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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE ROLE OF THE EAST-WEST LEXICAL
AND TERMINOLOGICAL PARALLELISM
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC WRITING STYLE
OF AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

Speciality: 5714.01 – Comparative-Historical
and Comparative-Typological Linguistics

Field of science: Philology

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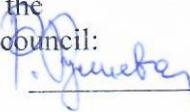
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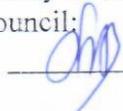
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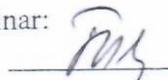
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SCIENTIFIC WORK

The relevance of the topic. A division of the globe into two great poles or geographies – the East-West division – has created such a global contrast which is characterized by economic, political and cultural factors since the beginning of the new era that today there are so few problems that can be imagined to be solved, or someone’s interference in addressing any problem beyond the very contrast.

Azerbaijan’s location at the crossroads between East and West in geographical, geopolitical, cultural and intellectual terms has considerably influenced the structure of Azerbaijani language for centuries, as a result of which a lingua-cultural phenomenon is titled in linguistics as East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in modern Azerbaijani language, especially in its scientific style. Thus, in the middle of the 19th century, in parallel with the general Eastern words and terms (mainly Arabic), people started to use words of Western origin (mainly Latin) in Azerbaijani language. The following three cases are gradually observed: 1) the use of new terms archaizes the traditional ones; 2) the traditional term is more ‘powerful’ than the new term and prevents its spread; 3) the new term is used in parallel with the traditional term;

The ANAS fundamental edition “On the Path to Independence” dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the state independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan presents: “Hosting such forums in Baku, first and foremost, demonstrates Azerbaijan’s active position in intercivilizational dialogue, as well as its role in building a bridge between rich Eastern and Western cultures.

... At present, the national idea must prove its vitality within not only the national, political, and geographical boundaries of the state it represents, but also globally. That is, no matter how the national idea reflects the identity of the people, it must meet the realities of the new world order in general, and conform to human values.”¹

¹ On the Path to Independence. – Baku: Sharg-Garb, 2016, -147-148 p.

Having studied the development trends of the terminology of Azerbaijani language during the years of independence, S.Sadigova paid particular attention to the problem of lexical parallels in terminology and tried to analyze different scientific and theoretical concerns on the issue. In her view, *“although parallelism is considered as a defective phenomenon in terminology, it is impossible to deny the fact of its existence. This parallel, in fact, occurs at the request of the period of formation of the terminological system and, as a consequence, it should be regarded as a positive phenomenon for a certain period.”*²

The Azerbaijani science, as well as its terminology, is based on both traditional Eastern and modern Western values. By studying historical course of this process, especially its outcomes, it is possible to come to serious conclusions about the genotypological structure of the scientific and intellectual lexicon in Azerbaijani, and it leads to the discovery of common linguistic (universal) laws that are not limited by the nature of a single language.

Object of the research. The object of the research is the East–West lexical and terminological parallelism, which presents itself as a system in the scientific writing style of Azerbaijani language. This phenomenon is represented by a large number of linguistic facts in various fields of science (human studies, social, natural and technical sciences).

Subject of the research. The objectives of the research are: the essence of the role of the East–West lexical and terminological parallelism in the development of the scientific writing style of Azerbaijani language; various manifestation features of the lexical and terminological parallelism; the scope of the parallelism; use balance in various scientific fields, etc.

Aims and objectives of the research. The aim of this study is to comprehensively study the role of the East–West lexical and terminological parallelism in the development of the scientific

² Sadigova S. Development of Terminology in Azerbaijan Language / S.Sadigova. – Baku: Avrora, – 2016. – 146-162 p.

writing style of Azerbaijani language. The *objectives* of the research are:

- 1) explanation of linguistic, intellectual and culturological reasons of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism;
- 2) determination of main historical development stages of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in Azerbaijani;
- 3) the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in the language of human studies;
- 4) the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in the language of natural sciences;
- 5) the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in the language of technical sciences;
- 6) the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in the language of social sciences.

Research methods. Descriptive and historical-comparative methods were used in the dissertation.

Main provisions of the dissertation.

1. The East-West lexical and terminological parallelism began to emerge in the scientific style of Azerbaijani language in the middle of the nineteenth century and became a systematic language phenomenon at the end of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

2. The formation of East–West lexical and terminological parallelism in various languages, including Azerbaijani, is not accidental, it is a natural phenomenon that is conditioned by the geocultural position of the language.

3. The East-West lexical and terminological parallelism characterizes itself in different ratios in different fields of science, and it depends on how national or international the field of science is.

4. There are functional-stylistic differences between the Eastern and Western components of the lexical-terminological parallelism.

Scientific novelty of the research. Although the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism shows itself in a large number of languages, including Azerbaijani, this phenomenon almost exclusively remained unexplored, and it was presented only as an abnormal phenomenon or deviation from the norm. However, such a

superficial approach does not allow us to determine the nature of the phenomenon and to clarify its nature.

The novelty of the research is primarily related, initially, to the systematic study of the mentioned language phenomenon that conducted for the first time; secondly, to the principal scientific outcomes that achieved due to researches conducted on all the functional features of the East–West lexical and terminological parallelism in the context of Azerbaijani language and based on rich language facts.

Theoretical importance of the research. The theoretical significance of the thesis in the context of the scientific and style of a language is defined by the possibility of expressing the same notion by terms of both East and West origins and by the generalizations about the functional processes that this possibility has caused. The dissertator sought to give a clear idea of the general or universal model of the phenomenon by analysing both the diachronic and synchronous relations in the Azerbaijani scientific thinking through the parallel terms taken from various scientific, intellectual and culturological sources.

Practical importance of the research. The results of the research can be used in both General Linguistics and Azerbaijani language classes. Research work can also be useful in compiling terminological dictionaries. It is possible to take advantage of the research of a particular language material, as well as scientific and theoretical generalizations.

Approbation and application. The main results of the dissertation work are reflected in dissertation articles, abstracts of reports at scientific conferences.

The name of the organization in which the dissertation work is carried out. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Azerbaijani Language of Ganja State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign indicating the volume of structural units of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature. Introduction – 4 pages, 8 017 characters, Chapter I – 33 pages, 56,725 characters, Chapter II – 23 pages,

41,417 characters, Chapter III – 28 pages, 50,956 characters, Chapter IV – 25 pages, 41,184 characters, result – 4 pages, 5 955 points, the list of used literature – 10 pages, consisting of 14,903 characters, the total volume of the dissertation 130 pages, 222,786 characters.

