

A BRIEF ESSAY ON LIFE, RESEARCH AND PEDAGOGICAL ACTIVITY

Farman Husan oglu Zeynalov (Farman Husanoglu) was born on 29th of January in 1944 in the village Hasanqaydi Jabrail district of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the family of collective farmer. After finishing 7 years school in the village Hadjili and secondary school in Shukurbeyli, in 1961 he entered the faculty of Westren European languages of English department in Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Languages named after M.F.Akhundov (now Azerbaijani University of Languages). Farman Zeynalov remembering that period, when he studied in 7 years and secondary schools: *“As there was not school in the village where I was born, I and the children in the same age with me were to go to school in the village Hadjili, which was in the distance about 3 kms from our village. In spring and in autumn the road to the school was rough, but comfort. But in winter and rainy weather it was difficult to go to school, but we did not miss many lessons. In order to continue our study after finishing 7 years school in Hadjili we had to go to study to the secondary school either the secondary school named after M.Gorki which was located in the center of Jabrail, it was about 11 kms from our village or to the secondary school in the village Shukurbeyli (near by the rever Araz). As our village was in one administration with the village Shukurbeyli my parents advised me to go to study in the secondary school in Shukurbeyli with my cousin. At that time the director of the secondary school in Shukurbeyli was Sabir Ahmadov (Ahmedli). He taught us literature and his lessons were very interesting. He spoke to us interesting and new things on literature. Every day we attended the lesson overcoming the difficulties of 11 kms distance in different weather condition (rain or shine). However, when we had lessons in literature neither distance of road, nor weather interested us. Those days we only cared for fluent, loud-voiced, convicting and sweet speech of Sabir teacher. It was pitiful that Sabir Ahmadov taught us literature only during a year and then left the district for Baku with his story “Cartman” and then he became people’s writer of Azerbaijan Republic. Later on*

it appeared me to have a gift for languages, literature, speaking, talking with aphorisms and judgement (my own opinion), apparently, it appeared because of that I had a feeling to resemble to my dearest Sabir teacher”.

During the studies at the Institute Farman Zeynalov was called up for military service (1963). After three years service in army he returned (1966) native Institute and continued his study. After graduating from the Institute with an Honours diploma in 1969, and according to the decision of academic council of the Institute he was appointed a teacher at the department of phonetics. His teacher, thinking and appreciating his interest to science, Oruj Musayev in the process of selection gave preference to Farman Zeynalov. The time showed that in his selection Oruj Musayev was quite right.

According to his words, at that period he was interested in grammar of the English language, but as a result he began his pedagogical career as a teacher at the department of phonetics. Comparing those days with today's Farman Zeynalov says: *“Apparently, it was quite reasonable for me to remain in the department of phonetics and it predestined me with my fortune. If it had not been so, positive opinions which were uttered during the defence of dissertation for obtaining as candidate of sciences and doctor of sciences, would not have been meant direct relation to phonetics. If it had not been so, the head of the department of Turkology State University of Tbilisi, well-known turkoloq in the Soviet Union d.phil.s., prof. N.N.Janashiya and c.phil.s., associate prof. I.Saradjashvili wouldn't have said, that “the term “sentence stress” for the first time was put forward in Turkology by F.H.Zeynalov”.* If it hadn't been so, the first official opponent in the defence of doctor's degree Honoured Scientist of Russian Federation, well-known germanist in the field of phonetics and phonology, doctor of sciences, prof. Y.A.Dubovskiy in his review wouldn't have called me “the father of a new theory”.

In connection with this professor of Baku State University, doctor of philological sciences E.Azizov told: *“If Farman Zeynalov had not been phonetician, if he had devoted himself to other field of linguistics, we may say, for example, Grammar, Semantics, he wouldn't have succeeded such results as in*

exact sciences. The determination of resemblance of structure of crystals and phonological system of language – I call it his matter of supreme importance, discovery-scientific novelty”.

If it had not been so, for example, prof. A.Rajabli wouldn't have said with the *“words of well-known linguist H.Shukhart, at last, fortunately, we also wrote and presented research work according to the style of European linguistics”.*

If it hadn't been so, one of the leading specialists of Institute of Linguistics named after I.Nasimi, doctor of philological sciences I.Mammadov wouldn't have uttered that *“In fact, the content of thesis for Doctor's degree must be as today's which Farman Zeynalov maintains a thesis, exactly, the thesis corresponding to European standards”.*

At that period phonetics of foreign languages (English, German, French) was in one department and the head of the Department was Jafar Mehdi oglu Jafarov. All called him as “Jafar Mehdiyevich” and at that period Jafar muallim examined young teachers in the department of phonetics. He sent senior experienced teachers to the lessons of young teachers, organized open lessons and then discussed those lessons in the meeting of the department. Jafar muallim appreciated highly simplicity, honesty, diligence, knowledge and ability (skills) in people. In the department he moved on further disciplined, skillful and talented people. In this way he recommended laboratory assistant to teacher, teachers to senior teacher. During the discussion Farman Zeynalov's lessons according to positive reviews of experienced teachers about him intensified sympathy of Jafar muallim to this young teacher and he offered him the place in postgraduate studentship by correspondence given to the department of phonetics.

In 1973 on the base of Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of languages named after M.F.Akhundov was organized two Institute, and then English phonetics became a separate department. His personal interest in science, diligence and responsibility to work happened that Farman Zeynalov was elected the head of the Student's Scientific Organization attached to the department of English faculty and then the senior teacher of the department of English phonetics (1974).

1978-1984 years were successful from point of view of scientific activities for Farman Zeynalov. So, during his passing course for improving qualification in Minsk 1978 he completed a part of his thesis at the laboratory of the experimental phonetics of Minsk Institute of Foreign Languages and then at the laboratory of experimental phonetics of Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages.

In 1982 while being in Moscow he carried out deep scientific and theoretical analysis on notes who made remarks on his thesis during discussion and prepared his thesis for defence. On 17 of May in 1984 F.Zeynalov defended a thesis successfully on the theme “Comperative analysis of phonetic characteristics of sentence stress in the English and the Azerbaijan languages (in Russian)” (10.02.04 – Germanic languages, 10.02.06 – Turkic languages) in Tbilisi State University. He was awarded the academic degree of Candidate of philological sciences (PhD). It is necessary to point out that at that period it was difficult to defend thesis. As the Soviet period in Azerbaijan there was no special defence of thesis Councils on speciality “Germanic languages” and “Comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics”. The people who wanted to maintain thesis had to go to different cities of the Soviet Union. Though the thesis has been written in Russian at that period they accepted us with difficulty. However, some of them were lucky as prof. F.Veysalov (Veysalli) was the member of Defence Councils. On the other hand, he was well-known Germanist in post-Soviet countries. In this way, at that period with the help of prof. F.Veysalov (Veysally) in Tbilisi, Kazakhstan, Kiev, Leningrad, Moscow, Pyatigorskiy many people including Farman Zeynalov could defend their thesis. In 1992 he was awarded the academic title of associate professor.

After the defence of candidate dissertation F.H.Zeynalov begins to search the theme for doctoral thesis. On this matter he talks: *“I thought on many themes, but I was not satisfied with them. Once the paper helped me, which I bought it in news-stall and it made me scientifically substantiate my doctoral thesis. It was the special issue of paper “Azadlig” published in December 1991. This issue was devoted to the memory of distinguished scientist Khudu Mammadov, and*

peculiarities of his imitative arts (fine arts). Much more I was interested in graphical representation of Azerbaijan national song “Sarı gəlin”, worked out and tintured in definite colours according to the method of Khudu Mammadov and coincidence of this form or shape with design of ancient (antique) carpets, exactly transformation of the rhythm of its music in seen form. Then I showed the graphical representation of national song “Sarı galin” to prof. F.Veysalov (F.Veysalli) (at that time he was rector) and he told his opinion. He appreciated my idea and wished me success. At the same time I was interested in its psychological side, but exactly, objective factors, which influence different way of thinking of peoples. About this I spoke to my psychologist colleague M.Mammadov. He shared my opinion and advised me to apply to young investigator, graduate of Leningrad University (Sankt-Peterburg) psychologist S.Seyidov (ex-ректор of University, now deputy of M.M.). I met S.Seyidov and talked with him. Listening me very attentively he joyously said: “This is talented nation. He told if even you had gathered its talant in one sack and close it, but the talent would go out” and he wished me success. Later I shared my ideas and opinions with linguists, psychologists and philosophers. Their positive reaction to my ideas inspired me much more. At last I determined the contour of my doctoral thesis and began hard work on the theme: “The problem of structural diversity of languages and isomorphism of rhythmical structures”. In 1999 he published monograph “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” which interested linguists as well as psychologists and philosophers.

Associate member of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan Republic doctor of philological sciences, prof. T.Hajiyev appraising the content and scientific significance of the monograph said: *“Monograph of Farman Zeynalov “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” is an original research work and contains a series of new ideas”*.

Prof. F.Veysalov (Veysalli) doctor of philological sciences, the first doctor of philological sciences on Germanistics in the Southern Caucasus, founder and who made a valuable contribution in developing Germanistics in Azerbaijan, after

reading the monograph of Farman Zeynalov expressed his attitude: *“Besides studying some new issues in his monograph, Farman Zeynalov introduced himself to readers as Linguist-scientist, oriented to naturalists”*.

Another well-known linguist-scientist, the author of many books practically covering all branches of linguistics, evaluating content and informativeness of the monograph A.Rajabli writes: *“Farman Husanogly’s (Zeynalov) book “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” is one of the best work on general principles of language at the end of XX century”* (1999) (The History of Linguistics. Vol.II. Baku, 2006, 604 p.).

It should be noted that in the middle of the 90th and beginning of the 2000 years there were much more successful in Farman’s scientific career. During these years he published articles and monographs in local and foreign journals (Baku, USA) and completed and defended his Doctoral thesis.

On the 17th of May in 2001 in once sitting dissertation council in Baku State University Farman Zeynalov defended his Doctoral theme on the topic “The problem of structural diversity of languages and isomorphism of rhythmical structures” 10.02.04 – Germanic Languages, 10.02.19 – Theory of Language. The Supreme Attestation Commission attached to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the Decision dated December 26, 2003 confers on Farman Zeynalov the Academic degree of Doctor of Philological Sciences.

