

Vowel transitions in the Northern dialect of North accent of the Azerbaijani language and “kipchak” language elements in them

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Abstract. The influence of Oghuz and Kipchak languages should be especially noted when talking about related languages. Because these languages are at the heart of the phonetics, vocabulary and grammar of the Azerbaijani dialects. Studying the history of a language and the role of intra-linguistic and extraneous influences is valuable and important enough to reveal the history of not only one language, but also of related languages close to that language. The Northern dialect of North accent of the Azerbaijani language which are vast in terms of territory, differ in the richness and diversity from other accents of the Azerbaijani language. Although there are many dialect features in this region, the dialects of the northern group combine the richness of both Oghuz and Kipchak language elements. The article identifies traces of Kipchak language features in dialectological materials collected from northern dialects, and thus the formation of Kipchak tribes in these regions is proved by linguistic facts.

The article talks about the dialectological tasks of the interchangeability of sounds in the dialect (pronunciation) of the Azerbaijani language and vowel sound transitions in the dialect of the groups of the Northern dialect. This phonetic process, in contrast to the literary language, is more common in the adverb (manner of speaking, pronunciation). The study of these phonetic processes is of great importance for dialectical study (concept), as well as for the simultaneous study of the phonetics of languages, the level of their mutual integration into each other in Turkological linguistics (philology, linguistics). The article also clarifies the similarities and parallelism of the transition of vowels of the Northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language with elements of the “kipchak” language. The process of transition of the Northern dialect and their interchangeability is investigated, analyzed, studied using (based on) the table of M. Shiraliev’s groupings.

Keywords: vowels, transition of sounds, isogloss, adverbs of the Northern dialect group, elements of the kipchak language.

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Әзербайжан тiлiнiң солтүстiк диалектiсiндегi дауысты изогластарға “гыпчаг” элементтерiнiң әсерi

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Аннотация. Оғыз және қыпшақ тілдерінің әсері диалектологиялық зерттеулерден анық көрініс табады. Себебі бұл тілдер әзербайжан тілі диалектілерінің фонетикасы, лексикасы мен грамматикасының негізі саналады. Тіл тарихын және тілдің ішкі және сыртқы әсеріндегі рөлін зерделеу тек бір тілдің ғана емес, сонымен бірге аталған тілге жақын келетін туыстас тілдердің тарихын ашуда да құнды әрі барынша маңызды екені анық. Әзербайжан тілінің солтүстік диалектісі барынша кең ауқымға таралған, әзербайжан тілінің өзге диалектілерінен байлығымен және алуан түрлілігімен ерекшеленеді. Солтүстік топ диалектісі өзіне оғыз және қыпшақ тілдерінің тілдік бірліктерін жинақтаған. Мақалада солтүстік диалектінің диалектологиялық материалдарындағы қыпшақ элементінің рөлі зерттеледі және аталған өңірлерде қыпшақ тайпаларының тарихи қалай қалыптасқандығы лингвистикалық фактілермен нақтыланады. Мақаланың маңызды тұсы әзербайжан тілінің акцентологиясындағы оғыз және қыпшақ дыбыстарының өзара ықпалын айқындау, солтүстік говордағы «гыпчаг» тілі элементтері бар дауысты изогластардың ұқсастығы мен ауысу параллелизмі саналады. Осынау фонетикалық процесс әдеби тілге қарағанда говорға барынша тән болып келеді және сөйлеу, айтылым мәнерінде көрініс табады. Солтүстік диалектідегі қыпшақ элементтері М. Ширалиевтің диалектологиялық зерттеулері негізінде анықталған.

Кілт сөздер: дауысты дыбыстар, дыбыс алмасу, изогластар, солтүстік диалект тобының говоры, «гыпчаг» тілінің элементтері.

Влияние «гыпчаг»ских элементов на гласные изоглоссы северного диалекта азербайджанского языка

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Аннотация. Влияние огузского и кыпчакского языков особенно ярко проявляется в диалектологических исследованиях, потому что языковые закономерности этих языков нашли отражение в фонетике, лексике и грамматике азербайджанских диалектов. Изучение истории языка и роли внутриязыковых и внешних влияний является ценным и достаточно важным, чтобы раскрыть историю не только одного языка, но и родственных языков, близких к этому языку. Северный диалект азербайджанского языка распространен на весьма обширной территории, отличается от других диалектов азербайджанского языка богатством и разнообразием. Диалекты северной группы сочетают в себе языковые единицы огузского и кыпчакского языков. В статье исследуются роль кыпчакских элементов в диалектологических материалах северного диалекта, и, таким образом, историческое формирование кыпчакских племен в этих регионах подтверждается лингвистическими фактами. Важным в статье является определение взаимовлияния огузских и кыпчакских звуков в акцентологии азербайджанского языка, сходство и параллелизм перехода гласных изоглосс северных наречий с элементами языка «гыпчаг». Этот фонетический процесс в отличие от литературного языка больше характерен для наречий и проявляется в манере разговора, произношении. Кыпчакские элементы в северном диалекте определены на основе диалектологических исследований М.Ширалиева.

