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UPO

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FOREWORD

ICPL2022, as did its predecessors, aims to bring us together in sharing our scholarly work. Any academic event of this kind promises to realize the negotiation of intimate academic and interpersonal relationships within which our findings, ideas and professionalism could be exchanged, modified and developed.

This year, like the last, we have every right to expect that the exclusively rich historical, cultural, literary, and linguistic atmosphere of Azerbaijan will leave its auspicious imprint on the event and guests' minds. Baku manages to conjure up such a spell-binding fusion of the ancient and the new, the old and the modern, the classic and the today, the historical and the monumental. No guest visiting has ever returned to tell a tale of any but the most irresistible spell the place leaves you awash in, this inscrutable but inescapable duality to the city, the sheer little-matched contrast.

Emulating and hoping even to surpass its previous pacesetters, a remarkable and tight-knit community of academics, graduate students and international staff will come together in a harmonious song of highly coordinated collaboration to make the event possible. Along the same lines, and in defiance of any unprecedented hold the circumstances would put their academic lives on, any willing distant presenters can also come forward and grace us with their academic presence, albeit online; this our online participants did in the previous rounds of the conference too, thanks to the brisk and appreciable re-adjustment to the online mode of conference participation that the past years have taught every academic in the world.

For ICPL2022, with lessons duly learned and still brighter rays of the sun at the end of this joyous tunnel, the hopes are for the event to convene in-person in Baku as its main platform, in line with the true heart, core and character of academic conferences, where there is such delight to be had in meeting new people, cultures, places and academic minds and insights, such gains in professional experience to be made. The event will accommodate both forms: in-person and online, to allow for all parties interested to attend and present their work. It is in this spirit that we are looking forward to seeing you again, online or in-person, this time for ICPL2022. In the latter case, we take it as nothing but occasion for delight should we be able to welcome you to Baku, the city of fire, her scenes of ancient but sturdy beauty entrancing the eye, as would her inexplicable spell every visitor is bound by.

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KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

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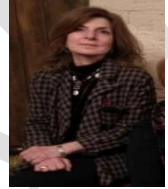
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ICPL 2022

ABSTRACTS

Mediation of (c)overtly expressed ‘Yes|No’ answers in English

Aygun Hasanova¹ Huseynaga Rzayev²

Abstract

This paper seeks to explain how multidimensional communicative needs are mediated through ‘Yes|No’ answers. Intentionally oriented activities allow individuals to exercise control over the language-in-use which is viewed as both a means of accomplishing social interaction and managing mental activity. Unfortunately, treating ‘Yes|No’ structures as close-ended responses, the existing field-specific literature claims that they depend on and can hardly go beyond the scope of the polarity questions while the present paper argues that the purposive paradigms of these answers ‘intersect the paths’ of the initiating parts in different ways, often placing importance on some additional information the addressee thinks proper, hence their unimaginable rich combinability, relative independence and never mentioned text productivity. The rules imposed by society, situational context and attitude of the addressee define the limits within which the role behavior can develop. From the point of their reference, we divide the ‘Yes|No’ structures into question-based and question-less types while for manner of connectedness, they distinguish between overt and covert responses. And finally, with regard to the horizon of information they express, these structures are classified into centripetal and centrifugal ones. We also state that motivation of various types of ‘Yes|No’ answers is due to some specific purposes, since emergence of any structure from a social interaction is a key factor in describing this or that linguistic event. In terms of this approach, the communicative potential of ‘Yes|No’ answers can hardly be considered equal by the addressor and the addressee. The modelling of the social acts expressed by various types of ‘Yes|No’ answers is also one of the main concerns of the article.

Key words: overt structures, centrifugal, centripetal, purposive paradigms

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Exploring Pakistani EFL University Students' Foreign Language Speaking-Anxiety

Abdus Samad³

Abstract

Foreign language anxiety is a phenomenon specific to language learning contexts that can have seriously detrimental consequences on the ability of students to acquire, retain, and speak the language they are learning. To the best of my knowledge, this study was the first to be carried out on foreign language classroom speaking anxiety (SA) specifically in the Pakistani context. This study attempted to achieve the following three objectives: to explore whether speaking creates more anxiety than reading, writing, and listening; to identify the factors that may contribute to SA, and to investigate the type of teacher behaviour and classroom activities that may alleviate SA. This study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative methods, to collect data from five universities in Pakistan. The questionnaire was completed by 170 Pakistani postgraduate (MA/MSc) non-major EFL students while semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 20 students. The study suggests that of the four skills, speaking produces the most anxiety. Findings also highlight a number of sources of SA which have been classified into five main categories: individual learner-related sources, classroom-related sources, linguistic-related sources, teacher-student interaction, and socio-cultural-related sources. Further, the students suggest that a variety of teacher behaviours could both reduce their SA and encourage their spoken English in class. In addition, the data reveal a number of classroom activities which may reduce SA. To the best of my knowledge no previous study in the field of foreign language anxiety (FLA) has specifically investigated speaking anxiety in relation to social and cultural explanations but rather suggested it for future studies. This study filled this gap and revealed that socio-cultural factors may influence students' anxiety levels. The theoretical implications of the study will be offered. Implications and suggestions for teachers and educational/language policy-makers will be discussed.

Key words: Anxiety, Foreign Language Anxiety, Foreign Language, Pakistan, Fear of Negative Evaluation

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Mechanism of Formation of Cognitive Dissonance on the Example of News Media Discourse

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Abstract

The article is dedicated to the problem of realization of cognitive dissonance in the news media discourse (and its comment section). The aim of research is to disclose the mechanism of formation of the dissonance, discover factors influencing its development, as well as the means of reducing it. The method of discourse analysis was applied during the research which allowed us to study the discourse and the comments, as its integral part, where the respondents expressed their cognitive dissonance as their reaction to information in the news media discourse they found contradictory. Certain markers set in motion people's cognitive dissonance (for example imbalance of visual and textual information in the news media discourse). Since all people are of diverse backgrounds, life experiences, etc., they perceive the world in different ways. Interaction with each other's comments might be one of the ways to reduce cognitive dissonance. Sometimes, however, such interaction could further intensify the dissonance. As a result, we have uncovered certain triggers which activate individuals' cognitive dissonance and that majority of people want to reduce it and return to the state of inner harmony by different methods (for example by finding means to justify the contradictory information by adding details to complete the situation in the way they believe to be most appropriate).

Key words: News Media Discourse, Cognitive Dissonance, Contradiction, Disagreement, Marker Phrases.

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The Analysis of the Category of Futurity in the Linguosynergetic Aspect

Akniet Serikova⁶

Abstract

The relevance of the article is determined by the structure of knowledge about human behavior and how it depicts the world. Another important issue is that when we say that cognitive science deals with cognition, and cognitive linguistics deals with its cognition in direct contact with language, we must remember that language is an essential component of the brain, the human mind. Language is the center of all cognitive activity. It is here that all cognitive processes and abilities find their meaning. At the same time, language is a special system that ensures the implementation of these processes and abilities. Synergetics is an interdisciplinary field of science; the science of self-organization of complex systems, the application of the synergetic method in political science pays more attention to the study of complex mechanisms of self-organization in political life; studies cooperative phenomena in unequal open systems. Synergetic theory considers self-developing systems as open systems. The purpose of the article is to focus on the category of futurity in the linguosynergetic aspect at the cognitive-discursive level. Based on the results of the conducted research, it is possible to make the following assumptions about the nature of the future category in English and Kazakh: 1. Futurity is a functional-semantic category that is related to the conceptual category of futurum on the one hand, and to the set of futural semantic functions on the other hand. 2. The cognitive territory of Futurum is represented by a set of six concepts: desire-agreement-estimation of the degree of probability of action implementation - compulsion of the subject to make the action - legality of action/situation occurrence - neutral prospectiveness devoid of modal value.

Key words: Linguosynergetics, Linguistics, Futurity, Synergetics, System-Functional Linguistics, Functional-Semantic Category.

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Importance of Tongue Twister in Teaching Fluency and Accuracy

Allah Dad⁷

Abstract

A word, phrase, or sentence is difficult to articulate because of a succession of similar consonantal sounds. "The term tongue twister was first applied to this kind of expression in 1895 "She sells seashells" was turned into a popular song in 1908, with words by British songwriter Terry Sullivan and music by Harry Gifford". Recently the ability to English speaking is very necessary since English has become a foreign language in Indonesia. Correct speech is become crucial to avoid misunderstanding conveying information to the listener. Therefore, teaching English speaking is very necessary to the teacher in improving the students' speaking skills. The main reason why learning to speak English is very difficult for the students is that students often use the Indonesian language (mother tongue) as the main language and are not accustomed to speaking English in their daily life. One of the alternatives technique that can be used by the teacher is using tongue twisters. This study aims to explore about what the problems faced by the students while learning English speaking in Tongue Twister assisted. The classroom action research is a method that is conducted in this research. There are two Cycles in this research and both cycles showed of 77.14% of students obtained a score of 75 and 77.13%. This result shows that the students have met the success criteria of the research and the students actively participate in the teaching and learning processes during English-speaking classes.

Key words: Teaching, Fluency, Accuracy, Tongue Twister.

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Speech Acts of Tolerance/Intolerance in D. Trump and J. Biden debates

Alpysbayeva Saulet Tasybekovna⁸

Abstract

This article discusses the realization of tolerance/intolerance in the politicians' speeches. In particular, presidents D. Trump and J. Biden's speeches at two debates were selected. The author employs pragmatic analysis to disclose the speech acts and other pragmatic features of tolerance/intolerance. Tolerance is a condition and essential principle of the political communication. Being tolerant and expressing tolerance to other's and their opinions are of high significance for every politician in order to make own intentions and goals accepted. Similarly, the acts of intolerance can also be purposeful strategy to discredit one's opponent and demonstrate one's superiority. Debates in American politics function effectively for politicians to communicate their goals and wills to people. Political communication enhances the ambiguity and deceptiveness of tolerance/intolerance in addition to their complex structures and paradoxes. Political discourse employs speech acts to realize political actions (Sheigal, 2000) with the help of language (Schaffner, 1996). Politicians interpreting the events employ various speech acts such as threat, promise, apology and other to stimulate the society for own interests. The goal of author is to analyze tolerance/intolerance on the bases of speech acts in the president's behavior. The corpus of analysis includes the first debate between D. Trump and J. Biden, from September 29, 2020. The findings of analysis illustrate the debate contained expressives as the procedural act, directives and commissives, declaratives and representatives indirectly through other verbs and number of their realization.

Key words: Tolerance, Intolerance, Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Political Speech.

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ELF and intercultural communication among tertiary students: Pronunciation intelligibility issues and accommodation strategies

Antonio Tagliatalata⁹

Abstract

This paper is grounded on an ethnographic approach that aims to analyse the perceptions of 35 international students from an international MA programme in Security and Human Rights at Tuscia University-Italy (a.y. 2021/2022), based on their online and in-person interactions in English with their fellow students. These perceptions have been reported in their final examination essay in response to four input-questions about their use of English as a lingua franca (ELF) with their peers (some of them, native English speakers) and the extent to which English has been perceived as a ‘downtoner’ or even a ‘threat’ for their cultural identity. Overall, the objective of the presentation is twofold: on the one hand, it highlights how most students tackled their communicative difficulties caused by the multifaceted pronunciation of English, using ELF pragmatic and metalinguistic accommodation strategies; on the other hand, it challenges a renowned fundamental tenet of ELF intercultural communication which puts *intelligibility* above *accuracy* and *correctness* regarding the acceptance of pronunciation *differences* to embrace the sociolinguistic facts of regional variation. In fact, one major ELF communication issue for students emerged during the programme when regional variations in pronunciation occurred. Therefore, the conclusion will partly shed light on a controversial aspect of ELF, leaving room for more in-depth investigation in this respect.

Keywords: English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) Communication; Intercultural Communication; Intelligibility; Pronunciation Issues; Accommodation Strategies.

