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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

DIAGRONIC ASPECTS OF CASE CATEGORY IN THE LANGUAGES OF AZERBAIJANI AND ARABIC

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comparative-typological linguistics

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Applicant: **Elnura Alim Abbasova**

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The work was performedat the Department of Theoretical Linguistics of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

Scientific supervisor: doctor of philology, academician
Nizami Kulu Cəfərov

Official opponents: doctor of philological sciences
Fidan Surat Bakhshiyeva

PHD, associate professor
Narmina Shua Isaeva

PHD, associate professor
Khalida Alabbas Babashova

BFD 1.06 / 3 One-time dissertation council of the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of ED 1.06 Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Chairman of the Dissertation council:

Prof. Doctor of Philological Sciences
Nadir Balaoglan Mammadli

Scientific secretary of the
Dissertation council: Doctor of Philosophy on Philology,
assoc.prof.
Sevinj Yusif Mammadova

Chairman of the
scientific seminar: the doctor of philological sciences,
professor
Eldar Rizvan Piriyev

INTRODUCTION

The topicality of the subject. In the recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of works written by the comparative methodin the field of linguistics. For instance, Azerbaijani-English, Azerbaijani-German, Azerbaijani-Italian etc. languages are compared. Of course, The researchs like these are very important from the point of view of integrating into the world linguistic science and contributing to Azerbaijani linguistics. But if we take the deep relations between Azerbaijani and Arabic in the past into consideration, it may be considered that it is more important to investigate any linguistic phenomenon related to Azerbaijani linguistics comparing to the Arabic language. The works in this field also provides important clues to the study of the history of the Azerbaijani language.

The present work, devoted to the study of the diachronic aspects of the case category in Azerbaijani and Arabic, has revealed some obscure points related to the historical case category in the Azerbaijani language.

In this study, we are investigating the case category not only morphological and syntactic levels, but also semantic-cognitive levels, and comparatively investigating the dichronic development of the cases in both languages.

So far, there has not been a comprehensive study of the diachronic aspects of the case category in Azerbaijani and Arabic, and such a compare is not only the first in the Azerbaijani and Arabic linguistics, but also in the world linguistics.If we take into account all of this, as well as that the historical case terms of the Azerbaijani language had been expressed with the Arabic case terms in the past, we can understand the urgency of the present work.

It is important to distinguish between the cases indicating syntactic oppositions in either Azerbaijani or Arabic and the case forms, which determine their morphological reflexes. The diachronic-typological approach to the present study of the case category in the Azerbaijani and Arabic languages undermines the

view that diachrony and synchrony are completely separate from each other.

The experience of comparative-historical and comparative-typological studies shows that the dachronic-comparative and contrastive study of languages with different structural-typological features has important results for each of the languages.

The thesisis also urgent from the point of view of the study of the case category involving morphological, syntactic, semantic and cognitive levels in the Azerbaijani and Arabic languages; the study of the morphological evolution of the Azerbaijani language in comparison with the Arabic literary language; in terms of revealing universal and specific features of cases in Azerbaijani and Arabic; the study of the principles of determining the position of the case category in the system of grammatical categories in Azerbaijani and Arabic; and contrasting syntactic relations in both languages.

The main goals and objectives of the research. The main goal of the research is to investigate the dachronical aspects of the case category in Azerbaijani and Arabic based on modern linguistic theories about dachronic-synchronic, structural, semantic, case-like, cognitive categories, using different types of methods and to study comparative-typology of the case categories of both languages.

The main objectives of the research are as follows: to review the origin of the notion of case, case forms, and case markers; to make an imagination about case theories, deep and surface structures, morphological case, case roles and case relations; to define relationship betweencase and semantic-cognitive categories, and then to learn θ-roles, semantic cases, grammatical and thematic roles, and to achieve the successful employment of them in Azerbaijani and Arabic; to determine the place of the case category of Azerbaijani and Arabic in the system of grammatical categories, and to contrast the "Amil" in Arabic and the "govermnet" notionin Azerbaijani;to study "declension" (إعراب), "building" (بناء) and morphological signs of cases in Arabic grammar; to reveal the similar case markers in the Sumerian language and The Ancient Turkic languages;to characteri-ze the diachronic and comparative typology of cases in Arabic and Azerbaijani languages, etc.

Basic theses for defence: 1. In the Azerbaijani and Arabic languages, the case category includes morphological, syntactic, semantic and cognitive levels, deep and surface structures. 2. Semantic cases are universal not only for Azerbaijani and Arabic, but also for all world languages. The differences appear only in the means of their expression.3. In the process of diachronic evolution, certain morphological changes are observed in the Azerbaijani language as compared to Arabic.Both languages have different means of expression of cases. 4.In the Sami languages, including Arabic, the nominative case has specific case markers in definiteness and indefiniteness, however in the all Turkic languages, including the Azerbaijani language, it has no case marker. 5. The nominative case with zero-marker in The Turkic languages is completely the same as in the Sumerian language. 6. In the Azerbaijani language, the case markers of nouns are composed of morphemes, while in the Arabic language, they are composed of diacritic signs.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation examines the diachronic aspects of the case category in Azerbaijani and Arabic using the latest achievements of Western linguistics, and the results of the research are summarized on the basis of the comparison of the materials of the Arabic and Azerbaijani languages.The study found the theoretical foundations of the problem of the study of the case category in languages with different system from the point of view of Azerbaijani linguistics in the diacronic-comparative aspect.

The results of the research can be used as a subsidiary mean for the teaching of subjects like "Azerbaijani linguistics", "Comparative linguistics", "Theoretical linguistics", "Arabic linguistics"for bachelor's and master's degreein Azerbaijani higher education, as well as a sourcefor writing of new textbooks on the historical morphology and syntax of the Azerbaijani language.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research is that for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, the dachronic aspects of the case category of Azerbaijani and Arabic are systematically investigated in comparison with ancient Turkic, Sumerian, Akkadian and other Sami languages, and sometimes with

modern languages.The classification of cases as the "core case" and 0the "peripheral case" are first applied to the cases in Arabic by me making use of the latest achievements of the western linguistics.

