

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHLI (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2022 Issue: 01 Volume: 105

Published: 04.01.2022 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Javahir Nizami Nasibova  
Azerbaijan State Agrarian University  
Teacher of the Department of Languages

## LINGUISTIC, TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF INFINITIVE AND COMPOUND INFINITIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES

**Abstract:** In recent years, thanks to the efforts of the national leader of our people, Heydar Aliyev, the Azerbaijani language has gained great prestige as an official state language in the system of international relations. Giving great authority to the development of the Azerbaijani language in authoritative organizations is a manifestation of the many years of hard work of the outstanding head of state. Opens up a wide range of possibilities for identifying similarities and differences between them.

**Key words:** infinitive, English, typology, linguistics, Azerbaijani, compound infinitive, typology, form.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Nasibova, J. N. (2022). Linguistic, typological features of infinitive and compound infinitive Sentences in English and Azerbaijani languages. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 01 (105), 150-152.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-01-105-5> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.01.105.5>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1203.

### Introduction

#### Annotation

As you know, the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the world powers, expands economic, political, scientific and cultural ties. In all these areas, especially in the development of our army building, there is a great need for foreign languages, especially English. Teaching foreign languages is a matter of strategic importance for our country. The Azerbaijani state is represented by an international organization with an independent policy. This is just as important as using weapons in combat. To speak at the required level in each language, including foreign ones, it is necessary to thoroughly master various aspects of the languages. A verb in the Azerbaijani language is one of the main parts of speech, denoting an action, process or state. Both in Russian and in Azerbaijani languages, the verb is characterized by personal and impersonal (nominal) forms. - (2 p.: 166)

The verb in the personal form changes according to persons, numbers, tenses, has the categories of voice and mood.

The forms of all these categories are formed in an agglutinative way typical for the Azerbaijani language - by adding affixes (şəkilçilər) to the stem of the verb. The dictionary form of the verb in the

Azerbaijani language (as well as in Russian) is the infinitive - an indefinite impersonal form of the verb, which consists of a stem and an affix -maq / -mək.

In this case, the affix -maq is used with verbs, the last vowel at the base of which is a, ı, o, u (these are back vowels).

The affix -mək is used with verbs, the last vowel of which is e, ə, i, ö, ü (these are the front vowels).

Adding the affixes -maq / -mək to the stem of the verb follows the law of vowel harmony (ahəng qanunu):

Back vowels (a, ı, o, u) can only be followed by back vowels, front vowels (e, ə, i, ö, ü) can only be followed by front vowels. Examples of verbs and bases.

Açmaq - to open, reveal, untie. Base: Aç-  
Bağlamaq - to close, tie, conclude (agreement).  
Basis: Bağla-  
Almaq - take, receive, buy. Base: Al-  
Vermək - to give, to give. Base: Ver-  
Satmaq - Sell. Base: Sat-  
Satılmaq - for sale. Base: Satıl-  
Bacarmaq - to be able, to be able, to cope (with something). Basis: Bacar-  
Bilmək - to know, to be able. Base: Bil-  
Bildirmək - inform, let know. Base: Bildir-

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

Götürmək - take, take. Base: Götür-  
Etmək / eləmək - to do. Base: Et- / (elə-)

Olmaq - to be, to become, to occur. Base: Ol  
(<http://woman-az.ru/viewtopic>)

The article mainly explores infinitive and infinitive forms, which are one of the impersonal forms of the verb in various systematic languages. The main goal is to compare the features of infinitives and infinitives in modern English and Azerbaijani languages in a linguistic, typological direction (3 pages: 97-106).

The main purpose of the article

Features of infinitives and infinitives in Azerbaijani and English is the study of features. In the process of work carried out for this purpose, the following tasks were set:

-Ways of forming infinitives and compound infinitives in different systematic languages

-Explore infinitive and infinitive structures and characteristics.

connections;

- analyze structural variations within speech components;

- Similarity of infinitive and infinitive compositions in modern English and Azerbaijani languages.

and identify differences;

-Overview of the scope of development of infinitives and infinitive components;

-Translation of infinitives and compound infinitives into different system languages

- find out the possibilities;

Comparison of infinitives and compound infinitives in modern English and Azerbaijani languages