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“Methods of conveyance of special difficulties of artistic expressions in Nizami Ganjavi’s “Leyli and Majnun” while translating into English language

Aynura Mammadova¹⁰ Irina Orujova¹¹ Zamira Gurbanova¹²

Abstract

This paper aims to research the methods and ways of conveyance of special difficulties of artistic expression in Nizami Ganjavi’s “Leyli and Majnun” poem while translating into the English language. The study also aimed to explore artistic style, lexical and stylistic expressive means and stylistic devices, methods ways of translation. Nizami Ganjavi is the famous Azerbaijan poet. He lived in an age of political instability and intense intellectual activity. These factors were reflected in his works. Nizami Ganjavu is the greatest romantic epic poem in Azerbaijan poetry. Nizami Ganjavi is the author of “Khamasa” which include main and very important five long narrative poems. One of these poems is “Leyli and Majnun”. This poem was written in 1192. It is an epic love poem and based on a semi-historical and mystical Arabian love story. This poem was translated into English by J. Atkinson in 1930-35s. The research studies Azerbaijani and English versions of the poem “Leyli and Majnun” and examined they ways of conveyance of artistic expression while translating into English. Therefore, the research work consists of two main chapters. The first chapter explores the functional styles of the literary language, mainly artistic style, the lexical expressive means and the stylistic devices. The artistic style is mainly used in literary works, in verse. The major feature of the artistic style is imagery usage of words in their figurative meanings, acquiring expressive-emotional colour. Poetry is rich with lexical-expressive means, poetic words and so on. Rhyme and rhythm are important peculiarity of verse. Poetry is based on the phonetic and rhythmic arrangement of the utterance. Both Azerbaijani and English verses are based on the rhyme and rhythm and both of them have their own genres. Metre and lines are also considered objective qualities of verse. The second chapter explores and studies the methods and ways of translation of artistic expression in verse as well as in the poem “Leyli and Majnun” by N. Ganjavi. The mainly applied transformation types during the translation process are replacement, addition, omission and transposition. These translation shifts are inevitable in transformation and conveyance of artistic expression in the poem. The author of the poem created syntactical expressive means and stylistic devices along with the lexical expressive means in the poem “Leyli and Majnun”. The translator applied various methods of translation for solving the difficulties while conveying the meaning of the source language. The translator used equivalent, analogue, descriptive, combined etc. methods for achieving an adequate translation in the target language. J. Atkinson mainly used free

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translation methods for conveying the meaning of the source language as well. He used his own illusion, inspiration and his individual style and did not give place to literal translation. On the basis of quantitative basis conceptual comparison, lexical semantic typological methods we studied conveyance of artistic expression in the target language. In both languages textual analysis was carried out comprehensively. The results of this study showed that, it is impossible to apply literal translation for conveyance the artistic expression of the source language. It is inevitable to use transformation methods and ways to solve difficulties in translation.

Key words: Artistic Expression, Methods, Translation Meaning, Difficulties Line

The syntactic difference between substructure and superstructure ambiguity in English

Davud Kuhi¹³ Ilham Taghiyev¹⁴ Aytakin Guliyeva¹⁵

Abstract

One of the most prominent figures of the 20th century linguistic theory is Noam Chomsky. He became famous for the unique innovations he brought to the science of linguistics and was even called the father of modern linguistics. N. Chomsky is also famous for his controversial theory of Transformational Derivative (Generative) Grammar (TGG). In this theory, he specifically emphasizes the mental ability to construct sentences using spontaneous knowledge of language, which he calls Universal Grammar (UG). One of the main goals and tasks of the presented research work is the emergence of the concept of "bottom and top layer structures" in the terminological repertoire of linguistics and introducing the scientist who brought it to science for the first time. Thus, the concept of "lower and upper layer structures" appeared in the terminological repertoire of linguistics at the end of the 50s. Russian grammarian Professor L.S. Barkhudarov, "the concept of "internal" and "external" grammar, which is related to the concepts of lower and upper layers, was introduced to science for the first time by Ch. Hockett in 1958. In transformational grammar, the upper layer structure is called the outer form of the sentence. Unlike the lower-layer structure (an abstract representation of a sentence), the upper-layer structure corresponds to a spoken and audible sentence. N. Chomsky wrote that "Transformational Generative Grammar (TGG) tries to indicate what kind of knowledge the speaker actually has." various approaches are used to solve them. To confirm the mentioned theoretical ideas, the author widely used the materials of Azerbaijani, Russian and English languages. In syntactic training, the lower and upper structure of the sentence was taken as an object of investigation in a certain sense, but at the same time, the merits of N. Chomsky's language training were also investigated. Taking this into account, we can say that the scientific novelty and practical importance of the conducted research work is that, for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, the sub-layer structure of the sentence and the ambiguity (ambiguity) in the sub-layer and the criteria for its determination and the interaction of the lower and upper layers in language acquisition were studied. Introduced Syntactic polysemy is the property of sentences that can be expediently interpreted in more than one form or are expediently interpreted to express more than one meaning. A word that has two parts of speech or homonyms may or may not be polysemous.

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Syntactic ambiguity arises not from several different meanings of individual words, but from the relationship between the words of the sentence and the branch clauses and the sentence structure expressed by it. A text is "ambiguous" when the reader appropriately interprets the same sentence with more than one possible structure and meets the definition of "syntactic ambiguity".

Key words: Transformational Grammar, Types of Ambiguity, Oral Speech, Written Speech, Daily Communication

OFFICIAL

The Role of Motivation Among Primary School's Students in Choosing English as Their Medium of Instructions

Azad Mammadov¹⁶ Milana Abbasova¹⁷ Mirzahra Guluzade¹⁸

Abstract

It is widely accepted that motivation is one of the most important factors affecting the process in foreign language teaching. Many studies have been conducted on motivation in language teaching and the relationship between motivation and students' academic success has been revealed. Student motivation is the element that directs student behavior in the learning process.' Motivational factors are predictors of academic success. In general, students who have long-term goals and are highly motivated can be better educated than those who do not have such goals. "Student motivation is accepted as one of the most important prerequisites for successful learning". "When teachers are asked to describe the 'good' student, they usually list features such as diligence and interest in the lesson. Sometimes they simply reply, 'Good students are the ones who are motivated". Therefore, it can be said that motivated students are the type of student that all teachers desire. Motivation is, in a way, establishing a psychological bond between the student and the subject to be learned. Motivation is also an indispensable factor in language learning. Many factors such as the methods and techniques followed by the teacher, the classroom environment, the group the student is in, the student's attitude towards language, the books and materials used, the number of students in the classroom, and the equipment can affect the motivation of students in the foreign language teaching process. For a successful foreign language learning, it is important to use methods and techniques that positively affect students' motivation, as well as methods and techniques that can increase their motivation in the classroom environment. All these are very important in language education in our modern life. Based on this, we will conduct a research to explain the role of motivation in primary school students choosing English as the language of instruction - why they are curious about English. In the research, firstly, after giving general information, the results obtained by making a small query at school number 298 will be stated.

Key words: Primary School Students, Language of Instruction, English, The Role of Motivation

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A Semantic and Sociolinguistic Investigation into Pejoration in Azerbaijani and English

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Abstract

In semantics and historical linguistics, semantic change refers to changing the meaning of a word(s) over time. Also called semantic transition, lexical change, and semantic progression. Common types of semantic change include amelioration, population, expansion, semantic contraction, bleaching, metaphor, and metonymy. Semantic changes can also occur when a native speaker of another language takes English expressions and applies them to activities or situations in a social and cultural environment. Sociolinguistic research in linguistics has been continued since the 20s of the 20th century. In the mentioned studies, "the relations between language facts and social factors, their influence on each other and their emergence as variants of each other, in other words, the equivalence between these two types of phenomena are being studied." The methods of sociolinguistics are formed on the basis of the styles and concrete possibilities of both linguistics and sociology. Language and society, language and ethno-demographic culture, regional and social dialects, and various linguistic factors and phenomena of a social nature, appear in many disproportionate cases. For example, as a result of bilingual and multilingual environments, issues such as the decrease in the number of speakers of any language and the narrowing of the functional possibilities of processing that language can be shown as examples of those disproportionate cases. The problems of regional dialects, social dialects, norms and normalization in their literary languages, first language, second language, ancestral language, official language, native language and usage in different places should also be clarified in the sociolinguistics field of linguistics. In the process of changing the meaning of a word, there are often cases of simultaneous coexistence of two opposite meanings within the semantics of the same word. The development of the so-called polar semantic shades is a very ancient phenomenon in the language, at different linguistic levels: lexical, word-building, etc. it is influenced by word building and grammatical structure and individual affixes. Pejoration is often the result of a semantic rethinking of a word, a change in its emotional color in the use of an individual word. That is why it is widely represented in colloquial speech, vernacular, slang, etc.

Keywords: Pejoration, Correctness of Speech, Clarity of Speech, the Purity of the Language, Accuracy of Speech

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Cross-generic dimension of the production of phonological paraphasias and neologisms by russian-speaking people with aphasia

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Abstract

Taking into account the still pending problem of uniformity versus heterogeneity with which the phonological deficit manifests itself across various aphasia syndromes as well as the virtual absence of any cross-generic explorations of the quantitative and qualitative production patterns of phonological and neologistic paraphasias, we have set the goal of enriching the present-day body of aphasiologic and neurolinguistic knowledge with novel theoretical and practical insights by getting a number of relevant questions answered. These include the ones about the syndrome-universality versus specificity of phonological errors, the effect of discourse elicitation genre on the number of erroneous productions and the diversity of their categories alongside the effect of within-genre task complexity on the phonological output of Russian-speaking individuals diagnosed with five different types of aphasia. To accomplish our goal, we have conducted a rigorous quantitative and qualitative hierarchical cluster analysis of the phonological errors detected in the interview samples of 18 participants whose oral productive performance on the tasks belonging to four distinct discourse genres was recorded on a high-quality sound-recording device and transcribed using the combination of the Jefferson Transcription System and the International Phonetic Alphabet one. The results obtained demonstrate that the phonological error production patterns cannot be relied on in distinguishing various aphasia types. Moreover, the degree of task complexity has been found to be a matter of individual perception. Last but not least, the previous researchers' findings pertaining to paraphasias have been compared to our data, and some of the earlier structural hypotheses have been unsupported. Our study is expected to be of great value and utility from the viewpoint of furthering the development of theoretical knowledge about the phonological breakdown in the language disorder under scrutiny specifically from the perspective of aphasics' engagement in everyday discourse situations, refining the existing speech production models or developing new more realistic and viable ones, and generating ideas for practical solutions in speech-language pathology.

Key Words: Aphasia, Discourse Genre, Phonological Deficit, Paraphasia, the Russian Language.

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Classification of Jokes in Terms of Their Translation Possibilities and Difficulties

Elmira Jahangirli²⁵

Abstract

We do not use humour just for the sake of entertainment, it is a part of everyday communication and information processing system. Since it touches many areas of our lives, we, as translators, will be tasked with translating jokes at the end of the day. However, translating jokes is not a simple task. Maintaining the spirit of jokes requires proper skills from translators. The main purpose of the paper is to identify which kinds of jokes are translatable or untranslatable from English into Azerbaijani. The researcher made an attempt to classify jokes according to their translatability extent and translation difficulties. Theoretical information is supported by practical examples. The study reveals that jokes which present a unique perspective can be easily translated; however, ones that are based on linguistic ambiguity, namely lexical-semantic, structural-syntactic, and phonological ambiguity, pose essential difficulties for translators.

Key words: Translation of Jokes, Translatability, English, Azerbaijani

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Exceptionality of Space: Sexual Violence in Günel Movlud’s “The Camp. A Little Girl from Karabakh”

Eva Lennartz²⁶

Abstract

In the autobiographical novel “The Camp. A Little Girl from Karabakh” Günel Movlud describes the life in the refugee camp in the South of Azerbaijan. Movlud is a refugee from Jabrayil region of Azerbaijan and got displaced during the First Nagorno-Karabakh War (1988-1994). In the novel, the amount of sexual violence as part of daily life in the camp is striking. This paper, which analyses the English translation of the book, seeks to find an explanation for the degree of violence apparent in the camp. Through a content analysis of the book the situations which contain sexual violence are identified and explained by means of the theoretical works of Bourdieu and Agamben. Furthermore, a semi-structured interview was conducted with the author of the book via Zoom to find out more about the background of the book and to inquire about the author’s personal explanations for the violence encountered in the camp. The findings reveal that sexual violence can mostly be related to the exceptionality of space of the camp.

