

**M. Huseynova**

*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan  
(E-mail: mahire.huseynova@adpu.edu.az)*

## **Functional Parts of Speech in Dialects and Auxiliary Words of the Azerbaijani Language and Their Mutual Integration into Common Turkic Languages**

*The Science Development Foundation supported this work under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Grant No. EIF / MQM / Science and Education-1-2016-1 (26) -71 / 07/5-M-23*

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the Azerbaijani language dialects, which were the source of the formation of the Azerbaijani language and played a significant role in the development of some Turkic literary languages. The article deals with the issues of historical morphology of the Turkic languages. In these dialects, the lexico-grammatical class of words (parts of speech) is analyzed, particularly the functional parts of speech as semantic words that do not have lexical meanings. However, their meanings are still manifested in the grammatical semantics of the sentence. This pattern has found continuity in the development of literary Turkic languages both in diachrony and synchrony, which confirms the integration of the functional parts of speech of dialects and literary languages. The comparative analysis of phonetic changes of service words in the Azerbaijani language's dialects is also important in the article.

**Keywords:** dialects, functional parts of speech, grammaticalization, literary language, integration, phonetic changes.

### **Introduction**

**Relevance.** It is difficult to imagine the history of the development of Turkish literary languages without dialects and accents. In the morphological and syntactic system of related languages, auxiliary parts of speech, which have only a grammatical function, are highly developed. This idea can also be applied to dialects and accents of related languages. The history of transforming the main parts of speech into auxiliary parts of speech is very old, and this process continues in modern times. This feature is typical for all related Turkic languages. The composition of auxiliary words in the Turkic literary languages, as well as in dialects and accents, has undergone significant changes over the centuries. So, auxiliary words are the product of millennia that have passed through the development of related languages. Some of the auxiliary words used in the dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language are used in the Turkic literary languages, as well as in the dialects and accents, undergoing certain phonetic changes. It is essential in modern times to take auxiliary words used in the dialects and accents of one language and compare them with the literary language or dialects and accents of other Turkic languages. Clarification of similarities and differences of auxiliary parts of speech in other related languages in the context of dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, analysis of the role of auxiliary words in grammatical semantics, in short, the study of mutual integration issues is quite relevant.

### **Methods**

The article uses a descriptive-comparative method. The article is based on dialectological sources. The phonetic structure of auxiliary words reflected in modern dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language is explained in the forms in which they appear in all-Turkic literary languages, as well as in dialects and accents.

### Analysis

For thousands of years, the related Turkic peoples have had political, economic and cultural ties, and these relations continue at a very high level. Just as different languages interact, such interactions and connections between dialects and accents in one or another language are reflected in both literary languages and dialects of Turkic languages. Auxiliary parts of speech also play an important role in this interaction. Therefore, there is a need for a comparative study of auxiliary words reflected in the Turkic literary languages, dialects and accents, to reveal their phonetic and grammatical features, all of which can be interpreted as follows:

**Keşgə particle.** It is used in the Chambarak, Vedi, Zangibasara dialects of the Azerbaijani language in the sense of *kaş, kaş ki* [1, p. 204]. This word has the same meaning in the Baku dialect, and in Jabrayil, Salyan, Jalilabad, Mingachevir dialects have the same meaning [2, p. 245].

This dialectism, which consists of a particle, is used in the phonetic variants of *keşke* in Turkic, *kaşki* in Uzbek, *kaşki* in Uyghur, and *kaşge* in Turkmen. In Bashkir Turkic instead of the word *keskə (äğär)... ha/haikän*, in Kazakh Turkic *eger*, in Kyrgyz Turkic *egerde*, in Tatar Turkic *(äğär)... sa/sa küşge, ikän* are used [3, p. 472-473].

**Əmə conjunction.** This dialectism is used in the Azerbaijani dialects of Boyuk Garakilsa, Jalaloglu, Chambarak, Kalinino, Kever in the sense of «*amma*» [1, p. 147]. This conjunction is used in the phonetic variants of “*ama*” in Turkish, in Bashkir Turkic *ämmä*, in Uzbek Turkic *ämmä*, in Tatar Turkic *amma*, in Turkmen Turkic *emmä*, in Uyghur Turkic *birak* [3, p. 18-19].

It should be noted that the conjunction «*amma*», which expresses the content of the comparison, has different phonetic variants as *ama, hama, hamma* in Aghdam, Goychay, Zardab, Jabrayil dialects. For example, *O vaxtdılar bu qurdu toxum verillərdi, özümüz dirildirdix, ama indi hazır qurdu verillər, saxlıyıriq.* (Zardab) [3, p. 67].

