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REGULARITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC STYLE IN THE AZERBAIJANI LITERARY LANGUAGE DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

ЗАКОНОМІРНОСТІ РОЗВИТКУ НАУКОВОГО СТИЛЮ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКІЙ ЛІТЕРАТУРНІЙ МОВІ В РОКИ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ

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This study examines the regularities in the development of the scientific style in the Azerbaijani literary language during the years of independence. The research focuses on the structural, lexical, and functional transformations that have shaped scientific discourse in response to sociopolitical change, globalization, and technological advancement. Particular attention is given to the interaction between inherited stylistic traditions and newly emerging communicative demands in academic and digital environments. The paper analyzes the role of terminologization, logical cohesion, and objectivity as core features of the scientific style. It demonstrates that the post-independence period has intensified processes of lexical expansion, especially through the incorporation of European-origin terminology in fields such as economics, information and communication technologies, and social sciences. At the same time, the study highlights the importance of standardization and the systematic integration of new terms into the national linguistic framework. Using functional-stylistic and text-linguistic approaches, the research identifies key structural elements of scientific texts, including consistency of argumentation, logical sequencing, and the use of connective constructions that ensure semantic and grammatical cohesion. The findings indicate that the Azerbaijani scientific style maintains its distinct linguistic identity while adapting to international academic conventions. The study concludes that the development of the scientific style in the period of independence represents a dynamic process shaped by internal linguistic mechanisms and external sociocultural factors. This evolution reflects both the modernization of scientific communication and the ongoing negotiation between global integration and national language policy. The obtained results can be used in further research in functional stylistics and in the practice of preparing scientific and educational texts.

Key words: scientific style, Azerbaijani literary language, functional stylistics, terminologization, post-independence period, globalization, ICT discourse, linguistic standardization.

Це дослідження аналізує закономірності розвитку наукового стилю в азербайджанській літературній мові в роки незалежності. У центрі уваги перебувають структурні, лексичні та функціональні трансформації, що сформували науковий дискурс у відповідь на соціально-політичні зміни, глобалізацію та технологічний прогрес. Особливу увагу приділено взаємодії успадкованих стильових традицій і нових комунікативних потреб, що виникають в академічному та цифровому середовищах. У статті проаналізовано роль термінологізації, логічної зв'язності та об'єктивності як основних ознак наукового стилю. Доведено, що період незалежності активізував процеси лексичного розширення, зокрема через залучення термінології європейського походження у таких галузях, як економіка, інформаційно-комунікаційні технології та соціальні науки. Водночас дослідження підкреслює важливість стандартизації та системної інтеграції нових термінів у національну мовну систему. Застосовуючи функціонально-стилістичний і текстолінгвістичний підходи, автор виокремлює ключові структурні елементи наукових текстів, зокрема послідовність аргументації, логічну впорядкованість і використання сполучних конструкцій, що забезпечують семантичну та граматичну зв'язність. Результати дослідження свідчать, що азербайджанський науковий стиль зберігає власну мовну ідентичність, водночас адаптується до міжнародних академічних стандартів. У підсумку зазначається, що розвиток наукового стилю в період незалежності є динамічним процесом, зумовленим як внутрішніми мовними механізмами, так і зовнішніми соціокультурними чинниками. Ця еволюція відображає як модернізацію наукової комунікації, так і безперервний пошук балансу між глобальною інтеграцією та національною мовною політикою. Отримані результати можуть бути використані у подальших дослідженнях функціональної стилістики та в практиці укладання наукових і навчальних текстів.

Ключові слова: науковий стиль, азербайджанська літературна мова, функціональна стилістика, термінологізація, період незалежності, глобалізація, дискурс ІКТ, мовна стандартизація.