Ключевые слова: гласные, переход звуков, изоглоссы, наречия группы северного диалекта, элементы языка «гыпчаг».

Introduction

One of the characteristic features of dialectic vocabulary is the transition of vowels - the process of change and transition of phonemes. In the dialect of the Azerbaijani language, the interchangeability of sounds is one of the widespread phonetic processes. The study of the interchangeability of vowels in the dialect is one of the main dialectological tasks. The study of this phonetics is of particular importance not only for dialectology, but also for studying the history of the phonetics of the Azerbaijani language, phonetics of Turkish languages (Turkic linguistics, linguistics). These phonetic features in the vowel system were formed in the process under the influence of vowel backing, vowel fronting, palatalization, labialization and delabialization.

Main part

The transition of vowels in the dialect and accent of the Northern groups has several characteristic properties. In this study, we adhering to the principle of dividing the grouping system according to M. Shiraliev made the following grouping:

1. Transition of back vowels to front ones: $a > ə$, $ɪ > i$, $u > ü$
2. Transition of front vowels to back vowels: $i > ɪ$, $ə > a$, $ü > u$
3. Transition of rounded vowels to unrounded vowels: $o > a$, $u > ɪ$, $u > i$, $ü > i$
4. Transition of unrounded vowels to rounded vowels: $a > o$, $a > u$, $ɪ > u$, $i > ü$, $i > u$
5. Transition of open vowels to closed vowels: $a > e$, $a > i$, $ə > i$, $ə > e$, $ə > ü$, $o > u$, $o > ü$, $ö > ü$
6. Transition of closed vowels to open vowels: $e > ə$, $u > o$, $ü > ö$
7. Transition of closed vowels to closed vowels: $e > i$, $i > e$.

Transition back vowels to front vowels:

A > ə. The transition of the vowel sound a to $ə$ is more active in the dialect of the Northern peoples of Azerbaijan and the Derbent groups adjacent to them. E. Azizov notes: "This is like lateralization–fronting process of consonants of dialectical phonetics. Such properties in the vowel system arise under the influence (manifestation) of fronting process in the vowel system and their labialization and delabilization. The study of historical facts constituting an isogloss (a population living in geographically common territories having common speech properties) is of exceptional importance. The facts reflected in the works of the Middle Ages indicate that during this period there was a fronting process of vowels in the Azerbaijani language" [1, p.14]. A. Huseynov also notes these facts fronting process of vowels and explains this fact by the presence in the Zagatala-Qakh dialects of such examples as *kitəp*, *səbəh*, *yılən*, *nər* [2, p.12]. Such sound transitions are found in some Turkish (languages) dialects, also in the Tatar language belonging to the "kipchak" group, including the Bashkir, Uzbek languages. For example: *bağla-bəylə*, *saç-çəneçet*. [3, p. 39]. The process of palatalization in our language is also confirmed by acoustics by physiological studies. A. Akhundov, having carried out special studies of the phonemic systems of the Azerbaijani language in his research on a vowel, notes: "This vowel is often pronounced often compared to other vowels." Prepared by some phonetics, such as A. Damirchizade, F. Kazymov, radiographs of the state of the language and pronunciation of the initial vowels, it remains unchanged.

M. Kashgari, taking into account the percentage of relations of multilingual Turkish tribes by other nationalities, divides their languages into pure and mixed.

The ethnic basis of the Azerbaijani language is the feature (specificity) of the language of the oghuz-kipchak tribes. However, M. Kashgari notes that in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language there are also traces of elements of the shuvar language. According to B. Chobanzade, the center of pronunciation of sounds of Turkish peoples was first the sounds of speech formed by a voice beyond the palate (in the larynx by the tension of the vocal cords), and then slowly moved forward: *kardaş-kərdəş*, *baxça-bəxçə*, *para-parə*, etc. He believes that in these words the changes took place according to the law of consonance "another stage of disclosure" - development, and he called this stunning, thinning of the voice [4, p.128].