In his doctoral thesis for a Doctor’s degree F.Zeynalov put forward one theory (helio-rhythmic) and one law (phonogenetic) directed the explanation to the structural diversity of languages and substantiated them scientific-theoretically and practically. He summarizes the provisions of his research, which are quite new for modern linguistics, as follows:

-language is isomorphous with natural objects due to its system-structural nature, especially with crystals and genetic code, and has a strong resemblance to structure, function, symmetry, rhythm, structural diversity, retaining and conveying information;

-the fact is that phonemes of different languages have various phonetic forms, phonotactics and grammatical units have various structures from point of view of syntactical distribution, prosodic-intonation means are not accidental and chaotic, they are naturally arranged and regulated on the base of definite conformity with certain laws and principles;

-the sounds of language and units that are formed from them are interacted not only between themselves, but the factors of natural geographical environment where they exist, especially with the rhythmic-climatic factors;

-the structure of languages including phonotactic, syntactic, phonorhythmic-melodic variety, as well as all possible kinds of phonetic and phonological changes in language units are based on rhythm of nature and its variations in different natural geographical areas. He comes to conclusion that structural diversity of languages is based on rhythm of nature, which is directly accompanied by the heat or energy of the sun and its unequal distribution in different regions. He calls this theory – “helio-rhythmic” theory which aims at the explanation of the reason of the structural diversity of languages.

-the law of phonogenetic “heredity” exists in language units (words). The essence this law consists of in that, irrespective of how much the phoneme structure of the word was changed in its original form during the historical development and was substituted by another phoneme, at any case the word preserves its original form (genetics) at least in one or two phonemes.

Isomorphism of rhythmical structures is based on phonetic-linguistic as well as prosodic-intonational and phonorhythmic-melodic peculiarities of languages of every nation. Thus, isomorphism exists between national culture, i.e. rhythmical structure of art, fictions and rhythmical structure of national language.

Farman Zeynalov substantiates structural isomorphism of language with crystals and genetic code theoretically and practically, not on the level of abstract notions, but on existing objective relations in their structures, common features in their origin. Though origin and formation of these systems (crystal, genetical code, language) occurred in different stages of historical development, it happens that

their structural peculiarities inherited from each other. Consequently, the structural model of linguistic code is the result of natural evolution of systems existing before (geological, biological), in correspondence with structural principles, structural model, not depending on wish and will of nations. So, as structural model of language is formed after both systems, structural principles and other peculiarities of both systems are traced in language.

Practical results of scientific-pedagogical activity of F.Zeynalov is reflected in his articles and textbooks.

In the time of writing textbooks F.Zeynalov helped his colleagues (Heybatov G., Mirzoev E., Mamedova A.) to obtain the academic title of associate professor joining them to this work. His main research interests – phonetics, phonology, the general problems of linguistics, including system and structure of language, language and crystallography, language and genetic code, language and isomorphism, language and rhythm, language and music, language and poetry, structural diversity of languages, language and culture, isomorphism of rhythmical structures (national language and national culture/art), phonogenetic law in language and other problems. His view points and opinions on phonetics of English and the Azerbaijan languages (suprasegmental phonetics) are reflected in the book “Rhythmic-melodic peculiarities of stress in the English and the Azerbaijan languages” (co-author prof. A.Akhundov, prof. S.Babayev), other above-mentioned scientific-theoretical fields are in the monograph “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations”.

He is the member of Editorial staff of “Babylon-Azerbaijan” in USA, “Language and Literature” in Baku State University, “Language and Literature” in Azerbaijan University of Languages. He is Deputy of Editor-in-Chief in Journal “Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan”, which is firstly published in Azerbaijan.

It should be pointed out that as Farman muallim himself told that he collaborated with A.Akhundov, Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan Republic, doctor of philological sciences, Honoured Scientists, professor, specialist in the field of phonetics and phonology, and A.Akhundov assisted F.Zeynalov to

develop as phonetician. On this he himself speaks: “I was introduced to this great linguist, scientist-phonologist with his works, especially by his book “The system of phonemes of the Azerbaijan Language (experience of physiological, acoustic, statistic, phonological investigation)” (1973) and for a long period I collaborated with him. As a result of this collaboration we wrote a book and published the book of three authors together (as we mentioned above). All these years I couldn’t decide to ask question from him about what I thought. This question was that: “*What is his reason for writing fundamental works concerning European Standards in the field of phonetics and phonology of the Azerbaijan language?*” Once, on the eve of 75 years of great phonetician and phonologist I had a chance to take interview from A.Akhundov as correspondent of the Journal “Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan” and I found courage in myself among other questions asked:

Correspondent: Agamusa muallim, you have written works practically in all sphere of Azerbaijan linguistics, and you are well-known scientist-theorist on linguistics. Besides it, you are the founder of school of Azerbaijan phonology and in the field of syntagmatic phonetics of the Azerbaijan language. Why do you pay much more attention to the sphere of phonetics and phonology of the Azerbaijan language?

Agamusa teacher: Studying the English language as the second speciality at the Institute of Foreign Languages, I defined my future scientific direction. I chose the field of linguistics of the Azerbaijan language, which is less studied and was out of sight of specialists of the Azerbaijan language. I became phonetician and phonologist. Exactly, University of Languages gave me chance to become the specialist in this field of science.

Journal “Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan”, Baku, 2007, №2

Then F.Zeynalov continues that in 1970 years all the books mainly were in Russian, and in English it was not available. For this reason I learned phonetics and phonology by the books of A.Akhundov (The System of phonemes of the Azerbaijan language, Baku, Pub.house Maarif, 1973; The phonetics of the

Azerbaijan language, 1984), my desire for phonetics and phonology comes from the books of great scientist, phonetician and phonologist.

F.Zeynalov is one of the reviewers of the books (textbooks) published in our Republic during last ten years with the content of linguistics and two – volume “Linguistic Encyclopaedia” prepared and edited by F.Veysalli (Baku, 2006, 2008).

As well-known specialist he was the member of Dissertation Council D.01.081 where applicants defended for the degree of Doctor of philosophy and Doctor of Sciences, and in 2010-2011 he was the Member of Expert Council in Supreme Attestation Commission attached to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan by “Language and Literature”. At present he is the member of Dissertation Council. In 2007 he was elected the professor of the Department of English phonetics and on October 2009 was appointed the Head of the Department.

In this connection that he became scientist he writes: *“The ideas of our late professor Khudu Mammadov, associates member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan, well-known all over the world structuralist, crystallograph and crystallo-chemist and the first Doctor of Sciences of Philology in the field of Germanic Languages in Caucasus and the Member of International Phonetic Association prof. F.Veysalli’s consultations played special role and I obtained high scientific title Doctor of Sciences of Philology and I became scientist”* (doctor of philological sciences, prof. F.Y.Veysalli).

F.Zeynalov defined that all kinds of information in the process of historical development, belonging to every nation was loaded to its language as a code, and virtual information one can get only studying language profoundly. This information appears not only in lexico-semantic system of the language, but in prosodic, rhythmic-melodic structure of the language too. So, rhythmic-melodic, prosodic-intonational structure of the language as a whole contains important information on linguopaleontological point of view. The fact is that to what nation belongs this or that piece of culture and art, may be defined according to peculiarities of phonorhythmic-melodic structure of language of this or that nation. At the same time the similarities and differences of languages may be defined from

point of view of their tonality, distinctions in voice ranges and other prosodic features and rhythmic-melodic features of graphical forms, occurring from phonorhythmomelodic structure of languages. In this way, it is possible to classify the languages typologically according to prosodic-intonational features and also on this base it is possible to define rhythmical peculiarities of different geographical territories where nations inhabited historically.

As a result of conducting investigation F.Zeynalov concludes that isomorphism exists between speech rhythm, rhythmic and melodic structure of national language of nation (people) and structure of cultural and artistic patterns created by this people. He found out obvious cases of this isomorphism in work of arts of Azerbaijan and other turkish peoples.

One of the interesting ideas, put forward by F.Zeynalov, it is the mutual relation among language, music and ecology. In his article “On language, music and vocal ecology” he for the first time used the term “vocal ecology”. According to scientist, as other natural systems, musical system of human being was built and integrated on a definite natural hierarchic relations, and on the background of this relation Azerbaijan music, especially mugams have got its place, its circle. Today Humanity comes across serious ecological problems as well as the problems of “vocal ecology”.

Dr. prof. Farman Zeynalov as one of well-known linguists of country regularly takes part in scientific conferences. He won linguists’ sympathy with his reports in Republic and International Conferences. For his interesting speeches at the International Conference devoted to the 80th anniversary of First Turkic Congress and to the 90th anniversary of Heydar Aliyev he was awarded with “Diploma” and “Certificate”. Dr. prof. F.Zeynalov’s activity is many-sided he has been editor of many monographs, books, textbooks, manual aids and wrote references. He has been official opponents tens of dissertations for the Degree of Doctor of philosophy and two dissertations for the degree of Doctor of Sciences.

Respected professor is the author of 8 books, 2 monographs, 150 scientific-methodic work and programs. His particular approach to language with new point of view was reflected in native and foreign publishing houses.

Dr. prof. F.Zeynalov's view points on system and structural relations of language with natural objects were supported and appreciated by foreign linguists and his a large article titled "Universal properties of human language in the light of natural phenomena" was published in Canada in Journal with Impact factorial (International Journal of English Linguistics, 2016).

It is necessary to point out that F.Zeynalov's book "Rhythmic-melodic peculiarities of stress in the English and in the Azerbaijan Languages" (BSU, 1996) with co-author of well-known scientists in Azerbaijan Agamusa Akhundov and Sayadulla Babayev widely is used as theoretical and practical source in higher educational universities of our country. His books are published on English phonetics successfully are used in Higher Schools of our Republic (Practical English Phonetics, Book I, Book II, Baku, Mutarcim, 2003, 2007, 2020).

In 2018 the dictionary named "Phonetic terms of the English Language" with co-author and edited by prof. F.Zeynalov was prepared for publishing. Under the leadership of the scientist 8 dissertations were fulfilled according to the programme for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and 1 Doctor of philological Sciences. One of the author of Dissertation has been a citizen of Yemen Republic.

For making a valuable contribution to science Farman Zeynalov became the winner of International project "Intellectuals of XXI century of Azerbaijan" in 2009 with the decision of prize commission of International Scientific Centre of "Vector" he was awarded International diploma of "Famous Intellectual of XXI century". In Encyclopaedia "Distinguished Intellectuals of Azerbaijan" published by International Scientific center in 2009, presented information on his life and creative work. Besides it, information on his life and creative work included the book "Scientists of Jabrail" (2008), and the book "Azerbaijan Intellectuals" published in 2015. In 2014 Ministry of Education of Republic of the Azerbaijan awarded him honorary title "Advanced worker of Education (Education worker)".

