

REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

On the rights of the manuscript

ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of the doctor of sciences

**KIPCHAG ELEMENTS IN THE NORTHERN GROUP
DIALECTS AND VARIATIONS OF THE AZERBAIJAN
LANGUAGE**

5706.01 - Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

Applicant: **Konul Ibrahim Samadova**

Baku – 2023

The work was performed at Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Linguistic Institute named after Nesimi in the Department of Modern Azerbaijan.

Scientific advisor: **Buludkin Aziz oglu Khalilov**
Doctor of Sciences in Philology, professor

Official opponents: **Sanubar Alovzat Abdullayeva**
Associate Prof. of Baku State University
doctor of sciences in philology, professor

Official opponents: **Ikram Ziyad Gasimov**
doctor of sciences in philology, professor
Astan Ahmadkhan Bayramov
doctor of sciences in philology, professor
Adil Mahammad Babayev
doctor of sciences in philology, professor

Dissertation Council ED 1.06 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan functioning at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Chairman of the Dissertation Board: Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor

Mammadli Nadir Balaoglan

Scientific secretary of the dissertation council: Ph.D. in philology, associate professor **Mammadova Sevinj Yusif**

Chairman of the scientific seminar: doctor of sciences in philology, professor

Kazimov Gazanfar Shirin

GENERAL CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic and degree of its study. Attention to the issues of learning dialects and variations is still relevant today. Dialectology is a branch of theoretical linguistics that studies dialects and variations of a language. Variations of the Azerbaijani language form the object of research of Azerbaijani dialectology.

The role of related languages - Turkic languages in determining the origin and areas of distribution and use of the dialectal and variation facts of Azerbaijani language is undeniable. These languages have always had a leading role in the study of dialect materials in the historical aspect. In terms of related languages, the influence of Oghuz and Kipchak tribal languages should be mentioned in particular. Because these languages are at the core of the phonetics, lexicon and grammar of the Azerbaijani dialects. Studying the history of a language, the role of intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic influences is so valuable and important that it can reveal the history of not only one language, but also of the related languages. From this respect, the study of the dialects and variations of the northern region of Azerbaijan is of great importance.

The dialect groups of the northern dialect, which are called mixed dialects and variations in Azerbaijani dialectology, are also diverse in terms of tribal language characteristics. So, during the research, it becomes clear that despite the confusion, both Oghuz and Kipchak language facts are widespread in this region.

However, Kipchak language elements in the variation groups of the northern dialect have been almost unexplored so far. In general, Kipchak elements are the least studied field in Azerbaijani linguistics. Although A. Huseynov tried to study the dialects and variations of this region and investigate the Kipchak elements here, in general, this topic has not been systematically studied. The relevance of the dissertation work lies in the identification and research of Kipchak language elements in the dialects and dialects of this region.

In 1926, N.I.Ashmarin by publishing "Общий обзор народных тюркских говоров гор Нухи" ("General overview of the national Turkic

dialects of the mountains of Nukhi") laid the foundation for the monographic study of dialects of the Azerbaijani language in Azerbaijani dialectology. This work, dedicated to the phonetics of the Sheki dialect, also attracts attention as the first work that deals with variation groups of the northern dialects. Later, well-known dialectologist M. Islamov published the work "Nukha dialect of the Azerbaijani language" (1968), dedicated to the extensive study of the colorful speech characteristics of Sheki region. Here he studied phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical features of Sheki dialect. M. Islamov sometimes compared the interesting dialectal facts he observed with Turkic languages and their dialects. S. Mollazade studied the dialects of the Gakh region at all levels of the language in his work "Variations of Gakh region of the Azerbaijani language" (1966). However, despite all this, the Kipchak elements in the variation groups of this region - the northern dialect - have not been studied in a monographic form. From this point of view, the topic is very relevant and needs research.

The object and subject of the research. Dialects and variations of the northern region of Azerbaijan - Sheki, Gakh, Zagatala, Balakan, partly Oguz and Gabala regions, and the reflection of Kipchak language factors in these dialects and variations constitute the object of the research. The dialectological works written by individual linguists, historians and dialectologists about Kipchak tribes and Kipchak Turkish, as well as dialect groups of the northern dialect, and the ideas and opinions presented here have become the object of analysis in the dissertation paper.

The words and expressions having Kipchak elements selected and identified from dialectological materials collected from the northern region of the Republic of Azerbaijan - Sheki, Gakh, Zagatala, Balaken, Oguz, Gabala regions form **the subject** of the research work.

Aims and tasks of the research. The aim of the research work is to collect dialect materials of the northern region, to study their lexical-semantic, phonetic, morphological and syntactic features, as well as Kipchak language elements in these dialects. To achieve this goal, the following tasks are considered necessary to be fulfilled:

- To clarify the issue of the arrival of Kipchak tribes to the northern region;

- To look through Kipchak written sources;
- To study the Northern dialect at all levels of the language;
- To determine Kipchak language elements in the language materials of the northern dialect;
- To reveal the lexical parallelism of Oghuz and Kipchak language factors and give their explanation;
- To study Kipchak elements in the phonetic system of the northern dialect;
- To study Kipchak elements in the morphological system of the northern dialect;
- To identifying Kipchak elements in the syntactic system of the northern dialect;
- To study Kipchak elements in the lexical system of the northern dialect;
- To identify words with Kipchak elements that have terminological characteristics in the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language;
- To study words with Kipchak elements that do not have terminological characteristics in the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language;
- To compare Oghuz and Kipchak language elements in the dialectological materials related to dialect groups of northern dialect variatons.

Research methods. Descriptive-comparative, comparative-historical and descriptive methods, whenever needed, the method of functional-stylistic analysis were used in the research. Scientific-theoretical provisions of historical grammar and historical dialectology, of modern linguistics and stylistics, as well as important theoretical concepts of world and Russian linguistics were addressed during the investigation of the topic. Meeting the requirements of the study, the dialectal facts of the variation groups of the northern dialect were compared with Kipchak group Turkic languages - Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Nogai, Altai, Tatar Turkish.

Main provisions to be defended. The provisions presented to defence are as follows:

1. The variation groups of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language have a rich lexical composition with Kipchak language

elements.

2. There are traces of Kipchak language elements in lexical, lexical-semantic, semantic-lexical dialectisms in the variation groups of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language.

3. The phonetic system of the variation groups of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language confirms the systematic presence of Kipchak elements.

4. Kipchak elements manifest themselves in the morphological and syntactic structure of the variation groups of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language.

5. Features of Kipchak language observed at different levels of the language in the northern variations is confirmed.

6. The issue of calling dialect variations of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language by the term "northern dialect" is clarified.