SUBSTANTIVE CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The **introduction** outlines the overview of the thesis, substantiates its relevance, defines the object and the subject, aims and objectives of the research, points out the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the thesis, and lists the provisions for the dissertation.

The first chapter is entitled **Formation of the East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in Azerbaijani Language** and consists of six subchapters.

The first subchapter is the **Problem Statement**.

The history of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in Azerbaijani language is in line with the history of the scientific style and terminological system. The evidence is that while the terminological system was developing, the East–West parallelism was also shaping due to the stages of the development of the given system.

In this subchapter the history of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism development on the example of Azerbaijani language was reviewed in four stages:

1) The first stage of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism formation (XIX century);

2) The second stage of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism formation (early XX century);

3) Definition of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in the scientific style of Azerbaijani language as a system;

4) Expanding the East-West parallelism in the lexical and terminological system of Azerbaijani Language in the independence period.

The second subchapter is titled **The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism**. The role of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in the development of the scientific style of Azerbaijani language is, in fact, a quite broad subject to distinguish a number of research areas. In all cases, however, this theme is derived from the historical course of the Eastern and Western linguacultural relationships, its universal nature or peculiarities. Observations (and comparisons) show that objective assessments of “national concepts” through distinguishing “international notions”, generally the “standard of scientific notion”, are the basis for examining the extent to which notion the latter is adequate. However, the formulation of the issue in a form like this cannot be fully justified in terms of the language processes of the globalization era. Primarily, this is because the Western terminology, in fact international terminology, strived to be dominant in Eastern languages, which made parallelism inevitable.

The third subchapter is titled **The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism Formation** (19th century) deals with the gradual inclusion of Azerbaijani intellectual and cultural thinking into the Western orientation; dissemination of words and terminologies of Western origin in limited number along with the traditional Oriental terms among Azerbaijani intellectuals with new worldview (Mirza Kazim bey, Mirza Fatali Akhundov, Hasan Bey Zardabi and others).

T.Hajiyev wrote that, as a result of such ambiguity of acquisitions, “naturally, parallelism appears. In some writings of the same author, either terms of Arabic-Persian, or Russian-European origins are used; furthermore, some authors use Arabic-Persian sources, others Russian-European ones. Thus, lexical-terminological units of different sources are used to the same extent, in the same style-functional context, both in the application of the individual style of an author, or generally, in common use of literary language as a whole”³.

³ Hajiyev, T.I. History of Azerbaijani Literary Language / T.İ.Hajiyev. – Baku: Elm, – 2012. II part. – 392 p.

An outstanding researcher of the history of Azerbaijani language lists the following examples of the Arabic-Persian (Eastern) and Russian-European (Western) lexical – terminological parallelism in Azerbaijani literary language of the nineteenth century:

M.F.Akhundzadeh: *şəbih* – *aktyor* (*square performances* – *actor*), *təmsil* (*təmsilat*) – *pyes* (*pyeslər*), (*representation(s)* – *play(s)*), *nəzm* – *poeziya* (*verse-poetry*, *müstəbid* – *despot* (*despot* – *despot*), *istibdad* – *despotizm* (*despotism* – *despotism*), *inqilab* – *revolyusiya* (*revolution* – *revolution*) *tərəqqi* – *proqres* (*progress* – *progress*), *məcmə* – *parlament* (*organization* – *parliament*), *qeyrətmənd* – *patriot* (*zealot* – *patriot*), etc.

The fourth subchapter is titled **The Second Stage of the East–West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism Formation** (early twentieth century) deals with the period during which a considerable expansion of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in Azerbaijani language, as well as in editions, especially in media and dictionaries was observed.

It was no coincidence that this tendency had a universal nature for Azerbaijan's socio-political, cultural and ideological environment in the early twentieth century. Later, M.A.Rasulzadeh, one of the leaders of Azerbaijan's independence, wrote: “*For a modern Azerbaijanian the independence of the Azerbaijan Republic, its freedom are not measured with materiality. The new Turk Republic with pure colours on its flag is the first democratic republic established in Islamic world that shows great zeal to create a state administration based on national identity, internationalism and modernity*”⁴.

If we apply the underlined theoretical-ideological formula to the word-formation practice in Azerbaijan of that time, we will get views like this:

1) national identity requires that emerging notions, in most cases with terminological contents, be expressed with native words that are understandable to everyone;

⁴ Parliamentary report and commentaries on “Azerbaijan” Newspaper / – Baku: Qanun, – 2015. Vol. 2. – 656 p.

2) internationalism requires that worldwide terms be used as they are in origin, but not with inaccurate translation;

3) modernity requires that the proportionality between national identity and internationalism be properly determined.

The fifth subchapter is titled **The Definition of the East–West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Scientific Style of Azerbaijani Language as a System**. At early 20s of the twentieth century, the language, including issues of terminology, was approached with a special ideological sensitivity in Azerbaijan. The authority of the Azerbaijan State issued a special order dated February 8, 1921 related to the use of the language. The Order stated: “To the attention of all office and organisations: records management activities (clerical work) at all offices and organizations at both central and provincial levels shall be conducted in the Turkish language within three months from the date of issue of the order”⁵.

Along with the use scale of the East-West lexical parallelism in Azerbaijani language during the Soviet period, numerous dictionaries also demonstrate the linguistic-ideological attitude to the problem. Terminological dictionaries, especially a 10-volume “Encyclopaedia of the Soviet Azerbaijan” issued those years, should be particularly noted.

An interesting point in terms of the East–West parallelism is that in most cases, an explanation or even explanations of the word-term of Western origin are given, and this in its turn, potentially creates lexical and terminological parallelism; *for example: aberration - azmaq, kənara çıxmaq; abietic acid – təbii qatran turşusu; aborigines - yerli sakinlər; abortion - uşaqsalma; abrasive - pardaq, qızınma; absenteeism - iştirak etməmək; absis - kəsilmiş; absorption - udma and so on.*

The sixth subchapter is titled **Expanding the East-West Parallelism in the Lexical-Terminological System of Azerbaijani Language in the Independence period**.

⁵ Hacıyev, T.İ. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi. II hissə / T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Elm, – 2012. – s. 325-326.

At the time of independence, a special place was given to the history of the lexical and terminological system formation of Azerbaijani language not only from point of view of the chronological necessity, but also from new challenges that the globalization process created in the early 21st century.

Due to the President's Decree on "State Program on the Use of Azerbaijani Language in the Context of Globalization in Accordance with the Requirements of the Time and the Linguistic Development in the Country, dated May 23, 2012, it was decided to establish the "Terminology Commission under the Cabinet of Ministers of Azerbaijan Republic." Taking such necessary measures at the state level stems from the presence of serious problems in the field of terminology.