Key words: Azerbaijan, Camp, Refugee, Sexual Violence, Space

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Motivational English Language Teaching (ELT) Strategies used by Government Primary School Teachers' at Sanghar

Faiza Younis²⁷

Abstract

The thesis aims to know Motivational English Language Teaching (ELT) Strategies used by Government Primary School Teachers' at Sanghar. According to the National Education Policy, (2009) teaching English is compulsory from primary to onwards in Pakistan. The objectives of the study are: (a) to observe ongoing motivational English Language Teaching (ELT) strategies used by Government Primary School Teachers' at Sanghar and (b) to find out appropriate motivational English Language Teaching (ELT) Strategies for Government Primary School Students at Sanghar. This study followed the framework of Dornyei (2001). The qualitative method was employed for conducting research based on study purpose. In qualitative method, first, ongoing ten English classes are observed and based on observation; focused group interviews are conducted from ten primary teachers based on the observation. The semi-structured interviews collected data are transcribed thematically and checklist of observation tool is calculated accordingly.

The findings indicated that teachers use traditional teaching strategies for teaching English textbook at primary level. It was observed that students' interest was conditional and depending upon teachers' motivation. Textbook exercises were solved by teachers and students were expected to note down from white board and make fair copies. A rare attention was given to activity section mentioned in textbook. In interviews, teachers admitted that there is need of training or workshop, supportive atmosphere, acceptance of mistakes, activities and give feedback on students' efforts and improvement for employing motivational teaching strategies. Teachers were of the view that Dornyei's (2001) motivational teaching strategies can really help them to reform teaching English language. The result of this study recommends that teachers' use co-operative and communicative teaching methods to create friendly environment. This study also recommended that teachers should build learners confidence by providing regular encouragement and teachers build his/her learners confidence in their learning abilities by teaching them with various strategies besides offering rewards in a motivational manner.

Keywords: English Language Teaching, Motivational Teaching Strategies, Government Primary School Sanghar

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The Influence of Young Women's Voices in the Romantic period

Fariba Farhangi²⁸

Abstract

As the women writers of the eighteenth century, Charlotte Smith and Anna Barbauld found themselves working within a literary tradition that they wrote at the beginning of a powerful Romantic movement that necessitated an autonomous self and several volumes of poetry and influenced the major female and male authors of the time. During a time when women writers were condemned for expressing any ideas that might disrupt the status quo, Smith and Barbauld constructed an authoritative personality that helped them negotiate between the societal expectations of women and those of a writer, challenging the assumptions of what constitutes an authoritative voice and creating feminine poetics. This paper examines how the two poets explore the female voice, studies the challenges and problems they faced as women writers, and ponders on their influence on English Literature. Moreover, this article aims to examine how Charlotte Smith and Anna Barbauld's novels were adapted to conform more naturally to aesthetic political concerns across the Channel.

Key Words: Female Voice, Masculine Tradition, Romantic Genre, Gender

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Combat Related Trauma in Bollywood Cinema: A Traumatic interpretation of film *Partition* (2007)

Hamza Hassan²⁹

Abstract

Trauma is caused because of a deeply distressing or disturbing experience. In numerous traumas, this research article is based on the war-related trauma with a focus on combat-related trauma. Though the cinema of Hollywood is full of the films on the veterans, representing the combat-related trauma in one way or the other but Bollywood cinema as the biggest cinema industry of Asia has also highlighted the varying types of traumas in its films. *Partition* (2007) is a Bollywood film on the theme of the partition of Indian Sub-continent. It is based on the life of the protagonist, an ex-military man. This research article is focused on the combat-related trauma, faced by the protagonist of the film during his combat in the battle of Burma.

Key Words: Trauma, War-related Trauma, Combat-related Trauma, Bollywood, Trauma Theory, Partition of Indian Sub-continent

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Linguistic Diversity: A Challenge to ‘Essentialized’ View of Identity and Belonging

Humaira Riaz

Abstract

Role of language and cultural contact in the process of negotiating identity holds vital importance in the contemporary linguistic discourse. Language function is equally eminent in the process of identity construction. Cultural exclusion and inclusion is not a straightforward matter. However, it occurs in various contexts in a restrained way. This study addresses the issue how various perspectives regarding Pushto language and culture are invoked, expressed and imagined in jokes as a way of expressing personal and community identity. The study falls within the research paradigm, which is defined by Illich (1973) as critical language studies that supports ‘the maximum use and the enjoyment...of personal energy under personal control’. This paper explores some of the issues I faced myself as a subject through a broader discussion on language and identity. It rejects the authorized discourses of cultural ‘appropriateness and legitimacy’ leading to explore what it means to be Pashtun. Being a Pushtu speaker-Pakistani, I got ample opportunity to argue against an ‘essentialized’ view of identity and belonging during my analysis. Different ways of language attitude and identity led to a conclusion suggesting productive means to theorize and experience disparity and diversity. The study proves to be a record of personal journey towards a better perception and knowledge of my cultural heritage.

Key Words: Language, Diversity, Disparity, Pushto, Culture, Essentialized

Self-portrait in Virginia Woolf's novel *A Room of One's Own*: in the context of women and literature

Humay Huseynova³⁰

Abstract

A Room of One's Own addresses the issue of the social status of a woman, especially a woman in or aspiring to be in the arts, arguing that a woman needs money and a private room to write. According to Woolf, centuries of misogyny, economic and educational inequalities have hindered women's creativity. Woolf, by analyzing the lives of women who have become writers in defiance of this tradition, comes to a number of general conclusions. Woolf suggests that great minds are bisexual. He argues that intellectual freedom requires financial freedom, and he urges his readers to write not only fiction but also poetry, criticism, and scholarly works as well.

Key words: Virginia Woolf: “A room of one’s own”, woman, literature.

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Once More on Fluctuating Nature of Information Organization

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Abstract

This paper focuses on some functionally relevant paradigms of a communicative process, featuring qualitative analysis based on conditional probability of information organization. As such, we argue that the predictive power of the theory relies on the correspondence between the information ‘packaging’ models and the ‘needs’ of communication. Then, highlighting the complex but rather flexible and adaptive nature of language system in meeting the requirements of communicants, we begin by examining the authentic materials where the traditional ‘given-before-new’ (‘g-b-n’ in furtherance) model is not eligible to satisfy the contextual efficiency of information, which, in turn, emphasizes that not only theme’s but also rheme’s being able to encode any kind of discourse-external or discourse-internal old referents makes the rise and use of the ‘new-before|without –given’(further ‘n-b|w-g’) information model possible, without its interfering with the ‘rights’ of the above mentioned ‘g-b-n’ type. Systemic –empirical approach allows us to (i) test the use of the two models in different functional styles and (ii) identify the peculiar relation between them as a(n) (a)symmetrically ordered posit relation since each of them produces the kind of information the complementarity of which creates a balanced whole through enhancing each other. What’s more, these models are not alternatives since each of them serves to express the kind of information opposite to that carried by the other, at the same time expressing that quality in its basic, primary degree. The identification of the ‘territorial claims’ of these models in science, drama and poetry is among the major goals of the research. Although the co-model operation in text organization reconsiders the dominance of the ‘g-b-n’ type assuming that there are correlations between the ‘sentence-initial- givenness’ and ‘theme’ on the one hand, and ‘end-weight-newness’ and ‘rheme’ on the other, information packaging is a more complex socio-cognitive construct containing a mental representation not only of the entities involved in the current discourse but also of their pragmatically dynamic attributes and the changeable links between them.

Key words: Fluctuation, Information Packaging, New, Given, Territorial Claims, (A)Symmetry

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The Medieval Image of Turandot: Literature and Truth in the Theater from a Semiotic Point of View

Inna Merkoulouva³³ Marina Merkoulouva³⁴

Abstract

Exactly a century ago, in 1922, in Moscow, the young director Yevgeny Vakhtangov staged Carlo Gozzi's play «Princess Turandot». This fairy tale, written based on Nizami's poem "Seven Beauties", became the most famous production of the future Vakhtangov Theater and a symbol of a new theatrical style - *fantastic realism*, a combination of truthful and magical on stage. The founder of the modern theater of the 20th century, Konstantin Stanislavsky, and his student Evgeny Vakhtangov, in rehearsals and in performances, implemented the principle: "as in life". They believed that an actor should be on stage like a child. The latter, dropping the doll, may treat it like a wounded soldier and bandage it quite seriously. So, the actor must relate to untruth (the space of the stage). He must treat this "as if it were truth, that is, turn lies into truth" (Vakhtangov, 1918). We propose to consider examples of "truth theater" (school of experiencing, school of representation) through semiotic categories (veridiction), as well as through the prism of Lotman's semiotics of culture, and also ask the question what is *fantastic realism* on the theater stage today.

Keywords: Theater; Truth; Fantastic Realism; Veridiction; Semiotics of Culture

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Toni Morrison as an African American voice: A Marxist analysis of Beloved

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Abstract

This paper looks to discover Marxist ideology in Toni Morrison's *Beloved*. Toni Morrison writes about the culture in which she lives and from which she neither consciously nor emotionally escapes. Marxism highlights the bourgeoisie as the dominant capitalist class and the proletariat's precarious economic situation. The selected text of Toni Morrison is examined using the Marxist literary theory advocated by Louis Althusser in his famous book *On the Reproduction of Capitalism* (1976). This paper examines how Marxist theory is employed by Morrison in her fictional work to illustrate the oppression of the Afro-American community and how the upper class used the concept of interpellation to rule the lower class. This essay also examines some significant characters' struggles with the discriminating ruling order despite the presence of hegemony and interpellation.

Keywords: Marxism, Social Class, Toni Morrison, African American Literature

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Contributing Factors to Recycling of Directional Determinants in Soft Science Research Articles: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

The current qualitative study was an endeavor to shed some light on the potential reasons for recycling of three directional determinants (DDs) (i.e., the research purposes, hypotheses, and questions) across soft science Research Article (RA) sections. At the first stage of the study, email dialogs were set up between the researchers and 30 RA authors from six soft science disciplines (Sociology, Linguistics, Psychology, Management, Economics, and Applied Linguistics) to gather their perspectives regarding the recycling of DDs. Based on the recurring themes that emerged in their responses, a range of interrelated factors, including the length of RAs, readers' guidance, English academic writing conventions, discipline-specific conventions, and the satisfaction of the editorial board of the journal, might motivate them to recycle DDs across RA sections. Face-to-face interviews with 18 Iranian specialist informants (3 from each discipline) at the second stage of the study confirmed these findings. The findings of the current study may sensitize students and novice researchers to the fact that there are rationales behind conventions set out in academic writing and they should work critically to fathom the logic behind these rules, and consciously follow such conventions.

Keywords: Direction of Study, Directional Determinants, Interview, Research article, Soft Sciences

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Similes in Novel “The Picture of Dorian Gray” by Oscar Wilde and the Adequacy of their Translation into Azerbaijani

Leyla Hacıyeva⁴⁰ Irina Orujova⁴¹

Abstract

Translation is seen as a globally significant, dynamic multifaceted phenomenon, many aspects of which have become the subjects of various sciences being studied. The issue of conveyance of stylistic devices from the source language into the target language is one of the most challenging and attracting aspects of the translation theory. Still, this issue has not been well developed. The theoretical and practical significance of this thesis is to demonstrate the importance and the need for appropriate transference of works of fiction into TL and to evaluate the way the writer performed the stylistic impact on the reader and how the translator recreated in the translation the same pragmatic elements of the original. The use of stylistic devices makes any novel or short story colorful, expressive and imaginary. Translation of pragmatic elements, stylistic devices being one of them, often causes difficulties for translators owing to national peculiarities of the linguistic and stylistic systems of different languages. However, it is of vital importance to preserve the image of the original in translation. The aim of this thesis is to find out the particular SD, i.e. the simile and to demonstrate the way they are translated into Azerbaijani. The object of this thesis is the novel “The Picture of Dorian Gray” by great British writer Oscar Wilde. The subject of the research is the stylistic device “simile” and its translation into Azerbaijani. The lexical stylistic device of simile represents the complex comparison of two objects, phenomena or actions which belong to different lexico-semantic groups. The simile includes three components: the theme, the ground and the vehicle. Our analysis of simile translations is based on these three elements, as well as on the analysis of the adequacy of translation using the main types of transformation: transposition, replacement, addition, omission, etc.