Scientific novelty of the research. In the dissertation work, the idea that the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language is not a mixed-type variation, but a dialect is justified. This region, which is large in terms of territory, also differs in terms of the richness and variety of its language. Research reveals that, despite the presence of many dialectal features, this region combines the richness of both Oghuz and Kipchak language elements, allowing it to be called a northern dialect.

Another scientific innovation of the research work is to determine the traces of Kipchak language features in the dialectological materials collected from the northern dialect local variation groups, thereby proving the formation of Kipchak tribes in these regions with linguistic facts. A comparative study of Kipchak language elements based on the materials of Turkic languages is one of the innovations of the research work.

In general, one of the scientific innovations of the research is that the Kipchak language elements of this region are processed in a monographic form for the first time from the point of view of linguistics.

Theoretical and practical significance of research. In this research work, the local variation groups of the northern dialect were involved in the analysis at the level of modern scientific thinking. The dissertation is theoretically and practically important as the first research work written on this topic, and it can be used as an supplementary aid in the teaching of Turkology, dialectology, general and special courses in

the philology faculties of higher schools.

The directions of analysis of the research work, its theoretical approach and research forms are of scientific and theoretical importance for the researches of the subsequent period. The dissertation can serve as a resource for folklore researchers. The provisions of the dissertation could be based on while writing textbooks, study materials for linguistics, dialectology, Turkology, as well as monographic studies.

Approbation and application. The results of the research are highlighted in various scientific conference materials, and are reflected in 90 articles and theses published in thematic collections and magazines of Azerbaijan and foreign countries, in the textbook “Şimal-qərb qrupu dialekt sözlərinin lüğəti və arealları” (“Dictionary and Areas of Words of North-Western Dialect Groups” (Baku: 2013), in monographs “Şimal-Qərb qrupu dialektlərinin fonetikasi” (“Phonetics of North-Western Group of Dialects” (Baku: 2018), “Ortak türkçədə Kıpçak kökenli kəlimələr, Azərbaycan dilində arealları” (“Words of Kipchak origin in the common Turkic language, their areas in the Azerbaijani language” (Globe Edit. Martinius. 2019), “Ortaq türk leksikasında qıpçaq mənşəli sözlər və Azərbaycan dilində arealları” (“Words of Kipchak origin in the common Turkic lexicon and their areas in the Azerbaijani language. Turkey: 2019.).

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The research work was carried out in the dialectology department of the Azerbaijani language of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

The structure and total volume of the thesis in signs. Dissertation work (490739) consists of an introduction (5 page), four chapters (Chapter I – 90 pages, Chapter II – 88 pages, Chapter III – 42 pages, Chapter IV – 53 pages), conclusion (3 pages) and list of references.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The relevance of the investigated problem is justified, its scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, the goals and objectives of the research, the object and subject, the provisions presented to the defence, the language material used and the research method are explained in the "Introduction" part of the paper.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called "**Kipchak elements in the**

phonetic structure of the northern dialect variation groups" and consists of six paragraphs.

The first sub-chapter of chapter I talks about "Parallelism of Kipchak and Oghuz language features in the Northern dialect". Comparing the Turkic languages and dialects with the variation groups of the northern dialect it becomes clear that in many cases it is impossible to set any boundaries between the elements belonging to the Oghuz-Kipchak tribal languages. M. Kashgari felt the influence of the Oghuz language everywhere and was sure that the Oghuz-Kipchak languages were mixed. This is explained by the fact that M. Kashgari often mentions the expression "Kipchak" along with "Oghuz", or vice versa, "Oghuz" along with Kipchak. Sometimes he shows "Oghuz" and assumes that the following kipchak is self-explanatory. Oghuz-Kipchak language, or vice versa, "Kipchak-Oghuz" languages are used in Turkology due to such common features. In many cases, the term Kipchak expresses a geographical concept rather than a linguistic one. Therefore, from the ethnolinguistic point of view, it is more correct to use the term "*Oghuz-Kipchak*" instead of "Kipchak language"¹.

Elements of Kipchak ethnogenesis are widely encountered in local variation groups of the northern dialect. Let's take a look at the features of the Kipchak language in the phonetic system of these dialects:

1. Development of nasal variants of vowels: *sözuã* (*sozu:a* - to your word), *qızız* (*gizi:z* - your daughter).
2. Thickening of vowels ($\text{ə} > \text{a}$, $\text{ü} > \text{u}$, $\text{ö} > \text{o}$: *dars* (*dars- a lesson*)).
3. The transition of the open sound to the semi-closed e sound in the first syllable of the word: *bey* (*a nobleman*), *eyləş* (*eylesh – sit down*).
4. Partial usage of "av" sound combination: *tavux* (*a hen*).
5. Disruption of the law of vowel harmony in the direction of vowel thickening: *gəlməx* (*gelməx - to come*).
6. Use of the backlingual consonant *q* instead of the mediolingual *k*: *çuraq* (*churaq - bread*).

¹Əzizov, E. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi dialektologiyası / E.Əzizov. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2016. - 348 s.

7. Use of the backlingual consonant *q* instead of the mediolingual *g*: *göy* > *qoq* (*sky*; *blue*).

8. Transition of the fricative sound *f* to the occlusive sound *p* in the borrowed words: *pundux* (*nut*).

9. The transition of the occlusive sound *b* to the fricative sound *v* in the middle of a word and at the end of monosyllabic words: *civ* (*a pocket*).

10. The transition of the plosive sound *b* to the fricative sound *f* at the end of the word: *alif* (*has bought*; *has got*).

The language characteristics of the Oghuz and Kipchaks are also evident here, and the elements of the Oghuz and Kipchak languages are still used in parallel today. This feature is reflected in the use of words starting with the consonant "d" in Oghuz with "t" in Kipchaks: *dör* // *tört* (*four*), *daş* // *taş* (*a stone*), *dağ* // *tağ* (*a mountain*), etc.

A. Demirchizade wrote: "*Compared to other Turkic language elements, the language elements of the Kipchak and Oghuz tribes took organizational part in the formation of the new Azerbaijani language with a Turkic system*"².

