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SIMILAR LEXIC-SEMANTIC FEATURES IN THE ACCENTS OF THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE WITH THE MODERN TURKISH LANGUAGE

Abstract: In this scientific article were investigated linguistic features of joint lexical units in modern Turkish language and Azerbaijani, which mean the historical-comparative, typological, linguistic methods. Under the name of ethno linguistic analysis, first of all, note the features of the ethnic language, expressed in the lexicon of joint lexical units. Of course, ethno linguistic analyzes first of all, include the area, ethnicity, historical facts, the surrounding nature and so on. Lexical units as dialect and versatility have the superiority of Turkish words than the literary language. Ethno linguistic features of expressions as kinship, age, character, as well as the tradition and the way of life, shows that, there are joint lexical units in Turkish. Buy the way; these lexical units (even if they are subjected to certain changes) are in the same sense in the language of those nations.

Key words: dialects, language, word, meaning, lexical-semantic features.

Language: English

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Introduction

Accents and the dialects of the Azerbaijani language are rich in grammatical and lexical materials that share the lexical and grammatical structure of modern Turkic languages. Some lexical-semantic features of the Azerbaijani dialects used in the modern Turkish literary language are important in terms of studying the structural features of the modern language in the dialects, tracing the historical development of language units.

Although some specific features of Azerbaijani dialects are not observed in modern Azerbaijani, they are widely used in modern Turkish as a literary language fact. Common dialect facts with modern Turkish include parts of speech at the grammatical level of the language, general and special grammatical categories, as well as grammatical functionality of word-forming and substituting suffixes, word creation and other areas. Due to the semantic functionality of words, there are commonalities between the dialects of the Azerbaijani language and the modern Turkish literary language, some dialect words remain the same

as in the modern Turkish literary language, or the meaning is changed.

Academician M. Shiraliyev in his book "Fundamentals of Azerbaijani dialectology" [15] explains the facts of different dialects and makes comparisons with modern Turkic languages, dialects of Turkic languages. A. Huseynov, based on the common features between the dialects of the Azerbaijani language and the Turkic languages, writes that it is possible to speak of two great dialects of the Azerbaijani language in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In one of these dialects, the remnants of Kipchak-type language elements, and in other dialects, the remnants of Oghuz-type language system features are more noticeable [4, p. 298]. Comparisons show that the features of the dialect common to modern Turkic languages are widely expressed both in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, and in the Kipchak, Bulgarian, Karlug-Uyghur, Uyghur-Oghuz groups in the Turkic languages.

Although phonetic, grammatical and lexical features are studied in separate researches, the

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common lexical-semantic features in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language with the modern Turkish language are not widely analyzed.

Materials and Methods

Semantic transitions of figurative meanings in joint dialects with the Turkish language include the following areas: - Observed during the transition from the concept of an object to the concept of subject. The word "Törpü" in accents of the regions of Agdam, Garakils, Shusha, Barda is expressed as "equipment with huge endings", in the Goychay and Shemakhi accents "saw", in the Turkish language in the same form "saw", in accents of the regions Agdam, Shusha translates as "fidget, uncontrollable, rude."

In this example, the word "törpü" ("saw") expresses the meaning as a synonym for "sharpened, pointed", but along with this, does not mean the subject. Only in accents in the Shusha and Agdam regions, do these concepts fulfill the function in the last third of the additional meanings of this compound in the form of "uncontrolled, rude, bloodless, incoherent, and uncultured". For example: "Törpü dəyməmiş adamda mərfət olmaz" (accent of Shusha);

- There is a change in the names of clothes to the concepts of places and locations. In Bilasuvar accent, the word "yaxa" means "side", in Turkish "side", "shore";

- Transitions from words that express other beings to human understanding. "Hüthüt" in Turkish means "bird secretary"; in Ordubad accent "hoopoe"; Mingachevir accent is used in the sense of "rampant".