Key words: Translation of Similes, The Picture of Dorian Gray, Azerbaijani

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The Past Within the Present: Exploring Folkloric Structures in Pakistani Poetry

Mahnoor⁴² Rija Ahsan⁴³ Rabia Zaheer⁴⁴

Abstract

This research explores how the past is consistently rejuvenated within contemporary poetry through folkloric elements and structures. While postcolonial literature engages with indigenous myths in order to resist colonial hegemonic narratives, contemporary poetry dives into folklore to explore its mystic and idealistic quality pertaining to the past. This desire for a mystic and idealistic past is especially true for an expatriate, like the Pakistani American poet Shadab Zeest Hashmi, who delves into various cultures due to their diverse background. Folklore remains not an escapist fantasy for expatriate poets, but a subversive critique of contemporary society itself. Stories of the present are thus reimagined through stories of the past. Being a state whose folklore is seldom studied, Pakistani poetry becomes an impertinent lens to study such a phenomenon through. This is done by fusing Vladimir Propp's folktale narrative structures from *Morphology of the Folktale* with Shadab Zeest Hashmi's *Baker of Tarifa*, a historical fantasy poetry collection about Andalusia or Muslim Spain. For this purpose, Muslim folklore has been utilized, since it bridges the gap of a Pakistani poet writing about Andalusian civilization. Muslimhood— through shared folklore— connects these nations, despite both existing centuries apart. The significance of this research is that Propp's methodology has rarely been explored in poetry; therefore, it leads to more interdisciplinary and comparative research between literature and folkloristics. Moreover, there has been little discussion as to how folklore, a literature of the people, impacts contemporary poetry, despite religious myth being extensively researched upon in postcolonial literature.

Key words: Folklore, Contemporary Poetry, Narrative Structure, Ideal, Myth

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Science-Fiction as a Self-Contained Space – Construction of Postcolonial Identity in South Asia in the Selected Short Stories from The Gollancz Book of South Asian Science Fiction

Mahnoor Kashif⁴⁵ Shahzeb Khan⁴⁶

Abstract

The literature of any genre has the particular marks of that land where it is written. The South Asian SF is an emerging genre that is getting prominence in the recent years. Many South Asian writers have written various texts on this genre. One such compilation of texts is the The Gollancz Book of South Asian Fiction. This research is based on two short stories from this anthology named, “Planet of Terror” and “A Visit to the Partition World”. It explores the ways through which the writers of these two short stories create a distinct postcolonial identity for the readers. Both the writers use references connected with the people of South Asia. The modifications faced by the SF in the postcolonial context of South Asia are observed and analyzed here. The alteration of the concept of “alien” in the postcolonial world and the role of memory narratives in the creation of identity is also important. The research explores postcoloniality in the short stories in relation with the concepts given by Jessica Langer in her book Postcolonialism and Science Fiction. Hence, this research will observe and analyze the SF of South Asia and its role in identity creation of the South Asians. This SF is different from other forms where advanced future technologies do not lead to alienation from the land. In fact, these technologies are used to revive and reconnect with the land in the form of a visit to a partition theme park that uses all the latest technologies to revise the creation of the country. This is particular form of SF that, unlike western SF is relatable with the people of this particular land.

Key words: South Asia, SF, Identity, land, Technologies

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A Palimpsestic Analysis of Susan Abulhawa Against the Loveless World: A Novel and Christy Lefteri's A Beekeeper of Aleppo

Mahnoor Shahid Mufti ⁴⁷ Zarmeena Khan ⁴⁸

Abstract

The aim of this research is to highlight the current Genocidal Movement against Muslims and make a personality analysis of the sufferings of people who have witnessed war and its trauma through the characters of selected texts; The Beekeeper of Aleppo by Christy Lefteri and Against the Loveless World: A Novel by Susan Abulhawa. The theoretical lens of Palimpsest and Post-Memory Theory will be used for analysis. Palimpsest in the most simplified terms means a multilayered record that undermine the authors role as a soul originary resource of their work, deferring the works meaning down an infinite chain of significance, Post-memory theory: is a relationship that the generation after bears to the personal, collective and cultural trauma of those who came before only by the means of the stories, images and behavior amongst which they grew up. Under this idea, this research would be focusing on the present socio political conditions against Muslims and their traumatic effects on generation after generation through selected texts. Elements of trauma, resistance and memory would be analyzed with respect to the disturbed identities, systems and orders and the narratives of the Muslim community. Different words, phrases and sentences will be interpreted under cultural, political and social concerns regarding war and its psychological trauma.

Key words: Concept of Palimpsest, Post-Memory Theory, The Beekeeper of Aleppo, Against the Loveless World

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Transit from Terrestrial to the Celestial Pictography of Nizami Ganjavi's Khamsa

Mamoona Khan⁴⁹

Abstract

Ascension of the Prophet Muḥammad (pbuh) is the miraculous incident addressed by religious scholars, writers, mystics, poets, and also by artists. A subject articulated by both having spiritual bent or the vice versa. Many addressed the incident while emerged in reverence, others on the contrary, take it as an illusion. Nīzāmī, the 13th century poet of Ganj too, reflected upon it in the ecstatic state of a mystic. As he was a scholar of immense erudition in many fields; literary, theological and also scientific. He keeps a legendary place in Islamic Sūfī poetry, reflecting rhythm, meter, melody, and flow that not only seizes readers, but continuously inspiring artists till this day. The present research will be an analytical study of the pictorial articulation of one of his poems, “Makhzan al-Asrār” from his Khamsa, illustrated by equally emphatic artist, Sultān Muḥammad of Safavid Era. Taking into account the works of both maestros, deliberating upon a single subject, it will be an analytically exploratory study, traversing multifarious domains of poetry, art, and science. Delineation of the artist encompasses all the erudition of the Sufi Poet Nīzāmī. Through extrinsic and intrinsic analysis of the Persian Paintings produced on the subject in various eras, quintessential piece of Sultān Muḥammad will be explored from artistic, theological and purely scientific aspects, to scrutinize prowess of Nizami in diverse fields, and also dexterity of the artist, who dared to cover all in a small scale of a miniature.

Key words: Khamsa-i Nīzāmī, Muslim Miniature Paintings, Sultān Muḥammad, Ascension

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Contemporary Engagements with Decoloniality: Tracing Epistemic Disobedience/Decolonial Aesthesis in Pakistani Anglophone Literature and Theory

Naghmana Siddique⁵⁰

Abstract

This paper aims to locate epistemic reconstitution in Pakistani Anglophone literature and Theory that engender epistemic disobedience to delink it from the rigidity of Western canons. Integrating indigeneity with decoloniality entwines indigenous knowledge tapestry that can question hegemonic intellectual imperialism in a so-called postcolonial era. Indigeneity, underpinned by the native epistemological quest, is a conceptual tool to challenge the imperialist knowledge emancipations and its one-way flow. It can work to contest the lionized image of different epistemes propounded by Others that have been ensconced in the minds of native intellectuals through the ages. Therefore, this paper is set to explore how Pakistani indigeneity works as a locus of enunciation, a context or situatedness to decolonize knowledge in Pakistani Anglophone literature and literary Theory to produce epistemic disobedience that can contest zero-point or universal epistemology. Walter Dignolo's discernments on epistemic disobedience, locus of enunciation, and decolonial aesthesis provide a central theoretical framework for this paper to analyze *Straggling Through Fire* by Gulam Murtaza Aatir. It paves the way for Pakistani researchers in the future to insert the versatility and novelty of our indigenous Anglophone writers in the mainstream of English literature to challenge Western hegemonic episteme that canonized genres specifically for the creative minds on the periphery.

Key words: Indigeneity, Decoloniality, Epistemic reconstitution, Epistemic disobedience

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Genre-driven Interpretations and the Role of Metaphor in Style: Conceptualization, Expression, Communication in English Fiction

Paria Selk Ghafari⁵¹

Abstract

The way we think, conceptualize, and understand every single concept, affects our speech, reactions, and interactions. So, it would be fruitful to investigate the impact of our thoughts on language and interactions to form better communication and convey our real intentions more accessible through language. This study aims to show how metaphor can be related to style from a genre-analytical perspective on language use. For achieving this goal, metaphors have been applied for different concepts in the first novel of the Twilight Series by Stephenie Meyer are collected. Subsequently, they are analyzed according to Steen's three-dimensional model for metaphors. The impact of metaphor is needed to be examined on the dimensions of discourse. For this purpose, metaphorical conceptualization, expression, and communication will be scrutinized in the first novel of Twilight in terms of Gerard Steen's 3-D model. The last section provides some exhaustive comments on the results of this analysis.

Key Words: Conceptual metaphor, Figurative language, Genre, Style

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Cross-linguistic Metaphorical Variation in Three Classic English Novels and their Turkish Translations

Parya Naeimi⁵²

Abstract

The present study picks up on a cross-linguistic strand towards further exploring Turkish as an understudied language with respect to English. What of course hasn't been specifically looked at is the conceptualization of conceptual metaphors in established English literature, and their translations into other languages including Turkish. The corpus for this study representing English fiction brought together three of the most central and canonical works of English fiction, i.e. *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte, and *Great Expectations* by Charles Dickens and their Turkish translations. Zoltan Kovecses's 4-block scheme for cross-linguistic variation in figurative meaning and the variation in the linguistic metaphorical expressions concerned was the model and hypothesis feeding into this investigation of differences and similarities in conceptual metaphors between the English texts and those of the Turkish translations. This is geared to evaluating if the findings and the patterns of this analysis support Kovecses's hypothesis to the effect that the most frequent case in the cross-linguistic analysis of the translation of the same concept or domain is DIFFERENT / SAME / SAME / SAME (the four categories being Word Form, Literal Meaning, Figurative Meaning, and Conceptual Metaphor). Also, this study wants to see if the DIFFERENT / DIFFERENT / DIFFERENT / DIFFERENT pattern which Kovecses found no instance of in his everyday speech data, but that he argued to ONLY belong to literary text, emerges in our literature-text data or not.

Key Words: Metaphorical Variation; Conceptual Metaphors; *Pride and Prejudice*; *Jane Eyre*; *Great Expectations*; Turkish Translation

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The image of the Prophet Muhammad in the poetry of I. Nasimi

Rafik Novruzov⁵³

Abstract

From the Holy Text of Muslims it is known that the prophets are the "messengers" of the Lord and are obliged to do good. Moreover, each of the envoys received specific instructions for execution. It is clear that they were perceived by some people of different generations, different times ambiguously. However, personal approaches failed to break the law of identifying the righteous and the erring souls. It is the last, lost people with false beliefs who pursue the wrong goals and cannot choose their own path, are not capable of unconditional love and acceptance, are subject to punishment. Thus, the mission of the prophets is very clear to us. Naturally, Nasimi, as a pious Muslim, depicting the prophets in his poetry, relied on the Koranic text to strengthen adherence to the postulates of Truth. The goal of the poet was to, by appealing to poetic images, bring the attention of the listener and reader closer to knowledge already known from the Book, of course, not to everyone, but to their small circle, knowledge that could convey spiritual values for some, for others - to expand knowledge and contribute to their improvement. In this context, information from the history of the life of the prophets, gleaned from the Koran, was the best fit. The Prophet Muhammad occupies a special place among the Messengers of Allah. And the main thing is that among the twenty-eight prophets named in the Koran, he is considered the seal of the messengers of God, or, in other words, the last prophet, completing the series of messengers. Therefore, it is not surprising that the mission of Muhammad is somewhat different from other prophets in its features and qualities. The cycle of prophets begins with the progenitor of man, Adam, who professes monotheism and initially predicted the appearance of Muhammad. Let us add to this that a similar prophecy is attributed by the Qur'an to Jesus, who foretold the next after him messenger Ahmad, identified in Muhammad. An analysis of I. Nasimi's poetry allows us to conclude that the image of the Prophet Muhammad is depicted in it in the context of Koranic postulates. The basic concept of the depiction of the image is the Authority of Allah, whose Messenger is Muhammad. In turn, the basic concept reveals its components in the poetic text, the key words, which include "*light*" and "*word*". They, complementing each other, create a conceptual space for the mission of prophecy, reflected in the Scriptures of Muslims, which is reflected in the appearance and righteous activity of the Prophet Muhammad.

Key words: Monotheism, Koranic postulates, Messengers of Allah, spiritual values.