It is not by chance that B. Chobanzade called the Azerbaijani language the Oghuz-Kipchak language. However, studies show that the elements of the Oghuz language prevailed in the formation of the Azerbaijani language. As we mentioned above, M. Kashgari compared the kipchak Turkish of the X-XI centuries with the oghuz Turkish of the same period and noted their similarities. The further development of these languages could not lead to drastic changes. Kipchak Turkish found its reflection in "Codex Cumanicus" dated 1302. M. Shiraliyev paid attention to the presence of some words and grammatical features in the language of this monument in several dialects of our language. E.g.: In addition to *mana* - *ma*: (*to me*), *sana* - *sa*., -*sa* (*to you*) the variants *mağa* (*maga* /*maḡa*/ - *to me*), *sağa* (*saga* /*maḡa*/ - *to you*) were also used as dative case suffixes denoting I and II person singular.

In general, Kipchak Turkish has influenced all groups of our dialects and local variations, along with the literary language of

² Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tarixi / Ə. Dəmirçizadə. - Bakı: Maarif, I hissə. - 1979. - s. 40.

Azerbaijan.

Disappearing of the sagurnun sound “ŋ” (backlingual, nasal) in the variations groups of the northern dialect, and emergence of nasal sounds instead of it: *balāaza* (*bala:za – to your child*), *balāzi* (*bala:zi – your child*).

Later on the replacement of "f" sound with "p"; e.g: *qipul* (*a lock*), *pundux* (*phundux – hazelnut*) etc.

According to A. Demirchizade's researches, Kipchak Turkish has also influenced the language of the epic "Kitabi-Dada-Gorgud". He writes: the language of "Kitabi-Dada-Gorgud" is the previous "pure" form of Oghuz language. This language reflects the outset of the national Azerbaijani language, which was formed on the basis of the Oghuz and kipchak tribal languages, that were welcomed and mingled in Azerbaijan, and "Kitabi-Dade-Gorgud" epic is one of the first monuments of this language. Here, the phrase "in the oghuz language" should be explained by the preservation of tribal names and the relative superiority of the Oghuz elements in this language. However, other elements were developed in parallel, especially at the beginning³.

Following comparison can be made here: the use of 19 word roots from "Kitabi-Dada-Gorgud" with the consonant d indicates the existence of Kipchaks before Oghuzs, or the existence of Kipchaks along with Oghuzs. In fact, based on research, we come to the conclusion that the kipchaks were to set up in those areas earlier than the Oghuz, and later they mixed with the oghuz tribes. But later, the Roman Church decided to destroy systematically everything belonging to the Turks in Europe, and implementation Kipchak - Oghuz conflict was a part of this plan.

In fact, it must be admitted that this conflict started several centuries ago in Azerbaijan and continued until the adoption of Islam by Christian Kipchaks. The best example of this is the aforementioned epic "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud". Here, the conflict between the Oghuz and the Kipchak tribes is reflected with a clarity not observed in European sources.

Research shows that the turkic words used in Byzantine and Georgian sources of the early Middle Ages in one way or another came to

³ Dəmirçizadə, Ə.M. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" dastanlarının dili / Ə. Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: B.İ.Lenin adına API-nin nəşriyyatı, - 1959. – 157 s. [5].

their language from the language of the kipchaks. Until the 17th and 18th centuries, when the Azerbaijani language was re-formed on the basis of national grounds, Kipchak words existed in parallel with Oghuz words in its vocabulary.

In the second paragraph of chapter I, in the part called "**How should the northern dialect be called? Dialect, local variant or variation?**", the problem of naming the variation groups of the northern dialect is put forward and the solutions are shown. Here, the divisions of dialects and local variations given by dialectologists are listed and a new division principle is added. The internal local variation groups of the northern dialect are listed and their dialectal differences are explained.

One of the most controversial issues in Azerbaijani dialectology is the naming of dialects as dialects, local variants or variations. Many linguists have a classification division about this. However, in this section, we first look at the classifications of dialects given by linguists and conduct a comparative analysis in order to clarify this issue. Then we take a new look at the naming of variation groups of the northern dialect.

As we know, dialectologists M.Shiraliyev and E.Azizov distinguish three - Western, Eastern, and Southern group of dialects and local variations. In the division of dialects, and among variation groups of the northern dialect they named only Sheki dialects and mixed-type Gakh-Zagatala dialects. In fact, we have re-examined the issue of the exact naming of the variation groups of the northern dialect and reasoned that it would be better if the variation groups of the northern dialect were called variation groups of the northern dialect in general rather than local variety in a limited circle due to the following characteristics. So, for this, first of all, looking at the divisions given by dialectologists, we would advise, taking into account the richness of Kipchak elements in the variation groups of the northern dialect, to divide the dialects of the Azerbaijani language into four dialects:

1. *Variation groups of the northern dialect*: Oguz-Gabala, Sheki dialects and variations, Gakh-Zagatala-Balakan variation.

2. *Western group Dialects*: Gazakh-Borchali, Ganja, Ayrim, Gadabey-Dashkasan, Karabakh, Western Azerbaijan.

3. *Eastern group Dialects*: Baku-Shamakhi, Mugan, Guba-Khachmaz, Darbend.

4. *Southern group dialects*: Lankaran, South Azerbaijan (which itself is divided into three variations: Tabriz, Ardabil, Zanjan variations), Nakhchivan, Iravan.

While mentioning the variation groups included in the northern dialect and variation groups and their characteristics, we also witnessed that each of the variation groups has both similar and different, as well as specific dialectal characteristics. We have listed these features above, and now, for the reason that Oguz-Gabala has always been left out of research we would like to mention the dialectal features of Oguz-Gabala district as one of the variation groups of the Northern dialect. In this regard, if we pay attention to the special features of Oguz-Gabala district dialects, we will see the following interesting facts. For example: in Khachmaz, Khachmaz Gishlaq and Abdalli villages of Oguz region, the suffixes "“-itdi, -itdi (-cıtıdı, -cıtıdı /dʒıtıdı/)" is used instead of the future tense suffix. For example: *gəlcıtdı /galdʒıtıdı/ - will come, baxcıtıdı /bakhdʒıtıdı/- will look, görcütdü /gordʒutdı - will see*) etc. In the villages of Bujax and Mukhas, the future tense has a completely different form – *geleyşdi (geleyşdi – will come), baxee: “ışdı” (bakhe:şdi – will look)* and in Dashalı village which is located close to Sheki district, there is thickening of vowel sounds in speech is prevalent. For example: - *Hayndi göturusaaan? (hayindi goturusa:n – Do you take now?) - Aa havına baxusanmı? (A: havına bakhirsanmı? - Ouu, do you look at this!!)* and so on. The villages of Khal-khal, Khalkhal khishlaq, and Karimli are made up of a mixed community, i.e., representatives of both Lezgi and other peoples. In addition, 12 out of 31 villages of the district are Lezgi villages. Since such Lezgi villages as Filfillu, Garabulag, Astrakhanovka, Soyudlu, Top, Armenat Yagublu, border only with Dagestan, they have their own specific manner of speaking.

