

## THE MORPHOLOGICAL WAY OF DERIVATOLOGY IN THE DIALECTS AND ACCENTS OF NAKHCHIVAN

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**Abstract:** It is known that morphological suffixes play a decisive role in the formation of words. Such suffixes are more common in the dialects of Nakhchivan than in the literary language. In the studied dialects, in the process of morphological creation of words, features different from the literary language are manifested. Here, a number of word-correcting suffixes, which are not observed in Azerbaijani modern literary language, differ from some of the common suffixes. Word-deriving suffixes used in these dialects can be grouped as following: name-deriving suffixes; verb-deriving suffixes; adverbial-deriving suffixes. Name-deriving suffixes themselves are divided into two parts: a) name-deriving suffixes themselves; b) suffixes that create verbs from verbs. In conclusion, we must note that the verb has more characteristic feature in the main parts of speech in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. These features mainly observed in derivative verbs, verb tenses, command, wish and conditional forms of the verbs, and its structure types. Those categories have relatively well kept the ancient forms and historical function of Azerbaijani language and generally in Turkish languages. Most of the verbs met in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are used in Azerbaijani modern literary language in the same way or with phonetic changes, and some of them are completely different from Azerbaijani literary language semantically as well as phonetically, while other are considered archaism from the point of view of Azerbaijani modern literary language.

**Keywords:** Nakhchivan; word creation; dialect; morphological; suffixes.

### 1 Introduction

As in Azerbaijani modern literary language, in the dialects of the Nakhchivan group, word creation occurs in three processes. Professor Salim Jafarov grouped the word creation of the Azerbaijani language and the new lexical units created on the basis of this process, according to its own internal development laws, as following:

1. The process with lexical way of the formation of the words.
2. The process with morphological way of the formation of the words.
3. The process with syntactic way of the formation of the words.

Later, the author noted that *“These three ways of our language, which have continued since the ancient and most ancient times, and continue to develop new features in our modern language, cannot be thought of as special ways that are isolated from each other and have no connection. All three ways of the word creation process in our language are connected to each other in terms of their development history, and one of them played a great role in the creation and development of the other. Even now, we clearly observe that there is a close connection in the process of formation of new lexical units [words] either lexically, morphologically or syntactically”* [8].

### 2 Method

The synchronous characterization of the morphological system of dialects with the identification of the territorial distribution of the analyzed phenomena led to the use of descriptive and linguogeographical methods. In order to explain individual linguistic phenomena, the comparative historical method is used. In essence, the study used methods of areal linguistics, which are valuable because they make it possible to generalize a huge disparate material that requires its own theoretical understanding.

### 3 Results and Discussion

#### *Word creation with morphological way in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan*

The word creation with morphological way in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan is an extremely complex process, so it has many different forms. In morphological way, words are

formed mainly by means of word-deriving suffixes. Let us pay attention on some of them:

-çı. In these dialects, the variant suffix -çi in Azerbaijani literary language is used with a thin vowel -çi. This suffix, which has the ability to create more words than other suffixes, creates the concept of profession, art, specialty. This suffix also means a certain tool, object, etc. It creates the concept of the one who produces and uses this and other professions [8, p. 75]. For example: aşığçı-ashig player, toyçu [wedding man] /çağırışçı [the man who invites the guests to the wedding] /bəbəçi [obstetrician], imçi [helper], işiççi [electrician], arıçı - beekeeper, sağınçı [milkmaid], tələyiçi [meditator], hayçı, küyçü [fuss maker], çürüyücü- nuisance, dərgezcı [a man who cuts grass], qırçı [greedy], çərənçi [a man who talks a lot], xərənçi-farmer, süpürgəçi-sweeper, solğuncu [troublemaker, thief] [2, p. 252], tapılçı [a man who collects grass] tapılçı otu yığır bir yea tapıl çəyir - grass collector who gathers the grass and makes a tapıl [2, p. 255], layxorumçu – otu bir yea yığan adam - a man who collects grass [Didivar] [6, p. 29], dəmçi [Şahbuz] - züy tutan- yes-man. This word is used in the same sense in Meraza dialects [6, p. 18].

Sometimes the suffix -çi is added to words even when it is not needed, it does not create a new meaning in the word: oxuyançı-singer.

As to the suffix of -ma, -mə, in Azerbaijani language, mainly the following group of new words were formed by means of this suffix: for example, words denoting the name of an object - duyma, dol-ma, süz-ma, etc., words denoting the term - addition, exchange, approach, etc., mutual business name and words denoting signs - striking, knocking, braiding, etc.

Let us pay attention to the language facts which are formed with suffixes of -ma, -mə in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan: Bəsdəmə [to put on sour cream for riding, to fatten] [Nehrəm] [6, p. 11], əbələmə - kökəldilmiş, bəslənmiş-fatten [in the meaning of small and large horned cattle; Asma - hand towel hanging peg, tool [the hand towel must be on peg] [Şada]; Addama [Cəhri] – a stone placed in certain places for crossing a river or ditch; Atma – a beam placed on top of a shed [təvənin tikib qurtarandan sonra üstünəgə c qoyurux, ona da atma deyirik - After building shed we placed a beam on it and named it atma [Cəl.]; Bəsləmə - bəslənmiş-fatten, kökəldilmiş qoyun, at və s- - a fatten sheep, horse etc. [Nəhm]; Ağızgəlmə -milk ulcer etc.

The modern literary language of Azerbaijan has a wide range of opportunities to create words with morphological way. Currently, more than a hundred suffixes are used to create new words. Of these, about forty are noun-deriving suffixes.

In the beginning of the 20th century, some suffixes, which are considered unproductive in the literary language, and actively participate in word creation in dialects, played a major role in the enrichment of the modern literary language of Azerbaijan. Let us consider some of them.

-gə. This suffix is mainly used to form nouns by joining verbs. *“Even though the painters are sorted by parts of speech in the modern language, in terms of diachrony, such differentiation among them was weak. Even today, some suffixes are used in the paradigm of both adjective and noun, or both noun and verb. This characteristic increases even more as we get older”* [4, p. 103]. In fact, it is still derived from the suffix -qaql-kək, gəğl-gəg, with the dropping of the last consonants q and k, and it gradually loses its productivity, and sometimes it disappears by mixing into the composition of the word, e.g.: the word qabırğa [“rib”] is formed from the elements “gap-ir-ga” [8, p. 89].