Introduction. The interaction of styles in the formation of the literary language is characterized by its functionality. In the process of functionaliza-

tion, the systemic relations in which linguistic units are directly involved serve as the basis for expressing modes of thinking. In the course of language develop-

ment, linguistic units reflected in the lexical layer of the language create specific forms of speech, thereby shaping styles. At a certain stage in the development of language, the text emerged as a means of expressing ideas precisely. The emergence and definition of the text, as well as its classification into types and genres, directed the development of the scientific style.

In the earliest periods, language functioned as a means of expressing feelings, emotions, and desires; later, it began to serve as a tool of communication. Initially, the communicative function of language was realized only in oral speech. In oral communication, dialogic speech undoubtedly played a leading role, resulting in the emergence of dialogic texts in the process of interaction. Myths, legends about mythological beings, and interpretations of natural phenomena conveyed ideas about various real or imagined events of life. In the early stages of scientific language, texts expressing concise ideas, possessing a certain structure and sequence, and characterized by logical coherence in content were formed [4, p. 200].

Even before the advent of writing, the number and variety of such oral speech products increased, giving rise to mythology, mythological texts, and samples of oral folk literature. These examples were reproduced in rituals and preserved through transmission from generation to generation.

The emergence of communities, unions, and societies, the formation of interpersonal and intergroup relations, and the continuation and development of human life led to the establishment of new spheres of activity. "The differentiation of life and everyday domains, as well as the development of crafts and professions, resulted in the functional diversification of communication and the expansion of its thematic scope" [7, p. 174]. Finally, the creation of writing systems and the transcription of oral speech into written form led to the proliferation of textual samples. Only such abundance made it possible to differentiate texts according to certain parameters and criteria. "At a particular stage of historical development, science and scientific texts confirming its existence emerged" [5, p. 35]. Gradually, the development of scientific texts contributed to the formation of new fields of knowledge. Likewise, the development of individual styles gave rise to the concept of functional style.

Functional styles possess specific stylistic markers, which are identified in the process of studying the respective style. A functional style is characterized by both general and specific features. General features are typical of all substyles of a given style. The large volume of literary, journalistic, and scien-

tific texts has provided a basis for identifying and studying their distinctive characteristics. Research has shown that the scientific style comprises three main substyles: 1) academic; 2) popular; 3) instructional (educational).

"The academic scientific style concerns the study of texts written strictly for scientific purposes. Its genres include monographs, dissertations, author's abstracts, articles, theses, reviews, summaries, and reports. Texts written in the academic style are intended primarily for specialists in the respective field" [11, p. 30].

The main criterion distinguishing the popular or popular-scientific style is also related to its intended audience. Since works written in this style are designed for a broad readership, it is necessary either to avoid complex concepts requiring special training or to provide them with clear explanations. Texts belonging to this substyle appear in popular science books, encyclopedias prepared for children and young people, and works of science fiction.

The substyles of the scientific style vary across different domains. There are substyle genres in technical, socio-political, economic, linguistic, literary studies, natural sciences, medical, and other fields. Each of these genres contains its own set of lexical units. At the same time, scientific texts are distinguished by their specific structural elements, which divide the text into interconnected parts. In the introduction or preamble, first of all, information is provided about the issue to be considered or studied. This information is complemented by an explanation of the relevance of the topic and a characterization of its main features.

Literature Review. F. Karimova analyzes the linguistic structure of economic discourse and demonstrates how the formal-business style of Azerbaijani has historically incorporated Arabic, Persian, and Russian lexical layers. She emphasizes that these borrowings are not merely lexical additions but function as structural components shaping semantic precision and terminological density in professional texts. Importantly, she argues that the post-independence period significantly expanded the functional scope of this register, particularly in economic communication, due to the transition to market relations and the need for standardized terminology in new institutional contexts [10].

In the article on ICT-related problems of the Azerbaijani language, shift the discussion toward the digital sphere. Authors contribution lies in identifying structural and terminological challenges emerging from rapid technological development. The authors argue that digitalization and the expansion of ICT ter-

minology have created pressure on Azerbaijani scientific discourse, necessitating both terminological adaptation and regulatory intervention. They highlight issues of standardization, transliteration, and the coexistence of parallel lexical variants, thereby situating scientific style development within the broader framework of technological modernization [3].

