

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**STYLISTIC-COMMUNICATIVE FEATURES OF  
TOPONYMS IN THE LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT  
SYSTEMS**

**ABSTRACT**

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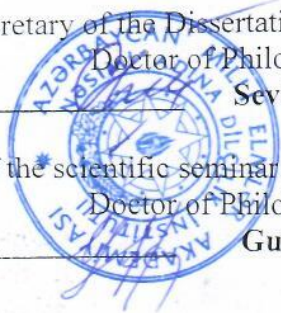
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## INTRODUCTION

**The urgency and scope of the topic.** Studying the stylistic features of linguistic units, their role and significance in speech gives interesting facts to modern linguistics which tends to investigate integrative, functional-communicative, discursive, linguocultural aspects. The investigation of the linguistic units from the stylistic point of view includes not only the history and culture of the people to whom they belong, but also the attitude of the writer to those units. That's why to study the stylistic features of toponyms in the languages of different systems using the literary texts of different periods is urgent.

One can hardly find a literary text where no onomastic units, especially toponyms are used. Since all onomastic units, as well as toponyms enrich the literary style, they are considered as significant material for stylistic investigation. Linguists have different approaches concerning the stylistic features of the proper names used in literary language, and both in the Azerbaijani and English linguistics the onomastic system has been individually analyzed from the prism of theoretical and applied linguistics on the basis of the works of particular writers. The contrastive-comparative investigation of toponyms in the languages of different systems is also considered as one of the urgent points of the topic, as place names have always taken part in the formation of each nation throughout history.

Although Azerbaijani and English are the languages of different systems, used in different areas, the investigation of the toponyms of these languages on the basis of literary texts, revealing their similar and different features is a very important issue for linguistics. It is evident that there are many differences in the languages of people inhabited in different areas of the world. But the existence of similar features helps reveal new facts for cognitive linguistics. Being a linguistic universal, revealing similar stylistic features of toponyms in the process of speech makes their investigation more interesting. That's why to follow the development

of stylistic functions, study the influence of the national features and structure of language on the formation of these stylistic features is very urgent for linguistics.

The investigation of the stylistic features of toponyms within the text requires to determine their intertextual functions. On the one hand the communicative function of toponyms is based on the social and historical development of society, on the other hand it includes such features as identification, nomination, characterisation of an object. By this way, according to the antropocentric paradigm “*toponyms enable to make the human-object connection*”<sup>1</sup>. The social-historical and anthropological essence of toponyms enables us to follow them in different systems. So the determination and investigation of the functions of toponyms performed in language and speech once again proves the urgency of the topic.

The scope of the investigation consists of research works, books, articles written on place names, onomastics and stylistics in the Azerbaijani, English and Russian languages, as well as the Internet resources. There are the research works dealing with the general problems of onomastics (A.Gurbanov, T.Ahmadov, S.Mollazadeh, G.Mashadiyev, A.Superanskaya, V.Nikonov, A.Smith, K.Cameron, M.Mills, M.Gelling, A.Gardiner and others), and poetical onomastics (G.Mustafayeva, F.Khaligov, L.Piriyeva, D.Aliyeva, A.Mikayilova, J.McGarry, J.Cox, C.Culleton, D.Litt, L.Ashley, B.Wefes and others) among them. The examples taken from the Azerbaijani and English literary texts are also used in writing the dissertation. Though the topic might cover several styles of both languages, the rich material for investigation made it possible to analyze the facts taken only from the written literature of both languages.

**The object and subject of the research.** The object of the research is the toponyms used in the literary texts of the Azerbaijani and English languages that belong to different systems. The subject

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<sup>1</sup> Перкас, С.В. Парадигматические и синтагматические аспекты лингвистического потенциала топонимов в современном английском языке: / дис. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1980. – 178 с., – с. 53

of the research is the analysis of the intertextual functions of cultural concepts and stereotypes expressed by the toponyms used in the literary texts of the Azerbaijani and English languages, stylistic-communicative features of place names and their usage in language and speech.

**The aim and objectives of the research.** The main aim of the research is to determine the role of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in revealing the idea of literary texts, analyze their relation to meaning and content, find out similar and different stylistic features of toponyms used in the literary texts of both languages. To give the complete description of toponyms by using the available resources of the investigated languages, find out their intertextual functions by using comparative and linguacultural analysis refer to the aim as well. To achieve that aim the following objectives have been set out:

— To summarize the investigation of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in various directions, express the viewpoint;

— To follow the linguistic features of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms;

— To depict the cultural-associative content and semantical structure of toponyms;

— To determine the ways of the usage of toponyms in language and speech;

— To find out the functional-stylistic features of toponyms and analyze their role in the formation of derivation and figurativeness;

— To determine the scope, usage, function and role of the toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English written literature;

— To set the principles and introduce the classification for the thorough investigation of the toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English written literature from the stylistic point of view;

— To classify and compare the stylistic-communicative and nominative-semantic features of the toponyms used in the literary texts of the investigated languages;

— To depict such facts as the historical-ethnographic, social-cultural, etc. expressed by the toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English literary texts;

— To investigate the transformation of the positive and negative concepts by means of toponyms.

**The methods of the research.** The research has been done according to the systematic approach and the place names used in the literary texts of the investigated languages have been analyzed as the whole system of the means of language. The research is of an integrative character and to achieve the desired aim such methods as descriptive, comparative-contrastive, contextual are used.

**The scientific novelty of the research.** The dissertation is the first systematic research work dealing with the investigation of the stylistic features of toponyms, their comparative analysis in the two languages belonging to different systems. The comparative analysis of stylistic features of toponyms has not been the object of the investigation in the Azerbaijani and English linguistics until now. For the first time the stylistic-communicative features of toponyms have been analyzed contrastively and comparatively in the Azerbaijani and English linguistics in this dissertation. Till now the stylistic features of toponyms have been mentioned only in the research works dealing with the investigation of the onomastic units used by separate writers. So it is important to investigate the stylistic-communicative features of toponyms contrastively and comparatively, to make a systematic analysis of those features.

Here the complete analysis of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms has been made by taking into account the national and cultural identity of the peoples to whom they belong. Their nominative, semantic and structural features have been contrasted, similar and different stylistic features of toponyms belonging to non-kindred languages have been compared, toponyms used in the literary texts have been investigated according to their intertextual meaning, and stylistic-communicative functions of place names have been determined.