Some unknown features of the cases either in Azerbaijani or Arabic, have been identified in this research. For example, during the research it has been clear that the type of case named "local declension" in Arabic belongs to abstract case. However indefinite accusative and indefinite genitive in the Azerbaijani language are abstract cases.

A review of the case category involved in comparative-typological research in the both languages in the context of the interdependence of diachronic-synchronic analysis, and to track of the diachronic aspects of the evolutionary process of the case category beginning from the earliest sources - Sumerians, Akkadians, and other Semitic languages - to the works in the Western languages on the grammar of the Azerbaijani language in the 18th and 19th centuries, which were unknown so far, are scientific innovations of the research. In the Azerbaijani and Arabic languages, the cases are investigated in the context of general linguistics, exploring case roles, deep cases, θ-roles and semantic cases, and examining the semantic-cognitive nature of the cases for the first time.

The methods of the research. In the study I used some methods like comparative-historical, diachronic-synchronic, contrastive and so on to determine the diachronic-comparative typology of the cases in Azerbaijani and Arabic. If we take the fact that the factic materials about grammar of Turkish-Azerbaijani language were written in Arabic alphabet and even it was used Arabic grammatical terminology for Turkish-Azerbaijani language in early modern Europe, we can imagine the diachronic load of the current study and the importance of comparative method.

Approbation of the work and its application. The results of the research have been reported in national and international conferences and are reflected in the articles and theses published by the applicant.

The organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of

Theoretical Linguistics of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

The volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with a sign: The introduction consists of 9,715, Chapter I 31,758, Chapter II 73,292, Chapter III 97,690, and the result 4,624 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 217,240 characters.

BASIC CONTENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORK

The "Introduction" section of the study provides information about topicality of the research and the extend of the study of the work, scientific novelty, goals and objectives, theoretical and practical significance, methods, basic propositions for the defense, the structure of the dissertation and the organization where it was carried out.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "General Information on Case Category," consists of five subchapters. The first supchapter of the first chapter is called "The Origin of the case concept". This subsection explores The Origin of the case concept.

The concept of "case" is based on the ancient Greek language. According to sources, the traditional term "case" comes from the ancient greek language. However, Latin has also played a major role in the development of this term. The term "case" is called "ptothis" in Greek. The equivalent of the word "Ptothis" is the word "casus" in Latin. The category of case was first mentioned in Aristotle's Poetics when it was spoken about ancient Greek grammar.[1]

The second subchapter is called "Case forms and case markers". This section explains the differences between the cosncepts of "case", "case forms", and "case markers".

The notions of "case markers" and "case forms" are sometimes confused. However, there are fundamental differences between them. J. Blake explains the term case, and distinguishes

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[1] Kalkan, U. Türkiye türkçesinde hal (durum) kavramı ve hal (durum) eklerinin işlevleri / U. Kalkan. Kocatepe: Afyonkarahisar, – 2006. – 117 s.

them as following: "The term case is used for the phenomenon of having a case system and a language with such a system is sometimes referred to as a case language... A case marker is an affix and a case form is a complate word (a word with a case marker–*E. A.*)."[2]. It means that –(n)ın[4], –(y)a[2], –ı[4], –da[2], –dan[2] in Azerbaijani or –u(n), –i(n), –ə(n)/a(n) in Arabic are not case forms.

"Hal əlamətləri" is called علامات الإعراب in Arabic, and *case markers* in English[3].   Another important factor regarding case markers is that each case does not have to be marked differently in each paradigm. For example, Latin has six cases, and ablative consists three different cases: ablative, locative, instrumental. However, these three cases have the same case marker. When cases merge in one case marker, it is called "case syncretism".

Case syncretism is also observed in Semitic languages. About this point R. Hasselbach marks: "Akkadian and Phoenician first merged nominative and accusative while the genitive remained distinct. This tendency of first merging nominative and accusative can be explained by the fact both nominative and accusative encode verbal arguments in Semitic... Semitic –u, -i, -a etc. are case markers, not case forms".[4]

The third subchapter of the first chapter is called "Case theories". Many modern linguistic theories attempt to describe case, useage of cases and case systems in world languages.

According to N.Fukui, N. Chomsky divides case as morpho-logical case and abstract case, and explains that morphological case in world languages is simply a syntactic mechanism. In this sense, the term is used to describe semantic representations of syntactic relationships. Abstract case represents the abstract properties of the

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[2] Blake, J.Case / J. Blake. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2001. – 227 p.
[3] Samy, W. Basic Arabic: A Grammar and Workbook / W. Samy, L. Samy. – Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge, – 2014. – 358 p.
[4] Hasselbach, R . Case in Semitic: Roles, Relations, and Reconstruction / R. Hasselbach. – Oxford: OUP, – 2013. – 353 p.

nominal elements and their characteristics.[5] N. Chomsky supposes that we can think of case as an abstract marking associated with certain constructions, and a property that hardly ever has phonetic effects in English but must be annexed to all lexical Noun Phrase.[6]

Sometimes, "abstract case" is called "deep case". İt is present even in languages (such as Chinese) which lack morphological case on noun phrases.[7] In Arabic, there are many words that they do not have external case markers. Arabs name the type of declension which does not have external case markers in it, "local declension".

To conclude, "local declension" in Arabic refers to "abstract case". The cases in the Azerbaijani language, are more morphological. However, I think that indefinite accusative and indefinite genitive in Azerbaijani are abstract cases. Because case markers are not externals, and the semantics of the cases are understood from the context.

R. Jackndoff compares case-makers with thematic relationships: "...thematic relations are not like case-markers, that is, a system of diacritics.... Rather, they are a system of structural relation".[8]

It is understood from his approach that cases have no deep functions and roles other than diacritic signs. But it is not easy to agree with his approach, because cases also express semantic relations and functions. In this case, cases come into contact with deep structural relations, and gain semantic essence.

The fourth subchapter of the first chapter is called "Deep and Surface Structures". Before dealing with case grammar, it is important to understand the difference between "deep and surface

[5] Fukui, N. Merge in the Mind-Brain: Essays on Theoretical Linguistics and the Neuroscience of Language / N. Fukui. – Abingdon: Taylor & Francis, – 2017. – 296 p.