The classification of functional styles has been addressed in Azerbaijani linguistics by S. Mardanova, whose framework is referenced by G. Guliyeva [6]. S.Mardanova distinguishes five functional styles – everyday life, publicistic, fictional, scientific, and official-business – thus systematizing stylistic differentiation within the literary language. G.Guliyeva, in her own research on Old Turkic official-legal documents, underscores the historical depth of official-business discourse and its pedagogical significance. Together, these works contribute to the theoretical foundation for understanding stylistic stratification, although they do not provide a detailed linguistic analysis of the internal mechanisms of the contemporary scientific style [6].

A.Huseynova-Gahramanli makes a substantial contribution to the study of international terminology in Azerbaijani. In her classification of the origin of international terms, she demonstrates that European-origin lexemes increasingly dominate scientific and technical literature. She links this phenomenon to economic reform, globalization, and scientific innovation, arguing that terminological borrowing reflects Azerbaijan's integration into global academic and technological systems. Her work provides empirical evidence of the growing European lexical layer in specialized discourse [9].

M.Asadullasoy, examining publicistic style in the Nakhchivan literary environment, illustrates how lexical enrichment and stylistic differentiation historically accompanied sociopolitical transformation. Although focused on publicistic discourse, M.Asadullasoy's analysis indirectly supports the broader argument that stylistic systems evolve in response to external sociocultural stimuli, including lexical borrowing and conceptual innovation [4].

D.M.Haji and M.Ameen, analyzing Kurdish scientific books in the context of translation between English and Kurdish, contribute a comparative perspective. They argue that scientific language development often involves strategic borrowing and terminological harmonization with international standards. Their findings suggest that the integration of loanwords and the creation of neologisms to fill lexical lacunae are not isolated phenomena but part of broader global trends in scientific communication [8].

Taken together, these authors collectively illuminate different dimensions of the issue: F.Karimova foregrounds semantic and economic discourse transformations [10]; R.Aliguliyev et al. highlight ICT-driven modernization [3]; S.Mardanova (via G.Guliyeva) systematizes stylistic classification [6]; A.Huseynova-Gahramanli documents the Europeanization of terminology [9]; M.Asadullasoy contextualizes stylistic evolution historically [4]; and D.M.Haji and M.Ameen provide cross-linguistic validation of borrowing processes in scientific registers [8].

Nevertheless, despite these important contributions, the specific linguistic mechanisms that define the Azerbaijani scientific style in the post-independence era – particularly the systematic integration, normalization, and regulation of new terminology – remain insufficiently examined. The convergence of globalization, technological innovation, and national language policy continues to shape a dynamic and, at times, contested trajectory for the Azerbaijani scientific register.

Materials and Methods. The material of the study consists of scientific texts published during the years of Azerbaijan's independence, including monographs, dissertations, academic articles, textbooks, and official scientific documents in the Azerbaijani language, as reflected in the corpus analyzed in the present paper. The research is based on a qualitative and descriptive-analytical approach. Methods employed include functional-stylistic analysis, lexical-semantic analysis of terminological units, comparative analysis of pre- and post-independence scientific discourse, and elements of text-linguistic analysis to identify structural and logical cohesion markers. Particular attention is given to the frequency and function of terms, connective constructions, and evaluative expressions as indicators of objectivity, logicity, and terminologization. The study also incorporates contextual and interpretative analysis to examine the influence of globalization, ICT development, and language policy on the evolution of the Azerbaijani scientific style.

Results. “In the main body of a scientific text, the topic under investigation, the reasons for its being in the focus of attention, the work carried out in this field, and the relevance of the new research are indicated. The characteristics of the functional scientific style include consistency, terminologization, and logical evaluation” [6, p. 36]. Here, the fundamental features of the scientific text, which constitutes the basis of the scientific style, are identified. The author approaches the issue at the level of text linguistics.