During the research, we came across the unique variation characteristics of the villages of Gabala district. Thus, the substitution of e > ə that occurs in the Yemishanli village variation of the region (such as *vərmışəm, vərirəm (I have given, I am giving)* etc.) is identically used in the villages of Zagatala, Gakh, and most of all Balakan regions belonging to the variation groups of the Northern dialect. In the town of Nic, "the past is the future; "-acaq (ajaq /adʒaq/) -əcak (ejek /edʒek/" in the suffix "-a-sız, -caq, -cək (a-sız, -jag / -jak /dʒag/ /dʒak/" from the future tense in

Anlaut, prolonged pronunciation of vowel sounds in Vandam, Nic and Gabala regions, the "tendency" to thicken thin vowels in speech - Galı:saan?, - Gidısaa:nmı: (? (Are you going/coming?) again forms the identity of utilization with Zagatala-Gakh, Balakan dialects. One of the peculiarities of the dialects of Gabala region is the use of the transitive tense suffix " *dı (di)* " instead of the future tense suffix -acaq (*/adzak/*) or the past tense suffix "-*mış (mish)*". For example; - *Getdisen*; - *Gəldisən?* (Will you go; - Did you come?) Also, the strong influence of the "o" process is reflected in the colloquial language of Tikanli and Mikhligovag settlements of Gabala region, which is close to Sheki region: *gəlsə:z*, *gesə:z* (*galso:z* - *will you come*) etc. In Zaghran settlement, different forms of pronunciation are found: *gəlruxh*, *geruxh*, *veruxh* (*We come/go*)

Azerbaijani dialectologists show that the ancient kipchak features are quite clearly reflected in the North Azerbaijani dialects. Those differences are manifested in both phonetic and morphological levels. Detailed information about these differences is provided both at the beginning of the dissertation paper and in its chapters. By showing the specificity of the internal variations of the Northern dialect and by comparing their forms with forms of other groups, we have tried to prove the dialectal characteristics of the variation groups of the Northern dialect. The following cases can be shown as instances of the dialect differences of the northern region:

I. Phonetic differentiation. For example, the use of the *v* sound in anlaut. As it is known, until the end of the 1st millennium, the sound *v* does not occur at the end of the word in Oghuz written monuments. For example; In Gakh-Zagatala variation groups of the northern dialect, the replacement of *n > v* at the end of the word, as in *öziv*, *adıv*, (*you yourself, your name*) is one of the elements distinguishing the Kipchak language element. It mostly occurs at the end of possessive words.

b > v substitution. It is of purely Kipchak origin and is used in the middle and end of words in almost all variation groups of the northern dialect. Ex.: *həvlə* (*hevlə* - like this), *civ* (*jiv* - a pocket), etc.

b > p, f, v change. The substitution *b > v* has a characteristic nature. Devoicing of voiced consonants at the beginning and end of words.

d > t. *daraq* (*daraq*) - *tarax* (*taragh* - comb). *t/d* replacement

shows itself In the anlaut, in the dialects of the eastern group, where Kipchak elements are strong, and to which Baku dialect ot (grass) – od (flame), at (horse) - ad (name).

/p/b/v substitution, y/n substitution in the middle of words, dz/y substitutions, z/s substitutions, as well as dropping of the sound ğ in nouns, y/n substitution in the middle of words, p/b substitution, etc. were also distinguished as being Kipchak elements by Demirchizade.

B > f - Ex; kavaf (kebab, meat on skewers), boşqaf (a plate) etc.

The phonetic phenomena related to the northern dialect include - the processing of nasal vowels, use of consonant sounds that are not processed in the literary language: : k', x', η, ts (y), z, dz ; the occurrence of h-ing (adding h to the beginning of words) is strong in all dialects, including the Oghuz-Gabala variation of the northern dialect, etc. (haa (yes) hayndi (hayindi - and now), həvlə (hevlə - like this)); usage of the consonant of sagurnun of the active case suffix with consonant y; of the attributive suffix -ğ in the accusative case of the second person singular, etc. The Oguz-Kipchak factor cannot be forgotten here. For example; in the variation groups of the northern dialect, usage of both -m and -b *bən - mən* (I); violation of palatal harmony: *bardum – bardım (bardum -bardım I arrived)* , use of sound v instead of bilabial sound w, etc. As we have listed above, the Kipchak-Oghuz parallelism is also used. Along with the symbol (graphemes) z-sh, r-l also demonstrates itself (e.g; r-l qurtar // qurtal (finish).

Morphological features include the use of dative case suffix forms *mağa, sağa (to me)* for the first and second person, of the suffixes -*adu, -ədi* to indicate the present tense, as well as the analytical form of the present tense *baxa durur // baxa var* (he/she looks) etc.

Researcher M. Mammadli notes that the sound compatibility q//ğ – y, which is specific for Kipchak languages, is also reflected in the variation groups of the northern dialect, and the suffix -ya is a feature that characterizes the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group.

The use of the suffix -gil in the 2nd person singular of the imperative form of the verb is more common in the Sheki dialect, as well as in the Gabala and Gakh-Zagatala variations, partially (in the language of the people who migrated from Sheki to the Bazar village of Zagatala) and in the Southern dialects, in the Nakhchivan dialects. In our opinion,

all these are the areas where the Kipchaks were historically located.

The third paragraph of chapter I is called "**General phonetic features of the northern dialect**". This paragraph has its own subparagraphs, where the vowel system of the variation groups of the northern dialect, their comparison with Kipchak language elements, diphthongs, sound transitions in vowels are grouped into three more headings. The more prominent phonetic features of the dialect groups of the northern dialect can be shown as follows:

1. Usage of long and short versions of vowels.

2. It is possible to find η (sagur η), interdental \acute{z} , joint *dz*, *ts*, mediolingual x' etc. consonants.

3. The gradual disappearance of sagur η sound and the formation of nasal sounds instead. E.g.: *əlā // əlaā* (*alia:a – to your hand*), *əlī* (*ali:- your hand*), *balaāzı* (*bala:zi - your child*), etc. However, the deaf η (- η) sound is still observed in the Goynuk village variation of Sheki.

4. Such phonetic phenomena as thickening, thinning, voicing, devoicing etc. occurs in sound boundaries. The thickening of vowels is more noticeable.

5. Replacement of the sound ə with the e sound in the first syllable of the word. E.g.: *teze* (*new*), *dedə* (*father/grandfather*) (Sheki dialect)

6. A number of suffixes do not follow word harmony. E.g.: *beşlx* (*beshlikh – five manats*), *yiyaç* (*iyiyakh - let's eat*), etc.