Let us pay attention to the words formed with the suffix -gə: Bəlgə [First engagement things sent from boy's house to girl's

house] [6, p. 11]; *Əmbərgə* - hair band; *çəngə* [Qarabağlar] - a handful; *bərəlgə* - the place where the animal to be hunted passes, *pusqu-the ambush*, *bəra -the ferry* [Ordubad]; *sisqa-thin*, *tilişgə-lick*, *cöngə-bull*, *sızqa-leaky*, *ürgə [at]-urge* [the name of horse], etc.

The words formed with the suffix *-gə* are widely used in other dialects and accents of Azerbaijani language, e.g.: *külgə* [Cəbrayıl, Xanlar] *çenkə* [Şəki Bərdə, Daşkəsən, Şəmkir]

The suffix *-qi* is used for creating nouns from verb. S.Jafarov agrees with the opinion that this suffix is derived from the suffix *-qıq/-kik/-quq/-kük* [8, p. 90]. M.H.Giyasbeyli, who talks about the wider distribution of this suffix in the Oghuz languages than in the Kipchak languages, also notes that this suffix creates meaningful words in the Azerbaijani language.

*-ənək*. Through this suffix, attributive and substantive nouns are formed from verbs. According to S.Jafarov, who noted that the suffix *-anaq*, *-ənək* is a complex suffix [an+aq; -ən+ək] in terms of etymology, the first part of this suffix *-an*, *-ən* is not an adjective suffix. The specificity of Azerbaijani language is mother tongue; The suffix *-anaq*; *-ənək*, which is part of the element *-an*, *-ən*, gives a reason to conclude that the verb is derived from the type suffix. So, just as the verb is the basis for the grammatical categories, it can also be the basis for the derivation of these or other names. The suffix *-anaq*; *-ənək*, is also formed with the suffixes *-ın*, *-in*, *-un*, *-ün* - the return form of verb or when the suffix *-aq*, *-ek* is added to the unknown type, it is formed by turning the type suffix into *-an*, *-ən* element due to its influence. For example, *Boğunaq-boğanaq*, *əkinək-əkənək* [3, p. 16] Some nouns are formed with the suffix *-anaq* in the literary language of Azerbaijan: *dəyəmək-stick*, *sızanaq-ance*, *biçənək-hayfield*, *boğanaq-hurricane*, *tozanaq-dustbowl* etc.

This suffix attracts attention in Azerbaijani accents for its active role: *ağanax* [Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Sharur] - a murky, muddy pond where buffalo lie in summer, *biçənək-hayfield* [Ordubad], *bicəngə* [Julfa] - *hiyləgər-sly*, *boğanaq-hurricane* [Sharur, Kangarli, Babak], *cəvcənəx* [Sharur] - *chin*, *cüçənək* [Nehram] - man clothing similar to a woven woolen structure, *çərtənək* [Kangarli] - chest, *çökənək* [Qarabağlar] - collapse.

*-inti*. Substantive nouns are formed from verbs with this suffix. Speaking about this suffix, S. Jafarov writes: "There is no doubt that the first element of this is the indefinite or reflexive suffix of the verb" [8, p. 81]. In the modern literary language, the words formed with the suffix *-inti* indicate that this suffix is productive: *çöküntü- sediment*, *ləvənti [karanti]-a tool for cutting grass*, *gəzinti- walking*, *əyinti-deflection*, *yeyinti- food*, *ərinti- alloy*, *tapıntı- finding*, *qazıntı- excavation*, *yığıntı-pullution*, *girinti-çixıntı- recess-protrusion* etc. We meet the words made by this suffix in the accents of Azerbaijani language: *biçinti* [Naxçıvan] - small pieces left over from sewing clothes, *birənti* [Kəngərli] - 1. together; 2. aggregate, sum; 3.yolayırıcı- crossroads, a place where different roads meet.

*-ti*. This suffix serves to form substantive nouns from verbs. S.Jafarov disagrees with N.A.Baskakov's opinion that this suffix is derived from the suffix *-dıq/-dik/-duq/-duk*, and puts forward the opinion that it is derived from the suffix *-ı/-i/-u/-ü*: "Its closeness to that suffix in terms of form can justify that it is true" [10, p. 95]. Meeting, sprouts, greens, etc. used in modern Azerbaijani literary language are words formed through this suffix.

In the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, we meet less the words formed with the help of this suffix: *çalətı* [Shaki] - yogurt yeast, *çipirtı* [İmişli, Kurdamir] - çırpı - brushwood. E.g.: *qaraltı - siluet*, *hərti - howl*, *ağartı - bleach*, *bağirtı - screamed*.

The indicated suffixes played a great role in the enrichment of Azerbaijani literary language due to internal possibilities.

Let us note that it is clear from the modern view of the vocabulary composition of the dialects and accents of

Nakhchivan that the morphological method is more productive than the lexical and syntactic method in the process of word creation. Most of these linguistic facts are formed by adding various suffixes to word roots.

The process with the morphological way of word creation has such meaning and shape characteristics that it is necessary to study them in both general and special aspects of the suffix system of Azerbaijani language, that is, in relation to different parts of speech. "When analyzing any sound, phonetic and phonological aspects should be considered as a whole" [5, p. 800].

The common features of the suffixes involved in the process of morphological word creation are their lexical-grammatical signs, productivity, derivational ways, meaning creation, and its special aspects can be determined in relation to separate categories of speech. In the linguistic facts that we find in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, different parts of speech are also formed like the same part of speech is formed from one part of speech.

Professor M.H.Giyasbeyli said about these processes that take place in Azerbaijani language, "Suffixes that form the same category as well as different categories acquire a lexical-grammatical feature. This shows that the lexicon and grammar are closely related, and the lexicon plays an important role in the grammatical structure of the language. Therefore, in our language, suffixes have lexical, lexical-grammatical, and grammatical properties as they serve both fields - lexis and grammar" [4]. The main feature of lexical suffixes in the majority of morphologically formed words in the dialect and accents of Nakhchivan is to create new meaningful words that express a certain concept.

In fact, lexical-grammatical suffixes also make new meaningful words that express a certain concept. However, unlike lexical suffixes, words formed through this type of suffixes do not undergo any grammatical changes in their structure when they come into contact with other words.