**Ancax.** This conjunction, which explains the meaning of comparison, is followed in most dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, especially in transitional dialects in the phonetic structure «*ancax// ancak*» [3, p. 67]. In Turkish, the conjunction *ancax* is used only in the phonetic variant *ancak* [2, p. 70].

**Ki conjunction.** In Turkish, Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Turkmen, Uyghur literary languages, this conjunction is used without any phonetic change, i.e. in the same phonetic structure [2, p. 486-487]. Some Azerbaijani linguists note that the conjunction *ki* is an auxiliary word derived from Persian. Azerbaijani dialectologists M. Shiraliyev and R. Rustamov rightly point out that the conjunction *ki* did not belong to an unrelated language (Persian), but is an important element of the Azerbaijani language. The development of this conjunction in transitional dialects, as well as in neighboring dialect groups, once again confirms the validity of this view. Azerbaijani dialectologist A. Valiyev writes that the conjunction *ki* is used in Aghdash and Goychay dialects of the Azerbaijani language, mainly in one variant, while in some rural dialects of Aghdash two variants [*ki, kin*] are used. Here the conjunction *ki* comes after multi-syllable words, and the *kin* variant comes after single-syllable words, but gradually tends to compromise its position to the *ki* variant. Sometimes it is reflected in parallel isolations. In the villages on the banks of the Kura, there are sometimes four variants (*kin, kin, kun, kün, ki, ki, ku, kü*). In the Eastern group, the transition also penetrates the dialects [3, p. 107; 4, 5].

It is clear from L.Z. Znyaletdinov's research that in the Nukrut-Kistim dialect of the Tatar language *ki* conjunction is used very often (in conditional clauses): *Üzä bulmadı ki, bik üzli u (Yel olmasa ki, ev çox isti olur)*. However, in the Bulgarian-Tatar language, the conjunction *kin* is developed in subordinate compound sentences. For example: – *Bezler moqalı beldek kin, bu eş Mərvan eşə torır (“Nəhcəl-fəradis”) “Biz dəqiq bildik ki, bu iş Mərvanın işidir”* [5, p. 23-24].

There are some differences in the development of the *ki* conjunction in Kyrgyz Turkic. Kyrgyz dialectologist N. Beyshekyev notes that in the Kyrgyz literary language, instead of the conjunction *lakin* in the subordinate compound sentence, the conjunction *ki* is used in the Chergetul dialect of that language. For example, *Keçe sen düttin, ki, бүгүн kelem den – “Dünən sən demişdin ki, bu gün gələcəksən”*. The same conjunction is found in other dialects outside Kyrgyzstan. For example: *Şondo bildim ki, ol kırğızdın jəüi ken – Onu düttət ki, komizçu ken den* [6, p. 26].

This conjunction can also be found in Kyrgyz. For example: *siz düşünejenz ki Turugen kim ne buuk, kufetli adamdı, ki o xepsini qujendirürdi ki xepsi ondan korkardılar* – “*Siz düşünəcəksiniz ki, Turugen nə böyük, qüvvətli adamdı, o hamını incidərdi, hamı da ondan qorxardı*”. In the Uzbek language, the conjunction *ki* is used in various types of complex sentences [7, p. 281; 8, p. 24].

**Yana postposition.** In the Goychay, Agdash, Zardab dialects of the Azerbaijani language, this postposition is used in the phonetic structure *yana//yanı*. H. Mirzazadeh notes that this postposition was found in the earliest periods of the Azerbaijani language (9, 314). The *yanı* variant of this postposition is also observed in the Sakar dialect of the Turkmen language. Menglieva notes that in the Sakar dialect of the Turkmen language, there is also *yanak* variant of the suffix *yanı* [10, p. 24]. Araz Kuliev shows that in the dialects of the Turkmens of the Dortgul region of the Karakalpak, there are variants of the *yana* conjunction *yanı\|yanak* [3, p. 63].

These brief remarks also give us reason to say that both the literary language form and the dialect and accent variants of the suffix *yana* are in a state of mutual integration with related Turkic languages.

