of Turkologists for many years. Ethnopoetical studies related to ancient epics were conducted in different directions. Tofig Hajiyeu also made exceptional contributions to the study of typological similarities and ethnopoetic features of both epics.

"Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" is an ancient literary source that provides rich material for language studies. This ancient artistic source is of incomparable importance and provides rich material in the analytical analysis of the changes that occurred in the historical phonetic, lexical, semantic, and grammatical layers of the All-Turkic languages, and then the Azerbaijani language, in the form of comparisons and contrasts. Ever since the book "Gorgud" became

known to the world of science, it has always been in the center of attention in Turkological linguistics, and enough articles and monographs have been written about its typological poetic system. Among these writings, the works of the talented researcher Tofiq Hajiyev, who is distinguished by his wide and deep range of Turkological thinking and original understanding, and who occupies a worthy place in the Turkological arena, occupy one of the important places. As a horror scholar Tofiq Hajiyev approaches the problems of language and poetics, which are left out of the analysis of the epic, from a more diachronic, and in some cases, synchronic prism. provides readable linguistic judgments enriched with scientific arguments. The scientist who has a great passion for the poetics of the epic creates a valuable system with his original, unique analysis, uncovers very valuable linguistic layers and explains that they are not accidental, the conditions and reasons for the structure of the epic with reference to rich facts, and visualizes the fascinating linguological picture of its expressive power.

Tofiq Hajiyev's fundamental work entitled "Daughter of Glory", which has a unique place in Bulgarian history and has its own place in Mikayil Bashtun's epic creation, is of special importance in Turkological studies. In 2005 T. Hajiyev who took into account the magnificence of "Shan Gizi Dastani" as a perfect artistic-historical work, translated the Russian translation of this work by M. Bashtun into Azerbaijani Turkish and analyzed it from various directions, presented the translation and related research to Azerbaijani readers, presented to our scientific-philological community. The epic "Daughter of the Shan" is a precious and extremely valuable work of art, it is an ethnopoetic encyclopedia, a living reflection of the 5-7 century history of the people who created it - the Bulgarian-Tatars. "Shan Gizi Dastani", which experienced a very dramatic fate and was subjected to Islamic persecutions and other repressions, is a great example for the history of Turkish literature even in the case of its translation into Russian. T. Hajiyev refined the complete plot structure of this work, explored the system of images, expressed his attitude to typical negative and positive

images, analyzed mythological and real historical events in a connected manner, and as a result was able to create a valuable scientific source for the science of Turkology.

In the third paragraph entitled **"Divani-luġat-it-turk"** by Mahmud Kashgari, **"Hilyatul-insan va halbatul-lisan"** dictionaries by Seyyed Jamaled-din Ibn Muhanna and Yusif Balasagunlu's **"Qutadgu-bilig"** in Turkological views of Tofiq Hajiyev" it is shown that Mahmud Kashgari first of all, he is a great linguist scientist, and this scientist with great encyclopedic intelligence performed linguistic analysis work that Western scientists could not see at the time. T. Hajiyev analyzes the poetry texts reflected in "Divan" in the structural-semantic plan, he does not separate these linguistic categories from each other, but analyzes them in unity, while revealing the rhyme and non-rhyme factors in the poetry texts, he clarifies the features of alliteration. Along with all this, he solves the semantic functions and etymological meanings of the words, as if he gives modernity to the etymological analyzes of Kashgari.

Various motifs are prominently displayed in the poetic texts reflected in M. Kashgari's "Divan", and these motifs are denotative units that serve to open a certain philosophical, human and social idea, coming from reality. T. Hajiyev analyzes these denotative units based on rich poetic examples, and more specifically, the researcher examines them organically with the phonetic, lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic levels of the texts.