Besides, it is important to mention that toponyms have never been investigated separately in the Azerbaijani linguistics. In the given dissertation toponyms are investigated not only as the units expressing the semantic and cultural features of the languages belonging to different systems, but also as the units forming the basis of derivation and stylistic development of language. In addition, the usage of toponyms in idiomatic expressions and expressing stylistic features has never been a separate topic of investigation in our linguistics.

### **The theoretical and practical significance of the research.**

The theoretical significance of the research is to reveal the unique features of the linguistic units which are common to both languages. The theoretical propositions of the given research might be useful in the investigation of the stylistic features of the onomastic units of both the Azerbaijani and English languages, revealing the functions of the onomastic units in the literary style, their usage in language and speech. The given dissertation can be a source in investigating the toponyms of both languages in various directions. By using this research the comparative analysis of the onomastic units belonging to different language systems can be made.

The practical significance of the research is that the results of the work can be applied in writing research papers, manuals, monographs, dictionaries on poetical onomastics and stylistics, preparing lectures dealing with the topic. Since the research is of linguacultural character, the propositions and results can be used in teaching the subjects connected with culturalism, linguaculturalism, in holding courses and seminars.

### **The main propositions stated for the defence:**

1. As the main linguistic source, toponyms of the languages of different systems reflect the ethnography, beliefs and views of the people that they belong to and have specific features. The rich toponymic systems of both languages can be seen in its usage, etymology, structure and stylistic features.

2. Poetical or stylistic toponymy is a special system that exists in the onomastic system of the language. The formation of the

toponymic systems of the investigated languages is influenced by the people and the writers that create literary texts. So toponyms of each language maintain this information.

3. Due to their figurative, poetical, expressive, emotional features, toponyms became both the units of language and the units of speech. That's why in the investigation of the structure of the literary texts from the stylistic point of view, onomastic units, as well as toponyms are very important.

4. Toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English literary texts have the features that depend on the genre. So the frequency of the usage of toponyms and their stylistic-communicative features vary depending on the genre of the literary text.

5. Toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English literary texts possess the subjective quality when they express the emotional state of a man and characteristic features of a place. That's why in literary texts writers often link the reality of space and literary characters when they use place names.

6. As other lexical units, toponyms are also used in direct and figurative meanings in language and speech. Due to their figurative meanings, toponyms perform not only the nominative, but also the communicative, informative, aesthetic, expressive, symbolic and other functions in language and speech.

7. In order to express the notion of space, real and fictitious place names, as well as the words denoting the indefinite places are widely used in the literary texts of both languages. Due to the structure of the text, toponyms convey the written information and due to the space coordinates, they influence the content of the literary text.

8. The stylistic features that are characteristic to the Azerbaijani and English toponyms are formed by means of their figurative usage, semantic and lexical meanings, phonetic change.

9. The simile, metaphor, metonymy, epithet, synecdoche, exaggeration, comparison, stylistic synonyms and antonyms formed by means of toponyms in both languages perform not only stylistic functions, but also express figurativeness within the literary text.



10. The toponyms of the languages of different systems also take part in the formation of the titles of the literary texts and idiomatic expressions, and perform stylistic, formal, informative and expressive functions.

**The approbation and application of the research.** Dealing with the dissertation, articles were published in local and foreign scientific journals, reports were given at local and international conferences. The overall content of the dissertation was covered by 19 articles and theses (11 local and 8 international).

**The affiliation of the research.** The dissertation was written at the department of Theoretical Linguistics of the Institute of Linguistics of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

**The structure and volume of the research.** The introduction consists of 7, I chapter 38, II chapter 40, III chapter 51, conclusion 3, references 20, appendix 8 pages. The overall volume of the dissertation is 171 pages – 266,865 characters.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **introduction** of the dissertation the urgency and scope of the topic are substantiated, the object and subject, aim and objectives, methods of the research, main propositions are determined, the information about the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and application, affiliation, structure and volume of the research is given.

The first chapter is titled as “**The investigation of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in various directions and their linguistic features**”. In this chapter various directions of the investigation of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms is considered and the linguistic features of the toponyms of the investigated languages are contrastively analyzed.

In the first section of this chapter titled as “**About the investigation of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in various directions**” the investigations made on the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in various directions are analyzed, the viewpoint is

expressed. The formation and development of the rich lexical toponymic systems of both languages has been investigated since the ancient period and many valuable research works have been written in this field up to now. In those investigations much attention was paid to the study of etymological, grammatical, areal features of toponyms.

Though the onomastic system of the Azerbaijani linguistics has been thoroughly investigated, the poetical features of onomastic units have not been studied till the 1960s. The studying of the poetical functions of the onomastic units in the Azerbaijani linguistics is connected with the name of professor A.Gurbanov. Since then many researchers have made investigations in poetical onomastics such as F.Khaliqov, A.Bayramov, A.Farzaliyev, S.Agabaily, D.Aliyeva (folklore onomastics), D.Aliyeva, H.Huseynova, L.Piriyeva, A.Zeynalova, F.Bagirova, S.Gasimova, T.Veliyeva (the onomastics of a certain writer or poet), G.Mustafayeva, A.Mikayilova, I.Veliyeva, Kh.Maharramova (stylistical onomastics) and others.

There are many English researchers that investigated toponyms in the English language such as G.Adams, R.Coats, A.Mower, K.Cameron, M.Gelling, A.Gardiner, E.Ekwall, J.McGarry, J.Ray, E.Harrington, A.Holt, V.Nikolaisen, R.Ramsey, R.Reany, G.Smith, A.Smith, H.Sorenson, R.Stewart, H.Stokes, W.Watson and others.

In addition, the stylistic investigation of the onomastic units in the English literature is connected with the names of such Russian linguists as V.Belenkaya, K.Zaytseva, K.İriskhanova, V.Kukharenko, A.Zhivoglyadov, I.Kondakova, N.Polyakova and others.

Analyzing the history of investigation of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in various directions, the fact has been proven that poetical toponymy is the least investigated field in both languages.

The second section of this chapter is titled as “**Linguistic features of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms**”. Toponyms of each country are divided into three main groups according to their linguistic belonging: a) national, b) borrowed, c) hybrid, i.e. formed

by means of the combination of the words of two different languages. Besides, toponyms of both languages are also classified according to their etymology, structure and the type of the geographical object they denote.

National toponyms form the basis of any language. In general, 70-80% of the toponymic system of the Azerbaijani and English languages consists of national linguistic units. The main source of the toponymic names of the English speaking countries is the old English language. However, throughout history the settlement of many tribes and nations in those countries made its influence on the toponymic system.