**Nə/nə (də) conjunction.** This repeated conjunction means negation in the Azerbaijani literary language. In Turkish, this conjunction *ne...ne*, in Bashkir Turkic *ni...ni*, in Kazakh Turkic *ne...ne* (*with a negative verb*), in Uzbek Turkic *nü...nü*, in Tatar Turkic *ni...ni*, in Turkmen Turkic *ne...ne*, in Uyghur Turkic *nü...nü* (*with a negative verb*) is used in phonetic structure [2, p. 544-545]. It is possible to see that in Guba, Derbent, Shamakhi dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language the conjunction *nə//nə* instead of negation in our literary language means division, in other words, it is used instead of *ya//yə*. For example: *Nə şüşədən olur, nə də dəmirdən olur; -Ya şüşədən olur, ya da dəmirdən olur*.

In the dialects and accents of the Eastern group of the Azerbaijani language, the conjunction *ya//yə* manifests itself in the phonetic structure *ye//yi* and sometimes preserves its meaning (division and negation) in the literary language. For example: *Yi mən gəlləm, yi oğlum* [3, p. 66]. The conjunction *Ya//yə* is used in phonetic variants *ya...ya* (*da*) in Turkish, *yä...yä* in Bashkir, *yä...yä* in Uzbek, and *yä...yä* in Tatar, in Turkmen Turkic *yä...yä da*, in Uyghur Turkic *ya...ya* [2, p. 954-955].

The conjunction *Ya//yə//yein* most cases expresses negation by acting as a *nə* conjunction in the transition dialects of the Azerbaijani language. In Kazakh, the auxiliary word *ne...ne* is used instead of the conjunction *ya//yə*.

**Həmi conjunction.** The equivalent of this auxiliary speech unit in the Azerbaijani literary language is the conjunction *həm*, and in the Zardab, Jabrayil, Goychay, Agdash dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the *həmi* form is more common and serves as a unifier. This conjunction manifests itself in the same members in most all Turkic languages. In some dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, *və* conjunction can be used instead of *həmi* conjunction. For example: *Azər, Leyla həmi də Fəridə şəhərə gedirdilər* [3, p. 66]. In Bashkir and Tatar Turkic, the function of the conjunction *və/ve* is performed by the conjunction *häm*. For example: *Murad bəy, Gülcan xanım və Çolpan süfrə başında söhbət edirdilər (Azərbaycan dilində); Murad bey, Gülcan hanım həm Çolpan östol artında höyləşlər (başqır dilində); Murat bey, Gülcan hanım ve Çolpan sofrada konuşuyorlardı (türk dilində); Murat bəy, Gülcan hanım həm Çolpan östäl artında söyləşlər* [2, p. 1126-1127].

**Ğeyri postposition.** In the Azerbaijani literary language, this postposition is used in the form *qeyri* and reflects the meaning of the exception. This postposition, which is synonymous with the suffixes *başqa, savayı, özgə*, is used in *ğeyri* structure of the transition dialects of the Azerbaijani language. For example: *Sənnə ğeyri kim istiyir gəlsin (Göyçay)*. In Western Azerbaijani dialects, this postposition is found in the *qayri* phonetic structure. In Turkish, this postposition is used in the phonetic variants *qayri*, in Uzbek *ğayri*, in Turkmen *qayri*, in Uyghur Turkic *ğayri* [2, p. 258-259]. The postposition *başqa*, which is synonymous with the postposition *Ğayri*, is found in some dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language in the phonetic structure of *başka* (*with the substitution of q-k consonant – M.H.*). This postposition is used in the same phonetic structure in Turkish, Bashkir, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Uzbek, Tatar, Turkmen, Uyghur literary languages [2, p. 259-259].

**Göyəl/goya conjunction.** The equivalent of this conjunction expressing probability in the Azerbaijani literary language is the *guya* conjunction. This conjunction appears in the phonetic

structure *göya/goyain* the western and transitional dialects of the Azerbaijani language. In dialects, phonetic substitutions ö-o-u are observed in this conjunction, which are also considered to be regular phonetic variants in dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language. The form used in the dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language is also found in Uzbek Turkic (*goyä*), Turkmen Turkic (*göyä*), and Uyghur Turkic (*goya*) [2, p. 296-297]. This conjunction, which is supposedly fixed in the Azerbaijani literary language, is used in the Turkish language as *güyü* and in the Bashkir Turkic as *gyä* [2, p. 296-297].