[6] Robert, F. Foundational Issues in Linguistic Theory: Essays in Honor of Jean-Roger Vergnaud / F. Robert, P. O. Carlos, M. L. Zubizarreta. – Cambridge: MIT Press, – 2008. – 389 p.

[7] Crystal, D. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics / D. Crystal. – America: John Wiley & Sons, – 2008. – 560 p.

[8] Jackendoff, R. Semantic Interpretation in Generative Grammar / R. Jackendoff. – Cambridge: MIT Press, – 1974. – 400 p.

structures".[9] According to N. Chomsky, deep structure refers to semantic content, while surface structure relates to phonetic form.[10] It means that cases are semantically related to deep structures, because they represent semantic relations and functions, and because of their morphological forms, they are associated with surface structures and have syntactic property.

These facts show that we should not limit the interpretation of cases to morphological forms, but also should interpret their deep functions and abstract aspects.

The fourth subchapter of this chapter is called "Morphological case, case roles and case relations". Case relations means syntactic relations (subject, oblique object etc.) which are more comprehensive than semantic roles.[11] Syntactic relations are also called grammatical relations. In Azerbaijani, case is formally morphologic, but is functionally syntactic.[12] The main function of Arabic case is to show "Government". In the other words, cases in this language are more indicative of a type of government than to perform a specific syntactic function, that is, they do not have a syntactic load. Unlike that is in the Azerbaijani language, in fact, in the Arabic language, word order determines the syntactic functions of the words in the sentence, when case markers are omited. In Azerbaijani, however, it is only possible to omit case markers in the indefinite accusative and in the indefinitive genitive.

The second chapter of the dissertation, entitled "Semantic Cases, Grammatical Roles and Thematic Relations in Azerbaijani and Arabic," consists of five subchapters and some paragraphs. The first subchapter, entitled "Case and Semantic-Cognitive Categories" examines cases and their relationship with cognition.

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[9] Mazarweh, S. Fillmore Case Grammar / S. Mazarweh. – Münhen: GRIN Verlag, – 2010. – 28 p.

[10] Chomsky, N. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax / N. Chomsky. – Cambridge: MIT Press, 2014, 296 p.

[11] Blake, J. Case / J. Blake. – Cambridge: University Press, – 2001. – 227 p.

[12] Hüseynzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya / M. Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – 280 s.

The book named "Cognitive space and linguistic case" by I. Schlesinger, examines cases and their relationship with cognition. İn this book and other sources we often come across ideas about that cases are conceptual or cognitive categories. I. Schlesinger writes in his book: "...case categories exist in cognition independently of language, presumably prior to language, and that the linguistic system then makes use of these independently existing categories."[13] We also agree with the view that cases are directly or indirectly linked to cognition as they exist in our minds before taking any form.

The second supchapter of the second chapter is called "θ-roles and semantic cases". İn this section, it is examined tha thematic relations or thematic roles named θ-roles (theta roles) are the properties of some semantic relations which take place between a verb and its components. Thematic roles refer to deep cases.[14] These relations are usually expressed via *agent*, *pasient*, and *goal* which are defined by verb. Let us compare *agent*, *pasient* or *goal* notions in Arabic with which are in Azerbaijan: أرسل فؤاد المنتجات من مصر إلى لبنان (Fuad sent productions from Egypt to Libya)

Here "فؤاد" is the agent, "المنتجات" is the pasient, "من مصر" is the source, "إلى لبنان" is the goal.

İn the sentence, "İlyas kitabları Gəncədən Bakıya yolladı", the agent is "İlyas", the pasient is "kitabları", the source is "Gəncə-dən", and the goal is "Bakıya".

The third subchapter of the second chapter is called "Grammatic and thematic roles". The feild of grammatical roles is syntax. They are the properties of sentences, not predicates. For instance, subject indicates relation between noun and verb. Because noun governs the morpholojical forms of verb[15]. Some authors such as L. Kats, K. Rexer, and M. Peter, who call thematic roles as well as

[13] Schlesinger, M. Cognitive space and linguistic case: semantic and syntactic categories in English / M. Schlesinger. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 2006. – 239 p.

[14] Primus, B. Cases and Thematic Roles: Ergative, Accusative and Active / B. Primus. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, – 2010. – 296 p.

[15] Frawley, W. Linguistic semantics / W. Frawley. – Abingdon: Routledge, – 2013. – 544 p.

semantic and functional roles, call them "theoretical bridge" between inflectional descriptions of grammatic case and semantics. This is explained by describing the valency of predicates. In languages which have case inflection morphology, there is covariation between thematic role and cases. A word's thematic role in a sentence is in part conveyed by its case.[16] Morphological cases do not only describe thematic roles. For example, in the sentence, *I have the book*, "I" and "the book" are morphologically in the nominative.[17] The equialent of this example in Arabic is كِتَابٌ لِي, and in Azerbaijanian is "mənim kitabım vardır". İn the Arabic example, ي which followed by the preposition لِ is in the place of the genitive, even though its case mark is not external. The word كِتَابٌ is in the nominative.

In the Azerbijanian, the word "mənim" is genitive, but the word "kitabım" with the mark of possession is in the nominative. Thus, these examples from English, Azerbaijani and Arabic have the same predication.

The fourth subchapter of this chapter is called "In Azerbaijani and Arabic, the position of the case category in the system of grammatical categories". In addition to the noun in Arabic, other speech parts also participate in the formation of the case category. Therefore, the case category in Arabic is contextual.[18] There are different views about whether case category in Azerbaijani is from one of inherent or contextual categories. İt is important to note that in Azerbaijani, the principle of considering the case as a special grammatical category differs from that in Arabic. Some Azerbaijnian linguists consider the case category as a special grammatical category because it is merely a feature of noun.This is because the syntactic position of adjectives, participles, numbers, and some kind

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[16] Katz, L. Case morphology and thematic role in word recognition / L. Katz, K. Rexer, M. Peter // – Mansion Church, UK: Morphological Aspects of Language Processing by Laurie Beth Feldman, – 2013. – p.79-109

[17] Frawley, W. Linguistic semantics / W. Frawley. – Abingdon: Routledge, – 2013. – 544 p.