These problems summarized in the regulations of the Terminology Commission are as follows: "Given the importance of a rapid increase in the number of international terms in Azerbaijani language borrowed from various languages in the context of globalization, creation of the common terminological database of Turkic peoples that have the same historical and traditional language roots aiming to protect the national roots, as well as to enrich our language, relevant unification norms of terminological terms development and related methodological principles should be defined."

As can be seen, here at least three points are touched upon:

- 1) rapid increase of international terms in number in Azerbaijani language;
- 2) protection of national identity of Azerbaijani language;
- 3) reference to the all-Turkish terminological database.

All these points indicate how the national and international, in other words, the East–West parallelism is getting richer and richer and emerges in new shades.

The second chapter titled **The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Language of human sciences** consists of three subchapters.

The first subchapter is **Linguistics**. The linguistic terminology of Azerbaijani language is sufficiently rich in terms of the East-West lexical terminology, and in its intellectual and culturological basis

stand both the East-West linguistic thinking traditions, more concrete, “hesitations” appeared due to the gradual suppression of Oriental traditions by Western traditions define the parallelism. It should be confessed that these “hesitations” were not casual, they started to appear in the twenties of the XX century. A founder of the modern Azerbaijani linguistics Bakir Chobanzade’s first book “Introduction to the Turkish and Tatar Languages” (1924) published in Baku is of particular interest in this regard. Most of the linguistic terms used by the author are used in parallelisms: *səslərin üzviyyəti – səslərin fiziologiyası (the physiology of hearing); sədəiyat – akustika (acoustics); təmsil – assimilation (assimilation); təbdil – dissimilation (dissimilation); nəhv – sintaksis (syntax), sövti – fonetik (phonetics)* and so on.⁶

The East–West parallelism in the linguistic terminology of the modern Azerbaijani language is both linguistic phenomenon and has intellectual and culturological content.

One of the indicators that demonstrates the level of functionality of linguistic terms of Western origin in modern Azerbaijani is the widespread use of these words in the “Spelling Dictionary of Azerbaijan Language”. For example: adverbial (*adverbial*), antropotoponim (*antropotoponim*), arxifonem (*archiphoneme*), astionim (*astionim*), derivasiya (*derivation*), diaxroniya (*diachronia*), diftonq (*diphthong*), diqraf (*digraph*), distributiv (*distributive*), *emfaza (emphasis)*, epenteza (*epenthesis*), fleksiya (*flexion*), fonem (*phoneme*), koqnitiv (*cognitive*), komparativ (*comparative*), konyuktiv (*conjunctive*), korrelyat (*correlative*), qlossemantika (*glossemantics*), qlottoxronologiya (*glottochronology*) and so on.⁷

Either the vast majority of these words don’t have an Oriental origin, or, so to speak, these words are given in the form of “explanations.” For example, Agamusa Akhundov explained the meaning of the term “phoneme”, which is commonly used in Azerbaijani linguistics, in a way like this: “Phoneme is one of the

⁶ Chobanzadeh, B. Introduction to the Turkish and Tatar Languages / B.Chobanzadeh. – Baku, – 2006. – 180 p.

⁷ Spelling Dictionary of the Azerbaijan Language. /– Baku: Sharg-Garb, – 2013. – 840 p.

smallest units of speech and set of certain distinguishing features. It helps to phonetically differentiate words and morphemes⁸.”

The second subchapter is **Literary Studies**. In the literary terminology of Azerbaijani language, the active (functional) position of terms of Eastern origin has always been high, and this is to a large extent due to the fact that the national literary traditions are mainly based on the Arabic-Muslim culture. The basic terminological lexicon, which has been used by Tazkera writers of various different generations of Azerbaijani literature and currently, has remained almost unchanged: *ədəbiyyat* (*literature*), *şeir* (*poem*), *nəzm* (*poetry*), *nəsr* (*prose*), *vəzn* (*rhythm*), *janr* (*genre*), *qəzəl* (*ghazal*), *əruz* (*Aruz metre*), *heca* (*syllable*), *müxəmməs* (*mukhammas – Middle Ages Eastern poem of five lines*), *rübai* (*quatram*), *divan* (*divan - selected poems of a poet*), *təşbeh* (*simile*), *mübaliğə* (*hyperbole*), *istiara* (*metaphor*), *təqti* (*metric foot*), *hekayə* (*story*), *təmsil* (*fable*), *misra* (*hemistich*), *beyt* (*couplet*), *qafiyə* (*rhyme*), *təhkiyə* (*literary explanation*), etc.

Through flexion there were formed different words like, from poem → poet; from prose → prosaic, and these words are used as separate meaningful words. The word ‘dramatist, playwright’ derived from the word ‘drama’ continues this list, but this word is of Western origin.

In general, the basic facts of the East–West parallelism in the literary terminology of Azerbaijani language are the followings: *şeir – poeziya* (*poem – poetry*), *təşbeh – metafora* (*simile – metaphor*), *bədii təyin – epitet* (*artistic designation – epithet*), *üslub – stil* (*style*), *şifahi xalq ədəbiyyatı – folklor* (*folk literature – folklore*), *bədii sual – ritorik sual* (*artistic question – rhetorical question*), *bədii – poetik* (*artistic – poetical*), *surət – obraz* (*characters, personage*), *rəmz – simvol* (*symbols*), *xatirə – memuar* (*memory, memoir*), *dastan – epos* (*epos*), *bədii gülüş – yumor* (*laughter art – humour*) and more.

The third subchapter is **Art Study**. The terminology of art studies in different languages of the world, on the one hand, has a

⁸ Akhundov, A. General Linguistics / A.Akhundov. – Baku: Sharg-Garb, – 2011. – 280 p.

strong national and ethnographic basis; on the other hand, it tends to understand internationalism and universal culture with universal understanding. This can be systematically observed in terminology of music, fine art, theatre, decorative-applied art, etc.

Great Uzeyir Hajibeyli in his article “On the Azerbaijani Turks Music” wrote: “*The progress and development of Western nations in the field of science, education and industry put behind the Eastern nations; they are very advanced in music, leaving nations like us behind, and in a perfect form they took this art to the very top*”⁹.

Then he adds: “The biggest disadvantage of Eastern music over Western music is that it dispossesses such a dignity that is measured with the Greek word ‘ἁρμονία – harmonia, in Eastern terminology it is named ahəngi-əsvat – combination of musical elements.”

As can be seen, here the concepts of Western and Eastern terms are compared: harmonik (harmoniya) – ahəngi-əsvat (*harmonic, harmony*) - combination of musical elements.