7. In borrowed words, the sound of f is often replaced by the sound of p . Ex.: *pundux* (*pundukh - a nut*), etc. (This feature is mostly related to the Zagatala-Gakh dialect).

E. Azizov mentions more than twenty characteristics of the northern variations, which he called the northwestern group, and he emphasizes that the abundance of dialectal features in the northern dialects is due to the mixed nature of those dialects. In his opinion, the dispersion and variety of isoglosses (distribution area) at different levels of the language in the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language is to a certain extent related to the migration of the population.

It is known that in the XI-XIV centuries, the common Turkic language split, and as a result, three language groups and a number of intermediate dialects appeared. After the formation of the Kipchak,

Oghuz and Garlug languages, these languages themselves also broke apart.

E. Azizov shows that the Azerbaijani language is an Oghuz-Kipchak-based language, and in the 11th century the Oghuz and Kipchak languages were identical. The main reason for this is that the Kipchaks lived together with the Oghuz people in Azerbaijan in the XI-XIII centuries - he mentions.

Sound transitions [ç > s > ts > ş > k; c > g, b > p, d > t, q > x, d > n, a > ə, ö > ü, q > n, ı > u, v > n, q > ğ, y > g, u > ü, l > d, r > y, u > i, ı > i, i > ü] revealing the sound differences observed in the ancient Oghuz and Kipchak languages are reflected in different regions of variation groups of the northern dialect in the same way as in modern Turkish languages. If we compare the northern dialect with the Kypchak language, for example, in the Kazakh language, the consonants "r, l" are used at the beginning of the word (in the anlaut), the category of quantity is used with the suffix "-lar // -ler, -dar // -der, -tar // -ter". For its specificity, the suffix of the category of predicativity in the Qazakh language differs from the The Oghuz group Turkic languages⁴. 12 diphthong phonemes are distinguished in the Karakalpak language. There is no long vowel in this language. There are 7 main 4 auxiliary parts of speech. Grammatical categories include the category of number, case and possession. In the Kyrgyz language, the phonemes "l, r" are used rarely, usually the consonant "y" changes to "j" at the beginning of the word, and the noun has 6 cases⁵. In Altai, the vowel "ı" is used at the beginning of the word. Also, the suffix of the category of number in this language is multivariate. There are 8 vowels in the Nogai language. The vowel "ı" is used at the beginning of the word, the consonant "ğ" is not used at the beginning of the word. In this language, the suffixes of the category of number are "-lar, -ler"⁶. The Crimean-Tatar language does not have the vowel "ə", the consonants h and g. There are 6 cases of noun in the Crimean-Tatar language. In this language, the suffixes of the category of number are also "-lar, -ler" in this

⁴ Vaqifqızı, L. Şəki folklor örnekləri: / L. Vaqifqızı. - Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", - II kitab. - 2014. - 408 s. s.150.

⁵ Vəliyev, A.N. Azərbaycan dialektologiyası (Keçid şivələri morfolojiyası və sintaksisi) / A.N.Vəliyev. - Bakı: ADU nəşri, - 1975. - 118 s.

⁶ Kazak Tilinin Dialektologiyalıq Sözdüğü / - Almatı: - 1969.

language. The Kipchak Turkic dialect group is the largest among the Turkic dialect groups both in terms of the number of dialects included and the area it is spoken. As this group includes the dialects that are the successors of the historical Kuman-Qipchak Turkish, and includes geographical naming, along with the ethnonym "Qipchak" the title "Northwestern Turkic dialect group" should be prescribed to it.

Dialects included in the Kipchak group are - Tatar Turkish, Bashkurt Turkish, Kyrgyz Turkish, Kazan Turkish, Karakalpak Turkish, Nogai Turkish, Karayim Turkish, Karachay-Balkarian Turkish, Kumyk Turkish. Taken together, Kipchak Turkic dialects are spoken today in a very wide geographical area, from the Altai and East Turkestan in the east, to the centers of Plonya in the west, Siberia in the north, Crimea in the south, the north of the Black Sea and the south of the Caucasus.

Since the beginning of the classification tests of the Turkish language, different names have been given to this group and dialects have been evaluated in different ways. Turkologists V.Radlov, F.E.Korsh, G.J.Ramsted, A.N.Samoylovich, L.Ligeti, M.Räsänen, J.Benzing, N.A.Baskakov, N.Poppenin, T.Tekin, K.H.Menges and others made interesting classifications of the Kipchak language belonging to Turkic languages.

As in other dialects and variations of the Azerbaijani language, in the Northern dialect, all 9 vowels of our language have a prolonged version. As in Turkic languages, the prolonging of vowels in the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language is divided into two parts by origin: initial and subsequent prolonging⁷.

N. Ashmarin was the first to mention the issue of prolonging of vowel sounds in Azerbaijani dialects. In his work published in 1926, he showed that some words in the Nukha dialects have a long pronunciation of the vowel. Words like *sarii*: (*yellow*), *qarii* (*an elderly woman*), *barii* (*at least*), *morii*:*x* (*a berry*), *arii*: (*bee*) are among examples of words with long vowels by him. A. Hüseynov also noted the prolonging of the vowel a in the first syllable of two-syllable words in Oguz region dialects. A.Hüseynov also notes: "*a:ri* (*a bee*), *qa:ri* (*an elderly woman*), *sa:ri*

⁷ Şirəliyev, M.Azərbaycan dialektologiyasının əsasları / M.Şirəliyev. - Bakı:"Şərq-Qərb", - 2008. - 416 s.

(yellow), *da:ri* (millet), *ma:rux – moruq* (a berry) etc. ”⁸.

As we mentioned above, subsequent prolonging and prolonging of vowels depending on the phonetic position, are two widespread forms in the northern dialect. The part that remains is included to the second one, i.e. to the group having prolonged articulation depending on the phonetic position. In Sheki dialects, prolonging depending on phonetic position commonly happens in the form of long pronunciation of vowels \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{o} , $\bar{\delta}$ is in two-syllable words in which the first syllable consists of open and semi-open vowels and the second syllable consists of closed vowels. The prolonging is mostly observed before sonorous consonants (r, l) : *qā:ri*, *sā:ri*, *ā:ri*, *dā:rin*, *sē:rin*, *gē:ri*, *qō:puş*, *mō:rux*, etc. But the lengthening, which depends on the phonetic position, is related to the position and place of the consonants in the word.