[18] Çörtçü M. Sarf-Nahiv edatlar / M. Çörtçü. – İstanbul: İfav yayınları, – 2003. – 455 s.

of pronouns is that they are attributes of name, and none of them has its own case markers. Thus, it is more appropriate to characterize this category as a special grammatical category, when we evaluate the case category within the frame of Azerbaijani grammar.

The fifth subchapter is named "Governor in Arabic, and Government relation in Azerbaijani". In Arabic, there are interconnections between networks of dependence that define morphology and syntax as well as the form of individual words. There are two basic principles that govern these relationships: agreement and governance. In Arabic, a noun in feminine form requires an adjective with the same characteristics (مدينتاني كبيرتاني – two big city) or a verb agrees with its subject that is in masculine gender or in singular, for gender and number (حَضَرَ كَريمٌ Karim came).

"Governor" is one of the old concepts in traditional and modern Arabic grammar theory. It governs words in nominative, accusative, genitive etc. For example, ضحك الطفلُ "The child laughed". Here the word "الطفل" is in the nominative case because of the verb ضحك. In the sentence of اُحبّ النظامَ "I love discipline", the word "النظام" is direct object, and in the accusative case because of the governor أحبّ.[19]

The first paragraph of the fifth subchapter is named "Irab in Arabic grammar". In Modern Standard Arabic, case category is investigated in the section of *irab* and *bina*. The word "irab" means "declension" as grammatical term, and express the relations between different elements.[20] J. Owens argues that there is no specific term for "case" in Arabic grammar, and the term "irab" is used to express any inflectional ending whose form is determined by a governor.[21] Thus, İrab does not mean "case" in English, and "hal" in

[19] أبو بكر علي عبد العليم، الموسوعة النحوية والصرفية الميسرة، القاهرة 2004، 543 ص

[20] Abbasova, E. A. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində hal kateqoriyası // –Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2016. № 1, – s.181-189.

[21] Owens, J. Early Arabic Grammatical Theory: Heterogeneity and Standardization / J. Owens. – Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing, – 1990. – 294 p.

Azerbaijani.[22] The term "hal" for case in Azerbaijani orijinally belongs to an Arabic word "حَالٌ" which derived from the verb "حَالَ"[23]. حَالَ lexically means "situation". In Azerbaijani, it is used for the case of noun, while in Arabic, حَالٌ is used as a term for adverbial modifiers.

The second paragraph of the fifth subchapter is called "The grammatical meaning of "bina" in Arabic. "Bina" means *lack of declension.[24]* In Arabic, words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.) are divided into two parts: "murab" (declinable) and "mabni" (indeclinable).[25] Unlike Arabic, there is no any indeclinable noun in Azerbaijani.

The third paragraph of the fifth subchapter is called "Morphological marks of the Cases in Arabic." As in Modern Standard Arabic, there are three grammatical cases that show paradigms of declinable words in classical Arabic: raf′ (nominative), carr (genitive), and nasb (accusative).[26] In Arabic, words which are in the nominative case, are named "marfu", which are in the in the genitive, are called "macrur", and which are in the accusative, are named "mansub". In this language, the nominative case has its specific marker in either indefinity or definity. Thus, ـُ is a mark for the definite nominative case, and ـٌ a mark for the indefinite nominative case.[27] For example, ألقَلَمُ (the pen), قَلَمٌ (a pen). Unlike in Arabic, the nominative case has no any case endings in Azerbaijani. For instance, qələm, kitab, saat and so on. ـُ is named "damma", and ـٌ is named "tanvin damma". In Arabic, this diacritical mark (ـُ) written

[22] الدكتور روحي البعلبكي،المورد قاموس عربي-إنكليزي،دار العلم للملايين،21ط، بيروت- لبنان،2007،1256ص

[23] الدكتور روحي البعلبكي،المورد قاموس عربي-إنكليزي،دار العلم للملايين،21ط، بيروت- لبنان،2007،1256ص

[24] الدكتور روحي البعلبكي،المورد قاموس عربي-إنكليزي،دار العلم للملايين،21ط، بيروت- لبنان،2007،1256ص

[25] Çörtçü M. Sarf-Nahiv edatlar / M. Çörtçü. – İstanbul: İfav yayınları, – 2003. – 455 s.

[26] تأليف الشيخ مصطفى الغلاييْني،كتاب النحو - جامع الدروس العربيه،الجزْء الأول،الطبعة الثامنة والعشرون،منشورات المكتبة العصرية،بيروت،1993،902ص

[27] تأليف الدكتور الطاهر خليفة القراضي، الاسس النحوية والاملائية فى اللغة العربية،الطبعة الولى،الدار المصرية اللبنانية،2002،226ص

on the last consonant of a word to indicate the definite genitive case of a noun is called "kasra". İt is pronounced as a short [i] or sometomes as a short [ɪ]. The marking of the indefinite genitive case is called "tanvin kasra" (ٍ), and is pronounced as [in].[28] For instance, 1) لي صديقٍ إلى كتبتُ – I wrote to my friend ; 2) صديقِنا إلى أكتبْ لم– I did not wrote to our friend;

In the Azerbaijani language, even though the definite genitive case has a specific suffix, the indefinite genitive case does not have any case ending, e. g. şöbə müdiri[29] (head of department).

In Arabic, this diacritical mark (َ) written on the last consonant of a word to indicate the definite accusative case of a noun is called "fatha". İt is pronounced as a short [æ/a] or sometimes as [ɛ]. The marking of the indefinite accusative case is called "tanvin fatha" (ً), and is pronounced as [an] or [æ].[30] For example, 1) أكتبُ رسالةً– I am writing a letter; 2) الكتابَ قرأتُ - I read the book (read is in the past tense);

Unlike that in Arabic, the indefinite accusative in Azerbaijani, does not have a case ending, e.g. kitab oxuyuram (I am reading a book).