In 2018 he was elected academic member of International Academy of Sciences of Research of Turkic World and was awarded the International medal “Gold Star” and International “Ataturk” prize. In October of that year Farman Zeynalov was elected academic member of European Academy of Natural Sciences in Hanover (Germany).

In 2018 Farman Zeynalov was awarded honorary title of “The Ambassador of Science and Peace” by United Nations Council for Public Awards (UNCOPA) to his creative activity and services for world science.

In 2018 according to his successes F.Zeynalov was awarded the International prize of “Man of Science of the year in Turkic world” by International Academy of Sciences of Research of Turkic World.

In may 2019 one more a large article written by F.Zeynalov was published in Journal Thomson Reuter with priority of impact-factorial 7, 08 (What causes the human language to be diverse? International Journal of Advanced Research, 2019, 7(4), 61-69). Editor-in-chief and editorial staff appreciated his intellectual contribution highly and presented him a Certificate.

In 2019 according to decision of International Committee for rewards jointly initiation of European scientific Society, European Academy of Natural Sciences and Society of Advanced Scientists F.Zeynalov was awarded the diploma of “Honourary Scientist of Europe” for his contrabutions world science and education.

In June of that year Farman Zeynalov was awarded the Social prize of UNO (UNCOPA) “European Service Order” to his world science and education services.

In 2020 Farman Zeynalov was awarded the order “The European Leader Star” by Council for public awards of United Nations (UNCOPA).

In 2020 Farman Zeynalov was awarded the International diploma “Prominent Scientist of XXI Century” by Council for public awards of United Nation Organization (UNCOPA) and European Academy of Natural Sciences for his services in the worldwide science and education.

In 2020 to his contribution and services for science and education of Turkic world Farman Zeynalov was awarded the medal of “Big Gold Star” by International Academy of Sciences of Research of Turkic World.

The opinion and appreciation of well-known Azerbaijan scientists on personality and creative activity of Farman Zeynalov, who attracted attention of world Scientists with his works, always were positive (doctor of philosophy, associate prof. A.Jafarov, doctor of philosophy, associate prof. Azim Aliyev).

OPINIONS AND REVIEWS ON HIS WORKS

The life closely associated with science

When Farman Zeynalov began his career as an independent teacher he bound his life, scientific-pedagogical activity with Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages. During the period of his pedagogical activity he met some problems in the process of teaching language, he chose one of these problems as object of his research. He worked in Minsk, Moscow and other central libraries, did scientific experiment and gathered rich material on this theme. The theme of his investigation "Comparative analysis of phonetic characteristics of sentence stress in the English and the Azerbaijan Languages" attracted attention of reviewers and opponents according to its urgency and linguistic significance and it was highly appreciated by them. From this point of view it is not accidental the opinions of the department of "Turkology" - Tbilisi State University and "Turkologiya" Azerbaijan State University prove that proposition and results of investigation are important not only for English and Azerbaijan linguists, but and for solution of the problem of sentence stress in Turkologiya as a whole.

Though the problem of sentence stress is not new in linguistics, F.Zeynalov for the first time investigated it in comparative-typological aspect. However, the problem of the sentence stress up to now, as points out researcher, is not fully solved in linguistics. So, there appeared some terms, connected with the accent in sentences, which make definite difficulties, as in theoretical investigations as well as in practical point of view. On the other hand, sentence stress is treated in another points of view as a notion (concept) and is equated with other types of stress in sentence. At the same time sentence stress and word stress are identified as acoustic and as functional points of view - but classification of sentence stress is mainly investigated one-sided.

Investigator, representing the interests of these matters and other mixed problems, carried out electro-acoustic experimental analysis and on this base

showed variance and invariance features of sentence stress and classified it according to two main principles (phonetic and functional). The success of such classification of investigator from point of view of General linguistics was highly appreciated by his official opponents (associate prof. Meskheshvili, cand. of phil. sciences G.Tushmalisvili), especially the head of the department of English philology, doctor of philological sciences, prof. Yuriy Alexandrovich Dubovskiy. Besides theoretical matters, as reviewers and opponents point out that the investigation is very important from practical point of view. So, investigator studied acoustic and functional aspects of sentence stress in the English and the Azerbaijan languages and came to conclusion that there are a number of similarities and differences in acoustic structure of sentences in these languages of different systems which influence the process of education.

Excitement and unsleepy nights were over. We sincerely congratulate candidate of philological science F.Zeynalov on the occasion of awarding him scientific degree, kind man, good friend, cordial companion, considerate family man, authoritative pedaqoq and wish him more success and new researches.

Arif Huseynov

*Head of the Department of English language
for the I course, associate professor*

Amil Jafarov, *post-graduate of the Institute*

Newspaper "Bilik", 2 November 1984

Review on book "A Great Azerbaijan Culture in the Light of Crystallography" (Seattle, USA, 1997). Task, put forward in this book, is not only at first sight seems that the sound making impression of "windy" structure and language in its wings, has three measured spatial structure, as said. The aim is not to prove Kh.Mammadov's greatness and summit of glory from thanks to Farman Husanoglu's rich conjecture and scientific knowledge. Results of his investigation also clear the way for the practical monitoring of languages, solving during the first approach, which superficial, confused and seems chaotic. Method, used

F.Husanoglu in the direction of formation of languages, - it is scientific method, equal to the idea of the first experiment made by Khudu muallim in Azerbaijani chemistry “The Directed Synthesis” (Synthesis Chemical substance, knowing beforehand, to what and how influence). It is the only scientific method in the world. In this way to descend the deep base of the diversity between selected (in English screening) languages and problems that different languages know one root, presents as “rentgenostructural analysis” it is perspective method, which opens chance for future.

I have got two purposes – to publish Farman Husanogly’s work in America, mainly in English. First - to show to the world with which point of view courageous sons studied great art of Azerbaijan, which was the mother of world art, but unfortunately, remained unrecognized or coped with surrounding nations, second - immortalize memory of our friend who gave soul to God.

Tariel Veli Nuvedli

Doctor of biology, pharmacist

Editor-in-chief of the International Scientific Journal

“Babylon-Azerbaijan”, The author of the book “Ancestor”

Review on monograph “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations”. This work with the volume more than nine printer’s sheet is devoted to the problem of structural diversity of the human language, one of the least developed field of theoretical linguistics and resemblance of the structure of language with the structure of natural objects (for example, crystals) studying side by side with other sciences.

According to author “*Structural diversity of the human language, including the point of view of phonetic form, phonotactics, as well as grammatical structure of language units*” still have remained unsolved field. In the work the author undertook courageous attempt to compare language to system-structural relations with crystallography – the field of science, which seems far from linguistics. The

author's such attempt was inspired by the investigations and ideas of the late Azerbaijan crystallograph Khudu Mammadov.

The work consists of four chapters. In the first chapter "Crystals and Isomorphism in language" the author approaches linguistic view point to far from field of science, attempting to find out structural resemblance between them. Here the author tries to convince, that discovered by Khudu Mammadov the natural regularity in the structure of crystals, may be observed in phonetic-phonological structure of language. So, regulated arrangement of atoms and molecules in configuration of crystals and symmetrical net arrangement in geometrical figures of vowels and consonants in language is obvious proof of this resemblance.

Sections "Relations of system-structural peculiarities of language to natural objects", "Language in the light of crystallographic investigation", "Relations of genetic and linguistic codes to structure of crystals" are rich for interesting and quite new information on inner structural-semantic resemblance of language and crystals.

The second chapter is devoted to the problem of "Rhythm and its types". In this chapter the author presents very brief information on the conception of rhythm as a whole (rhythm in nature, biological rhythm, rhythm of time, linguistic rhythm etc.) and shows that their types, as other natural systems, form definite system.

Besides it, sections "Interrelation and function of types of rhythm", "Manifestation of rhythm", "Isomorphism of rhythm in crystals and in language", "Izomorphism of rhythmic structures and principle of common root", "On relation of language to music" represent interesting scientific-theoretical analysis of resemblance of rhythmical processes in music, art, poetry and in language with rhythmic current in organic and inorganic world.

The third chapter of work is devoted to "The problem of isomorphism of rhythmical structures". In subchapters of this part are analyzed such problems as isomorphism of rhythmic structures in national culture, the principle of common root in isomorphous rhythmical structures, language as central element of isomorphous rhythmical structures, relation of rhythmical structure of language to

music, poetry, the rhythmic units as means of modelling of communication and existence and other issues are analysed from scientific-theoretical points of view.

The fourth chapter is devoted to problems as “Variety of form and structure of language units”, sections of this chapter as “Variety of phonetic and phonotactic structure of language units”, “Phonogenetic peculiarities of language units”, “The relation of sound changes in language units to rhythmical principles”, “Factors causing the diversity of languages” may be considered interesting and central topics.

In this chapter represented convincing arguments and arguments in the favour of diversity of languages, including factors, causing phonetic, phonotactic, rhythm-melodic, grammatical structure of language units, influence of geographical, climatic, geological factors to human conscious, psychology, life and structure of their language.

The author of the monograph carried out large range of investigation on this theme. In the process of investigation, it is seen some interesting questions influenced him and he attached some importance to background knowledge.

In his monograph “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” F.H.Zeynalov devoted to study the field of linguistics which merges with other sciences and obtained theoretically significant results. This work of F.H.Zeynalov – the first research work, written in such style in linguistics. To our opinion, this work may become an important source not only for linguists and philologists, but, and for students, post-graduates, investigators and others studying the humanities.

S.M.Babayev

*professor of the Department of English phonetics AUL,
candidate of philological sciences*

Well-known investigator

The scientists usually are divided into two groups: those who develop the science, and those who spread the science. Number of happy scientists who bear heaviness of science on their shoulders, who carry it forward are not so many. It is

known that development of elite field of science, intellectual responsibility, usually occurs not appearing separate, sometimes contradicting one another theory, idea or opinion, but for the changing of paradigm. France Bopp, Ferdinand de Saussure and Noam Chomsky are such scientists in the field of linguistics.

When one thinks that to what “club of scientists” this group of scientists may be rightly Farman muallim included? Without any hesitation you think that both of those groups – not so many number of creative “destructive” scientists, who develop create science, as well as group of scientists diligently and with enthusiasm teaches students at Universities, candidates and one working for a doctor’s degree by means of scientific education.