Some scholars, however, take as a basis the units that form the scientific style. According to the functions these units perform, they are compared with the lexical composition of the literary language. M. Adilov writes: “The lexical composition of the functional style, especially of the scientific style, is neither homogeneous nor functionally identical to the lexical composition of the literary language. Unlike the lexical composition of the literary language, the vocabulary of scientific language encompasses commonly used words with primary bases, terms, and nomenclature signs as auxiliary means” [2, p. 23].

As noted, the linguistic units that constitute the lexical composition of the literary language differ according to the functions they perform. In scientific language, references to research and analysis, to sources, and to the views of other scholars serve as indicators of objectivity. In such references, the use of expressions such as “göründüyü kimi” (as can be seen), “nümunələrə əsasən, demək olar ki” (based on the examples, it can be said that), “aydın olur ki” (it becomes clear that), “tədqiqat göstərir ki” (the study shows that), and “faktlar göstərir ki” (the facts indicate that) confirms the linguistic realization of objectivity as a stylistic feature. The facts presented demonstrate that expressions characterizing the scientific style are also fundamental in organizing the text.

Scientific thinking aims to comprehend objective reality through logical categories and to reveal the essence of phenomena and processes by this means. Identifying a relevant issue, formulating hypotheses and assumptions for its solution, and arriving at conclusions and results constitute the foundations of scientific creativity and are grounded in logical categories. Scientific issues are presented concisely, clearly, and precisely; they are supported by arguments, evidence, and facts that substantiate solutions and conclusions. K. Habibova writes that “the characteristics of scientific text – such as logicity, objectivity, generalization, consistency, precision, and clarity – are conditioned by extralinguistic factors in scientific creativity and function as stylistic features of the scientific style” [7, p. 131].

In scientific creativity, a sequence of scientific judgments reflecting regularity is formed, and this sequence is manifested in the scientific text. “The stylistic features present in a scientific text confirm its belonging to the scientific functional style” [12, p. 76]. These stylistic features emerge through a specific set of linguistic units at different levels of language organization.

At the lexical level, these units consist of specialized vocabulary, namely terms. Logicity, objectivity, and the precise expression of a clearly defined

concept are among the principal characteristics of terms. The one-to-one correspondence between term and concept serves as an indicator of precision and clarity as stylistic features. Since synonymy implies differentiation in shades of meaning, synonymy is not characteristic of terms. The stylistic features of precision, objectivity, and logicity exclude the possibility of two different terms expressing the same concept within a scientific text. In scientific style, substitutes may be used to avoid tautology; however, synonymy is not permitted.

As S. Abdullayev writes: “In the language system, semantic and alternative nomination emerges as a закономерный result of the need to ensure the effectiveness of semantic detailing, specification, and differentiation; in many cases, to compensate for the evident shortcomings, incompleteness, or even inadequacy of a sign; and to express and comprehend a concept, object, or phenomenon in a broader, more comprehensive, precise, clear, and orderly manner” [1, p. 171].

The absence of synonyms for terms in scientific language fulfills the requirement of using a single, unambiguous lexical unit when expressing a proposition, explanation, proof, or argument, thereby preventing additional interpretation. In scientific works, the text as a whole is devoted to the expression of scientific thought, which accounts for approximately 80% of all word forms used. Consequently, in scientific style, the frequency of terms expressing scientific concepts is higher than that of commonly used words.

Strict adherence to coherence and the interconnection of individual sentences and each segment of the text constitute a characteristic feature of scientific writing. In a scientific text, terms in individual sentences complement one another like links in a chain. Each concluding sentence or textual segment depends on the preceding one or serves as the next link for the subsequent sentence or segment. This feature leads to an increased frequency of certain auxiliary parts of speech in scientific texts.