Yusif Balasagunlu's poem "Qutadgu-bilik" and Kashgarli's "Divan" are the products of a decade. Tofiq Hajiyev compares the heroes mentioned in both works and the dark issues like the fact that the heroes of those poems are Persian and Turkish are clarified. From this point of view, the researcher's opinions about Alp Er Tonga are very interesting issues. According to Mr. Tofiq, Alp Er Tonga is Turkish. According to the highly respected Turkish historian Zaki Validi, B.C. Alp Er Tonga was the name of the ruler of the Sakas state, which lived in the golden period of its rule in the 7th century. Based on Chinese and Iranian sources, the author takes the Saka ruler

as the prototype of the famous hero known as Alp Er Tonga in Turkish epics and Afrasiyab in Iranian sources.<sup>3</sup>

Seyyed Jamaledaddin Ibn Muhanna's work "Hilyatul-insan wa halbatul-lisan" ("The decoration of man and the field of language") of Seyid Jamaledaddin Ibn Muhanna, which is common to all Turkic peoples and covers all Turkic languages, is very valuable as one of the medieval dictionaries that has an exceptional role in the study of the history of all Turkic languages. This ancient dictionary contains rich material related to all Turkic languages, and the outstanding academic orientalist and Turkological researcher Platon Melioranski expressed his attitude to the most important issues on those phonetic, lexical, and morphological materials based on the work "Arab philologist on the Turkish language". Seyyed Jamaledaddin Ibn Muhanna's work "Hilyatul-insan wa halbatul-lisan" ("The decoration of man and the field of language") of Seyid Jamaledaddin Ibn Muhanna, which is common to all Turkic peoples and covers all Turkic languages, is very valuable as one of the medieval dictionaries that has an exceptional role in the study of the history of all Turkic languages. This ancient dictionary contains rich material related to all Turkic languages and the outstanding academic orientalist and Turkological researcher Platon Melioranski expressed his attitude to the most important issues on those phonetic, lexical and morphological materials based on the work "Arab philologist on the Turkish language". In Turkology there are controversial, probable ideas about the history of the creation of this dictionary. P. Melioranski made the first clarification about this and showed that "this work was probably written not later than the 14th century, or even at the end of the 13th century, during the Hulaki period in north-western Iran (the Urmi region of South Azerbaijan is meant - T.H.)". Tofiq Hajiyev notes that this opinion of the researcher is convincing. The dictionary was created in the presence of languages with different systems, covering Persian, Turkish, and Mongolian

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<sup>3</sup> Zeki Velidi Toğan. / Umumi türk tarihinə giriş. Zeki Velidi Toğan, –İstanbul, 1981, – 567 s.

languages. So the author of the dictionary created his work at the level of linguistic culture and the science of linguistic culture as a field of theoretical linguistics has just started to be formed in Azerbaijan. It is known from history that the current Northern and Southern Azerbaijan were under the rule of the Mongols in the XIII-XIV centuries. Melioranski considers Azerbaijan to be the place of creation of the dictionary and as a result of his analysis, puts forward the following scientific thesis: "The history of the Turkish language has not been worked out so well that it is possible to determine the location and date of writing of the work we have on pure linguistic grounds. However, in this case there are events that give the right to consider that the work was created in present-day Azerbaijan. There is no event that would make my account impossible." T. Hajiyeu relies on the ideas of P. Melioranski throughout the work and clarifies the history and place of creation of the dictionary.

Paragraph IV entitled **"Problem of common language of communication for Turks and translation work in the work of Tofiq Hajiyeu"** shows that Tofiq Hajiyeu, a well-known scientist in the Turkic world was one of the researchers who gave a timely response to any actual problem of Turkology and he spent most of his life in the most relevant and important field of this field. devoted to the study and research of its problems. One of such valuable works of the researcher is the monograph "Common language of communication for Turks". The events taking place in the globalized world require a completely new approach to the problem of a common language for Turks, and in this monograph of a Turkologist, the tendency to approach the problem from a new point of view is evident. In his monograph Alim begins by summarizing the opinions of researchers who raised the issue of a common language at the time and further highlights the work done by Ismayil Bey Gaspirali and his followers on this problem. T. Hajiyeu puts forward very valuable proposals and scientific considerations regarding the establishment of a common Turkish language and summarizes them concretely in separate parts of his monograph. It is clear from the approaches of the researcher that he is a supporter of the establishment of all

Turkish languages on the basis of common principles. In order to achieve these, the creation of a common alphabet, spelling, and terminology is considered one of the most important conditions, and throughout the work, the scientist provides extensive scientific comments on these important issues and clearly indicates the directions of work that must be performed for the successful solution of the problem.