Thus, if we turn our attention to the world view of languages at the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries, we will see that the most common language among modern languages is English. English is also the official language of many countries around the world (UK, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Puerto Rica, and others). Japan, the Philippines, China, India, South Africa and other countries also use English in addition to their native languages. English is the primary language of over three hundred million people in the Americas, England, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. English is also the official language of the United Nations, as well as the language of international conferences, symposia and seminars. Of the world

There is no country where English is taught. These countries are separated by hundreds of kilometers, even by continents and oceans. Since the citizens of English-speaking countries are of different nationalities and races, they pronounce words in different phonetic and graphical ways when using the language, and

they write differently, even interfering with sentences and expressions. Features arising from the

historical development of each country, nation and race, socio-economic situation, national customs and traditions, physiological qualities, one way or another, are expressed in language (p. 4: 105).

All this, due to the mobility of the language, mobility, and so on, causes various expressions and combinations in the English language. Ways and means of creating such figurative expressions and combinations are today one of the most important questions for English linguists. In modern English and Azerbaijani languages, the peculiarities of the infinitive and infinitive structures are studied on the one hand, their national qualities in one language system, and on the other hand, the situation in different system languages is clarified. The paper analyzes the typology of infinitives and compound infinitives in different systems, identifies common and different features. From this point of view, this research work can be considered as one of the first steps in the creation of a typology of infinitives and composite infinitives. Scientific innovations in the language system, the place and position of infinitives and compound infinitives, the stability of components in infinitives and compound infinitives, syntactic relations between components, etc. arise in connection with the interpretation of questions. Theoretical and practical significance of the research. There are certain difficulties in learning infinitives and compound infinitives in different languages. In this regard, this study is especially useful for students who are currently studying a foreign language is important (5th page: 29-34). The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that modern English is characterized by the presence of infinitive and composite infinitive components in the Azerbaijani languages, which are far from each other and typologically-linguistically analyzed with such a structure belonging to different systemic languages, no common or different symptoms were found. Often the translation and analysis of infinitives and compound infinitives in different systematic languages causes certain difficulties. In this regard, the study is of particular practical importance for students studying a foreign language. Can use separate sections of the research, analyzed materials and obtained scientific results, both in private and general linguistics, as well as in comparative (comparative) research. The results of our research can play a useful role in relevant practical and theoretical seminars, courses in special vocabulary, translation theory, comparative typology, teaching English in Azerbaijani-speaking classrooms and extracurricular learning with undergraduate and graduate linguists (pp: 112-145). This research paper is written to identify the components of the infinitive and compound infinitive used in research work that can be challenging for English learners, philologists, diplomats, translators, journalists, and businessmen.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA (India) = 6.317</b>	<b>SIS (USA) = 0.912</b>	<b>ICV (Poland) = 6.630</b>
	<b>ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582</b>	<b>PIHII (Russia) = 3.939</b>	<b>PIF (India) = 1.940</b>
	<b>GIF (Australia) = 0.564</b>	<b>ESJI (KZ) = 9.035</b>	<b>IBI (India) = 4.260</b>
	<b>JIF = 1.500</b>	<b>SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184</b>	<b>OAJI (USA) = 0.350</b>

---

## References:

- Vorno, M., Kashina, A., Mashinevskaya, E.M., & Potorova, V.A. (1955). *Lexicology. into English.* (p.4). L..
- Mamedov, N. (1968). *Theoretical foundations of Azerbaijani linguistics.* (p.166). Baku.
- Yartseva, V.N. (1962). *Formation and development of modern English.* (pp.97-106). Moscow.
- Demirchizade, A. (1984). *Modern Azerbaijani language.* (p.105). Baku: Scientific publishing house.
- (2015). *English (United States) at Ethnologue (18th ed., 2015).* (pp.29-34).
- (2017). *"Unified English Braille (UEB)". Braille Authority of North America (BANA).* 2 November 2016. Retrieved 2 January 2017. (pp. 112-145).
- (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://woman-az.ru/viewtopic>
- (1970). *The style of the Azerbaijani literary language.* (p.356). Baku: Science.
- Belchikov, Yu.A. (2000). *Stylistics and speech culture.* (p.160). Moscow, ed. URAO.
- Buslaev, F.I. (2010). *About teaching the native language.* Moscow: ed. Librcom.