Toponyms of modern Azerbaijani and English languages have many linguistic features. One of their most distinctive features is the transformation of an onomastic unit to a common noun. In such transformations toponyms dominate. C.Efvergren has classified the transformation process of toponyms to appellative units in modern English into two groups: 1) The direct transformation of toponyms used in metaphorical and metonymical senses to appellative units, 2) The gradual transformation of toponyms used in an attributive function to appellative units<sup>2</sup>.

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled as **“The use of toponyms of the languages of different systems and the notion of space in language and speech”**. In this chapter the use of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in language and speech, functions and frequency of the usage of toponyms in literary style, ways of expression of the notion of space in literary texts are comparatively analyzed. This chapter is divided into three sections.

The first section of this chapter is titled as **“The use of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in language and speech”**. It is evident that toponyms perform an aesthetic function when used as the units of speech and they perform a communicative function when used as the units of language. As all linguistic units, being a part of

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<sup>2</sup> Efvergren, C. Names of places in a transferred sense in English / C.Efvergren. – Detroit: Gale Research Co., – 1969. – 123 p., – p. 16

onomastics, toponyms have their own ways of usage in language and speech, orthophonic peculiarities, emotive and figurative features that make their investigation significant for linguistics. As the units of language and speech, toponyms of the languages of different systems can be used either in nominative, or in figurative senses. The figurative usage of toponyms can be divided into two groups: a) according to the specific features of a geographical object, b) according to the characteristic features of a human being. For example, due to its geographical position the toponym *Siberia* expresses such meanings as “cold”, “far away”, “exile”. The names of the parts of the cities where rich people live are used to express richness and wealth, the names of the parts of the cities where poor people live are used to express poverty and distress.

The second section of this chapter is titled as **“The functions of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms in literary style and analysis of their frequency of usage”**. Toponyms used in literary style perform not only the nominative, but also the communicative, aesthetic, expressive and symbolic functions. Researcher M.Gorbanevskiy writes about the role and stylistic-communicative features of onomastic units in literature: “Proper names are the main part of a literary text and they serve as a means of creating literary characters. Every proper name that the writer uses must match the main idea of the literary text and express special stylistic meaning. That’s why in literature not all proper names become “speaking names”<sup>3</sup>.

While investigating the stylistic-communicative features of toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English literature one can see that the usage of certain types of toponyms vary according to the written period and genre of the literary work. Thus, most of the place names used in classical literature are international toponyms, place names used in the literature of middle ages and modern period are national toponyms. As to the frequency of the usage of the

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<sup>3</sup> Горбаневский, М.В. Ономастика в художественной литературе / М.В.Горбаневский. – Москва: Издательство Российского Университета Дружбы Народов, – 1988. – 88 с., – с. 4

Azerbaijani and English toponyms, it depends on the genre of the literary work. For example, in comparison with the lyrical genre, in novels and epoches writers use lots of place names.

The third section of II chapter is titled as **“The forms of expression of the notion of space in literary texts”** and is divided into three semi-sections. Here the forms of expression of the notion of space in literary texts are classified into three types: 1) by means real toponyms, 2) by means of fictitious toponyms, 3) by means of the words and word combinations denoting indefinite places.

In the first semi-section titled as **“Real toponyms used in the literary texts of the languages of different systems”** the role of real toponyms in expressing various stylistic features is analyzed. The Azerbaijani and English literature is rich with real toponyms that have certain stylistic effects. In literature real toponyms are used to describe events as being real, as the writer takes them from real life and uses them without any change. There are two kinds of real toponyms used in literary texts: a) national, b) international.

In the second semi-section titled as **“Fictitious toponyms used in the literary texts of the languages of different systems”** the role of fictitious toponyms in expressing various stylistic features is analyzed. The Azerbaijani and English literature is rich with fictitious toponyms that characterize the individual style of certain writers. In the Azerbaijani literature J.Mammedguluzadeh and in the English literature Th.Hardy are the writers who prefer to use fictitious place names in their works which characterize their style. Using many fictitious toponyms these writers create certain stylistic effects in their literary works.

The third semi-section is titled as **“The indefinite expression of the space in the literary texts of the languages of different systems”**. Here the indefinite expression of the space in the Azerbaijani and English literary texts are classified into three groups: a) By means of common nouns expressing a certain place, for example, *country, city, region, village, etc.* b) By means of the word combinations containing onomastic units, for example, *Dadash's village, one of the villages of Garabagh, one of the cities of England,*

along the Thames, along the Kura, etc. c) By means of symbols or signs, for example, *the city B., the region K., N. Street, etc.* Writers approach the notion of space individually and depending on the aim they may describe the place of the events indefinitely.

The third chapter of the dissertation titled as **“The contrastive-comparative investigation of the stylistic-communicative features of toponyms used in the literary texts of the languages of different systems”** consists of six sections. In this chapter the stylistic divisions are given according to the stylistic-communicative functions of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms used in literature. The stylistic-communicative features of the idiomatic expressions containing toponyms and the role of toponyms in the formation of the titles of the literary texts are also considered.

The first section of this chapter is titled as **“The figurative usage of toponyms in the Azerbaijani and English written literature”**. Toponyms used in the literary texts of the languages of different systems express figurativeness and transform to metaphor, metonymy, epithet, synecdoche, comparison, exaggeration within the literary text.

1. Toponym as a metaphor: *“Çünkü ürəyidir bü yerin İran, // Ürək yaxşı olar bədəndən inan”*<sup>4</sup>; *“A body of England is breathing the English air, // Washed by the rivers, blessed by the sun of home”*<sup>5</sup>.

2. Toponym as a metonymy: a) Toponym denotes the population or one citizen of the place: *“Deyişmə coşdurdu Rum ilə Çini, // Yeməyə başladı biri-birini”*<sup>6</sup>; *“We hope to surprise Weatherbury soon, when we come as husband and wife”*<sup>7</sup>. b) Toponym denotes the head of the state, government or the army:

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<sup>4</sup> Gəncəvi, N. Yeddi gözəl / N.Gəncəvi. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1983. – 355 s., – s. 39

<sup>5</sup> An anthology of the English literature. XX century / compiler T.A.Amelina. – Moscow: Prosvesheniye, – 1985. – 228 p., – p. 66

<sup>6</sup> Gəncəvi, N. Poemalar. (ixtisarla): [2 cildə] / N.Gəncəvi. – Bakı: Maarif, – c. 2. – 2002. – 212 s., – s. 135

<sup>7</sup> Hardy, T. Far from the madding crowd / T.Hardy. – London: 1988. – 119 p., – p. 32

“Məgər bizim müsəlmanlar Tükriyənin bu yeni təşəbbüsündən sonra yenə onların xilafətə və islama xain olmaqlarına şübhə edəcəklər?”<sup>8</sup>; “The United States has signed an agreement with Great Britain”<sup>9</sup>.