In Arabic, as nouns, verbs can also change under influence of governor. The cases of verbs mean that the verbs change according to moods. Thus, verbs with ending in "damma" (ُ) are called "marfu", verbs with ending in "fâtha" (َ) are named "mansub", and with ending in "sukun" (ْ) is called "majzum".[31] Unlike nouns, verbs do not have a case with endings "ِ" or "ٍ". For example, 1) رسالةً أكتبُ –I am writing a letter; 2) رسالةً أكتبَ أنْ أريد–I want to write a letter; 3) صديقِنا إلى أكتبْ لم I did not write to our friend;

In Arabic grammar, when a verb is in the majzum form, it mainly shows that the verb expresses a condition (the **conditional**

[28] arabic.desert-sky.net/g_cases.html

[29] Abbasova, E. A. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində hal kateqoriyası // –Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2016. № 1, – s.181-189.

[30] El-Dahdah, A. The Future of Arabic Grammar: A Social Imperative / A. El-Dahdah. – North Carolina: Lulu.com,an onlinself-publishing – 2013. – 492 p.

[31] El-Dahdah, A. The Future of Arabic Grammar: A Social Imperative / A. El-Dahdah. – North Carolina: Lulu.com,an onlinself-publishing – 2013. – 492 p.

mood). However, verbs that are in majzum form do not only semantically express a condition, but they also sometimes express the past tense of the verb, and the imperative mood in term of content. In other word, verbs with ending "sukun" (ـْ) are formally in the **conditional mood**, but in fact, they also semantically indicate imperative mood, the past tense, and **conditional mood of verbs.** In the following examples, different semantic variants of "majzum" verbs can be found:

إِلاَّ تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لاَ تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا

"If you do not help him (when you did not help him), Allah did help him (Rasul). When the disbelievers expelled him (when the disbelievers forced him to go out of Makkah) he was the second of the two, when they were both in the cave. When they were in the cave, he said to his companion: "Do not grieve, surely Allah is with us". Then Allah sent down His Sakînah (calmness, tranquility) upon him and strengthened him with armies which you could not see.

In this example, the verb نصر represents the condition both semantically and grammatically, being a conditional verb by إِنْ. Here the conditional form of the verb in the plural of the second person is represented by "و". Although, the verb حَزِنَ formally indicates the conditional mood, it semantically expresses the imperative mood. It should be noted that in Arabic, optative mood and conditional mood of verbs are translated differently into Azerbaijani.[32]

Although morphological cases such as nominative, accusative, and genitive are discussed in Arabic grammar, semantic cases such as dative, locative, instrumental, and ablative, which indeed exist in this language, and are expressed analytically, are not mentioned by grammarians. İt is important to note that, a word in the genitive case which may be object of various prepositions, can express the content of genitive, dative, locative, ablative, and instrumental cases. For instance, إلى البيتِ – to home; في البيتِ – at home; من البيتِ – from home; لِلْبَيْتِ of home or for home; مَعَ الْمُدَرِّس with the

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32 Məmmədov, Ə. Ərəb dili / Ə. Məmmədov. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD MMC, – 2013. – 712 s.

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teacher; بِاللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ In the Arabic language or via the Arabic language etc.

CH. Fillmore considers that prepositions in English, or post-positions in Japanese, are analogous to morphological affixes, as in Latin. Therefore, they load a broader meaning to the concept of case.[33]

Agreeing with Fillmore, I can conclude that if adpositions, such as prepositions and postpositions, have the ability to load broader meanings to the cases, then we can talk about semantic cases such as ablative, locative, dative, and instrumental cases which were formed by the prepositions that are used in Arabic, but they have not yet explained.

As R. Hasselbach noted, adpositions play an important role in Semitic languages, including Arabic. They are usually considered analytical case markers. In Semitic languages, which have both synthetic and analytic case features, that is, adpositions and case inflection that define syntactic relations, the adpositions express differences of the cases more clearly than the inflectional system.[34]

Thus, we can argue that in Arabic, there are seven cases in total. So, three of them are grammatical-semantical case, and four of them are only semantical case. Therefore, we can divide the cases in Arabic into two parts - core and peripheral cases: nominative, genitive and accusative cases are core cases, but ablative, locative, dative and instrumental cases are peripheral cases.

Of course, we are not the first to use terms as "core case" and "peripheral case" in linguistics to describe these two groups. This can often be found in modern linguistics books. However, such a division is made for the cases of the Arabic language, for the first time by me.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled "Diachronic, comparative and contrastive typology of cases in the Arabic and Azerbaijani languages." This chapter consists of nine subchapters and paragraphs.

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[33] Fillmore, Ch. The Case for Case / Ch. Fillmore. London: Eric Document Service, – 1968. – 88 p.

[34] Hasselbach, R. Case in Semitic: Roles, Relations, and Reconstruction / R. Hasselbach. – Oxford: OUP, – 2013. – 353 p.

The first subchapter is entitled as "Achievements of the comparative-historical method", the second one as "Diachronic typology", the third one as "Comparative and internal reconstruction methods", the fourth one as "Arabs' views on language and linguistics", the fifth one as "The first works on the grammar of the Azerbaijani language", the sixth one as "The similar case endings in Sumerian and ancient Turkic languages ", the seventh one as "Diachronic and comparative typology of cases in Arabic and Azerbaijani languages". The first paragraph of the seventh subchapter is named "Nominative case". In this paragraph, It is noted that in Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, the nominative case always has zero-marking, but in the Semitic languages, including Arabic, the nominative case has a specific marking for the nominative case. The nominative case in Turkic languages is similar to the nominative case in Sumerian. During research I came across a rare fact about the nominal case in Azerbaijani, in S. Alizade's book named "Azerbaijani written language in the Middle Ages". He writes: In "Shuhadanameh" and "Sheikh Safi's memoirs" the words which are the subjects in tens of sentences have adopted accusative case suffix. In this case, the case suffix is neutral in the sense of accusative case. In other word, the words in forms of accusative are not in accusative case. So far, this interesting fact has not been encountered in the monuments of Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages. Comparing the relevant examples with the original ones (in Persian), it is clear that the facts concerning the "accusative-nominative" case are not a manifestation from the Persian translation. For instans,... atamun ölən çağı *dilini* bağlandı (Shuhadanameh 331 b); bu gün mənüm *Səkinəmni* yetim olacaqdur (Shuhadanameh 285 a); dəniz üstündən bir *kişiyi* gözükdi (Sheikh Safi's memoirs 129) etc."[35]. So, although it is a rare fact, the nominal case is also used with the morphological form of accusative case.