The vocabulary of the language increases, grows and enriches, especially with the growth of the cultural level of people who speak this language. In modern period languages with a developed vocabulary are considered rich. The overwhelming majority of new words in Turkic languages are formed by morphologically-synthetic, and some partially analytically-syntactic ways. The first way is the process of word formation in morphology is more productive in the Turkic languages and has characteristic features. From a historical point of view, the morphological method of forming words is a step in the syntactic method of creating words. Thus, the morphological process has arisen through the transformation of the word, which is a complex word. The essence of the morphological process in the creation of words is that new words are created by adding suffixes.

One of the reasons for synonymy in the joint dialects with the Turkish language is the change in the semantic relation of the Azerbaijani language. The word "dev" in Turkish means the meaning of "giant." The Azerbaijani version of this word in the Gazakh dialect also has the meaning of "big" and "rough". The word "hyrsyz" in Turkish means "thief" and from the phonetic point of view in the Jebrail and Zangilan dialects this word also has the same meaning. Or, in

Turkish, the word "kagan" means "strong" as in the Lenkoran dialect with minor changes, this meaning is preserved, and the word "thief" in Turkish in Agdash, Mingachevir is used as "strong." In addition, some words and phrases in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, together with the Turkish language, retain their lexico-semantic features. For example, the words "giyar" and "damad" both in the Turkish language and in the dialects of such regions as Julfa, Ordubad, Zengilan and Quba mean "son-in-law", used in the forms "damat" and "guway"; and the word "hey" (Borchali, Kurdamir and Gazakh dialects) and "yay" (Guba and Ordubad accents) have the same synonyms in Turkish and have similar meanings (in Turkish, the word "iyi" is translated as "good", and the word "yey" means "even better").

Complex words in Turkic languages can be characterized as two or more independent lexical-semantic units with one stress.

Common Turkic words in dialect vocabulary form an important part. These words of the Turkish vocabulary are also used in other Turkic languages. Of course, the meaning of individual words in the dialects of Turkish and Azeri languages may differ from other Turkic languages. For example, in the Bilasuvar dialect of the Azerbaijani language, the word "köbək", as in the modern Turkish language, means "gender, family", but in Turkmen language is translated as "part of the body". The difference in lexical forms in comparable languages manifests itself as a result of semantic development in a given lexical unit. The word "aş" in the Western dialects of the Azerbaijani language, as well as in the Oguz accent (çobanaşı) has the same meaning "dish", as well as the constituent part of compound words in the form "aşçı", "aşpaz" is used in form "as" in Turkish, Tatar, Uzbek, Uigur, Kazakh languages. The words «dışğarı» in Agdam dialect, «dışqarı» in Basarkechar accent has the same value "is, far" not only in the modern Turkish language (dışarı), but also with the Turkmen (daşarı), Kyrgyz (dışқarı), Kazakh (тискarı), Uzbek (taşқari) və but at the same time, unlike the literary language in dialects, it retained its traditional form with a suffix (-ğarı, -qarı).

Significance of research

In modern Turkish, the word groom means "groom" or "bridegroom" due to kinship with different people [17, p. 146]. In the Guba dialect, the word groom also means "groom". Jafar's son-in-law was unhappy (1, p. 320).

The word Bulgur means "grain" both in modern Turkish language and in Agbaba and Garakilsa dialects of Azerbaijani language [2, p. 66].

In the modern Turkic language, the self-return pronoun (meaning "own") is used in the pictures of the village, gand with small phonetic differences in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language Basarkechar, Sheki, Gazakh [1, p. 194, 275]. A common lexical unit

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is also observed in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language in some complex envelopes. In the Borchali dialect it means "grain grown from spikes spilled on the ground", in the Gazakh dialect it means "spontaneously", in the Gazakh and Sheki dialects it means "arbitrarily" (see: 1, p. 194). In the Kazakh dialect: "We know our customs very well" [1, p. 194].

The change of meaning of a lexical unit follows a line within the phonosemantic boundaries of the word, which in some words is more or less close to the previous meaning. The word in Baku, Jabrayil, Jalilabad, Julfa, Gadabay, Goychay, Imishli, Ismayilli, Lachin, Oguz, Saatli, Salyan, Shahbaz, Shamakhi, Shamkir, Shusha, Tovuz dialects, the word in in Goychay dialect means "voice" [2, p. . 524, 234]. It is also used in modern Turkic languages with a small phonetic difference (in Uyghur it means "sound", in Bashkir it means "sound", in Uzbek it means "sound" [15, p. 69; 17, p. 764].