In the scientific style, the presentation of the quantitative distribution of specific features, characteristics, or groups – sometimes even through the sequential arrangement of graphemes – serves as an indicator of precision, consistency, and conciseness as stylistic traits. The identification of stylistically relevant vocabulary may proceed, on the one hand, from the classification of words into specific groups (terms, commonly used words, etc.), and, on the other hand, from their semantics and semantic features. This characteristic becomes more explicit in literary works and artistic texts.

The creation and systematization of new knowledge necessarily require the generalization of accumulated facts. Accordingly, the language of scientific works demonstrates a need for generalized temporal reference, as noted above.

Although subjective evaluative judgments are not typical of modern scientific style, in some cases such devices appear in the text to express the author's attitude toward the issue or to present a particular viewpoint. In scientific style, expressions such as "fikrimizcə" (in our opinion), "biz belə hesab edirik ki" (we believe), or "biz hesab edirik ki" (we consider that) are used. These expressions introduce the author's stance and interpretation into the scientific text. For example: *Fikrimizcə, Azərbaycan dilində meşə sözünün işlənmə tarixi qədimdir, orman sözünün işlənməsi isə nisbətən yenidir, çünki eramızdan əvvəlki əsrlərdə yaşamış elamların dilində də meşə sözü müasir Azərbaycan dilindəki mənada işlənmişdir (In our opinion, the history of the use of the word meşə ('forest') in the Azerbaijani language is ancient, whereas that of orman is relatively more recent, since the word meşə was used in the language of the Elamites, who lived in pre-Christian centuries, in the same meaning as in modern Azerbaijani).* In this example, the expression "fikrimizcə" (in our opinion) is employed to convey the author's viewpoint.

A number of connective words that play a special role in scientific exposition and serve to ensure the sequence of reasoning and to express various logical relations between judgments – such as "yəni" (that is / in other words) for clarification, "çünki" (because) and "buna görə" (therefore / for this reason) for cause-and-effect relations, "əgər" (if) in conditional constructions, "beləliklə" (thus) and "deməli" (consequently) for logical conclusion – are actively used in scientific texts.

In scientific works, narration is primarily conducted in a descriptive manner, stylistically neutral, and in the form of a monologue through the third person. This feature enables the reflection of the objective and informative orientation inherent in scientific thinking.

One of the essential characteristics of the scientific style is logicity. The connection between the components of a text operates in two forms. It is possible to distinguish between logical and grammatical cohesion within the text. Logical cohesion ensures the semantic connection of the text's components. Grammatical cohesion, on the other hand, consists in the combination of units according to the syntactic norms of the language to form a certain whole. This whole develops from word combinations up to the level of the text itself.

The interaction of all these processes and the integration of individual elements of language into a unified system lead to the functional realization of language. The functionalization of styles and the rules governing the use of linguistic units are studied within stylistics. Stylistics characterizes each language, its vocabulary, and its lexical stylistic layers within a systemic framework. Therefore, stylistic layers that differ according to formal features reveal the lexical-semantic nature of word groups. These layers differ not only in their semantic characteristics but also in the functions they perform and in their stylistic nature.

The reasons for these differences make it possible to determine the boundaries separating each style within the literary language, which possesses a broad scientific and social character. Every style, including the scientific style, develops according to its own regularities. These regularities, which generate stylistic diversity in the literary language, together form a system of styles. Various functional styles are distinguished by their characteristic features.

The scientific style differs from other stylistic layers primarily in its more frequent use of terms in fulfilling the communicative-scientific function. At the same time, it widely employs words and expressions that constitute the general vocabulary of the language in order to convey ideas. As N.Mammadli and K.Habibova state, "in this type of speech, linguistic signs, as well as the forms of thinking of the speaker who produces the speech, take their place. In this speech, the speaker's attitude toward what is expressed also becomes apparent" [11, p. 29]. According to them, style realizes the expression of thought in various ways. In the scientific style, the use of terms as the principal speech units for the precise expression of thought substantiates the validity of scientific ideas. From this perspective, the words constituting the vocabulary are reflected across different functional styles of the literary language.