3. Toponym and hydronym as a synecdoche: “Çox keçmişəm bu dağlardan, // Durna gözlü bulaqlardan. // Eşitmişəm uzaqlardan // Sakit axan Arazları, // Sınamışam dostu, yarı”<sup>10</sup>.

4. Toponym as an epithet: “Mən sənin özünəm, sən mənim özüm, // A buludlu zirvə, a yaşıl çəmən. // Oyan, a duru, Durnalı gözlüm, // A Çatma, yadına düşürdümü məni?”<sup>11</sup>; “His distinguishing feature was his Hollywood teeth”<sup>12</sup>.

5. Toponym as a comparison. This type of figurative usage of toponyms can be classified into four groups: a) the comparison of a toponym with an object, b) the comparison of a toponym with some situation, c) the comparison of a toponym with a living being, d) the comparison of two toponyms with each other.

6. Toponym as an exaggeration: “Deyir ki, su qayanı asta-asta deşər, papağımızı hər ləyəcəyik, görəcəyik aylar gəlib keçib, sən də Muğanı büküb-büküb yığmısan ovcunun içinə”<sup>13</sup>; “The hotel was too large and it nearly covered the half of London”<sup>14</sup>.

The second section of this chapter is titled as “**The semantic meanings expressed by the toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English written literature**”. Figurativeness in the literary style is also created by means of synonyms that express semantic meanings.

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<sup>8</sup> Məmmədquluzadə, C. Əsərləri: [4 cildə] / C.Məmmədquluzadə. – Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyat, – c. 3. – 2004. 480 s., s. 231

<sup>9</sup> Duche, J. The great trade roots / J.Duche. – London, Glasgou: Collins, – 1969. 128 p., p. 63

<sup>10</sup> Vurğun, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cildə] / S.Vurğun. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 1. 2005. – 264 s., s. 176

<sup>11</sup> Arif, H. Seçilmiş əsərləri / H.Arif. Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2004. – 224 s., – s. 21

<sup>12</sup> Classic English short stories of the 10's / compiler V.A.Skorodenko. – Moscow: Raduga Publishers, – 2000. 223 p., p. 72

<sup>13</sup> İbrahimov, M. Əsərləri: [10 cildə] / M.İbrahimov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – c. 4. – 1979. – 596 s., – s. 241

<sup>14</sup> Baker's dozen. Stories by modern British and American writers / compiler S.V.Shevtsova. – Moscow: Vysshaya Shkola, – 1979. – 144 p., – p. 14

There are two ways of using synonymous toponyms in literary texts in order to create stylistic effects: a) the usage of the paraphrased equivalents of toponyms, b) the usage of modern and archaic forms of toponyms.

a) The paraphrased equivalents of toponyms are used to avoid repetition and express stylistic-communicative effects. For example, in the Azerbaijani literary texts the equivalent “The Land of Fire” is used instead of the toponym *Azerbaijan*, “the city of winds”, “the city of oil” are used instead of *Baku*, “Holy Land” is used instead of Mecca and Madina. In the English literature the equivalents “The Colonies”, “The New World” are used instead of the toponym the *USA*, “The Channel” is used instead of *the English Channel*, etc.

b) In literary texts archaic place names are used to give the historical or etymological information about the place. In the Azerbaijani literature: *Şəki-Nuxa*, *Nuxu*, *Gəncə-Abbasabad-Yelizavetpol-Kirovabad*, *İstanbul-Konstantinopol*, etc. In the English literature: *London-Londinos*, *Londinium*, *Ilchester-Ivelchester*, *Scotland-Caledonia*, *Ireland-Innisfallen*, etc.

The third section of this chapter is titled as “**The stylistic-communicative features formed by means of phonetic change of the toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English written literature**”. The phonetic change of the toponyms is used to make them closer to the informal speech and reveal the traits of literary characters. In literary texts the stylistic-communicative features formed by means of the phonetic change of the toponyms can be divided into two groups:

a) The usage of a toponym with a phonetic change: “*Gəl gör, çör-çöp yığan, içdirib, yedirib bəslədiyən qonağın, deyirlər, qardaşın oğlunu azdırıb, özü ilə Parijə aparır*”<sup>15</sup>; “*The city of Wintonchester, afortime capital of Wessex had a beautiful landscape*”<sup>16</sup>.

b) The usage of the toponym with the same pronunciation as

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<sup>15</sup> Axundov, M.F. Bədii və fəlsəfi əsərləri / M.F.Axundov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1987. – 368 s., s. 30

<sup>16</sup> Hardy, T. Tess of the D’Urbervilles / T.Hardy. – London: Penguin Books Ltd., – 1978. – 538 p., – p. 488



in the original language: “*Varlığa nə darlıq. Rossiyada da həmişə beşotaqlı lüksdə qalırdı*”<sup>17</sup>; “*Far away in a land where the sky is nearly always blue lies the beautiful city of Venezia*”<sup>18</sup>.

The fourth section of III chapter is titled as “**The stylistic-communicative features formed by lexical meanings of the toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English written literature**”. The stylistic-communicative features formed by lexical meanings of the toponyms enrich the literary speech and create figurativeness.

1. The symbolic usage of toponyms. In the Azerbaijani literature the following toponyms are used in symbolic senses: *Gülüstanı-İrəm*, *İrəm bağı* – a beautiful landscape, *Bağdad* – pretty woman, hydronym *Araz* – loneliness, *Bisütun* – strength, power. In the English literature the following toponyms are used in symbolic senses: *Blackpool* – illuminations, *Arcadia* – happiness, *Lyonnesse* – fairy tales and legends, *Eldorado* – richness, wealth.

2. Toponyms denote either the address, or homeland for each person. In the world literature one can come across with the usage of toponyms as the symbol of homeland. Each writer uses such stylistic feature of toponyms according to his individual style. For example: “*Hər vətən övladına söz yox ki, sərvətdir Bakı, // Yurduma tarix boyu qandır, hərərətdir Bakı*”<sup>19</sup>; “*London was his home. He planned to live there all his life*”<sup>20</sup>.