**Hətta particle.** In the Azerbaijani literary language, this particle is used in the form of *hətta* and strengthens the meaning of the word and sentence to which it belongs, to take the shade of certainty in the sentence. In most dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, this particle is used in the form of *hətta* (t-d consonant substitution - M, H.). This form is also found in Turkmen Turkish [2, p. 321]. It is used in Turkish, Bashkir, Uzbek, Tatar, Uyghur Turkic languages as *hətta*, i.e. in the form used in the Azerbaijani literary language [2, p. 320-321].

**Kimin postposition.** The postposition is used in the Azerbaijani literary language as *kimin* and in the Zardab, Jabrayil, Goychay, Aghdash dialects of the Azerbaijani language in the *kimin* variant, as in the literary language, it is synonymous with the postposition *tək, təkin, qədar*. In these dialects, as in literary language, this postposition requires that the word that precedes it be used in the nominative, possessive, and dative cases. For example, *Lazım oldu-olmadı özün çömçəquyruğu kimin atıx ortalığa* [3, p. 68]. The suffix *kimin* used in the Azerbaijani language's dialects is similarly found in Turkish [2, p. 421]. In the ancient times of the Azerbaijani language, in our opinion, the suffix *kimin* was developed in the form of *kibik*, and this form has become archaic in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, as well as for dialects and accents. The archaic form of *kibik* for the Azerbaijani language is found in modern Bashkir and Tatar Turks [2, p. 420-421].

The open form of the postposition *kibik*, i.e. the form *kibi*, is distinguished by the intensity in the language of the works of Azerbaijani classical poets Fuzuli, Khatai, Nasimi. In M. Kashgari's dictionary, this postposition is recorded in three spellings (*kibi/kipi/kip*). Although it is used in the *Divan* in three spellings, the form of this postposition appears to be in a superior position [10, p. 334].

## Conclusion

Significant works have been written about the phonetic, grammatical similarity, similarities, and differences of the auxiliary parts of speech used in the Azerbaijani language's dialects and accents. Auxiliary parts of speech exist in separate literary languages of Turkic languages and in dialect words that do not have a lexical meaning that serves communication. Turkic peoples can communicate with each other using any of these languages, and auxiliary parts of speech also play an important role in this process.

## Reference

1. Bayramov İ. Vocabulary of Western Azerbaijani dialects. – Baku: “Science and education”, 2011. – 440 p.
2. Dictionary of comparative Turkish dialects. – Ankara, 1993. – 1183 p.
3. Valiyev A. Azerbaijan dialectology. – Baku: AUL publication, 1975. – 116 p.
4. Rustamov R. On morphological features of Gazakh and Tovuz dialects. Linguistic collection. – Baku: Works of the Institute of Literature and Language named after Nizami, XIV volume, 1960. – P.5-12.
5. Zalyatdinov L.Z. Middle dialect of the Tatar language. Author's abstract. Cand. diss. – Kazan, 1954. – 48 p.
6. Veishekeev N. Kirghiz dialects outside of Kirghizia. Author's abstract. Cand. diss. – Frunze, 1965. – 22 p.
7. Pokrovskaya L.A. Grammar of the Gagauz language. – M., 1964. – 330 p.
8. Askarova M.A. Ways of subordination and types of subordinate clauses in the modern Uzbek language. Author's abstract. Cand. dissertation. – Tashkent, 1963. – P. 42.
9. Mirzazade H. Historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language. – Baku, 1962. – 380 p.
10. Tanriverdi A. Historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language. – Baku: “Science and education”, 2012. – 464 p.

### Reference

1. Bayramov İ. Vocabulary of Western Azerbaijani dialects. Baku, "Science and education", 2011. 440 p.
2. Dictionary of comparative Turkish dialects. Ankara, 1993. 1183 p.
3. Valiyev A. Azerbaijan dialectology. Baku, AUL publication, 1975. 116 p.
4. Rustamov R. On morphological features of Gazakh and Tovuz dialects. Linguistic collection. Baku, Works of the Institute of Literature and Language named after Nizami, XIV volume, 1960, P.5-12.
5. Zalyatdinov L.Z. Middle dialect of the Tatar language. Author's abstract. Cand. diss. Kazan, 1954, 48 p.
6. Veishekeev N. Kirghiz dialects outside of Kirghizia. Author's abstract. Cand. diss. Frunze, 1965, 22 p.
7. Pokrovskaya L.A. Grammar of the Gagauz language. M., 1964. 330 p.
8. Askarova M.A. Ways of subordination and types of subordinate clauses in the modern Uzbek language. Author's abstract. Cand. dissertation. Tashkent, 1963, P. 42.
9. Mirzazade H. Historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language. Baku, 1962. 380 p.
10. Tanriverdi A. Historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language. Baku, "Science and education", 2012. 464 p.