Let's look at a number of typical East–West terminological parallelisms in art study: memarlıq – arxitektura (*architecture*), sulu boya – akvarel (*watercolor - aquarelle*), müşayiət etmə – akkompaniment (*accompaniment*), gur, kütləvi – anşlaq (*mass – anschlag*), qədimi – antikvar (*ancient – antique*), fasilə – antrakt (*break – entr'acte*), uyğunlaşdırmaq – aranjiman (*adaptate - l'arrangement (French)*), səhnə – arena (*stage – arena*), eyvan – qalereya (*porch - gallery*), him-cim teatrı – pantomima (*theatre (a hint -made by other person with his eye, head, etc.) – pantomime*), təqlid – parodiya (*imitation – parody*), oyundaş, tərəf – müqabil – partnyor (*player, co-actor – partner*), ilk baxış – premyera (*first-night, first performance – première (French)*), mənzərə – peyzaj (*scenery, landscape – paysage (French)*), panorama (*Greek*), etc.

The third chapter is titled **The East–West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Language of Social Sciences**. The chapter consists of seven subchapters.

⁹ Hajibeyli, U. About the Music of Azerbaijani Turks. Independence (May 28, 1918-1919) / U.Hajibeyli. – Baku: Ganun, – 2014, – 110-131 p.

The first subchapter is **History**. Although the lexemes of Eastern (mostly Arabic) origin are traditionally the majority in the historical terminology of Azerbaijani language, their synonym-parallelisms of Western origin are not few. Observations show that these parallels are made mainly in the following ways:

a) the Western analogues of terms of the traditional Eastern origin appear in historical texts and create synonymous words. For example: mərhlələ – etap (*stage – étape (French)*), dövr – epoxa (*period – epoch*), tərəqqi – proqres (*progress*), irticaçı – aqressor (*reactionist – aggressor*), sülalə – dinastiya (*dynasty*), xalq – etnos (*nation- ethnos*), təcavüzkar – uzurpator (*aggressor - usurper (Latin: usurpator)*) and so on.

b) national equivalents for the terms of Western origin are sought, or simply through translation terminological parallels (parallelisms) are created. For example: proses – gedişat (*process – course*), paleolit – qədim daş (*Palaeolithic – Old Stone Age*), neolit – yeni daş (*The Neolithic – New Stone Age*), ekspedisiya – yürüş (*expedition – march*), renesans – intibah, dirçəliş (*renaissance, revival*) and so on.

One of the interesting facts is political or ethnographic names that are typical for a particular region or regions, and they form stylistic synonyms in their names. For example: şah – çar – kral (*shah - tsar – king*); şahzadə – prins (*shahzadah – princess, prince*); senat – дума – parlament - qurultay – məclis (*senate - дума – parliament- congress- majlis*); fərman – qramota (*decree – gramota, charter (Greece: γράμματα)*); cəngavər – ritsar (*knight, cavalier – рыцарь (Russian)*) and so on.

Obviously, here much more can be spoken about the equivalence of Eastern and Western realities than parallelism. An important issue is that those equivalents, as a rule, go beyond the East or West orientation and acquire a more differential ethnographic character. Due to results of our analysis of the book *History or Autobiography of the Azerbaijani People* by N.Jafarov we have come across to the following the East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms: bölünmə – diferensiasiya (*divisibility – differentiation*); birləşmə – inteqrasiya (*joining – integration*), mərkəzləşmə –

konsentrasiya (*centralization – concentration*); etnik mənşə – etnogenез (*ethnicity – ethnogenesis, ethnogenesis*); xalq – etnos (*people – ethnos*); mədəni-kulturoloji (*cultural – culturological*); daimi – stabil (*permanent – stable*); mənzərə – panoram (panorama – landscape); çevik – passionar (*mobile – passionate*), yerli – aborijen (*local – aborigine*); təşəkkül – formalaşma (*formation*), müasir – modern (modern); memarlıq-arxitektura (*architecture*); mütərəqqi – progressiv (progressive); xəlqi – demokratik (*national character – democratic*); ictimai – sosial (*public – social*); imkan – potensial (*opportunity – potentiality*); cümhuriyyət- respublika (*republic*); rəhbər – lider (*leader*); məfkurə – ideologiya (*ideology*); quruluş – struktur (*structure, system*); amil – faktor (*factor*); gerçək – real (*truth – reality*); əlaqə – kontakt (*link – contact*) and so on¹⁰.

However, observations show that in the language of modern Azerbaijani historiography the terms of Eastern origin are given greater preference.

The second subchapter is **Philosophy**. The term 'philosophy' seems to be one of the first and most popular words in the Oriental languages that have passed from the West (the Greek language). Significant phonetic changes of the word (filosofiya → fəlsəfə) also indicate that the process of assimilation has long lasted. As a result of popular translations and interpretations of the works by Socrates, Plato and Aristotle into/in Arabic, the main philosophical categories are widely known throughout the Islamic world, and historic accomplishments of Azerbaijani thinkers in this area have also been great.

Our observations on the case of the East-West terminological parallelism proportionality used in the *Introduction* of the book ***The Saint Flames, or Philosophy of Philosophy*** by F.Ismayilov provide the following view:

a) terminologies of Eastern origin: böhran (*crisis*), maddilik (*materiality*), müsbət (*positive*), mənfi (*negative*), ruh (*spirit*), əfkari-ümumiyyə (*public opinion*), fəaliyyət (*activity*), mahiyyət (*essence*),

¹⁰ Jafarov, N. History or Biography of the Azerbaijani People / N.Jafarov. – Baku, – 2014. – 144 p.

məram (*aim*), məna (*meaning*), hərəkətverici (*motive*), zəka (*intelligence*), həyat tərzü (*lifestyle*), idrak (*cognition*), əxlaq (*morality*), şüür (*consciousness*), qanun (*law*), zövq (*taste, pleasure*), amal (*goal*) yadlaşma özgüləşmə (becoming a stranger), müdriklik (*wisdom*), mövcudluq (*existence* dünyagörüşü) (*outlook*) and so on.

b) terminologies of Western origins: total (*total*), proses (*process*), epoxa (*epoch*), obyektivizm (*objectivism*), subyektivizm (subjectivism), hegemon (*hegemon*), obyekt (*object*), tendensiya (*tendency*), aspect (*aspect*), absurd (*absurd*), katastrof (*catastrophy*), varvar (*barbar*), restavrasiya (*restoration*), etik (*ethic*), konsolidasiya (*consolidation*), patologiya (*pathology*), intellectual (*intellectual*), model (*model*), oriyentasiya (*orientation*), rassional (*rational*), humanism (*humanism*), ideya (*idea*), paradıqma (*paradigm*), etalon (*standard, sample*), panseyə (Panseyə) and so on.