#### **Characteristics of name-creating suffixes in Nakhchivan dialects and accents**

Azerbaijani dialects and accents differ from the literary language phonetically, syntactically, and lexically, as well as morphologically. Professor Buludkhan Khalilov writes about the morphology of dialect and dialect facts, and the importance of its study for traditional linguistics: "Morphology has a wide connection with the department of dialectology. It is impossible to study grammar in depth without knowing the many morphological regularities in our dialects. It can be said that there are many linguistic facts that confirm the connection of most of the topics taught in morphology with dialectology" [13, p. 26]. When we analyze the living folk spoken language in the Nakhchivan dialects, we come across interesting linguistic facts related to name-forming suffixes and forming nouns. M. Huseynzade gives the definition of modified nouns as follows: "Modified nouns are nouns formed by external signs, that is, by changing the shape of simple words. Such nouns are called the nouns formed with morphological way. By adding a word-correcting suffix to simple words, a correcting noun is formed from various parts of speech" [6, p. 26]. Morphologically, the role of name-forming suffixes in word formation is important. In the morphological structure of the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, there are many different aspects, as well as in other dialects of the Azerbaijani language; this concerns also aspects that are identical with the modern literary language. It is possible to observe these different, characteristic features more clearly in the process of word formation by morphological means. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, a particular suffix is more active or, on the contrary, weaker than in the literary language. Rather, a certain suffix can end on more words or parts of speech and form more new words in dialects than in literary language. This linguistic fact is also evident in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan. For example, a certain suffix that is productive in the literary language has the ability to create more words in the dialects of Nakhchivan and creates many new words that are not

used in the literary language, or creates a completely new meaning in the word. This can be considered a lexical-morphological way of word creation. The process of word formation by lexical-morphological method is the main tool that closely connects the word creation of Azerbaijani language with grammatical structure and morphology. Here, new words are formed by adding word-creating suffixes to existing words. This method is the richest and most productive type of word creation. "In the lexical-morphological type of word creation, suffixes can be grouped by parts of speech: noun modifiers, adjective modifiers, verb modifiers, adverb modifiers" [10, p. 76]. In general, word-correcting suffixes can be divided into two groups according to their relationship with parts of speech: 1) suffixes belonging to only one part of speech; 2) suffixes common to several parts of speech that include more nouns and adjectives. This is historically explained by the generality of both categories. Such commonness is less in verb forming suffixes. Most of the suffixes that form verbs belong only to the verb itself.

Thus, in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, there are a number of characteristic word-correcting suffixes that form correcting nouns, which actively participated in the creation of new words by joining nouns and verbs. Such suffixes can also be found in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. These are valuable in terms of preserving the ancient features of Azerbaijani language. In the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, word-creating suffixes are divided into two groups: 1. Name-creating suffixes; 2. Verb creating suffixes. In the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, the suffixes that form names are divided into two parts according to their origin: a) suffixes belonging to the Azerbaijani language; b) suffixes of Arabic and Persian origin.

In the dialects and accents we are discussing, new words formed by means of name creating suffixes occupy an important place. Name-creating suffixes are combined with different parts of speech to form new words. However, not all of these suffixes are equally involved in the word creation process. While some of them can be added to words and even now create new words, some of them no longer have the ability to create words, and the number of words formed with these suffixes is also small. Considering these characteristics, they are divided into two groups: productive and non-productive. In the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, not all of the suffixes that make up names are mentioned, but only some of them, and we give the suffixes that serve to create words without dividing them into groups:

*-anax, -ənəx', -nax, -nəx'*. This suffix joins nouns, adjectives, and verbs to form words that express the name of the sign and the result of the action: for example, *sızanax-acne, bicənəx' - scabies, döyənəx' - hard place, etc.*

*-acax, -əcəx', -ənəx'*. This suffix is attached to verbs to form substantive and attributive nouns: for example, *çirpəcax, tutacax, keçibəcəx' [çirpəjəx, tutajəx - handle, chechinajəx'] etc.*

*-cax, -çax, -çix*. This suffix is added to verbs and sometimes to nouns to form nouns and adjectives: for example, *qolçax, irgəncəx [qolchəx, irgənjəx] etc.*

*-li, -li, -lu, -lü [-ni, -di, -ri]*. This suffix is a productive suffix. A lot of new words have been created through it: for example, *əlli-ayaqlı-quick, boylu-pregnant, durummu-, damarri-veined etc.*

*-ix, -ix', -ux, -üx'*. This suffix is added to verb roots to form nouns and adjectives: for example, *batix, ütix', əntix', düşüx' [batikh, utux', tantix', dushux'] etc.*

*-çi, -çi, -çu, -çü*. Salim Jafarov writes about the *-çi*<sup>4</sup> suffix we are talking about: "This suffix mainly makes names that are combined in six meaning groups" [7, p. 156]. The suffix we are talking about is one of the productive suffixes in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, as well as in the dialects of Azerbaijani language. In the dialects of Nakhchivan, this suffix creates words denoting the concept of profession, art, and

occupation: for example, *quzuçu, sünaçi, töycü, ka rıxarı, kəliçi, belçi, ayaqçı, südcü, suçu, əppəyçi, taplıçı, xərmənçi [quzucu, sunnatchi-circumciser, toyju, karkhanachi, kalchi, belchi, ayaqchi, sudchu-milk maker, suchu-waterman, appaychi-bread maker, tapilchi, kharmanchi ], etc.*

*-ça, -çə*. By means of this suffix, nouns with diminutive content are formed: for example, *döşəkçə - a mattress, sandıxca - a little chest, əyənçə - a little basin, qazanca - a pot, dihc - duhja, qulança-gulancha etc.* In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we observe that the words ending with the big suffix *-ça, -çə* also have other meanings. In this context, let us note that in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, as well as in Turkish languages, this suffix does not only mean diminutive - for example, the word *yetimçə-orphan* means caressing, pity.

*-ma, -mə, [-ba, -bə, -və]*. This suffix is added to verbs to form nouns and adjectives. For example, *basdırma, artırma, burma, çalma* [a small scarf tied under the big scarf], *hörmə, dişdəmə, salma [çay], yappa [horma, dishdama, salma [tea], yappa]*.