Azerbaijani linguist Tofiq Hacıyev is well known in the Turkological arena as a talented translator. The scientist has done great and good work by translating the linguistic works of some researchers of Turkic-speaking peoples into Azerbaijani language. Among the works translated by him into Azerbaijani language, the book written by Murad Adıci, the eldest son of the Kumuk people, "Wormwood of the Kipchak desert" in scientific and journalistic style occupies one of the most important places. In the process of translation, T. Hacıyev tried to use adequate words and expressions in the Azerbaijani language diligently, persistently and skillfully in order to preserve the style of Murad Adıci, the idea line of the work, as well as the scientific-publicistic features of the original, and as a result, he compiled a valuable translated work in a way that satisfied the readers. and this translation work of the scientist absorbed the vitality, freshness and diversity of the Azerbaijani language into Murad Adıci's work. That is why the language of the translated work fully satisfies the readers by finding an effective and complete expression in Azerbaijani. The textbook "Comparative-historical grammar of Turkish languages" co-authored by V.A. Serebrennikov and N.Z. Hacıyeva is of special importance in Tofiq Hacıyev's translation activity, and the co-authors published this work under the name "Comparative-historical grammar of türkских languages" in 1979 in Baku "Maarif" publishing house. In 2002 T. Hacıyev translated this work from Russian into Azerbaijani. The study of ancient and common Turkic languages on scientific basis, in a historical-comparative aspect, has always been one of the important and urgent problems that Turkologists have been thinking about and Tofiq Hacıyev recommended that the subject "Comparison of Turkish

languages" taught in the philology faculties of higher schools should be prepared in accordance with the program, and the last Turkic peoples with a common ethnic origin and culture. taking into account the rapidly developing integration and the necessity of different analysis of these related languages, he translated this work of V.A. Serebrennikov and N.Z.Hajiyeva into Azerbaijani language.

Since the translator has a deep knowledge of the phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic features of Turkish, he correctly understood them in the process of comparison and expressed the scientific ideas in the original fluently without distorting them, and performed the translation with all the aspects typical of typological linguistics.

Tofiq Hajiyev's activities related to translation cannot be summed up with these. In the period of his rich creativity, he translated Mikayil Bastu's "Shan Gizi" epic, Adile Ayda's "Etruks" [Turksakas] and the texts of ancient monuments written in Arabic in ancient times into Azerbaijani Turkish. The purpose of the translator in doing all this was, on the one hand, to introduce the ancient history and richness of the Turkish language and on the other hand, to introduce the authors of those works to the future generations of Azerbaijan.

### **The following conclusions were reached in the dissertation:**

The study of the rich creative heritage of academician Tofiq Hajiyev, the bright face of Azerbaijani linguistic science and his place at its highest peak, shows that by involving the philological views of the prominent scientist in analytical analysis in various directions, this creative personality has developed Azerbaijani dialectology, language history, system of styles of literary language, classics and it is possible to reveal the language and stylistic features of modern people, their valuable services in the development of Turkology and obtain interesting generalizations.

1. In T. Hajiyeu's "Dialect of Gabriel" which is a comprehensive and systematic study, regional dialect materials were perfectly and fully analyzed in terms of phonetic, morphological, syntactic, lexical indicators and the complete picture of the vocabulary of the local dialect was revealed, all of which are not only Azerbaijani dialectology It is very important not only for Turkology, but also for the science of Turkology.

2. When we review Tofiq Hajiyeu's numerous and multi-disciplinary scientific works as a whole, it becomes clear that this outstanding scientist with productive creativity was always in search, and in whatever field of dialectology he conducted research, in that field he managed to obtain results that were new for our dialectology and of scientific importance. Therefore, the study of T. Hajiyeu's creative heritage is of great importance for the formation of the historical dialectology of the Azerbaijani language, as well as for the complete determination of the unexplored aspects of certain issues.

3. Tofiq Hajiyeu's works on the history of the Azerbaijani language have the ability to fully reflect rich and original scientific information about the origin and formation of our language, the periods of our literary language, the historical and cultural conditions of various stages, and are among the most valuable scientific sources for the requirements of our linguists and universities. . The scientist's research on the history of the Azerbaijani language made a great and valuable contribution not only to our linguistic science, but also to the development of Turkological linguistics. For more than 40 years, these materials, which have become the desk book of specialists, have been written in the national spirit and in the national way of thinking, so they have always served the reader's interest with their fundamental merits and will continue to serve for several centuries and will maintain their eternal status. T. Hajiyeu completely rejects the misconceptions of superficial historians regarding the formation of our language. Our researches show that he has enriched our historiography with his scientific propositions about the history of our people, which will overshadow most of the historians.