According to M. Resenin, the phonetic prolonging of vowels along with the languages of the Oguz group, is present in the variations of the Kipchak people living on the Volga. The only difference is that in words of Oghuz origin, phonetic prolonging occurs more often in both open and closed syllables, in words of Kipchak origin it happens only in open syllables, and after sonorous consonants l and r.

In some Turkic languages, for example, Kyrgyz Turkish, long vowels have a phonetic feature. Thus, the phonetic prolonging of vowel sounds makes a difference in meaning: *er* “kişi (a husband), *ər*” *və e:r* “eyer, *əgər* (if)”; *suq* “qışqanlıq, həsəd (jealousy)” *və su:q* “soyuq (cold)”; *toq* “tox (fed/full)” *və to:q* “toyuq (chicken)”; *can* “yan, yön (side)” *və ca:n* “yağış (rain)”; *en* “en // genişlik (width) *və ē:n* “kimsəsiz, tənha (orphan, lonely)”; *uq* - “dinləmək, eşitmək (to hear)”, *ū:q* - “zəhərlənmək (get poisoned)”; *sök* - “sökmək (dismantle)” *və sō:k* “sümük (a bone)” etc.^{9,10,11}.

⁸ Bayramov, İ.M. Azərbaycan dili şivələrinin fonetikasi / İ.M. Bayramov. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2016. - 252 s. - s.17-21.

⁹ Батманов, И.А. Современный киргизский язык: I. Фонетика / И.А.Батманов. - Фрунзе: - 1953. - s.32.

¹⁰ Удахин, К.К. Киргизского русского словарь / К.К.Удахин. - Москва: - 1956. - с 17.

¹¹ Mukambayev, C. Kirgiz Tilinin Dialektologiyası Sözdüğü / C.Mukambayev. - Frunze, - 1972.

As we saw above, the initial prolonging among the northern dialect is manifested only in certain words - in the dialects of Gakh and Sheki. Generally speaking, the initial prolonging cannot be regarded peculiar to the northern dialect.

As in the Azerbaijani Turkic languages, in the northern dialect, the subsequent prolonging is more widespread. The phenomenon of subsequent lengthening of vowels is also confirmed by the facts of written monuments that existed historically in variations. Subsequent lengthening occurs as a result of dropping a certain consonant. In the variation groups of the northern dialect it is formed as a result of dropping one of the sounds *b, ğ, d, z, k, y, n, l, r, h*. In addition, short vowels and nasal vowels used in the northern dialect are widely studied. The short vowels used in the variation groups of the Northern dialect are as follows:

ı - *fırılax* (*firildag* – *trickery*, *sığırçı* (*sigirchi* – *a herdsman*),
ı - *kıcix* (*kichix* – *little; small*), *kışı* (*kishi* – *a man*), *şitil* (*shitil* – *seedlings*), *kālim* (*tapestry* – *woven type of rug*), *bıçin* (*bichin* – *reap*).

A short *ĩ* sound used at the end of a word, e.g. *anıyə* (*aniya* – *to mother*), *nısiyə* (*as a loan*), etc.

The short *ĩ* sound is used at the beginning of words of Arabic origin, *irəzyana* (*irazyana* – *fennel*);

U - *būlax* (*bulakh* – *a spring*), *pūtax* (*putakh* – *a branch*), *qūful* (*qifl* – *a lock*), *çūvux* (*chuvukh* – *a stick*);

Examples of those pronounced short in the middle of a word – are *qoyu* a (*qoyua* – *into your bosom*) *boyu* nu (*boyunu* – *your height*), etc.

Ü - *cüyür* (*juyur* – *roe deer*), *yüyürmax* (*yuyurmakh* – *to run*), *ğümüş* (*gumush* – *silver*), *süyux* (*suyugh* – *cold*), *künə* (*kuna* – *a word related to cocooning*), etc.

Short sounds *i* and *u* also occur at the end of the word. The short pronunciation (elision) at the end of the word occurs after the stress. A syllable at the end of a word causes an elision by shifting the stress to the preceding syllable.

One of the most characteristic phonetic features of the variations included in the northern dialect is the wide spread of nasal vowels. All

variants of nasal vowels are found both in word roots and in suffixes in all variation groups of the northern dialect. N.I.Ashmarin was the first to cover this issue in full detail based on the materials of the Sheki dialect of the Azerbaijani language. N.I.Ashmarin discovered the nasal variants of all vowels except e and ö vowels in the Nukha dialect of the Azerbaijani language, and related the position and reason of their formation to the loss of the voiceless (sagur) η sound in the words.

In the Northern dialect, all vowels, including ě and õ vowels, have a nasal variant. In vowels, the nasal feature is formed not only by the loss of the sagur η sound, but also by the dropping of the n sound. Thus, it is clear that the formation of nasal vowels is directly related to the loss of sonorous n and sagur η. Sonorous n and sagur η sounds that are dropped, nasalize the preceding or following vowel.

Diphthongs are also discussed here. Diphthongs are not characteristic for modern Azerbaijani literary language. M.Resenen considers those diphthongs initial in which the second component can be -y (-i) in the first syllable of the word and the first component is a long or short vowel. He notes that the rest of the diphthongs are formed by combination of sounds.

E. Azizov, based on these ideas of M.Resenen, states the existence of the diphthongs *ay*, *oy* in the Azerbaijani language, but the second element of those diphthongs is not a vowel, but a consonant. However, it's a fact and a main characteristics that a diphthong starts with one vowel and ends with another vowel, and that in a diphthong two vowels are combined and pronounced within one syllable.

Diphthongs are rare in the northern dialect and only diphthongs such as (a^u, o^u, ö^u) are found.

ǣ^u - this diphthong mostly found in Zagatala-Gakh variations: *da^uǣ* (dagha - to the mountain Gakh. - I.Su, Gym.), *dǣušan* (doushan - a rabbit; Z. - Ash.T, Gym.), *qǣumax* (*gaumakh*), *qǣurma* (*gaurma*) -roast meat (Z. - Ash.T., Gakh, Gym.), *qǣuǣuz* (*qanauz* - your blood

ou - tǣ^ux (toux - a hen)

öü - böyü (boyu) – böü (bou) (to grow up)

oa, -ova -oǣ (ova -oa - to hunting)

üə - güər (guer – turn blue) (Gakh)

If we look at the Kazakh language belonging to the Kipchak

language group, we will see that in some of the modern Turkic languages diphthongs and in others long vowel developments are two different aspects of some sound groups in common Turkish.