*-əm* suffix is one of the unproductive suffixes. This suffix is involved in the formation of words such *əndəm -bandam, küzəm-kuzam*.

*-lax, -ləx'* and the phonetic variants of this suffix *-dax, -nax, -dax', -dex'* from nouns such as *otdax, xitəx' // x imitdəx', çitdax, çatdax, xışəx', dişdəx' [otdax, xitdax' // khimitdax', chitdax, chatdax, khishdax', dishdax']*, and from verbs to express adjectives and abstract concepts forming nouns: for example, *dannax, cızdax, öddəx' [dannax, jizdakh, oddakh']*, etc.

*-qu, -ğu* suffixes are mainly attached to verbs to form nouns. For example, *çalqu-çalqu [broom], qurqu-gurqu [lie, cunningly constructed game]*, etc.

*-lix, -lix', -nux, -dix, -dux*. This suffix attracts attention with its productivity. Joining most parts of speech, it forms nouns that express different meanings: for example, *başdix-bashdikh [an amount of money given from the boy's house to the girl's house on the eve of the wedding], -döşdüx' doshdukh' [apron], cigəllix, xuruşdux-cigəllikh, khurushdukh [naughtiness]*, etc.

*-gən, -kən* the suffix is attached to both effective and ineffective verbs, forming adjectives expressing the concept of sign, quality, character: for example, *deyngən-talkative, söyüşən -swear, sürüşkən-slippery*, etc.

*-ov, -öv*. "This suffix is one of the non-productive suffixes in our language that is disappearing by joining the word it joins" [9, p. 159]. Let us pay attention to the lexical units formed by the suffixes *-ov, -öv* in Nakhchivan dialects and accents: for example, *selov, kəsov, ərov, kədov, kirov, bicov, gicov, əcov, hacov, tırtov, pırtov [selov, kəsov, arov, kadov, bijov, gijov, ajov, hajov, titov, partov]*, etc.

In general, the materials of Azerbaijani dialects and accents play an important role as written monuments in the study of the process of word creation in the Azerbaijani language by morphological means, and in the discovery of ancient word-creating suffixes. Thus, when each dialect or accent is examined, along with characteristic suffixes, ancient forms are also identified. Sometimes the suffix that shows itself in one or two examples is observed in other dialects and accents, Turkic languages, as well as in other words in written monuments. Thus, it is possible to obtain extensive information about the origin and distribution of the suffix.

Summarizing all these features of name creating suffixes, we can come to the following conclusion:

- In the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, a suffix can be added to a word that does not end in the literary language;
- The painter creates a completely new meaning that does not exist in the literary language by joining the same word;
- Some suffixes used in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan can be attached to more parts of speech than

those in the literary language. It is clear from the actual linguistic materials that the differentiation between suffixes in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan is weak compared to the literary language. This means that the historically existing feature remains in the dialect.

#### ***The verbs created with morphological way in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan***

One of the parts of speech that has interesting, rich, and characteristic features in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language is the verb. "According to its general grammatical meaning, the verb denoting work, situation, action is considered the core and component of morphology as a part of speech. In Turkology, the archaization of verbs, types of lexical meaning, structure, classified and non-classified forms, as well as categories such as type, negation, effectiveness and ineffectiveness have been systematically studied" [18, p. 273]. In the Nakhchivan dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, the verbs that attract attention with some different characteristics are included in the analysis at the level of research. Within this division, it is possible to distinguish two subgroups: a) verbs that are present in Nakhchivan dialects and accents and continue to function within the framework of the same semantic load in the modern Azerbaijani language; b) verbs which are present in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, but in the modern Azerbaijani language have a more or less different semantic load.

The verbs created by morphological way are widespread in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. This is related to the lower development of the lexical and syntactic process of word modification in dialects and accents compared to the morphological process. Except for some verbs in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, it is possible to easily divide most verbs into their roots and suffixes. Because the root of this type of correcting verbs preserves its independence as a lexical unit even today in the modern Azerbaijani language. "In Azerbaijani linguistics, morphing verbs are sometimes studied only under the heading "morphing verbs formed from nouns", and sometimes both "morphing verbs formed from nouns" and "morphing verbs formed from verbs". But since the suffixes that form verbs from verbs are morphological indicators of the types of grammatical meaning of the verb, it is considered more appropriate to study them within the type category of the verb" [18, p. 276]. The verbs used in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language have different structures. Some verbs consist of only one root, they are used as real verbs without taking any formative suffixes. Another group of verbs, according to their structure, consists of a root [or main] word-correcting suffix. The root or basis of these types of verbs are mostly other parts of speech, names. There are also verbs that consist of two or sometimes more words. Thus, the verbs in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan can be divided into three parts, as in the literary language: 1) simple; 2) derivative; 3) complex. Based on this division, we often come across verbs in Nakhchivan dialects that provide interesting facts for the explanation of the root-base and suffix problem. Since the object of our research is the verbs formed by morphological means, we include the modification verbs in the analysis.

Morphologically formed verbs observed in Nakhchivan dialects and accents can be grouped as follows: a) suffixes that form verbs from nouns; b) suffixes that form verbs from verbs; c) suffixes that form verbs from phonetic words. These types of verb-forming suffixes form verbs with new meanings from different parts of speech. Let us take a look at the morphological features of the suffixes that play an important role in the verb formation process:

a) Suffixes which form the verbs from nouns:

*The suffix -la, -lə is almost the most productive among the suffixes that created the verbs from nouns. This suffix joins nouns, adjectives, numeral, adverbs and imitations to form verbs with different meanings close to the semantics they express. In the literary language of Azerbaijan, in our dialects, as well as in most Turkic languages, the suffix -la, -la [8, p. 44; 13, p. 256; 16,*

*p. 195] is considered one of the productive suffixes. This suffix forms a new word by joining words ending in a vowel and consonants. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we meet the verbs formed by this suffix *burmala, dolakla, tehla, qirmala, gomarla, chirmala // chirmala, mijila, kardila, chatila, yella, guyla, chamlala, axala, eshele, chalihla, shotala, sigalla, tumarla, fiilla, gachila, dumsukle*, etc. Moreover, in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, depending on the last consonant of the word, variants of the suffix -la, -lə are observed -da, -də, -na, -nə, -ra, -rə; for example: *bureide, arittda, batda, jida, serinne, agirra*, etc. are observed. Of course we can observe this type of phonetic variants of the suffix -la, -lə in some dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language.*