First, it should be noted that both most of the terms of Eastern and Western origin here have their equivalents.

The third subchapter is **Sociology**. Although the equivalent of the term ‘Sociology’ in the reference to the Eastern terminology is used as ‘Society Studies’, the word of Western origin has a special scientific and intellectual position in this sphere.

The development of Sociology in Azerbaijan has increased considerably during the years of national independence, and the terminology of this science is enriched. Apparently 'social stratification', which is a theory (and a term) that has long been granted the right of citizenship in world science, can be translated into Azerbaijani language as a “ictimai təbəqələşmə” ('social stratification) that automatically or technically creates the East–West parallelism. The translation or the principle of creating terminological parallelism clearly reveals itself in the field of sociology that is new for the Azerbaijani environment. For example: meritokratiya – xidmət ləyaqəti (yəni insanın cəmiyyətdə peşəkar yaxud bilikli fəaliyyətinə görə tutduğu mövqə) – *meritocracy – a ruling or influential class of educated or able people*; (sosial) mobillik – (ictimai) hərəkilik, yerdəyişmə (*social*) *mobility - (social) movement, displacement*; miqrasiya – köçmə (*migration, emigration*); etnos – xalq, millət (*ethnos - people, nation*) and so on.

Nigar Valiyeva's monograph *Language Development in the Context of Multiculturalism in a Globalized World* demonstrates a large-scale expansion of the East–West lexical and terminological parallelism in the field of sociological thinking in recent years.

N.Valiyeva does not study the East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms in Azerbaijani language, but in the course of linguosociological research, the parallelisms in the text (language) of the monograph are widely used. For example: *partnyorlar – tərəflər (partners – parties)*; *kommunikasiya – ünsiyyət (communication)*, *heqemon – aparıcı (hegemon – leading)*; *orator – natiq (orator – speaker)*; *vizual – əyani (visual)*; *komentariya – izahat (commentary – explanation)*; *informativ – məlumatlandırıcı (informative)*; *simvolik – rəmzi (symbolic)*; *multikultural – çoxmədəniyyətli (multicultural)* and so on.

The fourth subchapter is **Political Science**. In Azerbaijani in order to denote the same sphere of the language, the terminology of Eastern origin - 'Political Science' and the terminology 'Politology' of Western origin are used. For example, a decent higher education textbook by Hasan Shiraliyev and Ali Ahmadov published in 2016 is titled 'Politology' (third edition). This means that Politology is more popular as the name of science.

The textbook, based on the curriculum Politology, approved by the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan, widely reflects the modern achievements, basic theories and principles of political science.¹¹

Thus, it is clear that Politology can be regarded as official name of the science and the subject, and Political Science, 'Science Dealing with Political Issues' and 'Political Theory' are considered as its derivatives, in other words, unofficial names of this science.

In general, sufficiently rich terminological facts of the East–West parallelisms are used in the language of the texts. For example: *müzakirə – diskussiya (discussion(s))*, *siyasətşünas – politoloq (politician - political scientist)*, *təcrübə – praktika (experience –*

¹¹ Shiraliyeva, H. Political Science (Politology) / H.Şirəliyeva, A.Ahmadov. – Baku: Apostroff, – 2016. – 392 p.

practice), üsul – metod (*style – method*), məlumat – informasiya (*information*), səciyyəvi –spesifik (*characteristic – specific*), anlayış – kateqoriya (*understanding – category*), xalq – etnos (*people, folk – ethnos*), vəzifə – funksiya (*post – function*), ittifaq – alyans (*union – alliance*), quruluş – struktur (*structure*), ictimai – sosial (*public – social*), sultanlıq – patrimoniallıq (*sultanate – patrimology Patrimonialism*), zadəganlıq – aristokratlıq (*nobility – aristocracy*), mövqe – status (*position – status*), rəhbər – lider (*leader*), vəziyyət – situasiya (*situation*), mütərəqqi – proqressiv (*progressive*), ziddiyyət – konflikt (*contradiction – conflict*), açıq – leqal (*open – legal*), gizli – qeyri-leqal (*confidential – illegal*), müstəqil-suveren (*independent – sovereign*) and so on.

The Eastern equivalents of 'democracy', 'parliament' and 'ideology', which are fundamental concepts of political science, are presented in Azerbaijani, respectively, as “xalq hakimiyyəti” (People's Government), “məclis” (Majlis) və “məfkurə” (ideology), but their Western equivalents or parallelisms are more popular. The reasons are: 1) the Western understanding has a leading role in transmitting international content; 2) the meaning-content structure of the parallelism of Eastern origin is just formed on the concept of a term of Western origin; 3) the modern scientific and intellectual processes are based on the notions of the Western origin, but not of Eastern ones.

The fifth subchapter is **Economics**. Although there have been some attempts to use the term “economics” of the Western origin for “iqtisadiyyat” in Azerbaijani language, these attempts have not been justified, and it was decided to use the word “Iqtisadiyyat” of Eastern origin as the title for this science.

One issue of ANAS news¹² was completely devoted to the economy. The language of the articles on the various topics collected in this issue provides a clear picture of the development of the economic terminology of Azerbaijani language, as well as the position of the East and West parallelism in this sphere. For example, sərmayə – investisiya (*investment*); idxal – ixrac (əməliyyatı) *import*

¹² ANAS news // – Baku, – 2002. №1. – p. 252.

- *export (operation)*; (iqtisadi) ehtiyatlar – (iqtisadi) resurslar (*economic resources*); sərmayə (qoyuluşu) – kapital (qoyuluşu) - (*investment (capital) - capital (investment)*); nəqliyyat – kommunikasiya (*transport – communication*) and so on.

In most of the term combinations components of the West and East origins appear together, and the origin diversity of the components in combinations does not create any misunderstanding in adequate expression of the idea. In general, this feature is quite typical for the language of the monograph, e.g., iqtisadi sistem (*economic system*); obyektiv qiymətləndirmə (*objective assessment*); inkişaf konsepsiyası (*development concept*); optimal müddət (*an optimal time period*); strateji amil (*strategic factor*); təbəqələşmə prosesləri (*stratification processes*); enerji mənbələri (*energy sources*); ekstensiv inkişaf (*extensive development*); sosial yönümlü bazar iqtisadiyyatı (*socially oriented market economy model*); optimal nisbət (*optimal ratio*) and so on¹³.