In connection with the changes $a > ə$ A. Akhundov notes that in the history of the Azerbaijani language in dialect and pronunciation, the replacement $a > ə$ is apparently connected with a lingual

sound. It may also be other factors.

According to E.Eyvazov, the extralinguistics factors played a catalytic role in the changes $a > \text{ə}$ and activated the available language features [1, p.14].

Studies of the history of the Azerbaijani language show that changes $a > \text{ə}$ are often observed in words of arabic and farsi origin, which have passed into our language through classical literary works. These changes are especially widespread in the middle of words. For example: at the beginning of words; *ayran-əyrən* (Sheki,Deh.,Zag.Chob), *ayaq-əyax* (Sheki., O., Zun: Zag.,Qım), *aciz-əciz* (Bal və Zag), *arşın- ərşin* (Zag., Bal., Qakh) *arıtđamaq-əritđiyir* (Qakh,Sheki.Goy), *aslan-əslan*(Sheki., Qışh., A.Goy).

In the middle of word; *mart-mərt*, *qayçı-qəyçi*, *bayram-bayrəm*, *dəsmal-dəsməl*, *qanad-qənət*, *nərdivan-nərdiyən*, *gavalı-gəvəli*, *qaya-qəyə*, *lampa-ləmpə*, *çadır-çadır*, *açar-haçar*; *salamat-sələmət*, *qalyan-qəlyən*, *axşam-axşəmsuch* words are often observed in North region. At the end of a word;*baxca-baxçə*, *lobya-lovyə* (*dirrikdə ancaq lovyə əkilifdi*Zag.Qım), *ferma -fermə*, *parça-parçə*,*xaşma-xaşmə* (*Uşax lepeni xaşmeynen yeyir* Bal. Tal.) *tapmaca-tapbacə*,*maşa-ma*Sheki,*taya-tayə* (*Ot tayaələri göyə dəyirdi*).

In the dialect of the northern groups, the change in sound *a* by sound *ə* appears mainly after sounds *y*, *c*, *ç*, *ş*, and sometimes after sounds *m*, *d*.

In the Azerbaijani language, $a > e$ change is most common among peoples living in the south, northeast, northwest of the country. It is known that some dialects of the Azerbaijani language are associated with other languages that have no relation to the Turkish system (language). In the adverb of the existing relations with other foreign languages, the Azerbaijani language performed a common communicative function among different bilingual individuals of other ethnic groups.

The transition of the sound “*a*” to the sound “*e*” is mainly often found in the first syllable of a word, and sometimes in the middle of a word. This appears before or after the vowel in or in the middle of the paired *yy*: *qaymaq-qeymaq*, *qeynat-qaynata*, *beyram*, *eyran* etc. Sometimes in some words that do not have a vowel, there is a transition of sound *ato* sound *e*.

As a rule, this was reflected not only in the dialect of the northern groups, but also in the Derbend dialect, and this is due to the presence in the dialect of ethnic groups living in both places of the “kipchak” language.

Speaking about the “kipchak” origin of the Turkish language, we do not mean the mixing of the Turkish language with other languages, but at the same time we must understand that this language is not homogeneous from the ethnic side. The dialectical system of the Uzbek language consists of the unity of the elements karluk, tigris, kipchak, oghuz languages. In the dialect of the Azerbaijani language there are traces of elements of the language of other Turkish (suvar,khazar) tribes.

N.A.Baskakov notes that the loss of ancient *ağ*, *oğ*, *eğ*, *ög*, *ığ*, *uğ*, *ig*, *üğ*unites in the west are characteristic of the bulgars and kipchak languages, which completely lost these compounds, in a certain part of the oghuz language the transition of these compounds into the existing intervocalic position and on long vowels are characteristic mainly of the vowels *ğ-g*.

In the dialect of the northern group of Azerbaijan, this process is mainly observed in the middle of the word, and here the transition of sound *a* to sound *e* is observed before and after sound *y* or at two *yy*. For example: *çay-çey*, *yaş-yeş*, *yaylax-yeylax*, *yaşıl-yeşil*, *yay-yey*, *yayma-yeyma*, *bayaq-beyax*, *yaşın-yeşin*, *yadigar-yediyar*, *arxayın-arxeyin*, *çaylaq çeylax*, *qayçı-qeyçi*etc. (This process we observe among peoples living in different villages of the northern dialect (dialect).

$a > i$. These sound changes are widespread in the dialect and dialect of the northern groups: *diyanmağ*, *arabiyə*, *yığliyə*, etc.