*-lan, -lən.* This suffix creates verbs from nouns and adjectives. The suffix which we are talking about is fixed both in Azerbaijani literary language and in Azerbaijani dialects and accents. "In Nakhchivan group of dialects and accents, the verbs *kirtmikhlanmak [to be pinched] and poshelamak [to get scalded] are formed by joining that suffix to the words kirtmikh and poshe, which are interesting from a lexical point of view*" [2, p. 113]. Rasul Rustamov writes about this suffix, which is also used in most Turkish languages: *-lan, -lən is one of the productive suffixes in the dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language. This suffix consists of two separate suffixes -la -lə and -n* [15, p. 82]. Hadi Mirzazade notes that this suffix is another variant of the suffix *-la, -lə* [14, p. 209]. Of course, we cannot agree with this idea. Linguistic facts show that a variant of any suffix means a different form as a result of another intervention. Let us pay attention to the example: the phonetic variants of suffixes *-la, -la* in Nakhchivan dialects, such as phonetic variants *-da, -da, -ra, -re*, verbs with the same root formed by suffixes *-la, -la* and their phonetic variants do not differ from each other in meaning. For example, *tulazla // tulazda, tulamazda [to fling out]*, etc.

Regarding the definition of the boundaries of these suffixes, S. Jafarov writes: "Either the suffixes *-la, -la*, which form verbs from nouns, or the suffixes *-lan, -lən, -lam, -lem, laş, -ləş* have been stabilized as suffixes with independent form and semantic properties" [9, p. 64]. With the help of the addition of this suffix, formative verbs are formed from nouns expressing a more general meaning, especially from adjectives. The verbs formed by means of this suffix mainly mean that the object, sign, or quality has changed according to the situation. Let us give an example of the verbs formed by adding the suffix *-lan, -lan, -dan* to the noun in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents: *gijallan, gileylan, diraklan, jibirikhlan, lobazdan, arvatdan, qodazdan, avaralan, samalan, kishilan, yaylan [yayılmaq], qalakhlan, lillan, qalbilan, yaylıqlan, buxaralan, buratdalan, buralan, dillan, hellan, giralan* etc., forms of verbs like those in relation to similes to animals - *quchuhlan, khoruzlan, qodukhlan, miğirran*, etc.

In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we also meet the expressions formed with the suffix *-lan, -lən* that have phonetic variants *-dan, -dən, -ran, -rən* and *-nan, -nən*. For example, *godazdan, digirran*, etc.

*-laş, -ləş, -rəş, -ş* These suffixes create verbs from nouns, adjectives, numbers, and adverbs. This suffix consists of the suffixes *-la, -lə* and *ş*. Certain scientific thoughts have been formed about this suffix, which is considered productive in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. In some of the works related to Turkic languages, it is mentioned that this suffix is not a suffix that serves independent word creation, but is a sign of the opposite type. In Azerbaijani linguistics, M.Huseynzade, S.Jafarov, Z.Taghizade, Z. Budagova, and others considered the suffix *-laş, -ləş* as an independent word-correcting suffix, while S.Jafarov and Z.Budagova grouped the verbs formed with this suffix according to meaning, Z.Taghizade and S.Jafarov explained the differences between the independent suffixes *-laş, -ləş* and the suffixes *-ş [-la+ş, -lə+ş]* which are added to express the mutual type of verbs with suffixes *-la, -la*.

In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, let us pay attention to the verbs formed from different parts of speech with the help of the

suffix *-laş, -ləş*: *hojatlaş, bogazlaş, sallaş, bitləş, itləş, şitləş, italış, sirmalış, yavalaş, uzaklaş, allaş, betarlaş* [höcətlaş, boğazlaş, sallaş, bitləş, itləş, şitləş, italış, sirmalış, yavalaş, uzaklaş, əlləş, betərləş] –“to be worst”, *iriləş*, etc. These types of verbs are states - quality, sign, characteristic etc. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we can meet with the different phonetic variants of suffix *-laş, -ləş* as *-daş, -daş, -raş, -rəş, -naş, -nəş, -zaş, -zəş*: for example, *ağızdaş, məsləhətdaş, həvırraş, itdaş, zəvzəş, pərtovlaş* [ağızdaş, məsləhətdəş, həvırrəş, itdəş, zəvzəş, pərtovlaş] etc.

In the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, in addition to the productive suffixes that we analyzed above, there are also many verbs formed with non-productive suffixes. We should note that in the dialects and accent of Nakhchivan, the number of non-productive suffixes that creates verbs from nouns is more than the number of productive suffixes. Unproductiveness is not determined by the fact that these suffixes only create fewer words. On the contrary, verbs formed by adding some unproductive suffixes are more in their number. For example, the verbs formed with the suffixes *-i, -ı, -u, -ü*, which are considered unproductive, are more numerous than the verbs formed with the suffixes *-laş, -ləş*, which are characterized by their productivity in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as well as in other dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language. Z.Tagizadeh considers the suffix *-i<sup>4</sup>* more productive suffix in comparison with the suffix *-la, -lə* [17, p. 111]. Z.Budagova also puts this suffix among the productive suffixes [1, p. 107]. S.Jafarov considers the suffix *-i<sup>4</sup>* more productive suffix than the suffix *-ix, -ik, -ux, -ük* [9, p. 112], so this fact can be considered true.

The unproductiveness of any suffix is determined by the formation of new verbs with its addition. The main issue is that the process of creating a new word cannot continue with that suffix. This suffix cannot be called the most productive.

The suffixes *-i, -ı, -u, -ü* create verbs from nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. There are few verbs formed with this suffix in Azerbaijani language. For example, *kiri, barkı, sangı, tangı, turşu, zari, aji, alazi, bekari, lali* [to beg], *olazi* [to be late, to slow], *tapi* [a little dry], *şini* [to reveal] [kiri<sup>4</sup> sangı, tangi, turşu, zari, aci, alazi, bekari, lali [yalvarmaq], öläzi [längimək, gecikmək], tapi [azca qurumaq], şini [üzə salmaq]. etc. Verbs formed by adding the suffix *i<sup>4</sup>* to nouns express the concept of quality, sign, feature, depending on the meaning of the root.