The sixth subchapter is **Psychology**. Experts' explanation regarding the term 'Psychology': The word psychology derives from two Greek words and means 'study of the psyche, or soul' (ψυχή psychē, "breath, spirit, soul" and -λογία -logia, "study of" or "research".)¹⁴

Apparently the term is of Western origin. Here, the components that create the East and West parallelisms are the words that represent the subject of psychology: *the spirit – the psyche*.

Theoretically, it is possible to call 'Spirit Studies' instead of 'Psychology', but in practice there is no such science or conception.

As is well known, psychology concepts were first interpreted in a systematic way in a major treatise “**On the Soul**” by Aristotle. It is no coincidence that the treatise is titled so.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, psychology was a part of scientific philosophy (and theology). In European literature, it was

¹³ Ahmadov, M. Globalization and Formation of National Economy / M.Ahmadov. – Baku: Azerneshr, – 2003. – 520 p.

¹⁴ Bayramov, A. Psychology / A.Bayramov, AAlizadeh.. – Baku: Chinar – Chap, – 2009. – 620 p.

sometimes called 'mental philosophy', 'pneumatology' (science of spirits).

The Explanatory Psychological Dictionary¹⁵ compiled by Isa Mammadov reflects the following facts of the East and West parallelisms: eqoizm – xudbinlik (*egoism – selfishness, self-love*); eyforiya-psixomotor həyəcanlıq – qayğısızlıq duyğusu; (*euphoria-psychomotor excitement – a feeling of anxiety*); (psixoloji) eksperiment – (psixoloji) təcrübə (*psychological experiment – (psychological) experience*); eksperimental (qrup) – təcrübəvi (qrup) - *experimental (group)*; ekspressiv – duyğusal (*expressive – emotional*); paranoyal (xarakter) – ilişən (xarakter) (*Paranoid (character) – stuck (character)*); unikalıq – təkredilməzlik, müstəsnaıq (*Uniqueness – exceptionality*) and so on.

Comparing these facts, it is clear that they are based on the following principles:

a) The traditional interpretation of the term Western origin is presented;

b) The non-traditional orientation of the Western origin is defined;

c) The term Western origin is interpreted with appropriate definitions of Eastern origin.

In the language of modern psychological studies, both the traditional Eastern and Western terminologies are applied to.

The seventh subchapter is **Jurisprudence (Legal Studies)**. The existence of the East and West parallelism in legal terminology in Azerbaijan is based on the interrelationship of both East and West legal relations. The essence of this historical connection is that Western legal technologies are either directly expressed by the notions of Western origin, or re-perceived in the Western notions through the concept of Eastern origin. The latter situation is presented in these examples: though a great number of terms like “hüquq” (*law, right*), “qanun” (*law*), “hökm” (*sentence, verdict, judgement*), “məhkəmə”, (court) “cinayət” (*crime*), “cəza”

¹⁵ Mammadov, I. Explanatory Dictionary of Psychology / İ.Mammadov. – Baku, – 2016. – 178 p.

(*punishment*), etc. are of Eastern (Arabic) origin, they already represent the notions of Western (Roman) law.

The Azerbaijani-Russian-English Dictionary of Legal Terminologies¹⁶ has been compiled on a number of dictionaries issued over the past 15 years. Certainly, it is immediately apparent from the words included in the dictionary that many terms actually **were translated** into Azerbaijani from their international equivalents, for example: *abstruksiya* – *əngəl, maneə*; (*obstruction*); *amnistiya* – *azadlıq* (*amnesty – freedom*); *banda* – *cinayətkar* (*band – criminal*); *şayka* – *quldur dəstəsi* (*uaïka* (*Russian*)- *band /gang of robbers*), *bandit* – *quldur* (*bandit*); *banditizm* – *quldurluq* (*banditism – robbery*); *arbitr* – *hakim* (*arbitrator – judge, jury*); *delikt* – *hüquq pozuntusu, xəta* (*delict - offense, violation of the law error*), etc.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is titled the **East–West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Language of Natural and Technical Sciences**. This chapter consists of six chapters. The first subchapter is **Geography**.

Geography in modern science is divided into various fields. Each field has already completely differentiated themes and clearly formed names: 1) Physical Geography; 2) Social and Economic Geography; 3) Integrated Geography. In this case, the uniform principle in the choice of terms is not followed. It should be noted that, instead of Western *cartography*, sometimes the term *mapping* of Eastern origin is used.

Dictionary of Azerbaijani Popular Geographical terms was first systematically compiled by Ramzi Yuzbashov¹⁷. The importance of the dictionary in this research in terms of the East-West terminological parallelism is that the attention is mainly paid to words – terms that have local and often ethnographic specifics. In this case, there appears the so called ‘double- parallelism’: popular term - local term, and scientific term - international term.

¹⁶ Azerbaijani-Russian Dictionary of Legal Terminology / – Baku, ANAS – BSU, – 2017. – 498 p.

¹⁷ Yuzbashov, R. Azerbaijani Geographical Terms / R.Yüzbaşov. – Baku: ASSR EA, – 1966. – 158 p.

What's of interest is that R.Yuzbashov makes 'a recommendation for inclusion in science' some of popular geographical terms, for example, *qarnaq* – late-melting snow field on high slopes (in Russian 'снежный островок'); *salbuz* – heavy ice precipitation on things (in Russian 'гололед'); *cığ-qar tirəsi*, or *qar pilləsi* – the snow pile, snowy mountain (in Russian снежные гряды); *givrə* – snowbank formed by wind (in Russian 'сугроб')¹⁸.

The second subchapter is **Biology**. The term 'biology' of Western origin does not have a direct Eastern equivalent. The same can be said about the terms 'Botany' and 'Zoology, which represent the names of the traditional parts of Biology.

Numerous areas of biology involved in the study of living systems have been formed in modern times, and almost all of their names are of Western origin: *biokimya* (*biochemistry*), *biofizika* (*biophysics*), *fiziologiya* (*physiology*), *bioenergetika* (*bioenergy*), *geobotanika* (*geobotany*), *hidrobiologiya* (*hydrobiology*), *paleontologiya* (*palaeontology*), *antropologiya* (*anthropology*), *bioetika* (*bioethics*), and so on.

As it is known, Russian was the main subject of comparison in the 60s when dictionaries on various sciences in Azerbaijani language began to be developed. Therefore, Russian language has been accepted as the main orientation in the choice of general terms, one of which is **The Dictionary of Zoological Terms**¹⁹.