### М. Гусейнова

*Әзербайжан мемлекеттік педагогикалық университеті,  
Баку, Әзербайжан Республикасы  
(E-mail: mahire.huseynova@adpu.edu.az)*

### **Әзербайжан тiлiнiң диалектiлерi және говорларындағы сөйлеудiң көмекшi сөздерi және олардың жалпы түркi тiлдерiне өзара интеграциясы**

*Жұмыс Әзербайжан Республикасы Президентiнiң жанындағы ғылымды дамыту қорының қаржылық қолдауымен орындалды – № EIF / MQM / Ғылым және бiлiм гранты-1-2016-1 (26) -71 / 07/5-М-23.*

**Аннотация.** Мақала әзербайжан тiлiнiң қалыптасуына негiз болған және кейбiр түркi әдеби тiлдерiнiң дамуында елеулi рөл атқарған әзербайжан тiлiнiң диалектiлерi мен говорларына арналған. Мақалада түркi тiлдерi тарихи морфологиясының мәселелерi қарастырылады, өйткенi аталған диалектiлер мен говорлардағы сөздердiң лексикалық-грамматикалық жiктерi (сөз таптары), атап айтқанда, сөйлеудiң қызметтiк бөлiктерi лексикалық мағынасы жоқ бейсемантикалық сөздер ретiнде талданады, бiрақ олардың мағыналары сөйлемнiң грамматикалық семантикасынан бәрiбiр де көрiнедi. Бұл заңдылық диахрондық және синхрондық тұрғыдан әдеби түркi тiлдерiнiң дамуында сабақтастық тапты және бұл диалектiлер мен әдеби тiлдердiң сөйлеу қызметтiк бөлiктерiнiң интеграциясын растайды. Мақалада әзербайжан тiлiнiң диалектiлерi мен говорларындағы қызметтiк сөздердiң фонетикалық өзгерiстерiн салыстырмалы-салғастырмалы талдау да маңызды орын алады.

**Кiлт сөздер:** диалектiлер, говорлар, көмекшi сөздер, грамматикалану, әдеби тiл, интеграция, фонетикалық өзгерiстер.

### М. Гусейнова

*Азербайджанский государственный педагогический университет,  
Баку, Азербайджанская Республика  
(E-mail: mahire.huseynova@adpu.edu.az)*

### **Служебные части речи в диалектах и говорах азербайджанского языка и их взаимная интеграция в общетюркские языки**

*Работа выполнена при финансовой поддержке Фонда развития науки при Президенте Азербайджанской Республики – Грант № EIF / MQM / Наука и образование –1-2016-1 (26) -71 / 07/5-М-23.*

**Аннотация.** Статья посвящена диалектам и говорам азербайджанского языка, которые оказались источником формирования азербайджанского языка и сыграли значительную роль в развитии некоторых тюркских литературных языков. В статье рассматриваются вопросы исторической морфологии тюркских языков, поскольку в указанных диалектах и говорах анализу подвергаются лексико-грамматический класс слов (части речи), в частности, служебные части речи как асемантические слова, не имеющие лексических значений, но их значения все же проявляются в грамматической семантике предложения. Эта закономерность нашла преемственность в развитии литературных тюркских языков как в диахронии, так и в синхронии, что подтверждает интеграцию служебных частей речи диалектов и литературных языков. Важным в статье также является сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ фонетических изменений служебных слов в диалектах и говорах азербайджанского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** диалекты, говоры, служебные части речи, грамматикализация, литературный язык, интеграция, фонетические изменения.

**Information about author:**

*Mahira Huseynova*, Doctor of Philology, Professor, Dean of the Philology Faculty, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, AZ1072, Hasan Aliyev str.104, Baku, Republic of Azerbaijan.

**Автор туралы мәлімет:**

*Махира Гусейнова*, филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, филология факультетінің деканы, Әзербайжан мемлекеттік педагогикалық университеті, AZ1072, Гасан Алиев көшесі 104, Баку, Әзербайжан Республикасы.

**Сведения об авторе:**

*Махира Гусейнова*, доктор филологических наук, профессор, декан филологического факультета, Азербайджанский государственный педагогический университет, AZ1072, улица Гасана Алиева, 104, Баку, Азербайджанская Республика.