*-a, -ə*. *-a*. suffix forms verbs from nouns and adjectives. In the Turkological literature, there are different opinions about the suffix *-a, -ə*, which is one of the unproductive suffixes used to form verbs from nouns in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan. Most Turkologists consider this suffix independent and unproductive. In Azerbaijani linguistics, this suffix is also included among unproductive suffixes. However, Z.Tagizadeh called the suffix *-a, -ə*, “the most productive verb modifier” [17, p. 111], while S.Jafarov called it “relatively unproductive” [9, p. 109]. To our mind, compared to other suffixes, *-a* and *-ə* are unproductive suffixes. This suffix is considered one of the oldest word-correcting suffixes, because some of the roots in the verbs formed by adding the suffix *-a, -ə* have lost their independence and their meaning is unknown. Often it is not possible to separate these verbs into root and suffix. In the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, verbs are formed almost exclusively from monosyllabic initial roots with the addition of the suffix *-a, -ə*. We do not come across verbs formed from two or more syllables by means of this suffix. In the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, verbs are mainly formed from nouns with the help of this suffix. For example: *çita, bula, dila, tila, disha, çila* [çitə, bülə, dilə, tilə, dişə, çilə] etc.

The suffixes *-ar, -ər* are added to adjectives and nouns to form verbs. Unlike some verb modifying suffixes, “... this suffix exists in all Turkic languages” [3, p. 129]. Indeed, the Yakut language is more productive, partly for the Tuvan language. In the dialects of Nakhchivan, it is possible to detect several linguistic facts

formed by means of this suffix. For example: *kozar, agar, goyar, bozar, qomar* [közər, ağar, göyər, bozar, qomar], etc.

The suffixes *-sı, -si, -su, -sü* form verbs from nouns and adjectives. For example, *to mould, to regret, to taste* [kifsimb, heyfinsimb, tamahsımaq], etc. This suffix, which is used in most Turkic languages, is considered unproductive and archaic by grammar authors of various Turkic languages. Some Turkologists consider the suffixes *-sa, -sə* and *-sin<sup>4</sup>* as a more developed form of the suffix *-si*. Hadi Mirzazade, speaking about the suffix *-sa, -sə*, writes: “We find this suffix in a group of words in the modern colloquial language and dialects, after a small sound change, in the form *-si<sup>4</sup>*” [14, p.112]. Therefore, H.Mirzazade does not see any difference in content between these two suffixes. Thus, they are a single suffix, the only difference is that the open *a, ə* sounds in the suffix *-sa, -sə* are replaced by the closed *ı, i, u, ü* sounds. Dialectologist M.Shiraliyev, in his monograph “Nakhchivan group dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language”, when talking about verbs, focuses not on the suffixes that form corrective verbs, but on some characteristic suffixes used mainly in Nakhchivan dialects, one of which is the suffix *-si*. “This suffix is attached to the word *kif* and forms the verb *kifsimek*. It is possible to see the bold version of the suffix *-si* in the word *kifsimek* in the word *qaxsımaq*, which is derived from the word *qax*” [2, p. 113]. K.Ramazanov considers the suffix *-si* “...mainly from some characteristic suffixes used in Nakhchivan group dialects and accents” [2, p. 113].

The suffixes *-al, -əl, -l* create passive verbs from adjectives and numbers that reflect a certain state and situation. This suffix appears mainly in Oghuz languages. It is not observed in Kipchak and other languages. Azerbaijani linguists S.Jafarov, Z.Tagizadeh, Z.Budagova, M.Shiraliyev, and others include this suffix among unproductive suffixes. In Nakhchivan dialects, the addition of suffixes *-al, -əl, -l* has the characteristic of forming verbs from adjectives and sometimes from nouns: for example, *boshal- be loose, dara be narrow, genal- be wide, dikal- be steep, duzal- be straighten, turshal- be sour, sagal- be heal, qaral- be darken, qisal- be shorten, dinjal- be rest, chokhalbe widen, azal- be less* [bəşal, daral, genəl, dikəl, düzəl, turşal, sağal, qaral, qısal, dincəl, çoxal, azal] etc.

The suffixes *-ıq, -ik, -uq, -ük, -ix* create verbs from nouns, adjectives, numbers, and adverbs. For example, *darikh- miss, karikh- be confused, pisik- be loathe, birik- be gather* [daxı karix, pisik, birik] etc.

The suffixes *-sin, -sin, -sun, -sün* create verbs from nouns and adjectives. For example, *diksin- to scare, heyfisin- to regret, yaysin- to spread* [diksin, heyfisin, yaysin] etc.

The suffixes *-sa, -sə* create verb from nouns and adjectives. For example *susa, qırsısa*. Of course, sometimes the suffix *-sa* creates verb by joining to the end of the verbs - for example, *qapsa, axsa*. Let us pay attention to different thoughts about this suffix in the Azerbaijani linguistic literature: “It is a phonetic variant of the suffix *-si, -sı, -su, -sü* used in the Azerbaijani language. The forms of *-sin<sup>4</sup>* are the historical development form of suffix *-si*” [11, p.114]. H. Mirzazadeh writes about the suffix *-sa, -sə*: “This suffix is found in a group of words in the modern colloquial language and dialects in the form of *-si<sup>4</sup>* after a small sound change” [14, p. 212]. Therefore, the suffix *-sa* is spread as a variant of the suffix *-si<sup>4</sup>* in Nakhchivan dialects and accents.

*-sov*. This suffix is adjacent to the word *sələ* [smooth in Azerbaijani literary language] and forms the verb *salasovlamakh - to mow the ground* [salasovlamax]. For example: “Buğdanın şerti odu kun, yer i grək sələsovlayasan [“The condition of wheat is to burn the fire, you need to mow the ground”]” [2, p. 113].

The suffixes *-lat, -lət* create verb from nouns and adverbs. For example, *kirlat- to dirty, darinlat- to deep, yogunlat- to thin* [kirlət, darinlət, yoğunlat]. The suffixes *-rə, -ri, -rən* create verb from noun and adjective - for example, *ıyran, çiyran* [iyən, çiyən].