In fact, however, a number of terminological parallels indicate that the discussion may be more about the East and West comparison: *aqama* – *kələz* (*agama – pangolin*); *antilop* – *cəngəl* – *buynuz* – *qiral* (*antelope - jungle – horn*); *areal* – *yayılma sahəsi* (*areal Areal - spreading area (areal)*); *şmel* – *eşşək arısı* (*humblebee - hornet*); *entomofauna* – *cücü faunası* (*Entomofauna – insect fauna*) and so on.

It is curious that the international terminologies in dictionaries are often given as in origin for both Russian and Azerbaijani

¹⁸ Yuzbashov, R. Azerbaijani Geographical Terms / R.Yüzbaşov. – Baku: ASSR EA, – 1966. – 158 p.

¹⁹ Dictionary of Zoological Terms / – Baku: ASSR EA, – 1961. – 108 p.

versions, and no attempt is made to introduce their parallelisms. Cases like this create such a view that these terms are quite typical for Russian, but for Azerbaijani, as if they are borrowed from Russian: бизон – bizon (*bison*); биометрия – biometriya (*biometrics*), биотический – biotik (*biotic*); биотип – biotip (*biotype*); биссус – bissus (*byssus*); бластодиск – blastodisk (*blastodisk*) and so on.

The third subchapter is **Medicine**. Medical or medical sciences are of particular importance in terms of studying the parallelism of the East-West terminologies. First, because it is known that the bases of medical sciences come from the East, e.g., Abu Ali Ibn Sina's (Avicenna) famous books on medicine and the Arabic terminologies used in the books were of great interest in the West and were translated into Latin during the Middle Ages. The second reason is that medical terminology has been spread from Latin throughout all Western languages, from there over the Eastern languages, including Azerbaijani since the Middle Ages due to special standardization, and has then created scientific and technological conditions for the East–West terminological parallelism. Basing on the scale of (a) professional and (b) non-professional (mass) approaches, the following areas are included in medical terminology: a) names of diseases, b) names of treatment methods, c) names of drugs or medicines.

Certainly, for a long period, medical terminologies in the Turkish languages based on the terminology of Eastern origin, and after re-entering the world of Western science and culture, along with the Western technology, its terminology as well was gradually mastered. Therefore, medical terminology in modern Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani language, is mostly lexemes of Western origin. However, there is an East–West parallelism: adipoz – yağlanma/piylənmə (*adipose – obesity/ fattiness*); analgetik – ağrıkəsicə (*Analgesic – pain-allaying; soothing*), akineziya – hərəkət qabiliyyətinin itirilməsi (*akinesia - loss of mobility*); miqrən – kəskin baş ağrısı (*migraine – acute headache*); prodrom – xəstəlik önü əlamət (*prodrome – an early sign or symptom of disease*); neyron – sinir hüceyrəsi (*neuron – nerve cell*), etc.

The fourth subchapter is **Mathematics**. Although the term ‘Mathematics’ is of Eastern origin, it is now widely regarded as the equivalent of ‘matematika’ of Western origin. In general, the western tendency of technical terminology primarily shows itself in mathematics, and it means that this scientific sphere carries out methodological nature for technical sciences.

The Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary of Mathematical Terms²⁰, which gives some idea about the modern state of mathematical terminology in Azerbaijani language and allows us to have clear outcomes about the level of the East-West parallelism in this field.

The first thing that primarily attracts attention is that any international term of Western origin is adopted as it is. For example, funksiya (*function*), inteqral (*integral*), minimum (*minimum*), absis (*absis*), avtomorfizm (*automorphism*), model (*model*), sistem (*system*), fundamental (*fundamental*), funksional (*functional*), ekvivalent (*equivalent*), etc.

As can be seen, many of these terms have parallelisms of Eastern origin, for example: funksiya – vəzifə (*function – duty*); inteqral – birləşmə (*integral – combination*); assosiativ – əlaqəli (*associative – relation*); hipoteza – fərziyə (*hypothesis – speculation*); limit – hüdud (*limit – boundary*); oblast – sahə (*oblast, region – area*); defekt – qüsür (*defect – fault*); lokal – məhdud (hüdudlu) – (*local – limited*); elementar – adi (*elementary. – ordinary, usual*); simvol – rəmz (*symbols*), etc.

The second important thing is that terms of Western and Eastern origin are considered in some cases to be used in parallel, such as: analiz – təhlil (*analysis – examine*); arifmetik – hesabi (*arithmetic – computational*); binom – ikihədli (*binomial (polynomial)*); iterasiyalama – təkrarlama (*iteration – reiteration*); kombinatorika – birləşmələr nəzəriyyəsi (*combinatory – theory of unification*); median – kənarortağ (*median*);, obraz – surət (*образ –*

²⁰ Guliyev, T., Abdullayev F., Heydarov A. The Russian-Azerbaijani Dictionary of Mathematical Terms / T.Guliyev, F.Abadullayev, A.Heydəröv. – Baku, – 2012. – 136 p.

image); period – dövr (*period*), interval – aralıq (*interval – space*); proobraz – əsli (прообраз – *origin*), etc.

The fifth subchapter is **Physics**. Observations on both mathematics and physics have shown that there are some types of terminology in Azerbaijani language that we can call a) basic and (b) secondary or derivative. The East–West terminological parallelism differs, as a rule, by feature of being used as main one in the terminology rather than the second or derivative, and the reason of it, in our view, is that the East–West parallelism is primarily reflected in the concepts that have philosophical and methodological essence of scientific thinking.

S. Sadigova points out that “doublets are more commonly used in dictionaries. That is, one concept is expressed in two or more terms. For example, the term “ekvivalent” is used in three forms: “ekvivalent – eynigüclü – bərabərgüclü” (equivalent’– equal in strength– of the same strength.) In our view, it is advisable to clarify these terms and to use the one that more accurately expresses the meaning of the phrase (the term ‘of the same strength’). S. Sadigova agreed with the point that ‘doublet terms should be included in the dictionary.’ Because both “foreign and Azerbaijani terms” are used for the expression of the same concept. For example: eynigüclü – ekvivalent (*of the same strength – equivalent*); tən bölən – bissektisa (*bisecting line – bisector*); assosiativlik – qruplaşdırma-birləşdirmə (associativeness - grouping and merging); istilik tarazlığı – termometr (*heat balance – thermometer*); gərginlik – potensial (voltage - potential”²¹.)