Actually, having chance to use science, repeating scientific truths and mistakes, which were told and written thousand times, refreshing and cleaning memory, human beings have a possibility to think of new thought and idea with gladness lureka. All depends on strength of thinking, intellect and will which are the sources of development. Doctor of philological science, prof. Farman Zeynalov always urging towards innovation, new idea, “insatiable” in search of, in finding, appearing in original, non-standard articles in very prestige foreign journals publishing fundamental works, as “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” is one of the very successful scientist of ourdays.

Farman muallim’s book “Practical phonetics of the English language” one of the last Mohicans of Azerbaijan philology, was published repeatedly and is used without alternative in training (teaching) specialists of the English language. Adhering to the principle “Education – is the model of teaching of science”, remarkable investigator more than 50 years effectively works in this direction.

The prominent sociolog Levi Stross is of the opinion that what is nuclear physics for all exact sciences and phonology is the same for the humanitarian. There also exists idea that the greatest meaning of life, given us once and forever – it is to cognize the world. I wish Farman muallim new ideas for realizing the world, secret of scientific work.

Sarkhan Abdullayev

*Doctor of philological sciences, professor
Academision of International Academy of
Sciences of Research of the Turkic World*

Associate professor J.Mammadquliyev appreciates contents and scientific importance of monograph as follows: “I must point out that the monograph of Farman Husanoglu (Zeynalov) “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” (Baku, 1999) is very rich from point of view of information. This work deeply and thoroughly analyzes the idea that nearly all sciences in this or other case are formed in human speech on all of its levels and really it is very interesting to read it. The author’s tries, that put forward in order to solve the problem successfully, are noteworthy. Important scientific results of Farman Husanoglu may be appreciated the structure of crystals, i.e. reiteration forms of their elements, resemblance system-structural model of language, structure of linguistic units, forms of relations, rhythm, in some cases relevant elements. I think that scientific-theoretical provisions of investigation will be interesting for specialists and it is not exception that some provisions will make controversy. After closely acquainted with the work may make conclusion that the investigator Farman Husanoglu (Zeynalov) took very interesting, global, complicated and difficult task and could solve this problem succesfully” (“Language and Literature”, AUL, BSU, 2000, №1(2), p.152-155).

Jabrail Mammadaliyev

*The Department of phonetics and grammar of the French Language AUL,
associate professor, candidate of philological sciences*

Appraising the content and significance of monograph, another well-known linguist, the author of many books on linguistics, d.phil.s., prof. A.Rajabli writes: “One of the best scientific work, written on general problems of linguistics at the end of XX century is Farman Husanoglu’s (Zeynalov) “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” (1999). This monograph, consisting of three chapters (“Isomorphism in crystals and in language”, “Rhythm and their

types”, “Structural diversity of languages”) is devoted to the problem of structural diversity of the human language, as well as varieties of language units from phonetic forms, phonotactics, phonorhythmomelodic and grammatical points of view, at the same time factors, which cause these varieties. In this work he throws some light on existing theoretical questions in a new aspect, in a new view on interaction of other sciences. Farman Husanoglu compares language with natural phenomena and openly writes that he considers language as a natural phenomenon. Nevertheless, “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” is one of the best scientific work, written in Azerbaijan linguistics at the end of XX century” (History of Linguistics, Vol.II, Baku, 2006, p.604).

Honoured Scientist, one of the leading figure of pedagogical sciences of Azerbaijan, doctor of pedagogical sciences, professor Nuraddin Kazimov citing to Farman Husanoglu’s monograph writes: “Sometimes between objects and events, though is difficult to understand, may be found resemblance, common features. For example, Farman Husanoglu in his monograph “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations” (Baku, 1999), founding on some investigations, writes that he defined resemblance between the structure of chemicals and petals and cloves of flowers and buds, or between forms of graphical representation of syllables of sentences and design of national carpets and so on (“Theoretical and practical problems of comparison”. Baku, 2005, p.23).

The review on thesis for doctor’s degree of F.H.Zeynalov “The problem of structural diversity of languages and isomorphism of rhythmical structures”

“The problem of structural diversity of languages and isomorphism of rhythmical structures” thesis for Doctor’s degree of F.H.Zeynalov was devoted to scientific-theoretical investigation highly debatable problem in world linguistics after Wilhelm fon Humboldt. Taking this theme F.H.Zeynalov on the one hand,

deviated from traditional selection of theme and started to new work, which is needed additional efforts and research, on the other hand, tried to discover the analogy of the rhythmical structure in language and in nature. Elaborating scientific work, written in the mid of the last century the investigator came once again to the conclusion that the structural diversity of languages should be searched in nature. From this point of view the author tries to define resemblance between the structure of languages and natural objects existing in nature, as external varieties of objects and crystals are explained by natural factors. This is clear and worthy, on the other hand, he tries to confirm the formation of isomorphism of rhythmical structures of different languages. Author's comparison and typological analysis are acceptable, the results are convincing. One more remarkable aspect is that the author avoids known models of linguistic analysis and uses specific method of analysis.

Though dissertation consists of Introduction, four chapters, Conclusion and literature, the statement of problem and approach to it principally differs from existing scientific-theoretical literature. Many obvious supplies were used in dissertation. The condition of contemporary linguistics seriously is analyzed, and in every chapter the author's attitude is interpreted to trends not coinciding in common conceptions.

The dissertation of F.H.Zeynalov for obtaining the Academic title for Doctor's degree quite correspond to demands for such kind of work and for this reason I recommend this dissertation to defence. General scientific-theoretical preparation of author, articles, published in authoritative sources, including in foreign country, and books, published by topic, also his reports in various seminars and conferences and the abstract of dissertation also testifies that he has trained as linguist-specialist.

prof. F.V.Veysalli

Scientific consultant, doctor of philological sciences,

The Member of International Phonetic Association

On the 17th of September in 2001 F.Zeynalov in Baku State University defended thesis for doctor's degree in for once Council for the speciality "Germanic languages" and "Theory of Language". Farman Zeynalov's first official opponent for his dissertation Honoured Scientist of Russian Federation, well-known germanist in the field of phonetics and phonology, doctor of science, prof. Y.A.Dubovskiy in his review called Farman Zeynalov "the father of a new theory" and characterized his dissertation as new, actual and fundamental work in modern linguistics. Other official opponents d.ph.s., prof. A.Garayev, d.ph.s., prof. H.Zarbaliyev and reviewers of leading organization (BSU) d.ph.s., prof. I.Hamidov, c.ph.s. associate prof. J.Ahmadov highly appreciated the content and scientific significance of the dissertation.

During the defence the members of Council prof. E.Azizov, prof. A.Rajabli, prof. I.Mammadov made a speech and also appreciated highly F.Zeynalov's work. Professor of BSU doctor of philological sciences E.Azizov pointed out: *"If Farman muallim had not been phonetician, if he had devoted himself to other field of linguistics, we may say, for example, to Grammar, Semantics, he wouldn't have succeeded such new results as in exact sciences. The determination of resemblance between the structure of crystals and sound system of language, I call his supreme importance, discovery-scientific novelty"*.

Doctor of philological Sciences prof. A.Rajabli pointed that "with the words of well-known linguist G.Shukhart at least, fortunately, we also wrote and presented research work according to the style of European linguistics".

One of the leading specialists of Institute of linguistics named after I.Nasimi doctor of philological sciences I.Mammadov expresses his opinion as follows: "As a matter of fact, the contents of thesis for Doctor's degree must be as today's that F.Zeynalov defends, exactly, the thesis corresponding to European standards".

In his speech doctor of philological science, prof. O.Musayev compared linguistics of XX century with the linguistics of past centuries, pointing out that in past centuries knowledge on linguistics relatively was not much, but what was written mainly was accepted as new. But in XX century as in other branch of

sciences, linguistics developed, achieved substantial scientific and theoretical success and innovation and appeared new branches and spheres of linguistics. From this point of view it is very difficult to put forward a new word, idea and approach in modern linguistics. Nevertheless, Farman Zeynalov began to study the problem which demands hard work and to our time is debatable in linguistics and owing to his persistent scientific work and strong analytical thinking, he could successfully solve the problem. I think, for this work the author deserves to confer on intending him degree.

Summing up the defence Council, the chairman of the Council doctor of philological sciences, prof. N.Jafarov in his speech underlined that one of the remarkable moments of the named work is that the results of scientific-theoretical views of author is demonstrated in graphical forms with interpreting examples.

Scientist, who knows temple of science

(abridged)

We many years worked in one educational institution. I should recognize that the main cause of this article was my acquaintance with the monograph of Farman Zeynalov “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations”. I can frankly say that I always pleased to talk to him and in many cases of these talks we spoke on science and its role in saving humanity. I know very few people who also believe in saving power of science as Farman Zeynalov – doctor of philological sciences, prof. Farman Zeynalov. At first sight he makes impression on as gloomy man. Yes, at first sight. When we speak on science in its various field, as if he changes and his face becomes vivid, lively. Farman Zeynalov was born for science. He breathes with science. Most of the time one can see him with the people who want to cognize surrounding world and perceive it. The roots and correlation of science one of the problem, at what Farman Zeynalov thinks. He is a scientist,

studying, researching phonetics of language, especially Azerbaijan language, in comparison with other languages. He is the author of interesting and useful investigation on the origin of phonemes, which sometimes make strange impression on.

Another article of F.Zeynalov "*On similarity of rhythmic and melodic structures in language and culture*" enlarged my understanding on problems. His critical, but sympathetic approach to his predecessor is the symbol of defining attitudes of predecessor-successor. Farman muallim has a little strange, a little sorrowful tone, attitude to his ideas. According to Farman muallim's opinion, it is impossible to achieve considerable success without giving attention to the root of science, not knowing its peculiarities, not knowing its genetical status. In his investigation he remains truthful to his convictions, irrespective of what direction he carries out his investigation. It would be mistaken to say that he obtains what he wants in absolute sense. In the history of the world science there was no any investigator, who could realize all his ideas. The only way is to create scientific school. Probably, the scientist himself is not going to create scientific school. But his creative work testifies on creating set scientific school of amateurs of science, who directly or indirectly extracts benefit from this creative activity.

He is a phonotician. His investigations are based of tradition of phonetics and linguistics as a whole. One of the results is connected with the name of Farman Zeynalov. Scientific base of phonetics, formation of phonemes, phonogenetic law in words, the root of syllable structure of words in various models appears in nature, is the idea that the nature may create such perfect creature is plunged in meditation.

Significant results of the scientist, investigator, the place of his work in scientific system, position also are appreciated by reference of experts.