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Discovering Colonial Ideals: Science Fiction a Space to Stir Resistance in Sidra Fatima Sheikh's *The Light Blue Jumper*

Rehmat Hafeez⁵⁴ Shahzeb Khan⁵⁵

Abstract

This research aims to investigate the role of Pakistani science fiction in providing a space to deliberate over historical narrative of colonization, imperialism, and to generate resistance against it. Building upon Sidra Fatima Sheikh's *The Light Blue Jumper* (2021), this study explores the development of science fiction from the genre of colonization and imperialism to the anti-colonial and anti-imperial genre. This research conceptualizes postcolonial science fiction by using the theoretical framework of Jessica Langer's *Postcolonialism and Science Fiction* (2011) who argues that postcolonialism and science fiction are diverse terms yet they converge in their ability of experimentation and subversion. Postcolonial science fiction employs same western science fiction conventions and literary tropes of stranger, other and the strange land in different manner to propel the task of decolonization. Hence, this research explores the role of science fiction in stirring resistance against colonization and imperialism and the way colonial masters dominate colonized individuals and ensure docility under the disguise of peace and freedom as Rebel Movement of the novel mobilized against IPF. This research aims to answer that Postcolonial Science Fiction despite being in developing stages raises the voice against past horrors of British colonization and their legacy of plundering resources from colonized lands and to highlight development in technology (TM 1000) and science (biological vaccine) to produce unique means of creating apathy and obedience in human subjects.

Key words: Colonization, Imperialism, Postcolonialism, Resistance, Science Fiction

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Action Research Regarding Effectiveness of Language Learning Games on Students Interest and Learning of English Language

Sehrish Rabbani⁵⁶

Abstract

The present action research focuses on the learning of Articles in English language through language games instead of traditional method with special focus on student's interest in the class as well as their learning. The study used theoretical framework of Krashen's Input and Output Hypothesis (2003). Forty multilingual students of BS level of Mir Chakar Khan Rind University Sibi Balochistan were selected randomly to participate in this study. The sample was divided into two groups. One group was taught through the traditional method where as the second group was taught through language games using "Language game". During the sessions of three hours the students were observed through rubrics provided to the observer. Additionally, after the sessions the students of both groups were evaluated by conducting a test. It was concluded that students showed more interest in the ludo game as compared to the teaching in the traditional class. It was also revealed that the results of the test of ludo game method were far better than the results of students taught through traditional method. The research reveals that the new way of teaching through Ludo game was more interesting and effective as compared to traditional method of teaching. Furthermore, the participants committed lesser mistakes after being taught through new method of teaching. They took more interest and participated more in the class.

Key words: Action Research, Articles, Traditional Method, Language Game and Multilingual

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Traces of modernism in Anar's Works based on a Comparative Analysis with James Joyce's Creativity

Sevinj Aliyeva⁵⁷

Abstract

Azerbaijani literature of the 20th century has undergone a unique path of development under the influence of historical and socio-political factors, and the literature of the 60s differs from this point of view with its innovative features. Thus, many writers known as the representatives of the prose of the 60s experienced a completely different style, ignoring the rules of socialist realism fixed in our literature, thereby opened a new page in the art of words in Azerbaijan. Different ways of thinking and writing style, that were brought to our literature by the representatives of the 60s are investigated and shown with examples as a manifestation of the literary trend of modernism in the presented thesis. Since the existence of modernism in Azerbaijani literature is still a controversial issue among literary scholars, the study of the topic is of great importance and relevance. The main aim of the research is to investigate the traces of the literary trend of modernism in Azerbaijani literature in some prose works written by Anar, who is one of the outstanding representatives of the literary generation of the 60s, and explain them in the context of great Irish writer James Joyce's modernist novels. While researching this theme, some factors were determined as essential duties of the thesis. Here includes: investigating the characteristics of Western modernism based on James Joyce's works, identifying the innovations brought to Azerbaijani literature by the representatives of the literary generation of the 60s, presenting the traces of the above-mentioned trend in Azerbaijani literature by comparing the modernist style in James Joyce's novels with the innovative features in Anar's prose examples. The research was conducted according to the historical-comparative, analytical and descriptive methods by citing both Azerbaijani and English language sources.

Key words: Modernism, Anar, James Joyce, Azerbaijani Literature

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Dervishes and the Image of Molla Nasreddin

Ulkar Yusifova⁵⁸

Abstract

The image of Molla Nasreddin is an image that has found its place in the folklore of most Turkic peoples. This character, the hero of Latifah (fikra), is spread in many Turkish regions under different names - "Khaja Nasreddin", "Khoja Nasreddin", and "Molla Nasreddin". This character, who is usually distinguished by his wit, is sometimes wise, and sometimes gives a common, ignorant image. Considering the approximate date of birth (1284), this coincides with the period of sectarianism in the Islamic world. We present this claim with the listed ideas: the meaning of word Nasreddin in Arabic means "helper of religion". When we examine the historical roots of the words *Molla* or *hodja* used at the beginning of the name, we see that both expressions are a product of the Islamic religion. Many sects have the ranks of *mullah* and *hodja*, and in Yasavi and Naqshbandi, *hodja* is the status given to a religious figure. The word "Hoja" means "great, master,". The name Mullah is a name given to well-known religious figures in Islamic countries. The dress Molla Nasreddin wears in the image is similar to the dress of dervishes and members of the sect. In this study, our main goal is to reveal that Molla Nasreddin, in addition to being an object of laughter, belonged to a sect.

Key words: Molla Nasraddin, secta, hodja, cloth, religious.

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Thesis title: Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Applied Linguistics and Medical Research Articles: Comparing Native and Non-native Academic Writers

Yaser Hadidi⁵⁹ Farzaneh Kazemi⁶⁰

Abstract

The present study investigates 60 research articles published in high-ranked journals in two disciplines of Applied Linguistics and Medical Sciences. Considering the fact that abstract sections in a research article are factual representations of the details of the paper, they are of great importance. Academic writers in various fields attempt to publish more valued and engaging articles; to this end, they use a handful of techniques and writing norms, a well-known way of which is deploying Grammatical Metaphor. In recent years, a great body of literature has focused on the comparison between native and non-native academic writers in terms of GM deployment. The corpus in this study involves 30 research articles in Applied Linguistics (15 by natives and 15 by non-natives) and 30 articles in medical sciences (15 by natives and 15 by non-natives). To explore the deployment of Grammatical Metaphor, Halliday's taxonomy of 13 types of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor is used. Meticulous analysis and article-to-article comparison data indicated a statistically significant difference between native and non-native academic writers in applied linguistics in terms of the overall number of IGM. Moreover, natives in Applied Linguistics outperformed their medical counterparts to a meaningful extent. However, no significant difference was seen between natives and non-natives in medical articles. In addition, no significant difference was registered between non-native writers in the two disciplines. It is believed that the results of this study will help English for Specific- and English for Academic Purposes practitioners in the inclusion of more writing instruction practices in their curriculum. Highlighting the role of Grammatical Metaphor in academic language, instructors also need to be equipped with greater knowledge on this issue.

Key Words: Ideational Grammatical Metaphor, Research Article, Abstract Section, Applied Linguistics, Medical Sciences, Native-Speaker Writers, Non-native Writers

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Pervasive Parallelism of Heavy Syntactic Elements in Charles Dickens; Foregrounding Social Meaning in Context

Yaser Hadidi⁶¹ Sarah Azarniush⁶²

Abstract

Charles Dickens is a writer famed for his different and immersive style of using the language to convey strong social messages to the reader. This he achieves by a colorful range of stylistic means. In the current study, and using a systemic functional model of stylistics, i.e. Hasan's Verbal Art and Systemic Socio-Semantic Stylistics specifically Gregoriou's (2014) model of parallelism categorization that includes different levels of foregrounding such as; graphological deviation, grammatical deviation and grammatical parallelism, phonological parallelism, semantic parallelism, lexical parallelism, the focus is on the frequent recourse Dickens has to *grammatical parallelism* of heavy syntactic elements that are somehow meant to carry off semantic parallelism as well, making for what Jakobson called pervasive parallelism. The analysis of his popular work, *Great Expectations*, points to this kind of parallelism being a foregrounding mechanism and indicator in the linguistic stylistics of Dickens' writing. These patterns of parallelism come into play whenever the reader is supposed to identify with and properly infer a very important message about the bleak social status quo and the dire destitution of the less fortunate due to the inherent play of oppressive social divide, lying at the higher levels of symbolic articulation and theme. This Systemic Socio-Semantic Stylistic reading of parallelism in Dickens also involves its being used by him as figures of speech which, in the modern view, are not merely ornamental or aesthetic devices but inevitably shape our cognition and culture-specific views of reality. All this resonates with Dickens' purport: to sound coherent and cohesive to the reader, he foregrounds and draws upon parallelism of heavy syntactic elements to coherently convey certain social messages. More work using Hasan's Verbal Art views could be undertaken to gain insight into the marriage of the symbolic strata above and realized by the lexicogrammar in literary text.

Keywords: Systemic Socio-Semantic Stylistics, Pervasive Parallelism, Charles Dickens, Social and Class Divide

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Cross-cultural Universality and Variation in Metaphorical Conceptualization: Native and Non-native Discourses on the Impact of Covid-19

Yaser Hadidi⁶³ Mahsa Golmohammad Gharedaghi⁶⁴

Abstract

There hasn't been much research on how members of speech communities conceptualize their life problems in the Covid-19 era or as a result of it, using Conceptual Metaphors. There has been much less cross-linguistic research on the comparison between native speakers of English and non-English languages and cultures on this same global theme. In this spirit, the purpose of this qualitative exploratory descriptive narrative research was the analysis of metaphorical language as manifested by Covid-related reactions in the discourse of two languages, i.e. English and Persian. The data was gathered through purposive sampling, since the discourse and the theme determined and drove forward our search for discourse data. The objective was to see how these respondents conceptualize the unforeseen, sudden, negative and dire impacts of Covid-19 on their lives, using metaphorical conceptualization. The analysis is meant to show if and to what extent the Conceptual Metaphors used constitute cross-cultural variation and culture-specific cognitive templates between two rather unrelated languages, or if most dimensions of the metaphorical patterns emerging tap into a universal model of reality. The findings pointed to a set of interesting variations in the Persian-speaking data with respect to the body of universal conceptual metaphors already explored in established research, and, similarly, the existence of novel or culture-specific metaphors in the Persian data that illuminate many aspects of its culture and cognition. This strongly supports Kovecses's view that any cultural studies or anthropological research should be based on a study of conceptual metaphors, since, in this view, the building blocks and structure of cultures are cognitive and conceptual in nature and it is conceptual metaphors that can shed proper light on these constituent elements of cultures, worldviews and shared realities. This study promises to have a lot of implications for further cross-linguistic research, discourse analysis, contrastive rhetoric, and foreign language pedagogy.