$ı > i$. This phonetic process is most common in the dialect and accent of the groups of the north and east, as well as Derbent, and is observed both at the beginning and at the end of the word. Often, the transition of the sound *ı* to the sound *i* in the middle of the word appears before or after the sounds *c*, *ş*, and at the end of the word, vice versa after the sounds *ş*, *c*, *y*. For example:*İsmayıl-*

ismayil, qarışmaq-qarışmæx, findix-findix, (Shekiki)xirdə, yixib, yaxşı, qarşı, kəlayəgi, qitmir, piçax, pişqı (Sheki.), yaxşı, yaxın (Zag.-Beh.) saxsi, xinə, altmış (Qakh-İ.Su), qırx (Z.-Çob.), qış, xiş, piçağ, yaşıl (Ord.). At the end of the word: yaxşı, ayri, dayi, ayi, baci, qaraçi (Qakh, Zag., Bal., Sheki.). And in the Zagatala-Balakan dialects (dialect), this process often occurs in the middle of the word: *niShekin, qəmiş.*

Among the Turkish-speaking peoples, the transition process $i > i$ is more evident in the Uzbek language: *kiz, yaşıl, kiş, koşik, piçok*, etc. This process ($i > i$) is also observed in the Turkish dialect of the Skopje region of Macedonia and the north-east of Anadolu: *uli < ulu*, “böyük”, *oldi, bacasi, yokari, satti, kaldim* [5].

u > ü. The transition of the sound *u* to *ü* in the dialect and adverb of the Azerbaijani language is not a very common process. We encounter this process mainly in the first syllable of a word at the beginning or at the end, and partly at the end of dental sounds: *hüş, üşəx (Zag.), Hindüşqa (Zag., Qakh.), Yün, çülsü (Qakh-İ.Su), ötüz (Z.-Çob.), armüt (Zag.). müşdulux, büzov, sütiün.* At the end of the word: *yü, ovçü, qalxozçü*, etc.

When using the noun *su* in the genitive, dative, and accusative cases, the sound *u* is replaced by the sound *i*. For example: *süyün, süyə, süyü*, etc.

o > ö. Changing this sound is considered a rare process. It is mainly observed in the first syllable before the sounds *y* and *r*. It is replaced in the middle, partially at the beginning of the word. For example: *töyux, söyux (Zaq-Qım.), Döyğa (Bal.-Qaz.), Öynəmeg (Qakh-İ.Su), çörab (Zag.-Beh.) Öyün- o gün, öyənki- o günki;*

ö > o. M. Shiraliyev believes that this process is widespread in Turkish than in the dialect and accent of the Azerbaijani language. This process is observed in the following words of the dialect of the northern group. For example: *yor, noxda, tovla, puto-bütöv, çol-çöl;*

Transition front vowels to back vowels.

In the phonetics system of the dialect of the Azerbaijani language, there is a transition of front vowels to back vowels. These features of our language are observed in the southern and northern dialect, partly in the east in Quba dialect.

i > ı. Found in the dialects of the Qakh and Zagatala region peoples, this process is in most cases observed in the first syllable of the word before or after the sonorous sounds (l, m, r). In the middle of the word *əzazil > əzazıl, kəsik > kesik, qiymət > qiymat, təqsir > taxsır, xalis > xalis, tarix > tarix, ildirım > ildirım, işix > işix, ilxi > yılxi, firni > firni, Şamil, nitq, vitamin, Kamiletc.*

A front vowel *i* sometimes, under the influence of the sound in front, turns into back phoneme *ı*, sometimes a back sound acts on a front one and translates it into a back phoneme *ı*, and therefore loses its properties of an elongated pronunciation, it becomes reduced, that is, short (*tarix, Kamıl*, etc.) [6, p.22].

ə > a. The transition of sound *ə* to sound *a* is characteristic of the dialect of the northern group. Such a process occurs in the middle or at the end of a word.

In the Ordubad dialect and in the dialects of the villages of Ashagi Tala, Muganlı, Goyam of the Zagatala region and in the dialects of the village and Barazad Sheki, the word *gəlis* pronounced like the word *gal*. This process is also observed in the dialect of the inhabitants of the village of Gymyr, Zagatala district, in the words *gan və ganiş, gəlmək-galmax, gali:sənİdara, inak, çurak supurqa (Zag.-Aş.T., Beh.) yeka, mekdab, xazal (Qakh-Emr., Zag.), xazna, xarc, yahar, curabacura (Qakh- İlisu, Zag-Goz.), kohna, darsəsa-hasa (Zag-Gym.Beh.). Xancal, kecal, qavir, caza, xavar, qavil, Zeynaf, xazal, xarc, tikan, qiymat, pencax, çaltux, dilavar, mədan, qandax, kalça etc. (Qakh, Bal., Zag., Sheki.). Sözüün axırında: səliqa, lala, nox.ıoroda-nöqtə, meyva, surfa, şala, icaza etc.*