The suffixes which create verbs from nouns should be especially mentioned. "As verbs are created from other parts of speech, verbs are also formed from simple, inflectional verbs. Such verbs are considered modifications because their form and meaning are changed by means of various suffixes" [6, p. 124]. In the dialects of Nakhchivan, there are a number of word-correcting suffixes, which only form verbs from nouns. These suffixes have certain differences from the suffixes that form verbs from nouns. If the above-mentioned suffixes make a new part of speech, a word expressing a new meaning, apart from one part of speech, these suffixes do not create a new part of speech, they create the meaning of repetition and intensity in the verb, sometimes they give the verb an additional meaning. Suffixes forming verbs from nouns are mostly simple in composition, while suffixes forming verbs from verbs are both simple and complex. Suffixes that form verbs from nouns are mainly attached to monosyllabic roots. It is impossible to separate a certain part of verbs formed from nouns into roots and suffixes, and to separate the meanings of roots. This shows that the roots and some suffixes in the verbs have become archaic, as well as the antiquity and unproductiveness of the suffixes. Let us pay attention to these suffixes:

The suffixes *-i*, *-i*, *-u*, *-ü* create verbs from nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, as well as create new verbs from verbs. Verbs formed with this suffix are few in Nakhchivan dialects. The addition of this suffix creates repetition and other nuances in the verb, attaches to more monosyllabic verb stems. For example, *suru*, *qazi*, *qarsi*, *tapi*, *kiri*, *shini* [sürü, qazi, qarsi, tapi, kiri, şini] etc.

*-mala*, *-mala* both in dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language [8, p. 131], and also among the archaic unproductive suffixes in Turkic languages should be mentioned. This suffix is complex in composition: *-ma + la*, *-mə+lə*. It is a very rare suffix in Turkish languages. This suffix is not mentioned in any work dedicated to the historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language. Let us take a look at the verbs formed with the suffix *-mala*, *-mələ* in Nakhchivan dialects and accents: for example, *bogmala*, *burmala*, *sarmala*, *jizməla*, *basmala*, *qarmala*, *eshmala*, *bukmala*, *yolmala*, *durməla*, *chirmala*, *[boğməla*, *biürməla*, *sarmala*, *sərmələ*, *cizməla*, *basmala*, *qarmala*, *şmələ*, *bükmələ*, *yolmala*, *diürməla*, *çirmala*].

The suffixes *-qa*, *-qala*, *-ğa*, *-ğala*, *-xa*, *-xala*, *-gələ*, *-kələ*, *-cala* are the unproductive suffixes which create verbs from nouns. For example: *chulga* [çulğə]-to cover, *chulgala* [çulğəla], *yirgala* [yirğəla], *jigala* [cığəla], *ovkhala* [ovxəla], *chalkhala* [çalkhəla], *yakhla* [yaxə] // *yaykhala* [yayxəla], *yikha* [yixə] // *yikhala* [yixəla], *dongala* [döngələ], *avkala* [əvkələ], *sikhjala* [sıxəla], etc. Among them, the suffix *-qala* is used more widely in majority Turkic languages [3, p. 185]. S. Jafarov presents the suffix *-qa*, *-ğa* only as a suffix that creates the verb from noun [9, p. 138]. These suffixes can sometimes form verbs from nouns in Nakhchivan dialects and accents: *dashqa* [daşqa], *qashqala* [qaşqala].

*-ğan* is an unproductive suffix and met by chance. And it is mentioned that the suffix is "related to the verbs *-qır*, *-qırz*, *-qırz* which exist in Turkic languages" [11, p. 116].

*-ala*, *-ələ*: This suffix joins to the verb and forms the concept of frequency and repetition in its meaning. For example: *portala*, *qovala*, *jozala* *qomarala*, *komala*, *itala*, *sapala*, *eshala*, *silkala* [pörtələ, qovala, cözələ, qomarala, komala, itələ, səpələ, eşələ, silkələ] etc. There are some words that formed by this suffix but cannot be separated to root and suffix - for example, *ışlə*. S. Jafarov [9, p. 118] and Z. Budagova [1, p. 109] mentioned this suffix, which also exists in some Turkish languages.

*-ix*, *-ik*, *-ux*, *-ük*: in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, the suffix is one of the less common suffixes in the creation of verbs. This suffix appears in most Turkic languages, regardless of whether it makes more or less words [3, p. 130]. Despite the fact that most linguists named this suffix unproductive, S. Jafarov named it a suffix that "gradually loses its productivity" [9, p. 106]. To our mind, this suffix has lost its productivity many years ago, new words are not formed by means of this suffix, and the verbs

expressing quality, sign, and condition that were formed earlier are a minority. For example, *sinikh*, *ajikh*, *solukh*, *durukh*, *dolukh*, *donukh*, *yapikh*, *jibirikh*, *bezik* [sınx, acıx, solux, durux, dolux, donux, yapıx, cıbirıx, bezik] etc.

*-ış*, *-iş*, *-uş*, *-üş*, *-ışın*, *-aş*, *-əş*. Rasul Rustamov named this suffix "one of the main suffixes that create a verb from the verb" [15, p. 132]. Z. Budagova also considers the mentioned suffix to be productive for the modern Azerbaijani literary language and shows that this suffix creates verbs with different lexical meanings by joining them to verbs [1, p. 145]. Therefore, "such type of suffixes do not have a word-creation feature", these suffixes "do not create a word with a new lexical meaning" [1, p. 109]. For this and other reasons, Z. Budagova considers it correct to call species suffixes formative suffixes [1, p. 107]. Indeed, most of the such type of suffixes not only do not create a word with a new lexical meaning, but also cannot create repetition, intensity, and other shades of meaning in the verb. Mainly these suffixes create a new kind of meaning in the verb. This suffix creates repetition and intensity in the content of the word to which it is added. Let us pay attention to examples in Nakhchivan dialects and accents: for example, *yigish-to gather* [yığış] / *yigishin* [yığışın], *qapish-try to take* [qapış] / *qapishin* [qapışın], *qarish-to mix* [qarış] / *qarishin* [qarışın], *qirish-to wrinkle* [qırış], *qamash- to be dazzled* [qamaş], *yavish* [yavış], *darash-to fall on* [daraş], etc.