In Mugan dialects the word deviates from its meaning and is the same word. becomes an envelope that is corrected by repetition and is connected with the concept of "ask".

When combining dialect vocabulary in linguistic literature, different principles are used. The vocabulary of a specialized dialect is classified as follows: correlative words that are used in the same sense and in different dialects of different phonetic composition; derivative derivative words with new meanings in different dialects; words that are not included in the dialect groups. It should be noted that among the joint dialect words there are such lexical units that belong to the last two groups of specialized dialects.

Distinctive signs of joint words in Turkish and Azerbaijani languages are manifested both in the lexical sense of the word and in the areas of distribution. Some words may be used in narrower regions, and another part may be used in relatively large geographic regions. From this point of view, lexical units can be combined into several groups due to their differentiation, functionality, and also their formation. Some common words with the Turkish language are found only in dialects, it is almost impossible to coincide with other words of our language. For example: "keyik" is used as "deer" (in Turkish and Tabasaran dialect), "düngür" (Borchali) - matchmakers, "böra" (Shamakhi) - dyushbara (dish), "damad" (Guba) son-in-law, "həmşirə" (Sheki) - aunt, "bulğur" (Agbaba accent, in the territory of Armenia) - glaze (cum), "köbək" (Bilesuvar dialect) - clan, family, "götürüm" (Nakhchivan) - sick man.

Conclusion

Common lexical units with modern Turkish language are characterized by different functional qualities in Azerbaijani dialects. While one group of words does not differ in lexical meaning, another

group of words undergoes semantic development. Even in this case, the connection with the previous meaning is not completely broken. Another part of the common lexical units in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language both remains stable in meaning and changes in meaning. The common lexical unit is used in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language as a compound word. The word Haqqannasi means "honestly, really" in Agsu dialect, and the word is approached with modal words in terms of meaning. Haqqanis, the chairman was a good man [1, p. 212]. The second component of the compound word is typical for the vocabulary of modern Turkish. The word anne means "mother" in modern Turkish. The word gold, which means "red" in modern Turkish [17, p. 484], is used in the Aghdam dialect as part of a combination of grapes and means a type of grape. There are grapes, there are grapes, there are grapes [1, p. 215]. Although such words are typical for the vocabulary of modern Turkish, they reflect the phonetic structure of the Azerbaijani language. They are mostly characterized by sound substitution, increase in volume, decrease in volume, and displacement of sounds. Some of these features have historically been formed as a characteristic feature of Azerbaijani words. Therefore, some lexical units of the modern Turkish language may undergo phonetic changes in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language.

In Turkic languages there are often replacements of vowel sounds among themselves. For example, this phenomenon can be traced with the replacement of the vowel "a". We can easily observe it in different dialects, as well as in modern languages. Vowels are often replaced in the following cases as a-ə-e: For example: alça - alçə, axşam- əxşam, sabah-səbah, amma-əmmə, qaytar-qəytər, qardaş-qərdeş, arağ-ərəğ, qara-qarə, bağ-bəğ, qayış - qəyiş, ayaq- əyax and etc. Replacement of vowels a-e is often observed in different dialects and accents of the Turkic languages.

In modern Turkic languages, there is also a long version of "a" [a:]. The linguistic phenomenon peculiar to all ancient Turkic languages has been preserved only in several Turkic languages (turkmen, yakut, tuva, altai, khakass, shor, kyrgyz etc.).

The word musdukh is used in the Agbaba dialect of the Azerbaijani language (Oxchuoglu village of Agbaba region). It means "a small hole in which water collects." Interestingly, a word with a similar meaning is observed in modern Turkish with a phonetic change. In Turkish, musluk means "water tap".

One of the common lexical units is the word yogurt, which means "yogurt". Derbent manifests itself in Tabasaran dialects. To be yoghurt with milk jug [in Derbent dialect; 2, p. 550]. It is used in the same sense in Turkish [17, p. 992]. It is found in the language of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud": "a bowl of yoghurt with nine bases without washing hands and face [6, p. 33].

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