Therefore, the classification of styles has undoubtedly been carried out on the basis of certain criteria. In stylistic classification, social function and social differentiation occupy a leading position. The means and types of communication serve as auxiliary criteria. The styles of a particular language are classified according to these criteria. In stylistics, differing views have been expressed regarding classification. In some studies, the concept of style is interpreted from a logical perspective, and the styles of the literary language are grouped as follows: "1) everyday colloquial style; 2) everyday official-practical style; 3) scientific style; 4) journalistic style; 5) literary-belles-lettres style" [6, p. 36]. In this

grouping, five types of style are identified, and their characteristic features are described.

The concept of functional style has a broad meaning; therefore, in classification it is divided into various groups. Although the principal criterion in classification is the social function of styles and social differentiation, auxiliary criteria are also employed. Style appeared in linguistic research at a very early stage. Nevertheless, the issue of distinguishing functional styles on the basis of linguistic material was seriously raised only in the 1950s. Concepts related to language style have been substantiated by linguistic facts from different historical periods. Naturally, the identification of language style is carried out on the basis of linguistic facts and depends on the criteria adopted in approaching them.

Discussion. In research, style was initially defined as a manner of writing. Strengthening the impact of conveyed information on recipients, shaping and coding linguistic material in a particular form laid the foundation for rhetorical speech. The issue of style first emerged within rhetoric, since this ancient type of speech was specifically oriented toward influencing the listener.

A new stage in the development of linguistic stylistics was initiated with the emergence of text linguistics and text analysis. Research in this direction adheres to the fundamental principle of the functional-stylistic approach. Texts are studied with due consideration of the specific features of the sphere of communication. At the same time, emphasis is placed on the compositional nature of the speech product, text categories, and the contexts of unit usage. This approach reveals the functional-stylistic potential of linguistic units.

At the genre level, their functional capacities expand and generate new stylistic nuances. The close connection of functional stylistics with the text creates the conditions for its development in interaction with other disciplines within the communicative-functional domain (such as text linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguopragmatics, etc.). As a result of recent changes in functional stylistics, its definition has also undergone considerable revision. Modern functional stylistics studies the specific modes of realization of textual activity and the types of speech products in relation to the characteristics of socio-cultural activities.

The analysis of the processes involved in the creation of a speech work, or the study of its organization within the framework of textual activity, presupposes an approach that proceeds from the author's intention and the initial communicative situation to the linguistic means of transferring thought

into text. The development of functional-stylistic research has occurred against the background of a reduction in the degree of stylistic abstraction. In the scientific style, functional macrostylistic formations, the style of the text, or the content structure of the text are examined.

Further development of stylistic research has been associated with attempts to clarify the participation of textual units – structural components of the content plane – in the process of creating a complete speech work. In functional stylistics, the concept of text is regarded as a linguistic phenomenon, more precisely, as a level of the language system. The text is a coherent whole connected with extralinguistic factors – pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological, and others. In the formation of this whole, text-forming factors are taken as primary.

Intra-textual connections are established through structural-grammatical markers. It should also be noted that in the formation of a scientific text, the linguistic units constituting its foundation are interconnected both syntactically and logically-syntactically. One of the most notable features of the scientific style is that the ideas expressed in texts are structured through parallel modes of connection and are presented in dynamic development. Therefore, for the complete conveyance of thought, both syntactic and logical-syntactic connections mutually require and complement one another.

The structural-semantic relationship of components ensures not only their structural form but also their semantic cohesion in expressing the intended idea. In addition, word order, which connects components to one another, serves the meaningful and complete expression of thought. As A. Huseynova-Gahramanli writes: “The linguistic units of different levels used in the process of text creation shape the stylistic qualities of the text. They function both as means of linking individual parts of the text and as elements that form specific stylistic features and characteristics of the text” [9, p. 2005].