*-ışgə*, *-ışgə*, *-uşgə*, *-üşgə*. This is a complex suffix formed by the combination of *-ış*, *-iş*, *-uş*, *-üş* common type suffix and the ancient directional case suffix *-gə*. With the help of this suffix, verbs formed from different parts of speech in Nakhchivan dialects and accents indicate that the state of a certain object is gradually changing; *olushga* [ölüşgə], *sinishga* [sınışgə].

*-an*, *-ən*. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, verbs created with this suffix also occur. They join more monosyllabic nouns and adjectives to create the verbs: for example, *shitan*, *ushan*, *qimjan* [şitan, uşən, qımcan]. In the works on the modern Azerbaijani language and its dialects, the suffix *-an* *-ən* is considered unproductive, several examples of the derivative verb formed with the help of this suffix are shown [8, p. 122].

*-la*, *-lə* // *-da*, *-də*: for example, *salla*, *qovla*, *ayla-to stop*, *sortugla-to suck*, *tiğla -to gather*, *aritada-to clear* [salla, qovla, aylə, sortuğla, tiğla, arıtda], etc.

*-əclə*: for example, *doyajla-to beat* [döyəclə].

*-na*, *-nə*: for example, *qisna*, *asna-to yawn* [qısna, əsnə].

*-ız*: for example, *qalkhiz-to lift* [qalxız].

*-quz*: for example, *durquz-to wake*, *to stand* [durquz].

The next category consists of suffixes that create the verbs from imitations. These types of verb-creating suffixes form the verbs with new meanings from different parts of speech.

*-la*, *-lə* *düdülə*. This word is observed in other dialects and accents of Azerbaijani language in the phonetic variant of *didula* [15, p. 78]: *jujula*, *kishila*, *tutula*, *eshala*, *bijila*, *pufla*, *ufla*, *mala* [çüçülə, kişələ, tütülə, eşələ, bijilə, püflə, üflə, mələ] etc.

*-da*, *-də*. The suffix *-da* is the phonetic variant of *-lə*. *Kishda* [Kişdə] means "to chase away". It is formed from the imitation of *kiş* // *kış*. Dialectologist Rasul Rustamov notes that this word is used in other Azerbaijani dialects and accents in the form of *koşla* [to expel, remove] [15, p. 126].

*-qır*, *-xır*, *-qur*, *-xur*, *-kir*, *-ür* these suffixes mainly create the verb from imitations. For example *haykhir*, *havkhir*, *finkhir*, *asgir*, *hichgir*, *ufur*, *figir* [hayxır, havxır, fıur, asqır, hıçqır, ufür, fısqır], etc.

The suffix *-an*, *-ən* creates verb from imitations as it is in nouns and adjectives. For example: *shitan*, *davran* [şitan, daran].

The suffixes *-aş*, *-əş*, *-ş* create verb from nouns and imitations. For example: *satash*, *chatash*, *darash*, *yanash*, *malash*, *tutash*, *çaqqış* [*sataş*, *çataş*, *daraş*, *yanaş*, *mələş*, *tutaş*, *çaqqış*], etc.

*-ilda* this suffix mainly creates verb from sound imitations. For example: *zarilda*, *pichilda*, *hirilda*, *gurulda*, *mizilda*, *girilda*, *shagğilda* [*zarilda*, *piçilda*, *hirilda*, *gurulda*, *mızilda*, *qırilda*, *şaqğulda*], etc.

*-ran*, *-rən*. For example: *firran-to turn*, *diğirran* [*firran*, *diğirran*].

*-lan*, *-lən*, *-dən*, *-dan* create the verb from sound imitations: for example, *tullan*, *qığıldan*, *zirıldan*, *hirıldan*, *zarıldan*, *ziqqıldan*, *zoqqumlan*, *guppuldan* [*tullan*, *qığıldan*, *zırıldan*, *hırıldan*, *zarıldan*, *ziqqıldan*, *zoqqumlan*, *guppuldan*].

In addition to the above-mentioned suffixes that form verbs, in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, there are suffixes that create such linguistic facts that it is difficult to find a few examples of them. Let us pay attention to the completely unproductive, incidentally encountered, mostly monosyllabic stems, formed morphologically, creating verbs from nouns and verbs: *-ırğa* is an unproductive suffix which creates the verb from adjective: for example, *yadıırğa*. *-iz*, *-iz* is an unproductive suffix creating the verb from adjective. Other examples are: *bərkiz*; *-ca*, *-cala* *sıxcala* [*sıxchala-to press*], *-qla*; *oynaqla* [*to jump*]; *-an*, *-ən*: *dadən*, *khirtən* [*xırtən*]; *-xul*: *burkhul* [*burxul*]; *-ux* for example, *durux*, *burux* [*durux*, *burux*]; *-mux*, for example *-vurnukh*, *tinjikh* [*vurnuxintix*]; *-man*, *-mən*: for example, *chirman*, *dirman* [*çırman*, *dırman*], *-it<sup>4</sup>*, for example, *qanjit/qunjit* [*qancit / quncit*], *uyut* [*üyüt*]; *-t*, *-ət* - we meet some words which formed with this unproductive suffix. *Arit* [*Arit*] should be also mentioned - the semantic load of such words is more evident within the sentence. *Apar bu pəəri tərtəmiz arıtda ətir* [*Take these greens clear them and bring back*]. *Gözət, səhərdəndi Hasani gözəttəyirəm ki, gizlinə çıxıb getməsin* [*I've been watching Hasan since morning so that he doesn't leave*]. Some of part of such words of this type have lost their independent lexical meaning, have become archaic, and their meaning cannot be determined.

#### 4 Conclusions

In conclusion, let us note that in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan, two forms of syntactic word creation are more often observed: 1. The combination of two words with different meanings; 2. The combination of two words with different meanings in the form of a compound word. As in other dialects of the Azerbaijani language, in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan word creation with syntactical way, as well as syntactic features, do not differ much from the literary language due to their phonetic and morphological patterns. Locality is rarely observed here. Nevertheless, the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan share some of the syntactic features found in other dialects. For example, it can be a violation of the word order in a sentence, the use of sentences in a concrete and concise model, sometimes omitting the message or message in simple sentences, the use of connectives and other auxiliary words in a communicative speech, a lot of syntactic repetitions, repetition of sentences, changing the sides of the word combinations of the definition, etc. It is one of the specific aspects of the dialect and accents of Nakhchivan.

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