4. Academician T. Hajiyeu, in his monographs "Sabir: sources and predecessors", "Ideological-artistic analysis of the writer's language" based on the artistic facts of the language and style of great word artists such as M. Fuzuli, M.F. Akhundov, Sabir who are the leading figures of Azerbaijani artistic thought, showed his linguist erudition brought the internal and external aspects of the artistic materials of all three classics to linguistic analysis and managed to create fundamental scientific sources containing many scientific innovations.

5. The first of the methodological pillars of Azerbaijani studies is the problems of historical evolution of literary Turkish, in which the textbooks "History of Azerbaijani Literary Language" (Volumes I and II) written by Tofiq Hajiyeu are of great importance. The history of the development of the Azerbaijani literary language has been periodized by the researcher in the right direction, on the basis of the right principles, divided into stages, the methodological bases from the oldest period to our modern times have been defined, the system of styles has been specified for separate periods and stages, the form and content, norms and genres that condition the Azerbaijani literary Turkish - the variety of stylistic qualities was brought out in the context of Turkicism, all of which are indicators that realize Tofiq Hajiyeu's concept in our philology.

6. In his monograph "Our Poetry, Prose, Literary Language" and numerous articles dedicated to artistic language processes, Tofiq Hajiyeu perfectly and vividly describes the potential poetic possibilities of the Azerbaijani language, the power of expressiveness, the rich means of artistic description, and at the same time the individual style of artistic wordsmiths, the development tendencies of our language, and current problems. original scientific ideas that have been investigated in a way and filtered from the researcher's thinking about this problem are inseparable attributes of his individual creative style. Like all of Tofiq Hajiyeu's works, his research on modern poetry and prose language deserves to be highly appreciated in our philology as a product of phenomenal thinking.

7. T. Hajiyeve's "Sumer and Us" work of about 102 pages called "About S.N. Kramer and his book "History Begins with Sumer"" was written not only to prove the antiquity of the Azerbaijani language, including Turkic languages. At the same time, the scientist reveals his original thought products and creates a scientific source of encyclopedic value referring to S. Kramer. Written in a simple and clear language, this work of T. Hajiyeve is full of rich scientific ideas about our ancient Turkish language, mythological encounters, history, ethnography and psychology.

8. In Turkology the problem of ethno-poetics of Orkhon epics was raised for the first time by academician F. Hajiyeve and the role of various phonetic and grammatical means in the poetics of poetry was comprehensively investigated. The detailed study of the issues raised in the scholar's monograph "The Art of Poetry of the Orkhon Epics" gives us a reason to say that this work of the researcher is a very important and valuable scientific source for determining the early periods when the Turkish poetry technique was formed. The researcher followed the texts engraved on the Orkhon-Yenisei stone inscriptions based on the principles of ethno-poetics enriched the science of Turkology by deeply studying the historical evolution of poetic images, the depth of the structural root, the reflection of events in the texts, themes and concepts, motives, personalities, time and space, the beginning, development and ending lines of the text, style, special formulas within the text and special pronunciation techniques.

9. In most of his books and articles, Tofiq Hajiyeve analyzed the language problems of the book "Dada Gorgud", the issue of the connection of the epic texts with historical events and personalities, as well as the birth and evolution of Turkish poetry with correct scientific arguments. With these valuable ideas, he emphasized the need for the unity of the Turkic peoples, and proved with scientific arguments that they come from the same root.

10. There is a lot of work to be done in the Turkological arena regarding the problem of a common language of communication for Turks, and this voluminous work of academician T. Hajiyeve sheds

light on the work to be done on the way to solving that problem. The researcher has almost always been in the center of attention of the Turkic world, the theses of his work written in simple language have been used and highly valued by hundreds of researchers, which should be characterized as a high value given to the Azerbaijani Turkologist.

11. Tofiq Hacıyev's services in the field of translation are being investigated and studied not only by Azerbaijani researchers, but also by Turkish researchers. The work done by the Turkologist scientist on translation plays the role of a scientific base for the researchers studying the common Turkic languages.