3. Toponyms expressing native dwelling places of the writer. For example, the Azerbaijani writer S.Vurgun uses the names of such places as Gazakh, Kapaz, H.Arif uses Agstafa, Jeyran field in their writings. The English writer O.Wilde uses the names of such

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<sup>17</sup> Anar. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / Anar. – Bakı: Azərneşr, – c. 2. – 1988. – 352 s., – s. 198

<sup>18</sup> Tales from Shakespeare / edited by Ch.Lamb. – Moscow: Prosvesheniye, – 1962. – 104 p., – p. 30

<sup>19</sup> Azərbaycan qəzəlləri. Qəzəllər toplusu / redaktor A.Hüseynova. –Bakı: Azərneşr, 1991. – 624 s., – s. 550

<sup>20</sup> Dickens, M. The heart of London / M.Dickens. – London: Penguin Books, – 1964. – 464 p., – p. 87

places as *Tite Street, St.James Place, Magdalen college, R.Brook* uses *Roman road, Wendover, Tring, Lilley Hoo, etc.* in his writings.

4. The use of toponyms in the “positive” and “negative” meanings. The process of expressing “positive” and “negative” meanings by means of toponyms is connected with the individual style of the writer. For example, in the following examples the toponyms are used in the “negative” sense: “*Müasir şəhərin rahatlığı qarşısında İçəri şəhərin nəyi var? Natəmizliyi, çirki, narahatlığı, yamaqları. Qoca sifətinin qırıqları kimi əyri-üyrü küçələri. Yanpörtü dayanmış şikəst, əlil evləri*”<sup>21</sup>; “*England was morally buried in great foggy mappings of hypocrisy, prosperity and cheapness. Victoria, broad-bottomed on her people’s will and the possessing class heavy bottomed on the people’s neck*”<sup>22</sup>.

5. To give the etymology of toponyms for creating a stylistic effect. Sometimes the etymology of the toponym can be connected with the idea of the text. For example: “*Dağlı məhəlləsində Bakıdan yüz kilometr şimal-qərbdə, Böyük Qafqaz silsiləsinin Abşeron yarımadasına enən son dağların qoynunda yerləşən Xızı kəndinin muzdurları məskən salmışdılar. Məhəllənin adı da dağlardan şəhərə köçmüş kəndlilərin mənşəyi ilə o vaxtdan Dağlı məhəlləsi qalmışdı*”<sup>23</sup>; “*The name of the street was Hangman’s Lane. They say a hangman lived there, an interesting, bloody-handed, Elithabethan hangman, not a seedy little bore in a bowler hat*”<sup>24</sup>.

6. The usage of toponyms for creating comic effects. This stylistic feature of toponyms is mainly used in the comic genre. For example: “*Gözümə tanış gəlirsən. Qubadlıda klub müdiri olmamısan? Qırx altıda Salyanda işləməmişən? Əllinci ildə Şəkida*

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<sup>21</sup> Anar. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / Anar. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c. 1. – 1988. – 400 s., – s. 57

<sup>22</sup> Abeltina, R. English and American literature / R.Abeltina. – Riga: Zvaigzne Publishing House, – 1976. – 342 p., – p. 162

<sup>23</sup> Dağlı, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / S.Dağlı. – Bakı: Azərənşr, – c. 1. – 1992. 384 s., s. 143

<sup>24</sup> Braine, J. Room at the top / J.Braine. – Harmondsworth, Middlesex: – 1961. – 235 p., – p. 27

*ipək üstündə məhkəməyə düşməmişən?”<sup>25</sup>; “- Is this “Mike’s Place”? // - Yes, sir, replied the white coated man. // - Are you Mike? // - No, sir. But I’m his representative and I have full authority to act on his behalf. What can I have the pleasure of doing for you?”<sup>26</sup>.*

7. The usage of toponyms for describing historical events. Toponyms denote “the coordinates of the space and time”<sup>27</sup> within the literary text. This feature especially belongs to historical toponyms, as they express not only the place, but also remind of the time of the historical event and perform an informative function. Toponyms expressing the space and time can be found in the literary works about war. The nominative function of such toponyms is of secondary importance, as they express the historical or tragic event taken place in that place. For example, in the Azerbaijani literature *Garabagh*, *Khojaly*, in the English literature *Waterloo*, *Chancellorsville*, etc. are such kinds of toponyms.

8. The usage of toponyms for describing a landscape. The description of the geographical object is given in this form of usage of toponyms. Toponyms are mostly used for describing a landscape in literary texts, as such toponyms become a means of literary description. Such literary descriptions give information about the individual style of the writer and his poetic language as well. While describing a place, one of its characteristic features can be exaggerated.

9. The other usage of toponyms in the literary texts is their usage instead of the abstract noun. For example: “*Bu da mənim qəribəliyimdir, deyə Nəmət düşünürdü, Məmməd Nəsirin*

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<sup>25</sup> Rəhman, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2cilddə] / S.Rəhman. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – c. 2. – 2005. – 328 s., – s. 14

<sup>26</sup> Wodehouse, P.G. Meet Mr. Mulliner / P.G.Wodehouse. – London: Arrow, – 2008. – 203 p., – p. 101

<sup>27</sup> Веремьева, К.М. Топонимы как один из видов пространственных индикаторов в английском языке // – Москва: Вестник МГГУ имени М.А.Шолохова. Серия «Филологические науки», – 2014. № 2, – с. 30-34, – с. 31

*Krasnovdsku kimi*"<sup>28</sup>; "*The Sphinx and Taj Mahal, Vancouver Harbor and the Rocky Mountains, they all played a sort of hide and seek within him*"<sup>29</sup> - "thoughts and plans about those places"

10. The usage of the lexical meaning of toponyms for making a stylistic effect. One of the stylistic features of toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English literature is matching their lexical meaning with the event in the literary text: "*Şoranlı düzdə buynuzlu ilanlar mələyir, cırcımların cırcılısından qulaq tutulurdu. Günəş lap yerə enir, torpağı qovurma kimi qovururdu*"<sup>30</sup>; "*On that day they all dressed in black in Blackmore*"<sup>31</sup>.

11. Sometimes in literary texts toponyms are matched with the anthroponyms and ethnonyms. For example: "*Çox zaman mənə Cavanşir deyiblər. Mən də demişəm ki, Kirdimanlı Kirdiman olsam da, cəsur sərkərdə Cavanşir deyiləm*"<sup>32</sup>; "*An old gentleman of a very charitable and kindly disposition, found me and gave me the name of Worthing, because he had the first class ticket for Worthing in his pocket at the time. Worthing was a seaside resort in Sussex*"<sup>33</sup>.