Keywords: Covid-19; Negative Aspects; English Speakers; Persian Speakers; Conceptual Metaphor Universality and Variation; Cognitive Models; Cultural Models

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Şərqə Qərbdən nəzəri baxış

Aygün Hüseynova⁶⁵

Tezis

Şərq və Qərb arasındakı ictimai-sosial fərqlər, qədim mübahisələri də özü ilə bərabər gətirmişdir. Şərq susqun və özünü ifadə edə bilməyən bir obyekt ikən, Qərb Şərqi öz məqsədləri üçün istədiyi kimi formalaşdıran, çərçivələyən və təqdim edən bir subyekt vəziyyətindədir. Qərb və Şərq ayrımı nə qədər düzgündür? Bu fərqlilik coğrafi yoxsa dünyagörüşümü, həyat tərzimi, əzilən-əzən, istismar edən və istismar edilən bir paradigmanı? “Orientalizm” və Edvard Səidin fikirləri. Milli kimlik və cəmiyyət məsələsinin təsüatları. Qərbdə şərqli olmaq və ya bir yerdə yaşamaq mümkündürmü? Doğum yeri Şərq olan nə qədər şərqli və ya Qərbdə doğulan nə qədər qərbli? Nə dərəcədə şərqli qalaraq qərbdə yaşamaq mümkündür? Jung Changın “Vəhşi ququşları” romanında bu məqamlar özünü necə göstərir? Daha öncə Çin bir qadın tərəfindən, qadının baxış bucağından heç yazıya alınmamışdı. Qadının gözü, baxış bucağı ilə tarixi dövrləri, keçid mərhələlərini, hadisələri dəyərləndirən Jung Changın fikirlərinə oxşar və fərqli yanaşma. Mövzu və problematika müqaisəli şəkildə fərqli və oxşar baxış modelləri ilə araşdırılır, müqayisəli şəkildə təhlil edilir. Edvard Səid “Orientalizm” kitabında, orientalizmin əslində qərbin Şərq haqqındakı həqiqətləri yaratdığı diskussiyalarla bəzəyən bir nizam-intizam olduğunu vurğulamışdır. Şərqi susqunluğu ilə bərabər Qərbin Şərq üçün təqdim etdiklərini Şərqi mənimsədiyini vurğulayır. Şərq deyiləndə ağıla gələn geridə qalmışlıq, cahilik stereotiplərini qırmağın yolu, Şərqi tarixi, mədəni, zənginliklərinə sahib çıxaraq, onları təbliğ etməklə, ölkələr öz cəmiyyətlərini bu bataqlıqdan çıxara bilərlər. Qərbdə şərqli olmaq Qərb cəmiyyətində özünü həm doğma, həm yad hiss etmək, həyatlarının hər anında, bir çox məqamlarda cənnəti və cəhənnəmi dərk edə bilməkdir. Qərbdə yaşayan, əslən şərqli olan yazıçı Jung Changın “Vəhşi ququşları” romanı günahsız yerə qurban edilən milyonlarca insanın xatirəsinə həsr edilmiş bir əsərlilik sənəmdir. Sənətkar avtobiografik roman vasitəsi ilə baş verən dəhşətləri, tökülən qanları, axan göz yaşlarını, bir sözlə, öz xalqının faciəsini əbədiləşdirmişdir.

Açar sözlər: Şərq, Qərb, Orientalizm, Xalq, Milli Kimlik, Çin, Tarixi Həqiqətlər.

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Hüseyn Abbaszadənin “General” və Konstantin Simonovun “Dirilər və ölümlər” romanlarında müharibə mövzusu

Fərrux Məmmədov⁶⁶

Tezis

Böyük Vətən müharibəsindən təxminən 80 il keçmişdir. Bu müharibə haqqında çoxlu bədii əsərlər yazılmış, sənədli filmlər çəkilmişdir. Lakin müharibənin törətdiyi, gətirdiyi saysız- hesabsız fəlakətlər, bəlalar bu gün də özünü göstərməkdədir. Böyük Vətən müharibəsindən sonrakı ilk onilliklərdə yazılan əsərlərdə Böyük Qələbənin asanlıqla əldə edildiyi vurğulanırdı. Düşmən cəbhəsini təmsil edən almanlar da bəzi məqamlarda qorxaq, aciz, bacarıqsız kimi təsvir olunurdu. Bəs onda almanlar təxminən iki- üç ay müddətində ölkənin böyük bir hissəsini necə işğal etmiş, Moskvaya qədər gəlib çatmışdılar. Ancaq XX əsrin 50-ci illərinin sonlarından 60-cı illərin əvvəllərindən vəziyyət dəyişməyə başladı. Müharibədən əvvəl bədii yaradıcılığa başlamış, müxtəlif cəbhələrdə hərbi müxbir kimi çalışmış Konstantin Simonov üç hissədən ibarət olan “Dirilər və ölümlər” əsərini yazdı. Trilogiyada uğurlarla, qələbələrlə bərabər, məğlubiyyətlər, faciələr də göstərilmişdir. Xüsusən də, müharibənin ilk aylarındakı məğlubiyyətlərin, kortəbii surətdə geri çəkilmələrin səbəbləri aydın şəkildə göstərilmişdi. Yazıçı general Sergilin, sırayı əsgər Sintsov və digər obrazlar vasitəsi ilə Böyük Qələbənin necə əldə olunduğuna aydınlıq gətirmişdir. Konstantin Simonov vurğulayırdı ki, müharibədəki qələbəyə görə dirilər ölümlərə minnətdar olmalıdırlar. Nə qədər ki, yaşayırlar... Hüseyn Abbaszadənin “General” romanı da XX əsrin 60- cı illərində yazılmışdır. Roman adından da göründüyü kimi iki dəfə Sovet İttifaqı Qəhrəmanı, general- mayor Həzi Aslanova həsr olunmuşdur. Həzi Aslanov Moskvadan Pribaltikaya qədər şərəfli döyüş yolu keçmişdir. Müharibə illərində təxminən 34-35 yaşlarında general rütbəsi almış üç- dörd nəfərdən biridir. Hüseyn Abbaszadə “General” romanında Həzi Aslanovu cəsur döyüşçü, ağıllı sərkərdə, övladlarından ötrü darıxan, burnunun ucu göynəyən bir ata kimi təsvir etmişdir. General Həzi Aslanovla general Serpilinin çoxlu oxşar cəhətləri, xüsusiyyətləri vardır. Hər ikisi müharibənin ilk aylarındakı geri çəkilmələrin şahidi olmuş, ağır müdafiə döyüşlərində iştirak etmişlər. Demək olar ki, eyni cəbhələrdə vuruşmuşlar. Moskvanın, Stalinqradın, Belorusiyanın azad olunmasında fəal iştirak etmişlər. Bir vaxtlar arxada qoyduqları torpaqları azad etmək, düşməne məğlubiyyətlərin acısını daddırmaq hər döyüşçünün, generalın müqəddəs arzusudur... Təsadüfi deyildir ki, sovet dövründə yazılan elmi ədəbiyyatda, tədqiqatlarda Konstantin Simonovun “Dirilər və ölümlər” romanını Böyük Vətən müharibəsinin “Hərb və sülhü” adlandırırlar. Eyni sözləri Hüseyn Abbaszadənin “General” romanına da aid etmək düzgün olardı...

Açar sözlər: Müharibə, Ölümlər, Dirilər, Hərb, Sülh, General, Obrazlar

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Fidan Vəliyeva⁶⁷

Tezis

XIX əsr Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatı çoxşaxəli və dəyişkən bir dövr ədəbiyyatıdır. Əsrin əvvəllərində ədəbiyyatımızın bir neçə istiqamətdə inkişaf etməkdə idi. Mədrəsələr mərsiyəxanlar, molla və axundlar yetişdirməkdə idilər. Mədrəsədə təhsil almış şairlər öz əsərlərini əsasən dini mövzulara həsr edirdilər. Mərsiyə ədəbiyyatı da bu dövrdə geniş yayılmaqda idi. Mərsiyə ədəbiyyatı XIX əsr boyunca inkişaf edir və onun Qumri, Raci, Supehri, Mirzə Hasib Qüdsi kimi tanınmış nümayəndələri geniş fəaliyyət göstərirdi. Bu istiqamət yeni realist ədəbiyyatına tamamilə zidd idi. İslamın geniş yayılması üçün buraya bir çox sufilər axın etməyə başladılar. Bu sufilər müxtəlif təriqətlərin təmsilçiləri idi. Bu təriqətdən biri də sonralar Azərbaycanda geniş yayılmış nəqşbəndilik idi. Nəqşbəndilik yasəvilik təriqəti ilə eyni qoldan gəlir. Əhməd Yasəvi (1166- ildə vəfat edib) türkcə dini şeirlər yazıb yaymaqla islamı xalqa yaxınlaşdırmağa çalışmışdı. Yasəvilikdən doğan təriqətlər ikidir: bəktəşilik və nəqşbəndilik. Nəqşbəndi türk mühitində yetişmişdir. Azərbaycanda nəqşbəndiliyin ilk təmsilçisi Nemətullah Naxçıvani olmuşdur. (ö.1514). Məşhur Quran təfsirçisi olan bu şəxs dövrünün şöhrətli xocalarından, o cümlədən Xacə Məhəmməd Parsdan zahiri alaraq dünyəvi elmələri öyrəndikdən sonra təsəvvüfə bağlanmışdır. Azərbaycanda nəqşbəndiliyin ilk təmsilçisi Nemətullah Naxçıvani olmuşdur. (ö.1514). Məşhur Quran təfsirçisi olan bu şəxs dövrünün şöhrətli xocalarından, o cümlədən Xacə Məhəmməddən zahiri alaraq dünyəvi elmələri öyrəndikdən sonra təsəvvüfə bağlanmışdır. Klassik tərzdə şeir yazan şairlərin bir çoxunun əsərlərində təsəvvüfü görüşlər mühüm yer tuturdu. Onlardan biri də Seyid Nigari Mirkəməz Nigaridir. O, XIX əsrin əvvəllərində Qarabağda Zəngəzur qəzasının Ciciimli kəndində anadan olmuşdur. Tarixi qaynaqlar onun doğum tarixini 1805, 1815, 1795 və ya 1798-ci il olduğunu göstərir. Şairin doğum tarixi haqqındakı bu tarixlərdə ən doğru olanı 1805-ci ildir. Şairin 1885-ci ildə vəfat etdiyi məlumdur. Sovet dövründə Nigari kimi bir şairin demək olar ki, tamamilə unudurulmasına çalışmış, ədəbiyyat tarixlərinin çoxuna salınmamış, salındığında da mərsiyə şairi kimi, ya da təriqətçi şair kimi tənqidə məruz qalmışdır.

Açar sözlər: Sufizim, Nəqşbəndilik, Təsəvvüf

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XX əsrin əvvəlində Azərbaycandakı milli ideyaların və milli idealın təkamül yolunun bədii əsərdə proyeksiyası

Fidanə Musayeva⁶⁸

Tezis

Qurban Səidin “ Əli və Nino” əsərində hadisələrin baş verdiyi əsas məkanda – Azərbaycanda, xüsusən də Bakıda XX əsrin əvvəlindəki milli ideyalar və milli idealın yaranması və təkamül yolu geniş işıqlandırılır və bütün bunlara müəllif münasibəti , daha dəqiq desək , rəğbəti hiss olunur. Əsərdə yeniyetməlik dövründə özünü müsəlman , şiə hesab edirək İmam Cəfəri təriqətinə mənsub olması ilə fəxr edən baş qəhrəmanın adının Əli adlandırılması bir təsadüf deyil.Müəllif bununla da onun uşaqlıq və yeniyetməlik dövründə milli kimliyinin müəyyənləşməsində şiəlik təriqətinin əsas rol oynadığını vurğulayır.Lakin artıq gənclik illərində bir insan kimi artıq formalaşmış Əli dini düşüncə baxımından şiə olsa da , dostu axund Seyid Mustafadan fərqli olaraq şünnülərin - türk ordusunun Bakıya gəlişinə bir yad müdaxilə kimi baxmır, əksinə onların gəlişinə çox sevinir və dostu ilə bir söhbətdə özlərinin türk köklü olmasını vurğulayır. Bütün bunlar da əsərdə təsvir olunan hadisələrin 1917-1918 -ci illər mərhələsində Əli obrazının simasında azərbaycanlıların milli kimliyinin müəyyənləşməsində önəmli rol oynayan şiəlik təriqətinin hegemon statusu ilə yanaşı xalqın daha qədim soykökünə- türkçülüyə bağlılığına böyük qayıdışını göstərir. XIX əsrin sonu-XX əsrin əvvəllərinin milli ideyaların formalaşmasında önəmli rol oynayan 4 məsələ-təhsil və maarifçilik hərəkatının genişlənməsi,mövhumata, cəhalətə, geriliyə qarşı mübarizə ,xalqın milli sərvətləri üzərində sahiblik haqqını təmin etmə, qadın azadlığı kimi problemlər əsərdə geniş şəkildə işıqlandırılır, milli idealın yaranmağa başladığı tarixi şəraiti gözümləz önündə ayanılaşdırir. Azərbaycan cəmiyyətində XX əsrin əvvəlində milli özünüdərk hissənin yaranmasına qədərki dövrdə ciddi bəlaya çevrilən bu böyük problemlər ADR -in qurulması ilə həllinə doğru təkamül edir və romanda müəllif tərəfindən ətraflı şəkildə təqdim edilərək aydınlaşdırılır. Qurban Səidin əsərdə proyeksiya etdiyi dövrün milli ideyalarına münasibəti müəllifin özünün milli kimliyinin müəyyənləşməsi probleminə də bir aydınlıq gətirir.

Açar sözlər: Əli, Milli İdeyalar, Milli İdeal, XX Əsrin Əvvəli, Müəllifin Milli Kimliyi.