ü > u. This sound transition is not so common in the dialect and accent of the Azerbaijani language. Such a transition of sound is often found in dialects of the northern group of Zagatala-Qakh and southern dialects in the kazakh dialect: *cuma, quvat olsun, butav, supra, zulmat etc. (Zag. etc).*

Transition of labial vowels to non-labial vowels:

o > a. The process of replacing sound o with sound a refers mainly to the southern dialect and accent. This process manifests itself in front of sound v, but partially has traces in the dialect of the northern group. For example: *davga, qırqavul, qanauz, qaravul, yalav* (Zag., Qakh).

To the sound o in the Azerbaijani language corresponds to the sound a, which is available in the inscriptions of Turkish historical monuments and in modern Turkish. In the dictionary of M. Kashgar: *av, avçı*; Abu Heyyani: *av, avut*; in Turkish: *av, avçı, avuc, avıtmak, tavşan, tavuk*, etc.; in Turkmen: *av, avçı, qavun*; in Tatar: *kavun, tavık, auçı*. [3, p. 43; 8].

There is a similarity between the kipchak and oghuz groups of languages. In the samples of both groups of languages, vowel substitutions are almost identical.

u > ı. The interchangeability of sound u with sound ı is mainly observed in the first u > ı and in the second syllable of the word. For example: *armud, Mahmud, Avdilla, qavul, mavut, mahit, David*- (Sheki., Göy., Qış.) *diftl, xorız, namıs, sığırta, Mısdafa* etc (Sheki.) The process is also found in Turkish dialects. For example: *karpız, kavın, savırmak, barıt, armut, çibik* [7, p.62].

Zh.I.Ibryatova notes the property of replacing sound u with sound ı in the dialects of the Yakut language. At the same time, she notes that in the language of (red-haired) blond-haired uighurs, words with labial vowels that are often found in other Turkish-speaking peoples are called non-labial vowels. For example: *buz-pız, burun-pırın* etc. Most words of this type are used in two versions: *put-put (ayaq) pıqın-puqun (bu gün)* [8, p.51].

N.A.Baskakov notes this in the nogai language [9]. In the tubai language: *bızaa, mıtıda, sıldıs*, in the nogai language: *bız, bızav, vımrıkta, mına, mmda, tıma* [9, p. 23, 246, 255, 265]. In Turkish dialects, for example: *karpız, kavın, savırmak, barıt, armut, çibik* [7, p.62].

u > i. Inherent to the dialects and dialects of the eastern groups, this process is also observed in the dialects and dialects of the northern group, mainly in the middle of the word, partially at the end of the word: *ıldız, bizov* (Qakh-Alm.), *bizoğ* (Qakh-Alm.), *izinboğaz* (Z.-Qım.), *işax* (Z.-Mug.), *biyil* (Qakh., Lek., Gü., Zey.), *mənsil* (Qakh-Alm., Mar., Tas.), *qoyin* (Sheki, Zəyz., Ox.) *biyil* (Qakh, Bal., Zag.) *qonşi, qoşin, yimişax, bizov* (Sheki., Bal., Og., Qəb.) *Nuri, quyi, duri, quzi* etc. (10)

ü > i. This transition of sound, characteristic of the dialect and dialect of the eastern groups, is also observed in the dialects of the northern group. It occurs in the middle of a word, partially at the end of a word. For example: *bilbil* (Qakh.), *Zileyxa* (Zaq-Qım. körpi-Zaq-Mug., Beh.), *güzgi* (Qakh-İ.su), *tülki* (Qakh- İ.su), *sinbil, situn* (Qakh-İ.su).

We can observe such a substitution of sound in the languages of the peoples of the karakalpaks, kazakh, nogai, partially, and Turkmen. In the karakalpak language: *putin, qumis, tulki, kuşik*; in Kazakh language: *bütün, qumis, tülki, küşik*; in the nogai language: *bütün, kumis, tulki, kuşik*; in Turkmen language: *bütün tülki* [11, p.103].

Necə də gör yaraşır bir –birinə bəxtəvər.

İnsan həsəd aparır bu bəxtəvər **cütdiyə**.

Oğlan çox yaraşlıq, qız mələkdi elə bil,

Seçilir qarışsa da, izdihamlı **kitləyə** [12, p.68].