In one of his research F.Zeynalov with one objective question writes that physical and chemical laws playing separate role in the process of self-existing of nature, everywhere are identical, but why the peoples on the Earth speak not in one language, but in different languages. How it happens that speech organs with the same anatomic structure and with identical physiological function have different sound forms, different articulations, sequence of phonemes, rhythm of speech,

tones, scales of speech and at last, quite various phonetic nuances and distinctions? According to opinion of the author, all these varieties, changeability and diversity, having place in real life, undoubtedly, are based on natural rhythm of nature, which accompanied by the sun's energy (heat) and rays. Rhythm is inherent in animated and unanimated nature and characterizes their dynamics. And this inner dynamics gets the energy from the rays of the Sun. In that way, as a result the unequal distribution of energy (heat) of the sun on Earth and for this fact the rays of the sun fall on Earth under different angles in different seasons. In this respect, rhythmical harmony, structure, speed and impulsive dynamics of nature differ in different geographical regions. So, every geographical region has its natural rhythm and animated and unanimated world of this region "breathe" with this rhythm, forming and improving their own development. In that way, in historical development corresponding with rhythmical harmony and structural factors of environment are formed peculiar rhythm of inner world of people, living in this territory. Harmonical formation of rhythm of environment and inner biological rhythm of man are realized for directly influence of the energy of sun, as well as the soil, also energy (material and spiritual), obtaining by the body from nourishing things. As a result appears harmony between outer and inner rhythmical structures. Life and environment marks the people corresponding with their rhythm. In other words, as the matters with similar chemical composition form similar crystal structures, so natural rhythm of one and the same geographical region forms in people similar rhythmical structures. Although there are common features in the inner structure of language and poetic speech of different nations, yet the languages themselves differ according to their sound forms and sequences, rhythmical flow of speech, and also to the rhythm of poetry.

His works, published monographs, reports in scientific conferences, large articles, published in foreign countries, obtained high appreciation from specialists. At present he is the head of the department where he once worked as a teacher.

Also we wish Farman muallim new achievements, health and long life.

Oqtay Abbasov

**Remarkable signiture in linguistics: doctor of philological sciences,
professor Farman Zeynalov (*abridged*)**

In the current world of Azerbaijan science there are personalities who are accepted not only in our country, but scientists all over the world, with their scientific innovations and results regularly are pursued, are taken into consideration, are said definite thought on them. One of them is the scientist, the head of the department of English phonetics of Azerbaijan University of Languages, doctor of philological sciences, prof. Farman Zeynalov. His scientific researches are published not only in our country, but in USA, Canada, Great Britain, Iran and Georgia and received a high appraisal from experts.. He has said (expressed) his original opinion on structural diversity of languages and isomorphism of rhythmic structures, one of the significant and debatable problem in linguistics and put forward a new theory and a new phonetic law on varieties of languages and scientifically substantiated them. Farman Zeynalov is the only doctor of philological sciences, professor in the field of phonetics and phonology of the English language in our Republic.

Having potent memory and analytical thinking, Farman muallim carried out investigation on sentence stress which up to time was not studied in our country. In 1984 he successfully defended in Tbilisi State University on the theme “Comparative analysis of phonetic characteristics of sentence stress in the English and the Azerbaijan languages (in Russian)” and obtained degree of candidate of philological sciences. Appreciating scientific significance of the work, the well-known turkolog prof. N.N.Janashiya and associate professor I.Sarajashvili pointed out that the “notion of sentence stress” for the first time in turkology was put forward by Farman muallim and gave exhaustive explanation with comparison of the English language”. Then he worked on a doctoral thesis (dissertation) on the theme “The

problem of structural diversity of languages and isomorphism in rhythmic structures”. In 1999 he published the monograph “Language and objective reality: system and structural relations”, which aroused interests of linguists and philosophers.

In 2001 Zeynalov defended doctoral thesis (dissertation) in Baku State University. His official opponent for his doctoral thesis (dissertation), the well-known germanist in the field of phonetics and phonology. Honoured Scientist of Russian Federation, doctor of philological sciences, prof. Y.A.Dubovskiy in his review called Farman muallim “the father of a new theory”. In his doctoral thesis Farman Zeynalov put forward a theory (“helio-rhythmic”) and a law (“phonogenetic”), aiming at the explanation of structural diversity of languages and substantiated them scientific-theoretically and practically. The new theoretical propositions for current linguistics put forward by Farman muallim was praised by scientists of the world.

As a result of investigation made by Farman muallim, he comes to a conclusion that there is isomorphism between speech rhythm, rhythmic and melodic structures of national languages of peoples and the structure of cultural and artistic patterns, created by these nations. He found visual examples of this isomorphism in art samples (work) of Azerbaijan and in other turkic peoples.

One of very interesting conception put forward by Farman muallim is interconnection between language, music and ecology. He for the first time used the term “vocal ecology” in his article “On language, music and vocal ecology”. According to opinion of scientist as other natural systems, musical system of humanity forms and integrates on definite natural hierarchical relations and on the background of this relation Azerbaijan music, especially mugams, has its own place, circle in this system. Today humanity is brought together with serious ecological problem and also with the problems of “vocal ecology”.

Farman muallim as one of the well-known linguists of our country regularly takes part in scientific conferences. He conquered sympathy of linguists with his interesting reports in Republic and International conferences. For interesting speech at International Conference devoted to the 80th anniversary of First Turkic Congress and to the 90th anniversary of Heydar Aliyev he was awarded “Diploma”

and “Certificate”. In 2010-2011 years he has been an expert in The Supreme Attestation Commission attached to the President of Azerbaijan Republic.

Peculiarities of Farman Zeynalov’s approach to language with the new points of view are reflected in republic and foreign publications.

Farman muallim’s opinions on relations of language system and structure with natural objects were supported by foreign linguists, and his a large article under the name “Universal properties of human language in the light of natural phenomena” was published in Canada in journal with Impact factorial (International Journal of English Linguistics, 2016).

On may 2019 one more a large article of Farman muallim was published in Journal (Thomson Reuter) “What causes the human language to be diverse” with priority of Impact factorial 7,08 (International Journal of Advanced Research, 2019, 7(4)).

For substantial contribution to linguistic science Farman muallim was elected academic member of Academy of foreign countries and he has been awarded honarary titles, prizes, orders and medals.

Azim Aliyev
Associate professor AUL
(Newspaper 525, 10 Jule 2019)

The prestige of foreign Journals including “Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal”, “International Journal of Advanced Research” appeal to Farman muallim and ask him to send them new articles. The Journal “Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal” of United Kingdom writes: “*Dear Farman Husanoglu Zeynalov! We came across your article in International Journal of English Linguistics*”. Your article made us strong and deep impression. We inform that your article in our Journal called interest to use your contribution to science. If you have unpublished article in hand or idea and consent for publication your article in our Journal for the purpose of propaganda, send it to us. Our aim is to support the investigators all over the world, find them and who deserves to move their creative scientific activity.

Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal

Dear Farman Husan Zeynalov!

We came across your article titled “Universal Properties of Human Language in the Light of Natural Phenomena” that was published “International Journal of English Linguistics”. It was impressive and caught our interest in gaining your contribution in Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal (ASS.RJ). If you have unpublished papers in hand or have the idea of making our journal (ASS.RJ) a vehicle for publication of your article. Please feel free to submit your manuscript on line or send them in email.

Who are we?

Advances in Social Sciences Research Journal (ASSRJ) is a monthly Journal based in United Kingdom that is open access and peerreviewed. We aim to promote research by helping researchers around the globe to get deserved credit for their creative work by publishing their manuscripts.

Thomas Harvey

*Editorial Assitant Services for Science
and Education, United Kingdom*

“International Journal of Advanced Research” jurnalı yazır:

“Hi Farman Husan Zeynalov!

The Editor-in-Chief is pleased to inform you that your submitted research article has been published in the International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR) and is online in the website of IJAR.

Hope to get more papers from you and your colleagues”.

REVIEWS AND EDITORSHIP

1. Tariel Vali Nuvadili. "Ancestor" Seattle USA, 1996 (reviewer F.Zeynalov, joint with prof. F.Veysalli).
2. Veysalli F.Y. Foundation of structural linguistics. Studia philologica I. Baku, 2005 (reviewer d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
3. Aslanov F.A. The principles of syntagmatical division of sentences in modern german and the Azerbaijan languages. Baku, 2005 (reviewer d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
4. Linguistic Encyclopedia Vol.I. Baku, Mutarjim, 2006 (with the authorship and editing d.f.s., prof. F.Veysalli, reviewer d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
5. Veysalli F.Y. "Language". Baku, Tahsil, 2007 (reviewer d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
6. Linguistic Encyclopaedia. Vol.II. Baku, Mutarjim, 2008 (with the authorship and editing prof. F.Veysalli, reviewer d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
7. Veysalli F.Y. Foundation of structural Linguistics. Studia philologica II. Baku, Mutarjim, 2008 (reviewer d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
8. Veysalli F.Y. Selected works. I. Baku, Mutarjim, 2009 (Editor d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
9. Veysalli F.Y. Semiotics. Studia philologica. Baku, Mutarjim, 2010 (reviewer d.phil.s. F.Zeynalov).
10. Trubeskoy N.S. Principles of phonology. Baku, "Science and education", 2010 (translated from german language by prof. F.Veysalli, scientific editor: reviewer d.f.n., prof. F.Zeynalov)
11. Abdullayev S.A. The experience of fuzzy linguistics. Baku, "Victory", 2013 (reviewer d.f.s., prof. F.Zeynalov).
12. Abbas Oktay. Ghazals. Baku, 2016 (Butov Azerbaijan qazeti – Whole Azerbaijan 02.02.2017, review analysis: reviewer d.phil.s., prof. F.Zeynalov).

NOTE: *I think that it will be advisable to summarize here the contents of some reviews above-mentioned books.*

“The Book Reflecting the Great Past” (Ancestor) discusses investigation of Tariel Vali Nuvedili on shumer-Azerbaijan-turkic ties of relation, especially his new translation of shumer inscriptions, dug out pottery on table and its new explanation. The book contents translated texts from pottery tables and lexicosemantic explanation of the words of the text in four languages: turkish, Azerbaijan, English and Russian. Translated texts edited by the specialists of these languages. The Editor of text translated into turkish – prof. Gurtulush Oztopchy, Editor of the text translated into English Barbara Braun, Brayan Konul, Lesli Osbron, Editor of Russian text is the daughter of author Tamella Tariel Veli. The work consists of 472 pages was published in large size. The book “Ancestor” consists of 19 chapters, literature and illustrations (pictures and graphics).