Unlike other styles, the scientific style is defined by the features characteristic of the language of scholarly works, textbooks, and monographs. Logicity, consistency, the use of terminology, instructional orientation, the substantiation of truth through facts and the systematic organization of concepts, as well as the use of symbols, graphs, tables, and formulas are all distinctive features of the scientific style.

In linguistics, the smallest meaningful units within a word are called morphemes. In this context, the essential characteristics of the concept of the morpheme are identified and explained. For this purpose, the following definition is provided:

a morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. Thus, in texts in general, when referring to a morpheme, its principal feature is emphasized. In this explanation, however, the definition of the morpheme – “a morpheme is the smallest meaningful element of language” – is presented in a slightly modified form. The expression “is called a morpheme” also implies the existence of other possible definitions and interpretations. Since the primary purpose of dictionaries is to provide precise explanations of terms, special attention is paid to presenting definitions clearly and accurately.

To clarify the term “smallest meaningful unit,” related terms such as sound, syllable, and affix are brought to the forefront, and the distinction between morpheme and syllable is explained. It is noteworthy that textbooks generally do not devote extensive attention to the broad interpretation of various scientific viewpoints or to controversial issues. This feature stems from the fact that such scientific texts are intended for textbooks and monographs. In the scientific style of a textbook, logicity is based on consistent exposition. The author explains a particular scientific concept in a logically ordered manner, clarifying the most important points that may arise in the process.

When a scientific text takes the form of a research article or monograph, explanations, interpretations, and definitions are presented in a different manner. A scientific article refers to the views of other scholars, foregrounds facts that may give rise to scientific debate, and, on the basis of evidence and examples, formulates a new scientific idea, ultimately leading to the author’s conclusion. In a scientific article, logicity is directed toward interpreting a scientific fact or concept from a new perspective. Simply listing well-known ideas is not considered appropriate. Rather than being instructional, the research-oriented scientific text is grounded in logical sequence and argumentation.

Conclusion. All this demonstrates that scientific texts are distinguished by their specific structural

elements, which allow the text to be divided into interconnected parts. In scientific language, interrelated components make the described situation more explicit and prominent. In contrastive relations, mutually negating scientific views are expressed through adversative conjunctions conveying opposing information in order to strengthen the connection between components.

In the scientific style, the introduction or preamble first provides information about the issue to be examined or investigated. This information is complemented by demonstrating the relevance of the topic the author intends to study. Among the essential stylistic features of the functional scientific style, consistency, terminologization, and logical evaluation must be regarded as fundamental.

Thus, the principal function of the scientific style, in a broad sense, is the explanation of scientific thought. Explanation encompasses the stages of scientific reasoning, the consolidation of the cognitive process, and the interpretation of the results of cognition. When terms are arranged sequentially within a sentence, they contribute to abstraction.

In the scientific style, constructions such as “qeyd etmək lazımdır ki” (it should be noted that), “vurğulamaq lazımdır ki” (it is necessary to point out that), “məlumdur ki” (it is known that), “bundan belə nəticə çıxır ki” (it follows that), “bütün bunlardan o nəticə çıxır ki” (from all this it can be concluded that), “göründüyü kimi” (as can be seen), “beləliklə” (thus), “müəllifə görə” (according to the author), “müəllifin fikrinə görə” (in the author’s opinion), “fikrimizcə” (in our opinion), “biz hesab edirik ki” (we believe that), “ehtimal ki” (probably), “digər tərəfdən” (on the other hand), “deməli” (therefore), “ümumiyyətlə” (in general), and “bir tərəfdən ... digər tərəfdən” (on the one hand ... on the other hand) are frequently used. These constructions are distinguished by their productivity and serve to enrich scientific language in its various directions, while at the same time revealing the rich potential of the literary language.

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