In Kazakh Turkish, it is observed that the consonants in some sound groups of VC type of common Turkish, take a lip harmony and change to /w/, or to semivowels like /y/. Sound groups (diphthongs) in the form of /uw/, /üw/, /aw/, /ıy/, /iy/ that appear in this way are evaluated as phonemes in Kazakh and Soviet Turkological grammars¹².

There are several features of vowel sound transitions in variation groups of the northern dialect. Here, keeping the principle of the distribution system given by M. Shiraliyev, we have grouped them as follows:

1. Transition of thick vowels to thin vowels: a>ə, ı>i, u>ü;
2. Transition of thin vowels to thick vowels: i>ı, ə>a, ü>u;
3. Transition of rounded vowels to unrounded vowels: o>a, u>ı, u>i, ü>i;
4. Transition of unrounded vowels to rounded vowels: a>o, a>u, ı>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. Change of closed vowels to closed vowels: e>i, i>e

The fourth paragraph of Chapter I is about the "Consonant System". All the consonants used in the modern literary language of Azerbaijan are observed in the variation groups of the northern dialect. However, there are consonant sounds that does not occur in our literary language also. Consonant sounds used in variation groups of the northern dialect, but not observed in the literary language are: **k'**, **x'**, **η**, **ts (u)**, **z**, **dz**. These consonants are almost the main consonants that form dialectal differences in the variation groups of the northern dialect.

k' - is a backlingual, plosive, voiceless sound. This sound mainly occurs in borrowed words (from Russian): *bulk'u*, *ak'tyor (bulki, actor)*,

¹² Кефиесбаев, С. О фонетической системе современного казанского языка: Исследования по казанскому языкознанию /

etc. As it is known, sound **k'** is a consonant sound that is not peculiar to the Azerbaijani language. This is one of the aspects that distinguish it from other Turkic languages. The sound **k'** used in most Turkic languages corresponds to the sounds **q** or **x** in the Azerbaijani language. But despite this, sometimes we find the sound **k'** in our dialects and variations. In this respect, the Zagatala-Kakh dialect is more distinguished. In these dialects, the sound **k'** often appears instead of the sound **k**: *k'omak'* (help), *k'or* (blind),

According to A.Huseynov, in Zagatala, Gakh, Balakan and Darband, the use of the backlingual consonant **k'** in the position of the mediolingual sound **k** (depalatalization) should be distinguished from the usage of consonant **k'** in the position of the consonant **q**. Distribution of consonant **k'** instead of the sound **q** at the beginning of the word is a historical correspondence. It is more correct to consider the distribution of the backlingual consonant **k'** in the position of the mediolingual sound **k** in Zagatala, Gakh, Balakan and Darband variations as a phonetic feature (depalatalization) that has historically emerged as a result of the meeting of the sound system of the Azerbaijani language with the sound systems of foreign languages.

The sound x' appears at the end of polysyllabic words after front vowels; e.g.: çörəx', inəx', (bread, cow)

The sound **x'** at the end of polysyllabic words changes to a sound **y** between two vowels, and to a sound **h** before a consonant; eg: *kəx'lix'* (partridge) - *kəx'liyə* (to a partridge), *kəx'liyi* (the partridge), *kəx'lix'də* (in partridge), *inəx'* - *inəyə*, *inəyi*, *inəx'də* etc. A.M.Sherbak attributes the use of the consonant **x'** in Turkic languages to around the X century. According to him, the reason why **x'** is not used in runic writings should be explained by the features of graphics. Prof. N.I. Ashmarin was the first to express an opinion about **x** and determine its denominator. In the written monuments of Turkic languages, the case of **k'** becoming a fricative sound (**k' > x**) in different positions of the word is widespread¹³.

Regarding the consonant **x**, M.Kashgari suggests two points of

¹³ Щербак, А.М. Сравнительная фонетика тюркских языков / А.М.Щербак. - М.: Наука, - 1970. - с.98.

view. In one source he writes that "the Arabs change *k* to *x*: they use *kandani* for 'xandak (trench)'." In another source he notes that "Oghuz and Kipchaks turn *k* into *x*". It is clear from the second note that the change of *k* - *x* at the beginning of the word was formed primarily in the language of the Oghuz and Kipchak tribes.

ŋ - is a backlingual, sonorous, voiced sound, it is not sagır "nun" (nasal and backlingual) or velar n. The sound **ŋ** is pronounced by bringing the back of the tongue closer to the back of the soft palate. This sound is one of the ancient consonants of the Turkic languages, as well as the Azerbaijani language. This consonant is used in the middle and at the end of words in the ancient written monuments of Turkic languages and examples of the literary language of Azerbaijan, both in word roots and in suffixes. S.Alizade, A.Demirchizade, H.Zarinazade, H.Mirzazade, M.Shiraliyev, M.Resen, G.Ramsted and others had very interesting opinions about **ŋ**. Most of the linguists note that the consonants **-ng, -ng, -ng** are used in parallel with the consonant **n**.

As we know, the ancient form of the sound **ŋ** was the sound combination **ng, ngh, ng**, which we can trace in the ancient monuments of Turkic languages, in the language of our classics and in our dialects.

nq, nğ, ng (*manqa, manğa, songra, onga – to me, later, to him/her*) At present day, the sound **ŋ** is more noticeable in some of our dialects, and is weak in others.

Change of consonants.

1. Consonant sound transitions at the beginning of the word:

b > p. *Pütax* (a bough)

f > p. *pundux, pəsəli* (*hazelnut, fasali* (national pastery))

d > t. *turur, tükən* *armut, tünt* (*gets up, a shop, a pear, dark*), etc.

In our modern literary language, the transition of sound **d** to **t** can be found more widely in Kazakh and Tatar languages. e.g.: *dil // til* (a tongue); in Tatar language *düz // töz* (straight), *dəmir // timer* (iron), *damcı // tamcı* (a drop), etc.

In general, the use of the **t** sound at the beginning of a word is a feature specific only to the Kipchak languages. According to M.Ergin's calculation, 19 word roots with **t** sound in the Azerbaijani language and modern Turkish have **d** in "Kitabi-Dade Gorgud". On the other hand, 47 words with **d** in modern Azerbaijani and modern Turkish have **t** sound in

the language of the monument.

E. Azizov notes that in the written monuments of the 15th century, the correspondence $d > t$ prevails. In the Turkological literature, the phenomenon of devoicing at the beginning of the word is attributed to the language of the tribes sometimes called "Turk" and sometimes "Kipchak" from the ethnolinguistic point of view. M. Kashgari considered the phenomenon of devoicing ($d > t$, tavey, öt - deşik) to be characteristic of the Turkic language, and voicing ($t > d$, devey, öd) to the Oghuz language. N.A. Baskakov considers the distribution of the voiced sound d at the beginning of the word in Turkic languages to have Oghuz, and the usage of the voiceless t consonant have Kipchak characteristic.