Tariyel Vali was born in 1942 in the village Nuvedili, now is under the occupation of Armenians, Azerbaijani, candidate of medical sciences. Since 1991 he lives in USA. He has been studying the problem of shumer-Azerbaijan-turkic ties of relation since 1960. He is founder and Editor-Chief of International Journal “Turkic world” publishing in USA. It’s new name is “Babylon-Azerbaijan”

The problem that investigated by Tariyel Vali Nuvedili, and conclusions made by him somehow coincide with researches of other investigators’ conclusions and opinions. So, the opinions and thoughts of Tariyel Nuvedili and conclusions that he achieved, find their support in such works as “Memory of ornaments” by Khudu Mammadov and his students, “The key of Khudu” by Nuraddin Rzayev, “Zaratustra, Avesta, Azerbaijan” by Baloglan Sharifzada “The Mother’s book” by E.Alibayzade, “Az-i-ya” by Oldjas Suleymenov, “Musing on the root of Azerbaijan nation” by Mirali Seyidov, “The History of formation of Azerbaijani turkeys” by Giyaseddin Geybullayev, “The History of origin and development of Azerbaijan janre of Mugam” by Rafiq Imrani, “Language, memory, country, citizen” by Isa Musayev, also “In far near Shumer” by Aydin Mammadov, “In the georgian-armenian sources of IV-IX centuries” by Voroshil Gukasyan, “In pearls of architecture” by Davud Akhundov, “In the Myth of Ancient East” by Agayar

Shukurov, “In Gobustan rocks” by Jafar Jafarov, by young Jamal Abdullayev “Well-known norwegian traveller” (Tur Heyerdal), “In stone runic inscription of Great turkey” brought to Baku from Western Azerbaijan by Hamza Aliyev, “When languages of the world join in Great Turkic language” by Mahar Ashurov, “In great ornaments of work of applied arts” by Kubra Ulsoy, Matanat Abdullayeva (See: “Babylon-Azerbaijan” Vol.I. №1, USA, Seattle, 1999) (F.Veysalli, F.Zeynalov). We can add to this list F.Agasioglu’s investigations (2006, 2007) the book by Rizvan Jabiyev “Shumer key” (2008) and Chingiz Garasharly’s linguistic researches (2005, 2009, 2013).

Concerning doctor of philological sciences, prof. F.Veysalov and his works, first of all, it is necessary to point out that he is prominent (distinguished) linguist, well-known in our republic and in abroad. International Phonetic Association highly appreciated his scientific and pedagogical activity, especially his scientific researches in the field of phonetics and phonology accepted him as full member of the Society. Fakhraddin Veysalli was the first scientist in the field of Azerbaijan linguists who opened window to Europe. He may be called the pioneer of scientists who with numerous works disseminated nuances of Western linguistics in Azerbaijan.

His works on linguistics, especially two volume edition “Linguistic Encyclopaedia” may be considered as a monument of the century.

The content of the book “The experience of fuzzy linguistics” written by doctor of philological sciences, prof. Sarkhan Abdullayev contains exhaustive and profoundly substantiated scientific system – theory of fuzzy linguistics. The experts calls this book the first example on fuzzy linguistics not only in Azerbaijan but also all over the world. The book is registered in the Centre of Scientific Innovation in National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Azerbaijan and recommended publication.

This work, directed for forming new trend of linguistics in Azerbaijan, raising Azerbaijan linguistics to the level of world linguistics, especially Western

linguistics, sometimes unsurpassed, can be considered as the first and new work in linguistics. But it is not accidental that this work is based on the Eastern thought, Eastern mentality. The book consists of 596 pages, Introduction, eight chapters and list of used literature.

The monograph “The Experience of fuzzy linguistics” is devoted to investigating the problems of fuzzy linguistics, which differs its originality, novelty, methods of analysis and never touched upon in linguistic arena. One of the noteworthy peculiarities of the work is that the author defines the hierarchy links of linguistic values which are looked through as fuzzy numerousness and discloses the mechanism of indistinctness. In “The Experience of fuzzy linguistics” the author presents himself to public as generator of new ideas, able of analysing facts and enhances them to theoretical level for width of investigated and analyzed by him problem, broad thought and deepness of ideas, art expressions, successive and exact arguments. This monograph of Sarkhan Abdullayev can be considered as a new event in world linguistics, the first fundamental work and new trend in contemporary linguistics and its author can be appreciated as the first and only linguist who was able to build a bridge from fuzzy logics to fuzzy language and linguistic theory as a whole.

This book can be useful to readers and specialists who are interested in analytical philosophy, linguistic psychology, sociolinguistics, linguistics of text, pragmatics, linguistic politology, stylistics and other field of scientific-knowledge learning (doctor of philological sciences, professor F.H.Zeynalov and associate professor A.M.Jafarov wrote 64 pages review on this book and published it as a book and presented to public. On the meditations of the book “The experience of fuzzy linguistics”. Baku, Mutarjim, 2015).

AUTOGRAPHS

As symbol of sympathy (respect) to Farman teacher and as notable present respected Farman as well as I believe his talent and diligence.

prof. Sarkhan Abdullayev

“Language and artistic perception”, Baku, “Writer”, 1984

I wish my dear Farman bay achievements, the very high peak in science and life.

prof. Fakhraddin Veysalli

“Language, society and politics ”, Baku, 2004

With the best wishes to Farman bay, differing for his scientific and objective character.

prof. Fikrat Aslanov

“The principles of syntagmatic division of sentences in modern german and Azerbaijan languages”. Baku, 2005.

To dear and desired Farman bay, with best wishes.

prof. Fakhraddin Veysalli

“Language”, Baku, 2007

To respected professor, industrious scientist Farman Husanoglu, from the author.

prof. Bilal Ismayilov

“Actual syntax of French language and problems of its teaching”, Baku, “Nurlan”, 2008

With the best wishes to our great scientist, respected Farman muallim.

poet Sabir Mustafa

“The World and I”, Baku, 2009

To the great phonetician prof. Farman, with deep respect of the author.

doctor of pedagogical sciences, prof. Dilara Ismayilova

“Teaching English as a foreign language”,

Bakı, Mutarjim, 2011

To talented scientist-philolog, doctor of philological sciences, prof. Farman Zeynalov with the best of all wishes, from the author.

Javanshir Guliyev

“Compound word and its structure”, Baku, 2011

To the son of great Turkic world, great scientist Farman bay, with the best wishes.

poet Sabir Mustafa

“The ghosts speak...”, Baku, Mütarjim, 2014

“The Turkish sonnets”, Baku, “Science and education”, 2016

As much I learned him, so more I was convinced that he is great scientist and nobleman. To Farman muallim with sincere wishes, from the author.

writer-poet Oktay Abbas

“Ghazals”, Baku, 2016

To one more peak in our science, Farman muallim distinguished with his original ideas as a respect and memorable present.

doctor of philological sciences, prof. Sarkhan Abdullayev

“The Experience of fuzzy linguistics”, Baku, 2013

To a good scientist, intelligent, personality, patriot and poet Farman muallim, from the author a little present.

poet Yusif Savalan

inhabitant of the Khojali

“Country and love”, Baku, Mütarjim, 2013

To sincere man and my student, prof. Farman Zeynalov with the recollection,
from author-Oruj Musayev.

doctor of philological sciences, prof. Oruj Musayev

“Morphology of current Azerbaijan and English languages”,

Ankara, 2018

To respected Farman muallim, professor Zeynalov with the best wishes, from
the author.

writer-poet Oktay Abbas

“Memory of word”, Baku, 2019

With deep respect, one of the ideals of my life, great scientist and personality to
professor Farman Zeynalov.

prof. Dr. writer-poet Elchin Iskandarzadeh

Works five-volume, Vol.I “Vector”

International publishing house, Baku, Azerbaijan, 2017

To professor Farman Zeynalov, valuable scientist, giving the price to word,
sound, with the best wishes, from the author.

doctor of psychological science associate professor, Azim Aliyev

“Globalization and nationalizm”, Baku, 2020

Main stages of life and scientific-pedagogical activities

1944, January 29 was born in the village Hasangaydi, Jabrail district of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the family of collective farmer. Got his secondary education in 7 years school in the village of Hadjili and secondary school in Shukurbeyli.

1961 entered the faculty of Western European languages of the English department in Azerbaijani Pedagogical Institute of Languages named after M.F.Akhundov (now Azerbaijani University of Languages).

1963-1966 served in the Army.

1964 studied at the school of sergeant in Tbilisi.

1965 became team commander, and was rewarded honorary diploma for the best service and Jubilee medal on the 20th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

1966 became master sergeant of the company.

1966-1969 continued his education at the Institute.

1969 graduated from the Institute with and Honours diploma and according to the decision of academic council of the Institute was appointed a teacher at the Department of phonetics.

1973 Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute of Languages named after M.F.Akhundov is divided into two Institutes.

1973 continued his pedagogical activity at the Department of English phonetics.

1973 elected the member of the Student's Scientific Organization attached to the Department of English faculty.

1974 elected the senior teacher at the department of English phonetics.

1974 His first article named "Stress and its connection with some phonetic phenomena in the English language" published in "Scientific papers" of Azerbaijani Pedagogical Institute of Languages named after M.F.Akhundov.

1978 visited Minsk and passed the course for improving his qualification at the Institute of the Foreign Languages and worked at the laboratory of experimental phonetics and completed a part of his thesis.

1982 visited Moscow and passed the course for improving his qualification at the Moscow State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages named after Moris Torez and prepared his thesis for defence.

1984 defended his thesis on the topic “Comparative analysis of phonetic characteristics of sentence stress in the English and the Azerbaijani languages (in Russian) in specialities of Germanic and Turkic languages in Tbilisi State University.

1984 obtained the degree of candidate of philological sciences.

1984 elected the chairman of the Student’s Scientific Organization of the department of the English faculty.

1984 published the article about him named “The life closely associated with science” in the newspaper “Bilik” (Knowledge) (associate professor A.Huseynov, post graduate A.Jafarov).

1988 visited Pyatigorsky and passed the course for improving his qualification.

1992 awarded the academic title of associate professor.

1992 published the first thesis abroad in the English language (Iran, Tabriz-Baku joint conference).

1993 published teaching aids named “The orthotonetic text collections on speech practice”.

1994 published teaching aids named “Practical work on English Phonetics”

1996 published teaching aids named “Orthophonic exercises on English Phonetics”.

1996 published the book named “Rhythmic-melodic peculiarities of stress in the English and the Azerbaijan languages” (co-author prof. A.A.Akhundov, prof.S.Babayev).