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Gürcistanda Entelijansiya sınıfının mücadelesi ve öncüleri

Giulustan Gasanli⁶⁹

Özet

Bu makalede Gürcistanda 19. yüzyılın siyasal yaşam ve edebiyatında en önde gelen isimlerinden olan İlia Çavçavadze ve onun da içinde olduğu Entelijansiya sınıfının mücadelesi incelenmiştir. Gürcistanda entelijansiyanın başlama ve gelişmesine bakarsak XVIII yüzyılın başlarında düşüncenin yayılmaya başlamasını ve daha sonra ortalarında başlayıp geliştiğini görürüz. Gürcistan Aydınlanması hem Batı Avrupanın hem de Rus Aydınlarının fikirlerinden etkilenmiştir. Gürcistan'ın devrimci demokratik aydınları eğitimlerini Rusya yükseköğretim kurumlarında alıyorlardı ve dolayısıyla oranın aydınlarının etkilerine maruz kalıyorlardı. Fakat, İlia Çavçavadze ne Rus ne de Batı Avrupa aydınlarının fikirlerini doğrudan Gürcistan'a getirmedi, çünkü, gürcü entelijansiyanın milli geleneklere göre olması için çabalıyordu. Bütün hayatı boyunca maksadı Gürcü milletinin birleşimi, milli dirçelişi ve inkişafı İlia Çavçavadze kendini asla umutsuzluğa bırakmamış ve geleceğin halkın olacağına, Gürcistan'ın ise yeniden can bulacağına bütün kalbiyle inanmıştır. Yazılarında bile çağdaşlarını, güçlerini birleştirip, ulusal bağımsızlık ve sosyal adalet için beraber mücadele etmeye davet eder. Hükümet onu Çarcı sömürgeleştirme siyaseti karşısında çok ciddi bir engel olarak gördüğünden dolayı, o dönemler kitapları bile yasaklanmıştır. “Tergdaleuli” diye anılan kuşağın gençleri de Gürcü tarihinde silinmez izler bırakır İ. Cavçavadze, A. Tsereteli, G. Tsereteli ve N. Nikoladze'yi içeren “Tergdaleuli”ler gürcü köylülerinin ve küçük kentli burjuvazinin çıkarlarını gözeterik feodal-serf sistemine saldırarak, Gürcü halkının sosyal ve ulusal kurtuluşu için çağrıda bulundu. Çarlık Rusyası'nın ilerici sosyal yaşamının Gürcü toplumu üzerindeki olumlu etkisini dikkate alan “Tergdaleuli”ler, Rus İmparatorluğu çerçevesinde Gürcü halkı için daha fazla siyasi haklar talep etti. Ardından mayıs 1879'da “Gürcü Halkının Eğitim ve Öğretiminin Yaygınlaştırılması Derneği” kuruldu Bir grup önde gelen Gürcü entelektüel tarafından Gürcistan köylüleri arasında, o zamanlar Rus İmparatorluğunun bir parçası olan bir kültürel rönesansı teşvik etmek için kurulan hayır kurumudur ve bu kurum erken Sovyet dönemine kadar ayakta kalarak 1926/7'ye kadar faaliyet gösterdi. Bu adını belirttiğimiz aydınların çoğu inandıkları uğruna mücadele etmiş ve bu bazılarının hayatına mal olmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gürcistan, Entelijansiya, İlia Çavçavadze, Tergdaleuli, Rus İmparatorluğu.

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Süjetin formalaşmasında simvolun rolu

Günay Qarayeva⁷⁰

Tezis

Müxtəlif elmlərin terminoloji sistemində əsas komponentlərdən biri olan simvol bədiî yaradıcılıqda çoxşaxəliliyi, mürəkkəbliyi ilə universal obraz vahidi kimi çıxış edir. Simvol süjet boyu zəncirvari şəkildə bölünmüş, bədiî mətnin tərtibat, ideya-estetik məzmunun açılmasında fəallıq göstərən işarə, metofora, alleqoriya və s. poetik kateqoriyaların bütöv obraz tipidir. Simvolun digər kateqoriyalarla qarışıq salınmasının ən başlıca səbəbi də obrazlılıq funksiyasını yerinə yetirən elementlərin hər birinə xas cəhətlərin onda cəmlənməsidir. E.Kassirer incəsənəti “simvolik dil” adlandırır, obyektiv aləm və ona daxil olanlar simvol üçün əhəmiyyətli deyil, onun üçün mövcud olanın bətnində yaradılmış yeni və ideyası olan aləm önəmlidir. Bədiî süjetin formalaşmasında simvolun funksiya təyinatı bir neçə istiqamətdə götürülə bilər. Alber Orenin simvolizmin 5 əsas qanunun təqdimatı əsasında simvolun bədiî süjet boyu funksiyasını, yeri və mövqeyini müəyyənləşdirməyə imkan yaradır. O yazır: “Əsər birinci mütləq ideyalı olmalıdır, onun yeganə ideali ideyanın ifadəsi olmalıdır; ikincisi simvolik, bir halda ki, bu ideya formalarda ifadə olunur; üçüncüsü sintetik, bir halda ki, onun formalarının şəkli var, onun işarələrinin şəkli ümumiləşdirilmiş üsluba uyğun anlamdadır, dördüncüsü subyektiv, çünki onu obyektinə obyekt kimi baxılmamalıdır, subyekt tərəfindən qəbul edilmiş nişan kimi baxılmalıdır; beşinci mütləq dekorativ olmalıdır”⁷¹. İdeyalıq, simvoliklik, sintetiklik, subyektivlik və dekorativlik! Bütün bunlar simvolun funksionallığında süjetdə konkret obyektə baxış və yaxud müəyyən hadisə və təəssüratla bağlı ümumiləşdirilən ideyanın fərdi-intuitiv, fəlsəfi, ictimai-sosial mahiyyətini, yaddaşa, obrazın müxtəlif mədəniyyətlərlə kommunikativ əlaqələrdə milli səciyyəviliyini şərtləndirir, bədiî mətnə gözlənilməz dönüşlər yaradır, süjetə səpələnmiş obrazların işarəvi təyinatları mətnin alt qatında yeni fikir, ideya doğurur. Tədqiqat işində süjetin formalaşmasında simvolun çeşidli funksiyası bir çox nəzəriyyə və konsepsiyalara istinad olunaraq izləniləcək və bu sahədə mövcud olan elmi-nəzəri ədəbiyyatın bədiî materiala tətbiqi əsasında simvolun bədiî mətnə əsas aparıcı funksiyası üzə çıxarılacaqdır. Məqalədə A.Potebnya, Yu.M.Lotman, A.F.Losev, A.Auer, A.Avarentsev, A.V.Korpenko və b. alimlərin nəzəri görüşlərinə istinad olunacaq, müqayisəli-təhlil, ümumiləşdirmə tədqiqat metodlarının tətbiqi ilə təhlillər aparılacaq, fikir və mülahizələrimiz ümumiləşdiriləcək.

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Açar sözlər: Süjet, Poetik Kateqoriya, Simvol, Bədii Mətn, İdeya.

Elçinin “Qarabağ şikəstəsi” hekayəsində qaçqınlıq mövzusunun işlənməsi

Günay Yediyarlı⁷²

Tezis

Müharibə və qaçqınlıq kimi bir ağır problemə yazıçılarımız həssas münasibət göstərüb və bu mövzusunun müxtəlif aspektlərdən işlənməsinə çalışmışlar. Çağdaş Azərbaycan nəsrində müharibə mövzusunun öz yaradıcılığında ən çox yer verən yazıçılarımızdan biri də məhz Elçin Əfəndiyevdir. Onun yaradıcılığında Qarabağ müharibəsinin Azərbaycan xalqının başına gətirdiyi faciələr, müharibədən sonrakı həyat şəraiti, insanların psixologiyası və məhrumiyətləri, qaçqınlıq kimi bir bəla geniş və hərtərəfli bədii ifadəsini tapıb. Məqalədə çağdaş Azərbaycan nəsrində qaçqınlıq mövzusunun bədii əsərlərdə əksi məsələsini Elçin Əfəndiyevin “Qarabağ şikəstəsi” hekayəsi əsasında araşdıracağıq. Hekayədə bir çox qaçqın obrazların həyat tərzinə diqqət çəkilir. Məqalə öz doğma el-obasından zorla didərgin düşən, qaçqınlıq həyatı yaşamağa məcbur edilmiş soydaşlarımızın yaşadığı ağrı- acını, sıxıntıları özündə əks etdirir. Müharibə insanının, qaçqınlıq həyatı yaşayan insanların dəyişən xarakteri, onları əhatə edən mühitə reaksiyası, psixologiyası hekayədə bədii tədqiqat predmetidir. Apardığımız təhlillər zamanı müharibənin acı həqiqəti- qaçqınlığın nə qədər böyük bir faciə olduğunu üzə çıxarmağa, hekayədən gətirdiyimiz nümunələrlə fikirlərimizi əsaslandırmağa çalışmışıq. Tədqiqata cəlb edilən mövzusunun aktuallığı, hər şeydən öncə onun Azərbaycan xalqının keçmişi, bu günü və gələcəyi ilə sıx bağlı olması ilə izah edilməlidir. Hekayə çağdaş Azərbaycan nəsrində Qarabağ probleminin fərqli təsviri ilə seçilən, tarixi yaddaşı gerçəklikləri ilə əks etdirən əsərlərdəndir. Məqalədə Elçin Əfəndiyevin “Qarabağ şikəstəsi” hekayəsi qaçqınlıq mövzusunun öyrənilməsi baxımından dəyərli bir mənbə kimi qiymətləndirilir. Hekayənin sonunda sevimli yazıçımız əsas ideyanı milli- özünüdərk məsələsini önə çıxarır. Xalqımızı milli birliyə çağırır. Belə əsərlər qazanılmış Zəfərin önəmini gənc nəsllə çatdırır. Buna görə də, onların öyrənilməsi və geniş tədqiqata cəlb edilməsi, həmin əsərlərin təhlil edilməsi vacibdir.

Açar sözlər: Qarabağ, Müharibə və İnsan, Qaçqıncılıq, Hekayə.

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Yusif Vəzir Çəmənəminlinin publisistikasında milli dil məsələsi

Leyla İmaməliyeva⁷³

Tezis

Yusif Vəzir Çəmənəminli görkəmli yazıçı olmaqla yanaşı, həm də ADR dövründə iki ölkədə: Türkiyə və Ukraynada Azərbaycanın səfiri olmuşdur. Bütün həyatı boyu millətini, onun gələcəyini düşünən ziyalı “Azərbaycan muxtariyyəti” adlı ictimai-siyasi məzmunlu silsilə məqalələrlə, “Ana və analıq”, “Qız məktəbi açmalı”, “Dil məsələsi”, “Bizə ciddi mətbuat çoxdan lazım idi” və s. məqalələrlə çıxış etmiş, milli ədəbi dilin təşəkkülündə demokratik cəbhənin milli dilə əsaslanmasını qanuni və zəruri saymışdır. Təqdim etdiyimiz məruzədə Yusif Vəzir Çəmənəminlinin yuxarıda qeyd etdiyimiz problemlə bağlı publisistik əsərləri araşdırılacaqdır.

Açar sözlər: Yusif Vəzir Çəmənəminlinin Publisistikası, Milli Dil Məsələsi

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Arzu və qorxu modeli ədəbiyyatda invariant kimi

Məlakə Elyasova-Rəcəbova⁷⁴

Tezis

Bu araşdırmada *arzu və qorxu modelinin* ədəbiyyatda müxtəlif prizmalardan proyeksiyası məsələsi təhlil olunur. Arzu və qorxu ikilikdə dixotomiya təşkil etməklə yanaşı, bu iki hiss həm də bir- birini tamamlayır. Bəzən qorxu hissi arzu hissinin qarşısında səddə çevrilsə də, bəzən əksinə, qorxu hissi onu hansısa yanlış addımlar atmaqdan xilas edir. İnsan bioloji varlıq olaraq doğulur, sosial varlıq olaraq formalaşır. Hər bir insan fərd və cəmiyyət münasibətlərində formalaşır, cəmiyyətin stereotipləri - ictimai fikri nəzərə alaraq hərəkət edir. Elə bu fakt özü hər bir insanın daxilində arzu və qorxu balansını formalaşdırır. Arzu və qorxu balansını pozulduqda, fərd üçün bəzən faciəyə gətirib çıxarır. Bədii əsər təhlilində faciənin psixoloji əsası postravmatik sindrom adlanır. Ədəbiyyatda obrazların xarakterini təyin etmək üsullarından biri də arzu və qorxu modelidir. Əsər boyu obrazların arzu və qorxuları nəticəsində hansı məqamda səhv və düzgün addım atdıqları onların müsbət və ya mənfi obraz olması barədə oxucuda fikir formalaşdırır. Tədqiqat üçün seçdiyimiz Ramiz Rövşən və İsa Hüseynovun nəsr əsərlərinin əsas qayəsini müharibə mövzusu fonunda insan və onun psixoloji durumu, bu durumun arzu və qorxu arxetipi modelində üzə çıxan ekzistensiyası təşkil edir. *Araşdırma metodu* olaraq dieksis nəzəriyyəsi ilə bu ekzistensiyanı təhlil edirik.