In the middle of the word: *kötüx, göynix, döşdüx, quçix, bilbil, Minəvvər, bilöv* (Qakh, Bal., Zag.). In the end of the word: *öli, güzgi, büvi, süri, kürsi, üti, mücri* etc. (Zag., Bal., Sheki.).

Transition of unrounded vowels to rounded vowels:

a > o. In the Sheki dialect in the dialect of the inhabitants of the villages of Inche, Zunud, Kish, Bash Keltək, Oravan, etc. is observed using of the vowel o. For example: *bormax, bovat//Bobat* (Zag., Qım.) *babal-boval, subay - suvoy, çarçov-cərçov, popax, bofa, bova, təfot* (Bal., Qakh, Zag., Sheki.).

In general, the replacement of sound a with sound o is associated with labial vowels, that is, this process is observed in words either before or after labial vowels v, b, n or between these vowels:

a > o. One of the reasons for the occurrence of such processes is the existing place in the word before or after the sound of a double labial consonants. Since, under the influence of double labial consonants, the palatal vowel (a) is replaced by the labial vowel (o): *Dovid* (Z.-bəh), *ovara* (Zaq-Qakh-İ.

Su), *comuş //gomuş* (Zag. Muğ., Baz., Qakh-İ.Su), *saxsoğan* (Q.-Xuc.), *dovar* (Q.- Zer., Yenk.).

In modern Turkish languages, the process of the emergence of *o*-using is most common in the Uzbek language. For example: *çay - çoy, alov - olov, ata-ota, adam-odamandetc.* In Yakut language: *olis-alis, xomus-xamis, xatun-xatın.* In Uyghur language: *bova, dova-divan (aşırım), qaşıq-koşuk, açık-oçuk* and etc.

Researcher I. Qurbanov notes that the cause of the transition of the vowel *ato* to the vowel *o* is the manifestation of the process of labialization not only in dialects, but also in the literary language. In the literary Azerbaijani language belonging to the oghuz language group, the use of / *tavuk* / instead of / *toyuq* /, / *av* / instead of / *ov* / etc. words formed under the influence of our dialect reinforced by elements of the “kipchak” language [13, p. 89].

a > u. This sound transition is rarely found in the dialect and accents of the northern groups, mainly next to the sounds *v, y; yuvan* “yavan” (Zag., Qakh., Bal.), *cavan-cıvan* (Bal., Qakh, Zag.), *formada-formuda* (Sheki., Zeyz., Or.)

ı > u. This process relating to the dialects and dialects of the eastern groups can be found in the Sheki, Zagatala and Qakh dialects.

ı > u. It is mainly found after double labial (*m, p, b*), dental (*t, l, r, ş*) and tongue (*x, ğ*) sounds: *pambuğ, (Zag.-Aş T.), pammuğ, yarpuz, qarpuz* (Bal., Zag., Qakh.-İsu.), *sabun, paxul, yasduğ-yastux, barut, ağır, palut, aguz, yağuş, aşuğ, qatuğ, saruğ, qaşuğ, yarıx, (Bal., Zag., Qakh)* and etc. These sound changes can be found in inscriptions in the Turkish language in ancient scripts in the second syllable of the word. Samples from the dictionary by M. Kashgari “Compendium of the languages of the Turks”: *armut, çaruk, kamuğ. kapu, kapuğ, kapuş, karşu, kaşuq, katun, yarpuz, yastuk. yaşurt, yazuk* [14].

Abu Hayyan: *caruq, camur, panpuq, qamuq, qapu, qarğu, qarşu, qasurğa, qatun, saruca, yalanuz, yaruq, yastuq, yaru, yoqaru*; Ibn Muhanna: *armut, pamukçu, katun* and etc. [3, p. 47].

i > ü. This process mainly refers to Nakhchivan dialect. This can also be found in the Zagatala dialect *püşüq “pişik, cib-civ”*, which belongs to the northern group. And they were also observed in Sheki dialects, manifested in the first syllable in the words below. For example: *dövrüş, mücex, sevin-söyün, mismar-müsmar, divar-düvar* (Kişd).

i > u. Such a substitution is manifested in a limited form in a few words, mainly after tooth-labial sounds (*v, f*), since under the influence of tooth-labial consonants it is replaced by the palatal vowel *dıfar, sufat, Usuf* (Zaq-Qım., Qakh-Alm., Bal-Kat) *cıv-civ, umid-umud.*