1997 published a book in English named “A Great Azerbaijan Culture in the Light of Crystallography” (USA, Seattle).

1998 published a book named “Pronunciation and Spelling in English”.

1999 published a monograph named “Language and reality: system and structure relations”, arousing the interest of linguists and philosophers. In the monograph one theory (helio-rhythmic) and one phonetic law (phonogenetic) put forward and they are substantiated theoretically and practically.

1999-2003 four articles were published abroad (USA).

2001 defended Doctoral theme on the topic “The problem of structural diversity of languages and isomorphism of rhythmic structures” (Germanic languages and Theory of language).

2002 representation at the International conference devoted to “Mirza Kazimbey-200”.

2003 was conferred the Academic degree of Doctor of philological sciences by the Supreme Attection Commission attached to the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2003 published books “Practical English phonetics” (Book I, Book II).

2005 representation at the conference devoted to the centenary of Jafar Jafarov (Jafar Jafarov-100).

2005 representation at the International conference named “The problems of modern linguistics”.

2005 representation at the International conference named “Translation and transnational processes”.

2006 representation at the International conference devoted to the 80th anniversary of the 1st Turkic Congress and was rewarded Honorary Diploma for his best report.

2006 representation at the International conference named “Tagiyev Readings”.

2007 representation at the International Conference named “The problems of contemporary linguistics”.

2007 reprinted the books “Practical English phonetics” (Book I, Book II).

2009 a brief essay was published on reflecting his scientific activity (“Foreign Languages in Azerbaijan” journal, 2009 №2, d.phil.s., prof. F.Y.Veysalli).

2009 became the winner of the International project of “Intellectuals of XXI century of Azerbaijan” and with the decision of Prize Commission of “Vector” was awarded International Diploma of “Famous Intellectual of XXI century”.

2009 elected the chief of the Department of English phonetics.

2010 representation at the International conference named “Intercultural dialogue”.

2010 published an article in Georgia named “On isomorphism in different informational systems”.

2010 was awarded the academic title of professor.

2010-2011 has been the Member of Expert Council in Supreme Attestation Commission attached to the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2011 since then up to now he is the member of Dissertation Council where applicants defended for the degree of Doctor of philosophy and Doctor of Sciences.

2013 representation at the International conference devoted to the 90th anniversary of Heydar Aliyev and was rewarded “Certificate” for his best report.

2014 awarded honorary title “Advanced worker of Education” by the Ministry of Education of Republic of the Azerbaijan.

2015 published a book of review (co-author associate professor A.Jafarov) on the monograph of Doctor of philological sciences, prof. S.A.Abdullayev named “The experience of fuzzy linguistics” (2013).

2016 representation at the International conference named “The actual problems of Cognitive and Applied Linguistics”.

2016 published a large article with IMPACT factorial journal abroad (Canada) named “Universal properties of human language in the light of natural phenomena” (International Journal of English Linguistics. Vol.6., №1, pp.187-199).

2016 published an article about him named “Scientist, who knows temple of science” (by associate professor, writer-poet O.Abbas, 525th newspaper, October 08).

2018 representation at the III International Conference named “Modern problems of applied linguistics”.

2018 was elected academic member of International Academy of Sciences of Research of Turkic World.

2018 was awarded an International “Gold Star Medal” by the decision of the International Academy of Sciences of Research of Turkic World.

2018 was awarded an “International Atatürk Prize” to the decision of International award commission for the services of science and education in Turkic World.

2018 was elected academic member of European Academy of Natural Sciences in Hanover (Germany).

2018 (december) was awarded honorary title “The Ambassador of Science and Peace” by United Nations Council for public Award (UNCOPA) for his services in the world science.

2018 was awarded International prize “Man of Science of the year in the Turkic world” to his successes by International Academy of Sciences of Research of Turkic World.

2019 published one more a large article in Journal Thomson Rurter with priority of Impact factorial 7,08 (What causes the human language to be diverse? – International Journal of Advanced Research. 2019, Vol.7(4), pp.61-69). Editor-in-chief and editorial staff appreciated his intellectual contribution highly and presented him a certificate.

2019 published an article about him named “Remarkable Signiture in Linguistics” (525th newspaper 10 July, associated professor A.Aliyev).

2019 was awarded the diploma of “Honorary Scientist of Europe” for his contributions to the world science and education.

2019 received a letter of appeal from “Advances in Social Research Journal (attached to the United Kingdom) asked him to send them an unpublished article for the purpose of gaining his contribution in (ASSR) Journal.

2019 published an article about him named “The way of life beginning from Jabrayil-Hasanqaydi” (The Journal of “Milli irs” (National legacy) september-october №029-030).

2019 was awarded the public awards of (UNCOPA) “European Service Order” to his world science and education services.

2020 was awarded the order of “The European Leader Star” by Council for Public Awards of UNCOPA) for his services to the worldwide science and education.

2020 was awarded the International diploma “Prominent Scientist of the XXI century” by Un Council for Public Awards (UNCOPA) and European Academy of Natural Sciences for his services in the world-wide science and education.

2020 was awarded the medal of “Big Gold Star” by the International Academy of Sciences of Recherche of Turkic World to his services for science and education in the Turkic World.

2020 published the second edition of the book “English Practical Phonetics” (Book I and Book II) with additions and revised.

2004-20019 under his leadership 8 dissertations were fulfilled according to the programme for the degree of Doctor of philosophy and 1 Doctor of philological science. One of the author of Dissertation has been the citizen of Yemen Republic.

Meditations on the parent language

(abridged)

The paper deals with the comparative analysis of the formation and development of the parent language with the formation and development of child language on the basis of combinative, logical-heuristic and structural isomorphous methods. The structural diversity of the human languages implies that all languages have descended from one parent language (monogenetic theory).

This theory once and again is proved by American linguists on the basis of experiments which have recently asserted that all the languages of the world originated from one root (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2016, 113(7)).

The investigations show that the formation and development of child language is only the evidence which can be taken as a model to the formation and development of ethnic language as there is a resemblance and interconnection between these two processes (K.Buler, R.Jakabson).

It is observed that the first sound (phoneme) which occurs in child language is the back, open vowel [a] and then bilabial consonants [p], [b], [m] occur in child's speech which form sound combinations and syllable structure (CV) with [a], as in the words *papa, mama, baba*.

After bilabial consonants forelingual consonants [t], [d], [n] occur in child's speech as in words *tata, nana, dada*. The first opposition which occurs in child's speech is the opposition between oral and nasal consonants, as in the pair of word *papa/mama, tata/nana, dada/nana* etc. After the back, open vowel, [i] and then vowel [e] occur in child's speech.

In the first year of child CV (consonant + vowel) syllable structure is formed in the words of reduplicative character as in words *papa, mama, baba, tata, nana, dada, pipi, pepe (bibi, bəbə, pəpə, dədə, nənə, məmə)* etc.

It should be noted that vowels and consonants occurrence in child language happen not in chaotic way, they occur with strict time sequences. The sequence of time occurrence for vowels are as follows: **[a-i] → [i-e] → [u-o] → [e-o] → [ö, ø]**.

The sequence of time occurrence for consonants are as follows: 1) bilabial consonants – **[p], [b], [m]**; 2) forelingual plosives **[t], [d], [n] → [k, g]**.

Backlingual plosives **[k, g]** occur after labial and forelingual consonants. So, the assimilation of backlingual consonants are conditioned after the assimilation of labial and forelingual consonants. In this respect, there is no language in the world whose phonological system is deprived of plosive consonants but constrictive consonants are not observed in all languages. Constrictive consonants occur after occlusive nasals and plosives, and affricates occur after plosives and constrictive consonants. It should be noted that the sequence of time occurrence of vowels, plosives and constrictive consonants and their phonemic arrangements in words play significant role in the sense that it helps to determine which words occur before in this or that language and which one's-later from the point of view of sequence of time.

If we compare the concepts *at, ot, od, ip, it, un* etc. in three languages (russian, English, turkish) on the basis of sequence of time occurrences of the phonemes in child language it appears that these concepts and their word forms are different from the point of view of number phonemes and syllable structure.

In the Azerbaijani and other turkish languages the concepts *at, ot, od, ip, it, un* are signed by biphonemic words which consist of vowel+plosive with VC syllable structure. The same concepts are signed as “лошадь” (CVCVCC), “трава” (CCVVCV), “огонь” (VCVCC), “верёвка” (CVCVCCV), “собака” (CVCVVCV), “мука” (CVCV), in russian, and as “horse” (CVC), “grass” (CCVC), “fire” (CVV) [faɪ-ə], “string” (CCCVC), “dog” (CVC), “flour” CCVV [flaʊ-ə] in English.

If we judge the comparison of concepts and their word forms and syllable structure and approach it by analysis of the combinative and logical-heuristic methods, including sequence of time occurrence of phonemes in child language we

can say that concepts which are signed by biphonemic word forms and VC syllable structure appeared earlier in turkish languages than the compared languages.

The investigations show that there many words consisting of vowel + constructive consonants with VC syllable structure in the turkic languages. In other words, there are many biphonemic words which contain noun and verb roots: *et, ət, əm, ud, ün, öd, an, ay, il, el, ev, əl, ər, üz, iz, iş, aş, iy, iç, ye, ar, öz, öç, uc, ov, az, as, öz, al, ol, əs, əz, ək, az, aç, öl, al* etc.

It should be noted that roots of words of the Azerbaijani language mainly consist of two and three phonemes with CV CVC syllable structure which fully coincide with the syllable structure of child language. It should be noted that according to sound arrangement typology of phonological systems languages is divided into vocalic and consonant languages, that's languages having more vowels are called vocalic, and more consonants – consonant languages. In this respect, Danish has (23 vowels, 20 consonants), English (20 vowels, 24 consonants), German (19 vowels, 22 consonants), French (15 vowels, 17 consonants) are considered vocalic languages. Russian and polish languages are the most consonant languages among Slavic languages. According to their number of consonants Azerbaijani and other turkish languages belong to consonant languages.

Though Danish, English, German and French languages belong to vocalic languages on paradigmatic plan but they behave as consonant languages on the syntagmatic plan. The degree of vocality of languages is valued not only on paradigmatic plan, as well as syntagmatic point of view. It means that the number of vowels (more or few) is not the reason for sinharmonic arrangement of words and word forms in a language. In this respect, the Azerbaijani and other turkish languages have few vowels in comparison with consonants, and these languages due to the law of vowel harmony take specific and sharehold place among vocalic and consonant languages. In this case a question emerges, where does the law of harmony or sinharmonism come from? It should be noted that the human language as a natural system takes its emergence, i.e. system-structural model, as well as its general and specific peculiarities from the higher systems of nature – geological

systems, namely crystals. In this case one more objective question emerges. What links language to crystals?