12. The other usage of toponyms for making stylistic effects in the literary texts is the usage of their onomastical transformation. Writers use one and the same toponym for naming different places in their writings. For example: "*Aşağılarda, aranda isti düşəndə, Qızılqaya meşəsi cənnətə dönür. Deyirsən bəs havaya ətir səpmisən. Qızılqaya körpüsündən sonra Dəli Alı keçidində işə başlarıq*"<sup>34</sup>;

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<sup>28</sup> Anar. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Anar. – Bakı: Lider Nəşriyyat, – 2004. – 416 s., – s. 51

<sup>29</sup> Galsworthy, J. The man of property / J.Galsworthy. – Moscow: Manager, 2000. 384 p., p. 54

<sup>30</sup> Rəhimov, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [10 cilddə]. / S. Rəhimov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – c. 8. – 1979. – 312 s., – s. 7

<sup>31</sup> Hardy, T. Tess of the D'Urbervilles / T.Hardy. – London: Penguin Books Ltd., – 1978. – 538 p., – p. 367

<sup>32</sup> Rəhimov, S. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 cilddə] / S.Rəhimov. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – c. 1. – 2005. – 288 s., – s. 181

<sup>33</sup> Wilde, O. Selections: [in 2 volumes] / O.Wilde. Moscow: Progress Publishers, – vol. 2. – 1979. – 445 p., – p. 32

<sup>34</sup> Əfəndiyev, İ. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [3 cilddə] / İ.Əfəndiyev. – Bakı: Avrasiya Press, – c. 1. – 2005. – 280 s., – s. 170

“After having dinner at Harlequin restaurant, Mr. Harley Quin went to the Bells and Motley hotel in Harlequin’s Lane”<sup>35</sup>.

13. The other usage of toponyms for making stylistic effects in the literary texts is their usage in the attributive function. The toponym which is used in an attributive function expresses the qualities of the common noun it stands for. For example: “Rəiyyətlərdən yığılan vergilər Təbriz xəzinəsinə deyil, əmirlərin anbarlarına gədirdi”<sup>36</sup>; “Ask any lady in London society that has daughters, and she’ll tell you the same”<sup>37</sup>.

14. The usage of toponyms for expressing the places famous for certain characteristic features. There many toponyms that have their own distinguishing features in the Azerbaijani and English languages. For example: “Göyçayın narı”, “Qubanın ağ alması”, “Qarabağın şikəstəsi”, “Bakı nefti”, “Newcastle coal”, “Detroit cars”, “Roman spa”, etc. Sometimes even without naming the place the reader can guess it according to its characteristic features: *Being famous for its anecdotes, silk, sweets and special dishes, the name of this place (Shaki) is connected with the name of “sak” tribes (I.G.)*.

15. The other usage of toponyms for making stylistic effects in the literary texts is their usage in inversion within the word combination. For example, in the English language the toponym New York can be used in two forms: *New York city* or *the city of New York*. In the Azerbaijani literary texts the inversion of toponyms can be used either within the word combination, or within the postpositional attributive group which is characteristic for the Azerbaijani language. For example: *mülki-Misir, vilayəti-Bağdad*,

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<sup>35</sup> Christie, A. The mysterious Mr. Quin / A.Christie. – London: Harper Collins, – 2003. – 712 p., – p. 69

<sup>36</sup> Kərimzadə, F. Xudafərin körpüsü / F.Kərimzadə. – Bakı: Qanun Nəşriyyatı, – 2012. – 480 s., – s. 350

<sup>37</sup> Shaw, B. Widowers houses. Mrs.Warren’s profession / B.Shaw. – Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing School, – 1960. – 172 p., – p. 136

şəhri-Təbriz, etc. Başqası söylədi: “Verir ən şaqraq // Xanəndə Xorasan, çalğısı İraq”<sup>38</sup>.

16. The usage of toponyms as the literary repetition. This stylistic device is mostly used in poetry to make the poem more rhythmic, melodic and harmonic<sup>39</sup>.

“Sığındım istəkli bir bala kimi // İsti qucağına Ağstafanın. // Dolandım səhərdən axşama kimi // Sağına, soluna Ağstafanın”<sup>40</sup>; “You praised this life, but the good die young, // The rest of us reside in Booterstown Avenue. // Hostages to fortune in Booterstown Avenue, // Living where we live in Booterstown Avenue”<sup>41</sup>.

17. The usage of toponyms as the literary salutation. This stylistic device is mostly used in the Azerbaijani and English poetry. For example: “Yazaydım, yaradaydım şah nəğməni mən, Bakı! // Oxuyaydı dostların onu ürəkdən, Bakı!”<sup>42</sup>; “Alabama, good-bye! I love thee well, // But yet for a while do I leave thee now!”<sup>43</sup>.

18. The usage of toponyms as the enumeration. The enumeration of several toponyms in a sentence or paragraph is used to create a stylistic effect and express figurativeness. For example: “Vallah, bilmirəm haradan sənə söyləyim – Parisdənmi, Berlindənmi, Vyanadanmı və yaxud bizim Peterburqdanmı?”<sup>44</sup>; “Whether at Torquay, Goring, London, Florence or elsewhere, my

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<sup>38</sup> Gəncəvi, N. Poemalar. (ixtisarla): [2 cilddə] / N.Gəncəvi. – Bakı: Maarif, – c. 2. – 2002. – 212 s., – s. 135

<sup>39</sup> Bəylərova, A.M. Bədii dildə üslubi fiqurlar / A.M.Bəylərova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – 212 s., – s. 63

<sup>40</sup> Arif, H. Seçilmiş əsərləri / H.Arif. – Bakı: Sərq-Qərb, – 2004. – 224 s., – s. 26

<sup>41</sup> Boran, P. If ever you go. A map of Dublin in poetry and song / P.Boran, G.Smith. – Dublin: Dedalus Press, – 2014, – 372 p., – p. 276

<sup>42</sup> Rza, R. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [5 cilddə] / R.Rza. – Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyat, – c. 1. – 2005. – 304 s., – s. 185

<sup>43</sup> Twain, M. The adventures of Tom Sawyer / M.Twain. – New York: Barns and Noble Classics, – 2005. – 225 p., – p. 127

<sup>44</sup> Azərbaycan nəsr antologiyası: [5 cilddə]. / tərt. ed. Z.Əsgərli. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c. 2. – 2006. – 368 s., – s. 70

life, as long as you were by my side, was entirely sterile and uncreative”<sup>45</sup>.