Transition of open vowels to closed vowels:

a > ı. Under the influence of sound, an open vowel (*a*) is replaced by a closed vowel (*ı*): such a replacement is found in Sheki dialects belonging to the northern group at the end of certain words. For example: *manat- manıt* (Sheki., Göy.) *aralaşır-aralıştır* and etc.

a > e. These sound changes are observed most in the dialects and dialects of the eastern and northern groups under the influence of the sound *y* in the middle of the word: *yeylax* (Zag., Qakh.), *yey* (Z., Qakh.), *yeyma, yeş* (Qakh-Qum.), *yeşil* (Qakh-Emr. İlisu.), *yez* (Zag., Beh.), *çey* (Zaq-Qım., Qakh., Emr.), *hera, eyğır, seyaxlamax, İbre:m* (Zag., Qakh. Bal.), *qeyçi, çay, yeşemax* and etc. (Sheki., Goy.).

a > i. These sound changes are mainly reflected in the dialects of the eastern and northern groups, where in many cases the laws of harmony are violated, in the middle of the word under the influence of sound. Since, under the influence of sound, palatalization occurs, i.e. open sound *a* changes into closed sound *i*: *biyram, biyağ, simavar* (Zag. Aş. T.), *oyniyim* (Zag. Bəh), *baliyə baliynən, yuxliyir, oynniyif* (Sheki.).

ə > i. These sound changes occur in words when the root of the word ends with the sound *ə* and is combined with the suffix beginning with the sound *y*: *şikil* (Zaq-Qım., Bal.), *yihər, ginə, zincir* (Zag., Qakh, Sheki., Bal.), *incil, nəniyə, meşiyə, dəviyə, nəviyə, işdiyir, isdiyiri* (Sheki, Qakh, Zag., Bal., Ogh., Qeb) you can see these changes in the composition of these words.

ə > e. One of the characteristic features of the dialect of the northern groups is the replacement

of sound *ə* with sound *e*. This substitution can be found both at the beginning and in the middle of a word in the first or second syllable. At the beginning of the word: *derman* (Sheki.) *el, et, ələk-elex, ezgil, elli, esir, erkex, ekin, eyri, esmax* və s. (Zag., Qakh, Qım., Emr., Zey.), in the middle of the word: *ördex, teze, direx, lezgi, kes, ses, gödex, çörex, teker, pehlevan, çehme, demir, çetin, urex, kömex, sergi, derə, tek* etc. (Qakh, Zag., Bal., Oghuz in all villages of these regions) *keklig, üreg, çüreg, çörex', ses, beg, et, el seggiz* (Qakh-Emr.), *serçə* (Zag., Qım.), *mektəb, ikinci, seksən, Peri* (Qakh), *men, sen* (Zaq-Qım), *eyləş, ehməmiş* (Sheki.) [10, p.103]

o > u. Such a sound transition is observed in the dialects of the northern groups of Azerbaijan, which have absorbed all the features of the Turkish language like “kipchak” in comparison with other dialects and accents. Examples close to the northern dialect of the dialect of the eastern groups can be found in Quba and Derbent dialect *sudun, uglan, quca, turpağ, çuban, qunağ, duqqaz, kutan, yurğa, urta, qultuğ, utuz, quşun, buşqab, curab, yul, uyun, yurğan, suğan, uba, urax, busdan, zuğal, suğan* etc.

M.İslamov speaking about such a phonetic process as using the word instead of sound *o* in the first syllable, sound *u* has a very ancient history. Currently, the word *pozmaq* existing in our literary language has been used in ancient Turkic scripts as *buzul, buzulmaq*, which is still used today in the Sheki dialect as *puz, puzmax, puzulmax*. In general, the process *o > u* is guarded by the Bashkir and Tatar languages included in the Oghuz group. Rather, it can be noted that the sound *o* in these languages corresponds to the sound *u* in the Azerbaijani language. For example: *qol-kul, otuz-utuz, yol-yul, dohu-tulu, od-ut* etc. Such a correspondence can be seen in the Uyghur language. Included in other language groups, for example: *oyun-uyun, yuxu - uki, onlar - ular, on - un* etc. [15, p.375].

o > ü. Such sound changes are found in several words of the Zagatala-Qakh dialects: *büğəz-bogaz, züğəl-zoğal, sürağ-zoğal, koma-kümə*.

o > e. Such sound changes considered to be peculiarities of the “kipchak” language can be found in a few words in the Zagatala dialect: *devşan // tevşan, buxey, oxoley*.