It is known fact that the existence contains four elements fire (energy), water, air and soil (crystal). The action of molecules in two of four elements, i.e. water and air are chaotic. They lack stable structure. The stable structure and harmonious rhythmic action are inherent in the sun, the source and bearer of energy and warmth; unlike the water (liquids) and air (gases) the action of atoms, molecules is not chaotic in crystals (soil).

The structure of crystal substance is formed on the basis of periodic repetition of their elements which create crystals, and for this reason rhythm is inherent in crystals. In this respect, the structural principles of crystals are characterised by the following parameters: 1) stable atomic-molecular structure is inherent in crystals which create dry land environment for animated living beings; 2) self-generating, self-development, self-enlarging property and rhythm are inherent in crystals; 3) symmetry elements inherent in crystals which are able to represent the whole; 4) the arrangement of crystal cages is based on complementary principle; 5) the structure of crystals consists of geometrical figures in the form ornaments; 6) the structure of crystals is formed on the same principle but their structure is diverse, the reason for this is their environment; 7) as crystals are characterized with system-structural features they are bearer of the information, as they are inherent in Solidity property they are physical mediums, for this reason they are able to retain, to convey information and to be memory; 9) the structural principles that belong to crystals possess hereditary character, and this heredity is traced in biological systems, genetic code, as well as language-speech phenomena. In this respect, the structural principles of crystals are transformed unconsciously to plants, animals and human beings, and to their language in the process of evolution. From this point of view, there is vitality signs, features in the structure of crystals.

In this respect, it is not accidental, in order to determine the vitality signs of life in the other planets (Mars) scientists are based on the structural analysis of solid matters, namely crystals. So, the investigation indicates that there is an

isomorphious structural relations between the structural principles of crystals and the phonetic structure of Azerbaijani and other turkish languages.

The first evidence of this isomorphious relation reflects itself in the symmetric configuration of turkish vowels on the cube figure according to their distinctive features which each of them covers only one surface of the cube figure. The second evidence is the isomorphious relation which reflects itself at the syntagmatic level. In other words, in connected speech harmonic sequential arrangement take place between vowels, vowels and consonants. In the Azerbaijani language harmony of vowels occurs in two forms: sinharmonic and harmonic. Sinharmonic form takes place in case where the root vowel is repeated in the suffix morphemes as in the words *babalardan* (from grandfathers) *üzümçülük* (vine-growing). Harmonic form takes place in case where the root vowel may follow either soft or hard vowels: *nənələrimizin* (soft vowels) (our grandmothers); *atalarımızın* (hard vowels) (our fathers). It is interesting to underline the fact that the sinharmonic form of vowels coincides with the first cage of crystal which is reiterated in the structure of crystal. The harmonic form of vowels coincides with the structure of the genetic code. So, if the first element in the chain of DNA is adenin (A), next will be timin (T), if it is guanin (G), next will be sitozin (S). It should be noted that such a structural condition is inherent in Azerbaijani and other turkish languages. That's to say, if the first vowel in the root word is a front vowel, the next vowel will be one of the back vowel if it is back vowels, cf. *əkinçilik* (front vowels – farming), *bağçılıq* (back vowels – gardener).

The structural condition of complementary principle of genetic code is obviously expressed in vowel to consonant harmony. If the root of the word begins with front soft vowels, the next consonant, which follows the vowel, will be either one of the forelingual or mediolingual consonants.

If the root of the word begins with backlingual consonants next vowel will be one of the back vowels, e.g. *qaş*, *qol*, *qara*, *uğur* (eyebrow, arm, black, success).

Summing up all above-mentioned we can conclude that there is an isomorphious relation between the syllable structure of the child languages and the

syllable structure of the Azerbaijani and other Turkish languages, that's to say simple syllable structures (V, CV, VC, CVC) are inherent in both languages. There are many biphonemic words consisting of noun and verb roots with VC syllable structure which are formed according to the sequence of time occurrence of phonemes of the child language. Triphonemic words with CVC syllable structure contain a great deal of noun and verb roots in Turkish languages. It means that these syllable structures appeared earlier than the other syllable structures.

It should be noted that there is a full isomorphous relation between the phonetic and phonotactic structure of the Azerbaijani language and the structural principles of crystals and genetic code. The Turkish languages belong to consonant languages from paradigmatic, to vocalic from syntagmatic point of view. The reason for this is the law of sinharmonism which is inherent in Turkish languages and this specific property links the phonetic structure of these languages to the structural principles of crystals and genetic code. In other words, the structural principles of crystals and genetic code are transformed to the phonetic structure of Turkish languages and they are retained in different periods of time and remained unchanged for centuries, as S.Y. Malov says: *"the known structure and constructions of the Turkish languages have not been changed during the last 25 centuries"*. If it had not been so the structural forms of crystals by means of the phonetic structures of Turkish languages would not be manifested in culture and art samples of Turkish people. The full isomorphous relation between the structural forms of crystals and the phonetic, phonotactic structure of the Azerbaijani language is reflected its visualization in syllabification of word forms, sentences, texts (bayatı) and in popular songs, ashug (bard) music in the form of crystal ornaments which are typical for Azerbaijani carpets, kilimiz, palaz and other weaving and knitting sorts of art (see: graphic 2.1., 2, 3, 4, 5).

Thus, assuming all above-mentioned considerations it is possible to make such an inference that the phonetic and phonotactic peculiarities, which are inherent in Turkish, evidence them to be the parent language.

Comments on graphic figures

Graphic 1. *Khudu Mammadov. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijan folk song “Sarı gəlin” (Yellow bride). The obtained figure coincides with the ornament of ancient Azerbaijani kilimz (rugs).*

Graphic 2. *2.1.4. The ornament samples on the ceramics belonging to III-V thousand years before our century. 2.2.3. The crystal (or geometrical) ornament obtaining by graphic description of the syllabification of the Azerbaijani word “Aşağıdakılar” (as follows) and the sentence “Ətraf çiçəkli idi” (There were flowers in the surroundings). 2.5. The crystal (or geometrical) ornament obtaining by the graphic description of the syllabification of the Azerbaijani words “Babalarımız və Atalarımız” (our grandfathers, our fathers).*

Graphic 3. *3.1. The projection of crystal structure of canasit mineral. This ornament is very typical for Azerbaijani kilimz (rugs). This form of ornament is also traced in Azerbaijani sweets or candies of “paxlava”. 3.2. The sequential succession of rhombic figures obtaining by the graphic description of the syllabification form of lines of “Bayatı” (verse form) given below form isomorphous structure with the structural projection of the Canasit mineral.*

Graphic 4. *4.1.6. The crystal ornament on the ceramic earthen wares which was found in the southern territory of Turkmanistan belonging to III thousand years before our century. These elements of ornament samples have been living in turkman and Azerbaijani carpets and rugs till nowadays. 4.2. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani mugam “Rast”. 4.3. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk song “Evləri var xana-xana”. 4.4. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk song “Gül bağçalar”. 4.5. The ornament which is reflected generalized prototype of the graphic description forms of Azerbaijani folk music. This figure is isomorphous with the crystal ornament painted on the ceramics.*

Graphic 5. 5.1. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk song “Lachin”. 5.2. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk song “Shushanin daglari” (The mountains of Shusha). 5.3. The ornament which is reflected the graphic prototype of Azerbaijani folk song “Lachin”. 5.4. The ornament which is reflected the graphic prototype of Azerbaijani folk song “Shushanin daglari”. 5.3.9. The elements of these ornaments are often met in Azerbaijani carpets, rugs, palaz (a kind of carpet without pile) and in other weaving sorts of art. 5.8. The elements of this ornament are often met in Azerbaijani Knitting kinds of art. 5.5. Sixangular geometrical figure-ornament is very typical for Azerbaijani carpets, kilimz (rugs), khurcuns (saddle-bag), chwals (large sack), chul (saddle-cloth, saddle-blanked), corabs (stocking) etc. 5.6.7. The configurations of the vowel and consonant phonemes of the Azerbaijani language in the cube and quardrangular geometric figures according to their distinctive features.

Graphic 6. 6.1. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani mugam “Chahargah”. 6.2. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani ashug music “Darbandy”. 6.3. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk song “Evleri var khana-khana”. 6.4. The graphic description of the sentence “Firudin recognized Ayaz by his voice”.

Graphic 7. 7.1. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani mugam “Seygah”. 7.2. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani ashug music “Iravan chukhuru”. 7.3. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk song “Shushunin daglari” (The mountains of Shusha). 7.4. The graphic description of the sentence “Firudin, who was tired after two days hard road, approached him”.

Graphic 8. 8.1. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani mugam “Shur”. 8.2. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk song “Garabaghin marali”. 8.3. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani ashug

music “*Bash saritel*”. 8.4. The graphic description of the sentence “My happiness is you” or “You are my happiness”.

Graphic 9. 9.1. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani mugam “*Bayati-Shiraz*”. 9.2. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani ashug music “*Yanig Keremy*”. 9.3. A piece of graphic description from Azerbaijani folk dance music “*Darchini*”. 9.4. The graphic description of the sentence. He was in bare feet or his feet were bare”.

Graphic 10. 10.1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10. The graphic description of the elements of ornament which are often met in Azerbaijani weaving and knitting work of arts. 10.5, 7. The forms of geometrical figures corresponding to forms of crystal cages.

The graphic descriptions of Azerbaijani folk songs, mugams, ashug music, sentences and their graphic samples are so alike that it is difficult to define which is folk song, mugam, ashug music and sentence. Here emerges the question what lies behind these similarities? We think that there are two reasons for this: a) the geographical areas where the people inhabited historically and live there nowadays; b) the phonetic and phonotactic structure of the Azerbaijani language whose structural formation is closely connected with the structural principles of crystals.

Graphic 11. The illustrative map on the theory of monogenism. In the illustration which were compiled on the basis of the newest hypothesis by well-known post-Soviet Scientists, I.M.Dyakonov, L.S.Baun, A.V.Dibon, T.Y.Yelzarenko, V.V.Ivanov, A.A.Korolyov, S.L.Nikolayev, V.E.Orl, V.Y.Porkhamovsky, S.A.Starostin, O.V.Stolobovan, inform that all the world languages have descended from two language trees in the territory of present-day Minor and Front Asia and the Caucasus (Journal “*Znaniya sili*”. M., 1995, №7).