The second paragraph of the seventh subchapter is named "Genitive case". The definite genitive case which is considered to be

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[35] Əlizadə, S. Orta əsrlərdə Azərbaycan yazı dili / S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Universiteti, – 1985. – 88 s.

one of the oldest cases in the Turkic languages has had a specific case ending as in the Arabic language. However, in contrast to Arabic and other Semtic languages, the indefinite possessive case is characterized as a case with a zero-marking in Turkish, including Azerbaijani. During its diachronic development, the velyar n consonant, which is an integral part of this case suffix, has been replaced by the n consonant that we use today in our literary language.

The third paragraph of the seventh subchapter is called "Dative case". E. Marcel writes tha The Old Turkic case system is very rich and in all variants and stages of the old Turkic languages, the directive case consists of a nominal with the suffix and sometimes with the suffix –ga. But there is lack of fact about the suffix –ga. And it is also found in the Yenisey inscriptions: *"Beş yegirmi yaşımda tavgaç kanğa bardim" 'When I was fourteen years old I went to the Chinese king* [36].

T. Tekin explains this case under the name dative-locative and writes that dative-lokative case is formed with the suffixes –qa/ –kä və –a/ä (*at-qa* (ad-a); *ögüz-ka*). The author points out that among the dative-locative case suffixes, the suffixes -qa / k*ä* are more advanced in terms of using frequency. Stems having the third person possessive suffix take the dative-locative suffix as –ŋa, –ŋä (başın-ŋa).[37]

Thus, in the language of Old Turcik monuments, the dative case existed as a syncretic case, that is, it combines the contents of the dative and locative cases.

A. Rajabli writes that researchers have mentioned that there are two relative cases in the language of Old Turkic inscriptions - dative and directive. From the explanation there, it is clear that the

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[36] Əlizadə, S. Orta əsrlərdə Azərbaycan yazı dili / S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Universiteti, – 1985. – 88 s.
[37] Tekin, T. A Grammar of Orkhon Turkic. – Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge, – 1997. – 428 p.

directive case is used only with the suffixes -ya, -yä, which is added to nouns denoting the name of direction, place, aspect.[38]

In my opinion, because of the variability of one case, it is not correct to consider it as two separate cases. This is because, such a naming is considered as wrong as if today we call words with the suffixes –a/–ä the dative case, and the variant of these suffixes -ya/–yä used for words ending in a vowel the directive case.

T.Tekin presents nouns with suffixes -garu / geru, -aru / -eru, -ŋaru / -ŋeru under the title of the directive case. The author notes that the directive case indicates the direction of movement and performs the function of adverbial completeness: for example, for the Turkish gaɣan-ɣaru sülelim[39].

In my view, the directive and dative cases present the same thematic roles. The difference here is only in the morphological form. So, it would be more accurate to call it variability, not difference. Because the affixes -ra and -ri are considered to be from the same gene. It is written about it: "Since the a:i ablaut is often observed in the affixes of Turkish languages, the affixes -ra and -ri and their variants -ra and -ri can be considered genetically the same."[40]

Apparently, due to these subtleties, researchers called the variant formed by -garu / geru, -aru / -eru, -ŋaru / -ŋeru "directive case", and the variant formed by the others "dative case".

These affix variants are presented as markings for the dative case by the authors of the book "Comparative-historical grammar of theTurkic languages": -a, -ka, -ra / ra, -ri / -ri, -ça / -çä.[41] In addition to this, the "the dative case with the suffix -n" is discussed in the book, and examples are given by authers: magan (to me), sagan (to

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[38] Rəcəbli, Ə. Qədim türk yazısı abidələrinin dili. I hissə / Ə. Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2006. – 648 s.

[39] Tekin, T. A Grammar of Orkhon Turkic. – Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge, – 1997. – 428 p.

[40] Serebrennikov, B.A. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli tarixi qrammatikası / B. A. Serebrennikov, N.Z. Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Səda, – 2002. – 381 s.

[41] Yenə orada

you), ogan (to him or to her), bugan (to it, to this, to that).[42] T. Tekin also believes that the suffix -a is older.[43]

Based on my personal observation, it should be noted that the dative case endings in - ğa / - ğe are still being used in The Turkish language. These are respectively pronounced as "a:" and "ɛ". In addition, the -a / e and -ya / ye variants of these endings are currently preserved in Turkish.

The fourth paragraph of the seventh subchapter is named "Accusative case". Researchers have identified the suffixes -γ / –g and, in rare cases, -ni / -ni as morphological forms of the accusative case in the language of Old Turkic monuments. However, in the language of Old Turkic inscriptions, sometimes the word with a morphological form of the accusative case is used in the position of the possessive case, and the word with a morphological form of the possessive case, is used in the position of the accusative case.[44]

A. M. Demirchizadeh states that in today's literary language and in many dialects of our living language, the noun ending in a vowel letter is attached to the accusative case ending with the consonant "-n", while in "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", as in some of our dialects, it is attached to it with "y". For example, qarğa-yı- crow (in the accusative); yazu-yı – writing (in the accusative) etc.[45]

The accusative case with the ending -a has a multifunctional character in Akkadian, Ugaritic, classical Arabic and other ancient Semitic languages. Among these languages, in classical Arabic the accusative case is more functional than those in the others.[46]

The fifth paragraph of the seventh subchapter is named "Locative-terminative and ablative case". According to I. Dyakanov,

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[42] Serebrennikov, B.A. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli tarixi qrammatikası / B. A. Serebrennikov, N.Z. Hacıyeva. – Bakı: Səda, – 2002. – 381 s.

[43] Tekin, T. A Grammar of Orkhon Turkic. – Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge, – 1997. – 428 p.

[44] Rəcəbli, Ə. Qədim türk yazısı abidələrinin dili. I hissə / Ə. Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2006. – 648 s.

[45] Dəmirçizadə, Ə. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" dastanlarının dili / Ə. Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999, – 140 s.