12. Mahmud Kashgari's "Divani-luğat-it-turk", Seyid Jamaledin ibn Muhanna's "Hilyatul-insan va halbatul lisan" and Yusif Balasagunlu's "Gutgu bilig" occupy an important place in Tofiq Hacıyev's Turkological views, and the phenomenological nature of literary-turkological nature of those monuments. correctly defined by conceptual-linguistic parameters.

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

1. Akademik Tofiq Hacıyevin yaradıcılığında Orxon dastanlarının şeir sənətkarlığının tədqiqi. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: – 2020, Cild 1, № 3, – s.117-125

2. S.N.Kramer və onun “Tarix Şumerdən başlayır” kitabı haqqında akademik T.Hacıyevin araşdırmaları. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: – 2020, Cild 1, – s.153-160

3. Akademik Tofiq Hacıyevin dialektologiya sahəsində araşdırmaları. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: –2020, Cild 1, № 2, – s. 143-150.
4. Akademik Tofiq Hacıyevin yaradıcılığında “Şan qızı dastanı”nın təhlili istiqamətləri. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: – 2021, Cild 2, № 1, – s.174-184.
5. Azərbaycan dilçilik elminin zirvələri – biri Tofiq, biri Həsən. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, –Bakı: – 2021, cild 2, № 4, – s.179-185.
6. Üç böyük sənətkarın dil-üslub təmasının müfəssəl tədqiqi T. Hacıyevin araşdırmalarında. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: – 2021, cild 2, № 3, – s.177-183
7. Akademik Tofiq Hacıyevin yaradıcılığında Azərbaycan ədəbi dil tarixinin tədqiqi məsələləri. // Filologiya məsələləri, –Bakı: – 2021, №12, – s.158-164
8. Akademik T.Hacıyevin türkoloji araşdırmalarında Yusif Balasaqunlunun “Qutadqu-bilik” və Mahmud Kaşğarının “Divani – lüğət-it-türk” əsərlərinin linqvistik idealizəsi. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı:– 2022, Cild 3, № 1 – s. 273-280
9. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanının poetikası Tofiq Hacıyevin təhlil müstəvisində. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: – 2022, Cild 3, № 2 – s. 265-272
10. Tofiq Hacıyevin həyatı və elmi-pedaqoji fəaliyyətinin qısa xülasəsi. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: 2022, – Cild 3, № 4 – s. 275-286.
11. İki böyük türkoloqun dialektoloji araşdırmalarının müqayisəli-linqvistik təhlili. // Linqvistika problemləri, Beynəlxalq Elmi Jurnal, – Bakı: – 2022, Cild 3, № 5 – s.152-159
12. Həsən Mirzəyev və Tofiq Hacıyevin dialektoloji araşdırmalarında “ Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanı istinad mənbəyi kimi. Həsən Mirzəyev – 95. Beynəlxalq Dil, Ədəbiyyat və Mədəniyyət Konfransı, –Bakı: – 2022, – s.172-175.

13. Seyid Cəmaləddin İbn Mühənnanın “Hilyətül-insan və həlbətül-lisan” lüğətlərinin və Yusif Balasaqunlunun “Qutadqu-bilig” əsərləri Tofiq Hacıyevin türkoloji baxışlarında. // ENDLESS LIGHT IN SCIENCE Международный научно-практический журнал, –Алматы: –2023, – s. 336-341.

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15. Functional styles of the Azerbaijani literary language of the XIX and early XX centuries in the researches of academician Tofiq Hacıyev. Xorazm Mamun Akademiyası Axborotnoması. –2024 -s.25-28

16. Akademik Tofiq Hacıyev şumeroloq və orxonşünas tədqiqatçı kimi. III. BİLSEL ULUSLARARASI AHLAT BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONQRESİ, –2024, 8-9 iyun -s.1142.

17. Tofiq Hacıyevin türkoloji görüşləri. Elm və təhsilin əsaslar. XI Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı. –Bakı: –2024, 19 dekabr. -s.18-19

18. Akademik Tofiq Hacıyevin yaradıcılığında ortağ ünsiyyət dil problemi. Elm və Təhsil Tədqiqatları VI Respublika konfransı. – Bakı: –2024, 19 dekabr. -s.46-47





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