19. In the Azerbaijani literary texts suffixes with the diminutive meaning are added to the end of the toponyms to create a stylistic effect: “*Güllücəm, Mərmərim, Bozumum. Dağları dağım, bağları bağım olub*”<sup>46</sup>.

As English is the fleective language, such stylistic effect is made by using such words as “little”, “poor”, “sweet” before the toponym: “*Oh, my poor, little Dufton. You are too quiet*”<sup>47</sup>.

20. The appellative usage of toponyms. The process of the transformation of a toponym into a common nouns takes place when the certain characteristic feature of a toponym is chosen. For example: “*Görürsən də mən belə gəlin alıram, amma mənə əvəzində bir kəlağayı verdi, o da Basqal. Ələk kimi bir üzündən baxırsan, o üzü görünür. Heç olmasa, bir Gəncə də almadız*”<sup>48</sup> - In this example the silk kerchiefs are named after the names of the places (*Gəncə, Basqal*) they were made.

“*Unfortunately, the two days gained between London and Bombay had been lost in this trip across India, but it can be safely said that Mr.Fogg was not at all upset about that*”<sup>49</sup> - In this example the toponyms *London, Bombay* are used in the meaning of “travel”.

As it is seen from the above-mentioned examples, both in the Azerbaijani and English literary texts writers used effectively the stylistic-communicative features expressed by the lexical and semantic meaning of toponyms.

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<sup>45</sup> Wilde, O. Selections: [in 2 volumes] / O.Wilde. – Moscow: Progress Publishers, – vol. 2. – 1979. – 445 p., – p. 152

<sup>46</sup> Cəfərzadə, Ə. Vətənə qayıt / Ə.Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1977. – 304 s., – s. 303

<sup>47</sup> Braine, J. Room at the top / J.Braine. – Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books Ltd., – 1961. – 235 p., – p. 97

<sup>48</sup> Cəfərzadə, Ə. Vətənə qayıt / Ə. Cəfərzadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1977. – 304 s., – s. 38

<sup>49</sup> Verne, J. Around the world in eighty days / J.Verne. – Oxford: Oxford University Press, – 1983. – 90 p., – p. 36

The fifth section of III chapter is titled as **“The stylistic-communicative features of the idiomatic expressions containing toponyms”**. Like toponyms, the idiomatic expressions containing toponyms in literary texts also express figurativeness and serve to fulfill the aim of the writer. In comparison with other linguistic units, idiomatic expressions containing toponyms have more specific features and they enable to express the feelings of the literary characters more naturally. For this reason one can say that idiomatic expressions containing toponyms possess rich stylistic features. The usage of the idiomatic expressions containing toponyms in the literary style can be divided into three groups:

1) The idiomatic expressions used in the literary style without a change. For example: *“And olsun getdiyim Məkkə və Mədinəyə, əgər sən bu işi düzəltəsən, sənə yüzçə manat pul verərəm”*<sup>50</sup>; *“Tell him I don’t know what he is talking about. It’s double Dutch to me”*<sup>51</sup>.

2) The idiomatic expressions used in the literary style with a slight change. For example, the following idiom is used in three variants in the Azerbaijani literature: a) *Həmişə deyərdi: “Bu dərədə mənəm, Bağdadda kor xəlifə.”*; b) *Paşa belə bəy idi... Demə görmədim, Hacısarımda o idi, Bağdadda kor xəlifə.*; c) *Allahqulu ağa deyirdi: “Bu Baharlı dərəsində mənəm, Mazandarda kor eşşək”*<sup>52</sup>; *“The interests of Great Britain had to be defended in language that should steer safely between the Scylla of weakness and the Charybdis of arrogance”*<sup>53</sup>.

3) Idiomatic expressions or aphorisms created by writers. For example, in the Azerbaijani language the following aphorism was created by a famous writer S.Vurgun: *“Muğan Muğan olsa, biri üç*

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<sup>50</sup> Vəzirov, N. Seçilmiş əsərləri / N.Vəzirov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 2002. – 292 s., – s. 119

<sup>51</sup> Christie, A. The mysterious Mr. Quin / A.Christie. – London: Harper Collins, – 2003. – 396 p., – p. 124

<sup>52</sup> Seyidəliyev, N.F. Azərbaycan dastan və nağıl dilinin frazeologiyası / N.F.Seyidəliyev. – Bakı: Araz, – 2006. – 324 s., – s. 230-238

<sup>53</sup> Efvergren, C. Names of places in a transferred sense in English / C.Efvergren. – Detroit: Gale Research Co., – 1969. – 123 p., – p. 19



*elər, Muğan tufan olsa, üçü heç elər*". In the English language the following aphorism was created by a famous writer W.Shakespeare: "*Something is rotten in the state of Denmark*".

The sixth section of III chapter is titled as "**The role of toponyms in the formation of the titles of the Azerbaijani and English literary texts**". One of the stylistic-communicative features of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms is being a poetical name, i.e. their formation of titles of the literary texts. Indicating the form and content, idiomatic expressions containing toponyms have informative and expressive features. The toponymic titles of the Azerbaijani and English literary texts can be classified into the following groups:

1. Toponymic titles containing only one word - a place name. For example: "*Azerbaijan*" (S.Vurgun), "*Gabagchol*" (S.Asad), "*Absheron*" (M.Huseyn), "*London*" (W.Blake), "*Chicago*" (S.Sandburg), "*The Mediterranean*" (A.Tate), etc.

2. Toponymic titles containing two or more words. For example: "*Burnt Norton*" (T.S.Eliot), "*New England*" (E.A.Robinson), "*Brendon Hill*" (A.Housman), "*Dumanlı Təbriz*" [*Foggy Tabriz*], "*Gizli Bakı*" [*Secret Baku*] (M.S.Ordubadi), "*Qızıl Şərq*" [*Golden East*] (S.Vurgun), etc.

3. Toponymic titles that imply or denote the genre of the literary text. For example: "*Hawthorne Tales*" (E.A.Poe), "*Sonnet to Zante*" (E.A.Poe), "*Elegy on Newstead Abbey*" (G.G.Byron), "*Hekayəti-vəziri-xani Lənkəran*" [*The story of the khan and vizier of Lenkaran*], "*Puşkinin ölümünə Şərq poeması*" [*Poem of the East on the death of Pushkin*] (M.F.Akhundov), etc.