[46] Hasselbach, R. Case in Semitic: Roles, Relations, and Reconstruction / R. Hasselbach. – Oxford: OUP, – 2013. – 353 p.

locative-terminative and dative cases are also found in Semitic languages. Locative-terminative case existed in Akkadian and Amorite with ending -ish, while in other western groups of the Semitic languages such as Eblait, Ugarit, Hebrew, and epigraphic Southern Arabic, it existed with ending -ash > -ah > -ā.[47]

E. Marcel states that the suffix –da for locative case in ancient Turkic languages, sometimes expresses ablative case, too.[48]

Probably for this reason, T. Tekin treats locative and ablative cases in a title and write: ""Locative-ablative case is formed with suffixes –da/–dä, –ta/ –tä. Stems ending in vowels and consonants other than l, n and r take –da/–dä. Stems ending in any consonants l, n and r (except a few exceptions) take –ta/ –tä. The ablative case is rarely formed with the suffixex–dın / –din and –dan/ –dän."[49]

The Sumerian ablative case has a parallel with the ending -ta, which is an archaic variant of ablative case in Azerbaijani. As we can see from O. Dietz's research, in the Sumerian language, the ablative case is used with ending –ta. For example, eri-ta (from the city).[50] This fact also shows that the suffix –ta had an ancient history. Later, it gradually changed to the form –dan. It is clear from this that the ablative case was a syncretic case and had different case roles.

It is also mentioned that there were comitative, instrumental and equative cases in the languages of Ancient Turkic.

The comitative is formed with the suffix –liγu/-ligü and answers the question *togather with whom?*. For example.: *qorγu eki üç kişi-ligü təzip bardı.* "(Their) protector fled together with three people". The equative case is formed with the suffix -ça/-çä, and functions as an adverb of comparison: *Türgis qaγan susi bolçuda otça borça kälti* "the army of Türgis kagan came (upon us) like fire

[47] Diakonoff, İ. M. Afrasian languages / İ. Diakonoff. – Moscow: Nauka publishers, Central Department of Oriental Literature, –1988. – 145 p.

[48] Marcel, E. A Grammar of Old Turkic / E. Marcel. – Leiden: Brill, – 2004. – 575p.

[49] Tekin, T. A Grammar of Orkhon Turkic. – Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge, – 1997. – 428 p.

[50] Dietz, O. Sumerian Grammar / O. Dietz. – Leiden: BRILL, – 2003. – 215 p.

and strom at Bolçu". İnstrumental case is formed üith the suffix -n: bir əriq oqu<u>n</u> urti "(Prince Kül) hit one man üith an arrow"[51]

The eighth subchapter of third chapter is called "Munada in the languages of Azerbijani and Arabic". The case that was called sometimes "Munada" and sometimes "Al-munada" had historically been an element of the case category of the Azerbaijani language. Although cases are important in the formation of appeal or addressing in Arabic, "munada" (vocative) is not studied under the heading of cases of nouns and is not included in the case category. However, in Azerbaijani, "munada" was historically studied under the heading of cases of nouns. In my opinion, "munada" in Azerbaijani was rightly excluded from the case category, because

Because it can not make any syntactic connection with other words in the sentence. In this case, it is not correct to include munad (vocative) in the Azerbaijani language to the case category.[52]

The nineth subchapter of third chapter is named "Case studies in grammar books on Turkish-Azerbaijani language in Western sources of XVII-XIX centuries". In the XVII-XIX centuries in Europe, a number of valuable works on the grammar of the Turkish-Azerbaijani language have been written in different languages like Latin, French, Russian, Turkish, Italian, English, etc.

H.Megiser, F.Meninski in Latin, J.Holdermann, J.Prendl, M. Viguier, A. Jaubert, Jean-Charle de Bess, V. Letellier, A. Pfizmaier, L. Dubeux, Charle Viot, M.Nassif in French, A.Davids in English, Pietro della Valle, C. Comidas in Italian and others are examples of this. It is known that the first work reflecting the first scientific grammar of the Azerbaijani language which is named "Grammar of the Turkish-Tatar language" (I edition 1839, II edition 1846 under the name "General grammar of the Turkic-Tatar language") also coincides with that period. However, in the true sense of the word, the path to the scientific grammar of the Azerbaijani language passes

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[51] Tekin, T. A Grammar of Orkhon Turkic. – Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge, – 1997. – 428 p.

[52] Abbasova, E. A. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində münadə // –Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. №17. – s. 104-109.

through the works of the authors we have mentioned, in particular, J. Holdermann, M. Viguier, K. Comidas, A. Jaubert, A. Davids, A. Pfizmaier. Since these sources have not been involved in special research so far, a comparative study of the case category in these sources, in my view, is important for Azerbaijani linguistics. While researching the case category in this paragraph, in addition to referring to the works of the above-mentioned authors, I also duly used the book "Translation, research and interpretation of Mirza Kazimbay's general grammar of the Turkish-Tatar language" by I.Abbasov, who first introduced these names to our scientific community.

In this subchapter, we have tried to explain the terms of Arabic origin used to name the cases of our language historically, based on traditional Arabic grammar.

The following conclusions have been drawn in the dissertation entitled "Diachronic aspects of the case category in the Azerbaijani and Arabic languages":

1. The case category is a special grammatical category in Azerbaijani and a general grammar category in Arabic. Because, unlike in the Azerbaijani language, all words in Arabic have the ability of declension in their syntactic position.

2. The type of declension in Arabic called "local declension" (الإعراب المحلي) is an abstract case. Unlike Arabic, cases in Azerbaijani are more morphological. However, in our language, indefinite accusative case and indefinite genitive case can be considered abstract cases. Because these cases dont have obvious case markers, and the semantics of the cases are understood from the context.

3. Although diacritical marks or case morphemes are omitted in the text, no language can be imagined without deep cases. Because the case is not only symbolic. The superficial structure is related to the form, and the deep structure is related to the content. Thus, cases express deep structures when expressing semantic connections and functions and have a semantic character, while expressing morphological forms are related to superficial structures and have a syntactic character.

4. Since the approach cases – semantic roles, thematic relations, etc. is directly related to the process of reflecting categories in human cognition, deep cases are related to cognition.