ö > ü. This sound transition is also found in some words of the Zagatala-Qakh dialects: *bülmə, tükən, çürəq, ürmüçək* (Zag.) *Hükümət, kümbə, bürəkkən, zükəm, küdex, etc.* (Bal, Qakh, Zaq).

ö > ü sound changes considered to be peculiarities of the “kipchak” language can also be found in the Zagatala dialect. When comparing the Bashkir, Tatar and Chuvash languages with other languages, here we will see the process *ö > u*. It is known that in Tatar and Bashkir languages there is no sound *ö*. Therefore, in many Turkish languages the sound *ö* in the first syllable of the word corresponds to the sound *ü* in the Bashkir and Tatar languages: *kül, sün, küz // güz, kür // gör, kümer “kömür”, kük, üt “od”, ülem “ölüm”, dürt, ürdək* (in Tatar) [11, p. 93-94]. *ö > u* the process is also found in the Turkish dialect. For example: *yüməl, kiev, sük, ürgət, Ümər, diin*

ö > u in some Zagatala-Qakh dialects appears before or after dental-sonar sounds (n, r). Perhaps under the influence (influence) of these sounds, an open vowel becomes a closed vowel: *çuraq “çörək”* (Z.-Ash.T.).

Transition of closed vowels to open vowels:

ı > a. The process that is not widely spread and in many cases found in the last syllables of the word is the result of assimilation. The process occurs in the middle or at the end of the word in all dialects of the dialect of the northern groups: *qarğadalı, tanamaq, aşağa* (Zaq-Chob, Qım), *hana* (Sheki.B.Goy), *kağız-kağaz, çalış-çallaş, çıxart-cağart* (Shekiki, B.Goy; Zag. II Tala, Qım., Bal., Mah., Qakh, Tas., Mar).

e > ə. The process that is especially clearly expressed in the dialects of the city of Nakhchivan can rarely be found in the dialects of the northern groups in the first syllable of the word before the sounds *v, y, n, l* in the beginning and in the middle of the word: *vər* (is more observed in Zag.Qım.Zaq-Beh., Qakh, Bal.), *nəhrə, Həxvərđi* (Zag., Qakh, Bal.), *ədib* (Zaq-Goy), *əniş* (Zaq-Aş.T. Qakh., İ.su) *vərgi, bikəf, gənə, əhdiyə, həyif, yel-yəl, hesab-həsaf and etc.* (Sheki.B., Goy.,

Qışh., Deh.; Zag., Qım., Chob., Baz., Qakh, Bal. are found in the dialects of the villages of these regions).

e > a. The change in sound formed as a result of reverse assimilation appears in a few words before the sounds y and n. Under the influence of the sounds a and ı of the last syllable of the word, the sound e turns into the sound a: *hayva*, *hayvan* (Zag., Qım., Qakh, Alm.ili.), *gan*, *ganış* (Zag., Qım).

u > o. This sound transition, which is most found in the dialects of the eastern groups, can also be observed in the dialects of the northern groups: *mahot*, *şopot* (Zaq-Beh), *Qorban* (Zag.-Goy.), *oldız* (Zaq-Ash.T), *potlkkə/potlqa*, *botulqa* (Zag., Qım., Aş.T.) *yuxarı-oxarı*, *şora* (Sheki., Goy.). This phonetic process can be found in the Tyumen dialect of the Tatar language belonging to the “kipchak” group of Turkish languages.

Transition of closed vowels to closed vowels:

e > i. Sound changes characteristic of the dialect of the eastern groups can also be found in the dialect of the northern groups. These changes occur by lengthening the sound in the first syllable of the word: *yeməli* > *iməli* (Qakh), *hesab* > *hisab* (Zag.-Goy), *medal* > *midal* (Zag.-Qım.), *teatr* > *tiyatr* (Zag-Qım). *Eləsi* > *ilesi*. *Eləmək* > *iləmax*. M. Islamov in his studies of Nukh dialect noted that these changes occur both at the beginning and at the end of the word. For example: *de-di*, *ye-yi*, *get-git*, etc. This process is widespread in the Tatar language related to the “kipchak” languages.

Conclusion

As a result, it can be noted that the transitions occurring in northern dialects, as well as elements of the “kipchak” language, are also found in dialects of the northern groups of the Azerbaijani language, as well as in the areas of other groups. As a result, M. Kashgari, taking into account the degree of contact of Turkish tribal languages with other extraneous (alien) languages, divides them into pure and mixed languages. The ethnic basis of the Azerbaijani language is made up of the peculiarities of the Oghuz-Kipchak tribal language. The reason for such integrations is the features of the nomadic life of the tribes.

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