4. Toponymic titles that show the exact date when the literary text was written. For example: "*London, 1802*" (W.Wordsworth), "*Near Dover, September 1802*" (W.Wordsworth), "*Enrica, 1865*" (C.G.Rossetti), "*Baku-1501*" (A.Jafarzadeh), etc.

5. Toponymic titles of a mixed type. For example: "*By the river Babilon we sat down and wept*" (G.G.Byron), "*The last hotelier: Hallsands*" (J.Gurney), "*The holy city, New Jerusalem*" (C.G.Rossetti), "*Kür qırağının əcəb seyrəngahı var*" [*How*

*picturesque is the bank of the Kura*], “*Siyahtel görmədim Kür qırağında*” [*I haven't seen a brunette on the bank of the Kura*], “*Ey Kəbəm, Kərbəlam, Məkkəm, Mədinəm*” [*Oh, my Kaba, Meka, Medina*] (*M.P.Vaqif*), etc.

All in all, as a result of the investigation of the stylistic-communicative features of toponyms in the languages of different systems we came to the following points of conclusion:

1. There was a systematic approach to the study of toponyms in the Azerbaijani and English linguistics and the rich material for investigation made them the object of investigation in the world linguistics. Analyzing the history of investigation of toponyms of the languages of different systems in various directions, the fact has been proven that poetical toponymy is the least investigated field in linguistics.

2. Toponyms denote not only the names of geographical objects, but also express figurative meanings. Due to their figurative meanings, toponyms perform not only the nominative, but also the communicative, informative, aesthetic, expressive, symbolic and other functions in language and speech. Such features of toponyms enrich the communication process and provide interesting facts for their investigation in both languages.

3. The frequency of the usage of toponyms in the literary texts depend on the written period and genre of the literary text. Thus, most of the place names used in classical literature are international toponyms, place names used in the literature of middle ages and modern period are national toponyms. The investigation of the literary texts of both languages proved the fact that in comparison with the lyrical genre, in the epical genre place names are used frequently.

4. The research showed that the notion of space in the literary texts of both languages can be expressed either by means real and fictitious toponyms, or indefinitely. In the Azerbaijani and English literature real toponyms are used to describe events as being real, fictitious toponyms are used to create certain stylistic effects, the indefinite expression of the places is used to increase abstractness

depending on the aim of the writer. In the Azerbaijani literature J.Mammedguluzadeh and in the English literature Th.Hardy are the writers who prefer to use fictitious place names in their works which characterize their style.

5. As all onomastic units, having various stylistic features, toponyms enrich the literary style. The stylistic features of toponyms in the Azerbaijani and English literary texts are expressed by means of their figurative usage, semantic and lexical meanings, phonetic change, guessing their names from the content.

6. Due to their figurative, poetical, expressive, emotional features toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English literature express all types of figurative means. Toponyms used in the literary texts transform to metaphor, metonymy, epithet, synecdoche, comparison, exaggeration within the literary text to express figurativeness.

7. The semantic meanings expressed by the toponyms – stylistic synonyms, as well as other linguistic units, create figurativeness in the literary style. Their appropriate usage in the literary texts serves to avoid repetition and perform an informative function.

8. In order to express figurativeness of toponyms in the literary style various phonetic and lexical means are used. The phonetic change of toponyms within the literary text is used to make them closer to the informal speech, reveal the traits of literary characters, create comic effects and rhymes.

9. The stylistic-communicative features formed by lexical meanings of the toponyms used in the Azerbaijani and English written literature are: their usage in symbolic, positive and negative senses, usage as symbol of homeland, literary salutation, repetition, enumeration, description of the landscape, inversion, usage for creating comic effects, expressing some historical events or facts, matching their lexical meaning with the event in the literary text, matching them with anthroponyms and ethnonyms, denoting the place famous for certain characteristic features, giving their

etymology within the text, usage instead of the abstract noun, appellative usage within the text, etc.

10. As toponyms, the idiomatic expressions containing toponyms and toponymic titles of the Azerbaijani and English literary texts also express figurativeness indicating the form and content, possess such stylistic features as emotional, informative, expressive, laconic, harmonious, etc.

11. The contrastive-comparative investigation of the stylistic-communicative features of the Azerbaijani and English toponyms proves the fact that there is a functional and contextual synonymity or similarity between them. The toponyms of both languages have the same stylistic-communicative features. However, there are the cases of the domination of a certain stylistic feature in one of the languages and there is a slight difference between the ways of the usage of toponyms in the literary texts belonging to a certain period.

**The overall content of the dissertation was covered by the following articles and theses:**

1. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə onomastik vahidlərin linqvistik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2014. № 3, – s. 41-45

2. Azərbaycan və ingilis toponimlərinin xarakterik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2015. № 1, – s. 154-160

3. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərin toponimlərinin bədii üslubdakı funksiyaları // Bakı: Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XIX Respublika elmi konfransı, – 2015, – c. 2, – s. 61-62

4. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərin bədii mətnlərində işlədilən uydurma toponimlər // – Bakı: “Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri” VI Beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – 2015, – c. 2, s. 134-135

5. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində toponim tərkibli frazeoloji ifadələr // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2015. № 2, – s. 114-118

6. Топонимы в творчестве английских и Азербайджанских поэтов XIV-XIX веков: сравнительный анализ // – Москва:

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7. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə toponimlərin üslubi tədqiqi // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2015. № 10, – s. 132-138

8. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərin bədii mətnlərində toponimlərin metaforik, metonimik və simvolik məqamlarda işlənməsi. // – Bakı: Tağıyev oxuları, – 2016. № 1, – s. 79-83

9. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərin bədii mətnlərində toponimlərin müqayisə və qarşılaşdırma məqamında işlənməsi // – Bakı: Elmi xəbərlər, – 2016. № 1, – s. 72-76

10. Azərbaycan və ingilis yazılı ədəbiyyatında işlədilən toponimlərin üslubi-kommunikativ xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2016. № 1, – s. 48-56

11. Müxtəlif sistemli dillərin folklor mətnlərindəki toponimlərin üslubi funksiyaları // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2016. № 2, – s. 102-107

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17. Azərbaycan və ingilis toponimlərinin bədii nitqdə işləklik dərəcəsi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2019. № 1(109), – s. 21-25 <http://www.yazikiliteratura.com>

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