5. Semantic or thematic roles are universal and fixed for all languages. The differences in the category of cases in different languages occurs only at the morphological level.

6. In Arabic, there are seven cases. The three of them (nominative, accusative, genitive) are core cases and the four of them (ablative, locative, directive, and instrumental) are peripheral cases. Thus, in Arabic, the hierarchy of cases will be as follows: nominative → accusative→ genitive → directive → locative → ablative → instrumental. In the Arabic language, nominative, genitive, accusative cases are grammatical-semantic cases, while locative, directive, and instrumental cases are semantic cases.

7. Some of case markers in the Sumerian language correspond to some of case markers in the Ancient Turkic languages. These parallels are as follows: absolute – nominative (–); dative - dative(r(a)); ablative – ablative (ta); directive – directive (e).

8. In the Semitic languages such as Akkadian and Phoenician, phonological processes, such as the loss of short vowels at the end of words, have resulted in the loss of case endings. The reason for this was the phenomenon of cross-linguistic syncretization.

9. In Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, the nominative case has always zero-marking, but in the Semitic languages, including Arabic, it has a specific marking for the nominative case.

10. Definite genitive case in the Turcik languages, which is considered to be one of the oldest cases in these languages, had a spesific marking, as in Arabic. However, in contrast to Arabic and other Semitic languages, the indefinite possessive case is characterized by zero-marking in the Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani. During its diachronic development, the velyar ñ consonant, which is an integral part of this suffix, has been replaced by the n consonant which we use today in our literary language.

11. In the language of ancient Turkic monuments, the directive case existed as a syncretic case.

12. The suffix ra, one of the variants of the archaic marking of the dative case in the Turkic languages, as well as in the Azerbaijani language, was also used for the dative case in the Sumerian language. It can be considered that as a result of the historical development of the suffix -ra, which has its roots in the Sumerian language, the consonant r fell and -a remained, which is still used in our language today.

13. The suffix $-a^2$, which is a morphological form of the directive case in the modern Azerbaijani language, has very ancient roots. The facts such as the simpler morphological structure of the suffix $-a^2$ and its easier pronunciation compared to its other archaic versions, have allowed it to survive in our language today.

14. The indefinite accusative case and the indefinite genitive case used in our language are abstract cases that manifest as nominal cases in the superficial structure. The ablative case is a syncretic case and has different case roles.

15. Although very rare, it is a fact that in the Azerbaijani language, the nominative case is also used with the morphological markers of the accusative and possessive cases.

16. In Arabic, a number of thematic roles differ from both grammatical and morphological ones. For example, a word in the possessive case, as a morphological case, can have different thematic roles, in which case the syncretism of the case manifests itself in the superficial structure, as a result of which peripheral cases are formed.

17. In the language of ancient Turkish written monuments, the cases of "istiqamət" and "yönlük" (directive) present the same thematic roles. The difference here is only in the morphological form, which is more accurate to call it variability, not difference. Because the affixes -ra and -ri are considered to be from the same origin.

18. In Arabic, core roles and relations are defined by endings, while peripheral roles are represented by prepositions.

19. In the Azerbaijani language, each thematic role is expressed through its grammatical form. However, each case can have different thematic roles. For example, the endings of the directive case, along with the content of direction, side, location, space, indicate the

purpose when it used with infinitives. This can be found both in our modern language and in historical sources.

The main content and scientific theses of the dissertation are reflected in the following published works of the author:

1. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində linqvistik universalilər // Akad. A.Axundovun 85 illiyinə həsr olunmuş "Ağamusa Axundov və Azərbaycan filologiyası" beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, 24-25 aprel, Bakı, 2017, s. 415-418.

2. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində izafət anlayışı: *diaxronik yanaşma* // Filologiya məsələləri, Azərbaycan MEA Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, "Elm və Təhsil", №14, Bakı-2018, s. 175-179.

3. Ərəb dilində hallanan, yaxud hallanmayan nominal və qeyri-nominal elementlər // Filologiya məsələləri, Azərbaycan MEA Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, "Elm və Təhsil", №16, Bakı-2018, s. 113-118.

4. Hal nəzəriyyələri // Dilçilik İnstitutunun Əsərləri № 02, "Elm və Təhsil" Bakı-2018, s. 284-290.

5. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində münadə // Filologiya məsələləri, Azərbaycan MEA Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, "Elm və Təhsil", №17, Bakı-2018, s. 104-109.

6. The confrontative approach to the case category in the languages of Azerbaijani and arabic // Научный аспект № 3 – Самара: Изд-во ООО «Аспект», 2018. – Т1. – с. 46-54.

7. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində adlıq halın diaxronik aspektləri // Filologiya məsələləri, Azərbaycan MEA Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, "Elm və Təhsil", №19, Bakı-2018, s. 189-193.

8. The nominative case in Arabic and Azerbaijani: a synchronic, diachronic and confrontative approach // IV Beynəlxalq Elmi Praktiki Konfrans19 avqust, Moskva, 2019, s. 79-83.

9. XVIII-XIX əsr qərb mənbələrində Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikasına dair kitablarda hal tədqiqatları" // İmadəddin Nəsiminin 650 illiyinə həsr olunmuş "İmadəddin Nəsiminin poetik dili və Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi məsələləri" Respublika elmi konfransın materialları, Bakı, 2019.

10. Azərbaycan və ərəb dillərində morfoloji hal, hal rolları və hal əlaqələri // Azərbaycan MEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu

Dilçilik araşdırmaları, "M Dizayn" MMC Nəşriyyatı Poliqrafiya müəssisəsi. № 02, Bakı – 2021, s. 112-117

11. Abbasova, E. The Comparison of accusative case In Azerbaijani and Arabic // – Italy: Annali d'Italia. Chief editor: Cecilia Di Giovanni, – 2022, №30, – p. 43-44.

The defense of the thesis will be held on 31 may 2022 at 11^{00} BDD 1.06 / 3 will be held at the meeting of the Dissertation Council on the basis of ED 1.06 Dissertation Council operating under the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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

The dissertation is available in the library of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

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

The abstract was sent to the necessary addresses on 29 April 2022.