In general, the following East-West terminological parallelisms are included in the **Explanatory Terminological Dictionary of Physics and Mathematics in Azerbaijani Language**: aerodinamik müqavimət – ön müqavimət (*aerodynamic resistance - front resistance*); burulğanlı cərəyan – Fuko cərəyanı (*vertical current - Foucault current*); ədəd üçbucağı – Paskal üçbucağı, *unit triangle - Pascal triangle*); ion cihazı – qazboşalma cihazı (*ion apparatus –*

²¹ Sadigova, S. Explanatory Terminological Dictionary of Physics and Mathematics in Azerbaijani Language / S.Sadigova. – Baku: Elm, – 1998.

gas discharge apparatus); loqarifm xətkəsi – hesablama xətkəsi, *logarithm rules - computational linear*); Plank sabiti – təsir kvantu (*Plank constant - impact of quantum*); rəqs dövrü – rəqs periodu (*oscillation period*); cazibə – qravitasiya (*gravitation, gravity*); şüa istilik mübadiləsi – radiasiya istilik mübadiləsi (*thermal conductivity - radiation heat transfer*), etc.

The sixth subchapter is **Chemistry**. The regulation process of the terminological system in Chemistry started the early years of the twentieth century (1920) and one of the problems that arose was the East and West parallelism.

From the first attempt to develop a dictionary of chemical terminology, there were three options of choice: a) to use complicated terms of Arabic origin; b) to create a new term based on the native language; c) to adopt an international term. Analysis of the **Chemistry Terms Dictionary** is of our interest: aktivlik – fəallıq (*activity*); qravimetrik analiz – çəki analizi (*gravimetric analysis - weight analysis*); prob analizi – əyar analizi (*probe analysis*); essensiya – cövhər (*essence*); asimmetrik – qeyri-simmetrik (*asymmetric - non-symmetrical*); absorbsiya – səthi udulma (*absorption - Surface absorption*); koaqulyasiya – laxtalanma (*coagulation - curdling*), etc.

Thus, the East and West parallelism is manifested in three ways in the following examples:

1) The Eastern term or equivalent's parallelism of an international term of Western origin is given, for example: inversiya – çevrilmə (*inversion - conversion*); konfigurasiya – xarici görünüş (*configuration - appearance*); kriogen – soyuducu (*cryogen*), etc.

2) Only one component of an international term with a complex Western structure is introduced with the East parallelism or equivalent, for example: qravimetrik analiz – çəki analizi (it should be noted that the term '*analiz*' in Azerbaijani has a very popular parallelism "*təhlil*" (*gravimetric analysis - weight analysis*), prob analizi – əyar analizi (*probe analysis*), etc.

3) Only the lexical-grammatical form of the term 'correction' of the Western origin is replaced by the Eastern (national) parallelism

or equivalent; for example: asimmetrik – simmetrik (*asymmetric - non-symmetric*), binormal – ikinormal (binomial), etc.

Thus, we can summarize the results of the study as follows:

1. The East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms have played an important role in the scientific style development of Azerbaijani language as a universal (international) language phenomenon, and this phenomenon has its own structural-semantic, cognitive – gnosiological and culturological-stylistic basis. The parallel use of the East and West notions in the same national language thinking is not a coincidence or anomaly; it is a typological reality that has been designed and shaped due to the whole history of the scientific style and settled as a functional system.

2. The functional system of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelism in Azerbaijani language also comes into view in the following stable relations:

a) The term of Western origin directly notifies the notion that the Western scientific thinking formed;

b) The term of the Eastern origin is transformed (modernized) into the equivalent of the term of the Western origin;

c) The term of the Eastern origin often acts as a local (national) interpreter or explanatory of the term of the Western origin.

3. The East-West lexical and terminological parallelism has a history of almost two centuries in Azerbaijani language context:

- 19th century (emergence of the first facts of parallelism;

- early 20th century (determination of parallelism as a specific language phenomenon);

- From the 20s of the 20th century to the end of it (expanding of boundaries of parallelism and covering different areas of scientific style);

- The end of the 20th century – the early 21st century (deepening of the parallelism and turning into a perfect linguistic-culturological system.)

4. The East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms manifest themselves in the human studies, social, natural, and technical sciences. The conducted researches confirm that the common typological aspects were leading ones in various fields of

sciences; regardless of the universal nature of this language phenomenon and differences in scientific thinking (and language), it provides a clear view on common patterns. However, along with this common typological dominance, there are peculiar features of the East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms in the fields of science, such as: a) human studies, b) social, c) natural, and d) technical sciences.

5. The East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms in human studies in the context of Azerbaijani language draw attention with the maximum traditionalism of the Eastern component and contrastivity of the maximum modernity of the Western component. And such sharp contrastivity results in the continuity of the parallels (parallelisms).

6. The leading tendency in the East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms in the field of social sciences, even though the terminology of the Eastern origin formally prevails, notion and content dominance belongs to Western concepts. This means that the term of Eastern origin appears in a form 'laden' with notion and content technologies of Western concept.

7. In natural sciences, particularly in technical sciences the East-West lexical and terminological parallelisms come into view by the formality of the Eastern component and the notion – content relevance (and modernity) of the Western component.

The main contents of the dissertation work are reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. About the East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Modern Azerbaijani Language // Problems of Philology. – Baku. No. 5, p.194-198.
2. Formation of the East-West Parallelism in Azerbaijani Language// BSU. Language and Literature. – Baku. No. 3 (99), 2016, p.67-70.
3. The East–West Parallelism in the Linguistic Terminology of Azerbaijani Language //Ganja State University. Scientific News. – Ganja. No.2, 2017, p.114-117.
4. The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in Political Sciences // Ganja State University. 2nd International Scientific

- Conference of Young Scientists. Ganja. 2017, p.378-380.
5. The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Language of the Azerbaijani Social Sciences // Ukraine. Kherson State University. Collected Papers on Philology. – Kherson. 2017, p. 168-171.
 6. The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Language of Natural Sciences// Baku Slavic University. Actual Problems of Studying Human Sciences. – Baku. 2018, p. 41-47.
 7. The East-West Parallelism in the Literary Terminology of Azerbaijani Language // Baku Slavic University. Huseyn Javid and the Modern Azerbaijan Philology. Proceedings of the Republican Scientific Conference. – Baku. 2018, p.472-476.
 8. The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in the Language of Technical Sciences // – Baku: Problems of terminology, – 2019. № 1. – p. 270-279.
 9. The East-West lexical-terminological parallelism in the terminology of philosophy and historiography of the Azerbaijani language // – Baku: Problems of Philology, – 2019. № 11. – p. 218-224.
 10. The East-West Lexical and Terminological Parallelism in words on biology and medicine in the Azerbaijani language// – Saratov: Topical issues of modern science: Materials of the III International Scientific and Practical Conference, – 2019. – p. 213-216.
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