Açar sözlər: Müharibə, Arzu, Qorxu, Posttravma

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Nizami Gəncəvidən Michelangelo Buonarroti'yə qədər: tərcümədə sözün fəlsəfəsindən obrazın fəlsəfəsinə

Rəhilə Qeybullayeva⁷⁵

Tezis

Dil ideyalar sistemini əhatə edən işarələr sistemi olmaqla, cəmiyyətdə eyni sözün evolyusiyasını və transformasiyasını əks etdirən bir mənbədir (Ferdinand de Saussure – 1857-1913). İdeyalar dildə sözlərlə ehtiva olunur. İdeyaların interpretasiyaları fərqləndikcə, sözlərin tərcüməsinə də təsir edir, və ya tərcümə zamanı periferiya semiotikasında olan sinonim ətrafında yeni interpretasiyalar formalaşdırır. Müəyyən zaman kəsiyində formalaşan semiotika fərqləri sözün müxtəlif dövrlərdə və regionalrada interpretasiya variantlarını semiosferasını (Yuri Lotmanın termini; 1922-1993) formalaşdırır. Bu aspektdən maraqlı kəsb edən sözlərdən biri emanasiya semiotikasıdır (işarələr sistemidir). E.ə. yunan fəlsəfəsinin əsas anlayışlarından olan, daha sonra ümumi məgzi təxminən eyni olsa da, fərqli interpretasiyalar və onlara uyğun olaraq müxtəlif budaqlara şaxələnmiş sözlərlə ifadə olunur. Nəunki islam və xristian sivilizasiyalarında, həm də daha qədim fikir tarixində emanasiya fəlsəfəsi müxtəlif cür ifadə olunur. Təqdim etdiyimiz tədqiqatda *emanasiya* kateqoriyasının orta əsrlərdə *buynuz* variantında interpretasiyası, ondan əvvəl və sonra mövcud olan semiotikaları ilə konseptuallaşan semiosferasını araşdırılır. Nümunə olaraq XII əsrdə Qafqazda şair-söz ustası Nizami Gəncəvi (1141-1209) və XV əsrdə Avropada vizual sənət ustası Michelangelonun (1474-1565) əsərlərinə istinadən islam və xristian sivilizasiyalarında emanasiya fəlsəfəsinin buynuz variantında interpretasiyası ətrafında formalaşan semiotikası nəzərdən keçirilir.

Açar sözlər: Emanasiya, Tərcümə Nəzəriyyəsi, Sosiolinqvistika, Semiosfera, Carne, Buynuz

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**Latın Amerıkası  d biyyatında postmodernizm
(Xulio Kortasarın “xana-xana oyunu” romanı  sasında)**

S bin  Aġababayeva⁷⁶

Tezis

M st ml k  sisteminin m hvin  s b b olan faşizm  z rində q l b  Latın Amerıkası  lk lərində milli kimliyin formalaşmasına t kan ver n amill rd n oldu. Bel  ki,  c y z illik m st ml k  ilik d vr  Latın Amerıkası  d biyyatına  z t sirini g st rmiş,  d biyyatın formalaşma, yerli  d bi n mun lərin yaranma prosesini l ngitm şdir. Lakin 1960-cı ill rd  etnik  d biyyatların da hakim sivilizasiyalar daxilində  z m n xus ş kild  inkişaf ed  bil c yi aydın oldu. Bu d vr d  Latın Amerıkası n srinin y ks lişini bu fikrin  yani s butu kimi g st rm k olar. XX  srin birinci yarısında Avropa, el c  d  Ş rq  lk lərinin  d biyyatları il  r qab t apara bil c k g c d  olmayan Latın Amerıkası  d biyyatı XX  srin ikinci yarısından etibar n b di yaradıcılığının  iç kl nm si d vr n  yaşımaġa başıladı. Bir  ox g nc yazıçıların yerli  n n  v  d y rl ri  z yaradıcılıqlarının ana xəttinə  evir r k orijinal milli  d bi  slubu inkişaf etdirm y  nail olmaları bu proses  t kan ver n amill rd n oldu. M h z bu d vr d  Latın Amerıkasında m xt lif istiqam t v  c r yanlarla yanaşı postmodernizm d  meydana  ıxdı. Xorxe Luis Borxes, Xulio Kortasar, Oktavio Pas kimi yazıçılar  d biyyatda Avropadan g t r lm ş “ş ur axını”, d nyanın absurdluġu ideyasını, oyun diskursunu inkişaf etdirdilər. M xt lif  lk lərd , f rqli d ş nc  v  m d niyy tl rd  postmodern paradıqma bir-birindən f rql nir. Humanitar fikrin dem k olar ki, b t n sah lərində -  d biyyat, teatr, musiqi, kino, memarlıq, d b v  s. m şahid  olunan postmodernizm  aġdaş d vr n aktual probleml rindəndir. Bu qeyri-m  yy n anlayış  trafında h l  d  davam ed n m zakir  v  m bahis l r problemin aktualılığının bariz g st ricisidir. T zah r etdiyi vaxtdan etibar n postmodernizm birm nalı qarşılanmır, daha  ox t nqidi yanaşmaya m ruz qalır. Q rb m d niyy tinin  mumi estetik hadisəsi kimi q bul olunan postmodernizmd  h r bir şey yeni baxış bucağından d y rl ndirilir. Orijinal  slubu il  se il n Xulio Kortasarın yaradıcılığını Latın Amerıkası  d biyyatının  n parlaq hadisəsi kimi d y rl ndirm k olar. Yazıçının 1963-c  il d  ışık  z  g r n “Xana-xana oyunu” romanı onun yaradıcılığının zirvəsi, Latın Amerika  d biyyatında postmodernizmin  n m k mm l n mun lərindəndir.

A ar s zler: Modernizm, Postmodernizm,  d biyyat, M tn, Reallıq, Oyun, Uydurma.

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Güney Azərbaycanda anadilli şeirimizin inkişafında Məhəmmədhüseyn Şəhriyarın rolu

Təhminə Əskərova⁷⁷

Tezis

Əsərlərinin çoxunu fars dilində yazmasına baxmayaraq, Şəhriyarın öz xalqına və dilinə sonsuz məhəbbəti Azərbaycan dilli poeziyanın ən kamil nümunələrinin yaranmasına səbəb olmuşdur. Şair mənsub olduğu xalqın dərdlərini doğma Azərbaycan dilində dərinlən təhlil etmiş, öz vətəndaşlıq simasını əks etdirmişdir. Bu baxımdan şairin böyük sənətkarlıqla yazdığı, Azərbaycan şeirinin ölməz abidəsi olan "Heydərbabaya salam" poeması xüsusilə diqqətəlayiqdir. Poemanı bütün türk dünyasında sevdirən, uğur qazandıran cəhət onun bu qədər gözəl, sadə xalq dilində yazılmasıdır. Şairin özü etiraf etmişdir ki, farslar bu əsəri oxumaq üçün Azərbaycan dilini öyrənirlər, çünki onu fars dilinə tərcümə etmək olmur. "Heydərbabaya salam" poemasında Şəhriyar folklordan, sadə ünsiyyət dilindən yaradıcı şəkildə istifadə etməklə, xalqına olan sonsuz məhəbbətini, heyranlığını ifadə edirdi. Şairin tədqiqatçılarından olan Elman Quliyevin də yazdığı kimi, "Heydərbabaya salam" poeması hər bir azərbaycanlı üçün ana laylası qədər əziz və müqəddəsdir. Ustad Şəhriyar Heydərbaba dağından bir tribuna kimi istifadə edərək öz arzu və istəklərini bütün dünyaya bəyan etmişdir". Bu poema Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında orijinal forması, məzmunu, musiqi kimi səslənən dili ilə yeni ədəbi hadisə idi. Şair, "El bülbulü", "Aman ayrılıq!", "Bayatılar", "O taydan gələnə", "Döyünmə, söyünmə", "Oyun olduq", "Türkün dili" və ana dilində yazdığı bir çox şeirlərində mənsub olduğu xalqının xoşbəxtliyi və və birliyi ideallarını əks etdirmişdir. Azərbaycan dilli poeziyanın dirçəlməsində əvəzsiz xidmətləri ilə yanaşı, Şəhriyar, İranda dilimizin inkişafı üçün atılan hər addımı xalqının irəliyə doğru qələbəsi hesab edir, alqışlayırdı. "Türkü bir çeşmə isə, mən onu dərya elədim" deyən Şəhriyar öz dilinə heyranlıqdan, onun təəssübünü çəkməkdən, öyməkdən, onunla fəxr etməkdən əsla usanmadı, ona görə də onun ölməz poeziyası bütün zamanlarda bu dildə danışanlar tərəfindən seviləcək. Tədqiqat işində M.H.Şəhriyarın anadilli şeirində Füzuli, S.Ə.Şirvani, M.Ə.Sabir kimi klassiklərin irsindən də bəhrələnməsi müvafiq örnəklər əsasında dəyərləndiriləcək, Güney Azərbaycanda anadilli şeirimizin inkişafındakı rolu şairin şeirləri əsasında araşdırılacaq, təhlillər aparılacaq.

Açar sözlər: Şəhriyar, Azərbaycan Dili, Xalq, "Heydərbabaya Salam".

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Аллюзия и символ в драматургии Р.Ибрагимбекова

Мусаева Белла⁷⁸

Abstract

Расцвет творчества известного азербайджанского драматурга Рустама Ибрагимбекова начинается с 80-х годов XX века. Этот период для бывшего Советского Союза, в состав которого входил Азербайджан, был печально известен как период застоя. Неблагополучие в обществе, попрание прав человека, неизбежность развала системы раньше других почувствовали представители литературного фронта, среди которых был и Рустам Ибрагимбеков. Однако донести истину до читателя и зрителя было не так просто, потому что, хотя официально была провозглашена свобода слова, но негласная цензура «перекрывала кислород» тем, кто пытался раскрыть суровую правду жизни. Поэтому талантливым писателям, стремящимся высказать свое правдивое слово, свое отношение к происходящему, способным пробудить мысль читателя, приходилось искать пути в обход цензуры. Для Рустама Ибрагимбекова это были аллегория, аллюзия и символ. Так, пьеса «Женщина за зеленой дверью», на протяжении которой слышен нестерпимый крик женщины, избиваемой мужем, и показано бездействие соседей, не идущих ей на помощь из страха наказания, представлена в двух планах: первый - реальный, а второй символический. Крик о помощи женщины, которую читатель и зритель так и не видит, является символом отчаяния, невыносимых условий жизни. Зеленая же дверь, за которой слышны крики, символизирует собой страх перед властью, так как войти нее небезопасно: единственный персонаж, который находит в себе силы взломать зеленую дверь, в конечном итоге оказывается осужденным. Социальная аллюзия отличает пьесу «Семейный круг», где за изображением общности людей различной национальности, веры, социальной принадлежности, вынужденно живущих под одной крышей и искусственно объединенных в «семью», просматриваются характерные особенности СССР, обреченного на неминуемую гибель. В докладе будут проанализированы художественные особенности драматургии Р.Ибрагимбекова, где животрепещущие жизненные проблемы, о которых нельзя было говорить вслух из-за идеологических запретов, переданы через иносказательные приемы.

Ключевые слова: Идеологические Запреты, Период Застоя, Социальная Аллюзия, Страх Наказания.

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