According to M. Shiraliyev, the phenomenon $d > t$ at the beginning of the word in Azerbaijani dialects has Kipchak characteristics. The facts show that in the history of Turkic languages, the use of voiceless consonant t at the beginning of a word was prevalent. M. Kashgari's dictionary contains 18 beginning with the sound d , and the rest begin with the sound t .

g > q. Göy – qok (a sky).

k > k'. köp, komur (flatulance, coal)

2. Consonant sound transitions in the middle of a word:

b > v: çovan, arava (*shepherd, hobo*)

b > v bava (*grandfather*)

In Sheki variations it also changes at the end of some wordsç e.g. cib – cüv (a pocket)

f > p; f > p külpət, qıpıl (*household, a lock*)

b > f. dəbtər, difcəx (a copybook, a pot)

k > h. çəkmə – çəhmə, tehnə, mehtəf (a boot, a trough, a school)

When words ending in x' (k) are joined by the negative suffix -ma, -mə (ma, me), infinitive and -lar, -lər plural, the sound x is replaced by the sound h, e.g.: çörehlər (chorehler - loaves of bread,) çiçəhlər (chichehler - flowers).

y > q: yuqən, doqul, yuqurmax (*a bridle, isn't, to rush*).

3. Söz sonunda samit səs keçidləri:

b > p, p > f. b > v.

d > t: bulut - bulutda (*the cloud - in the cloud*).

c > j: ağajda, bijdig (*in the tree, guileless*).

q > x, ğ. The sound *x* is given preference, e.g. *çubux, palçix* (a stick, mud).

k > g, x', y. *inax', çörax', külax'* (a cow, bread, wind).

n > m: *badımcam, bu gün-büyüm* (an eggplant, today).

p > q: *qamador* (tomato) (Gakh – I.su), *qamidor* (Zag. - Ash. T.).

y > h: *hüngül* (light - weight).

b > m: *muna, bunu // munu* (this, that).

The fifth paragraph of **Chapter I** is titled "**Assimilation. Dissimilation**". As the phenomenon of assimilation is characteristic of spoken language, it is very common in our dialects and variations. M.Shiraliyev defined four types of assimilation according to the influence: 1) complete progressive assimilation; 2) incomplete progressive assimilation; 3) complete regressive assimilation; 4) incomplete regressive assimilation;

Among these four types of assimilation, complete progressive assimilation and complete regressive assimilation are the most common types in variation groups of the northern dialect.

1. **nd > nn.** Sound *n* influences sound *d* following it, turns it into sound *n*. **E.g.: in locative case:** *göndə-gönnə* (in the skin) in ablative case: *mənnən, sənnən* (from me, from you)

2. **nl > nn.** Sound *n* influences sound *l* that follows it and turns it into sound *n*

e.g.: *nişanı* (betrothed), *cannı* (alive), *vərsinnər* (let them give)

3. **ld > ll.** Sound *l* influences sound *d* following it and turns it into sound *l*, **e.g.** *gurulla* (thunder), *firillax* (cheating, fraud)

4. **rl > rr.** Sound *r* influences sound *l* that follows it and turns it into sound *r*, **e.g.:** *hərrən* (Take a stroll!) , *korrux* (shortage), *varrı* (wealthy).

5. **dl > dd.** Sound *d* səsi influences sound *l* that follows it and turns it into sound *d*, **e.g.:** *oddamax, addar* (set a fire, names)

6. **mb > mm.** Sound *m* influences sound *b* that follows it and changes it into sound *m*, **e.g.:** *kümməz, şəmmə* (dome, Saturday)

Incomplete progressive assimilation.

1. **zl > zd:** *qızdar* (girls) (Sh.), *bizdər* (we) (Gakh);

2. **tl > td:** Sound *t* influences sound *l* that follows it and changes it into sound *d*, **e.g.:** *atdar* (horses), *sortdamax* (Bal., Gakh, Zag., in many

villages of Sheki).

3. *sl >sd*: Sound *s* influences sound *l* that follows it and turns it into sound *d*, e.g.: səsdər (voices), pisdig // pisdir' (malice) (in all variations).

4. *ʃl >ʃd*. Sound *ʃ* (/ʃ/) influences sound *l* that follows it and changes it into sound *d*, e.g.: qıʃdix, qıʃdax, qardaʃdar (for winter, winter camp, brothers).

5. *pm >pb*. Sound *p* influences sound *m* that follows it and changes it into sound *b*.

Complete regressive assimilation. The following combinations can serve as examples to the complete regressive assimilation phenomena occurring in the variation groups of the northern dialect:

Nm-mm: qammaz (blockhead) (Zag. - Bah), savaddanmaz (get literate) (Zag. -Gim.).

Ns-ss: hassı (which) (Zag.-Gim.).

Zs-ss: - təmissə (if it's clean), buynussuz (hornless).

Ts-ss: yatsın-yassın (let him/her sleep), bassın (let him/her push), gessax (if we go),

Tç-çç: Sound *ç* (/tʃ/) influences sound *t* that follows it and changes it into sound *ç* (/tʃ/) e.g. nöməççi (one who is on duty).

Complete regressive assimilation.

1. *nb > mb*: umbir, umbeş (eleven, fifteen)

2. *zc > çc*: yüçcə, açca (just hundred, a little) (B., Sha.).

3. *şc > çc*: beçcə, içci, yaxıçca, yavaçca (just five, a worker, well enough, very quietly)

4. *sc > çc*: ruçca // ruçcax // uruçcax (in russian).

5. *fd > td*: alıtdı, gəlİtdı (has bought, has come).

6. *tk > kg*: ökgün-ötgün (influential).

7. *kb > nb*: təhbətəx' // tənbətək (face to face) (hb.).

Dissimilation. 1. Progressive dissimilation:

r > l. qəral, qurtal, murdal (decision, Finish!, nasty, foul). This type of dissimilation can also be found in a number of Turkish dialects. In the mishar dialect of the Tatar language: zorlak, zurrak, zorba (hefty OR gross), etc.

n > l: Sound *n* at the end of the word changes into *l*. Ex. fantal (fountain) etc. In general, progressive dissimilation occurs in sonorous

consonants.

2. Regressive dissimilation: In the case of regressive dissimilation, the first of two sounds of the same group is replaced by another sound.

1. *r > l*: *muldar, ülkər* (nasty/foul, may startle) < *hürkər, yarval* (may startle, Beg!),

2. *r > n*: *mundar // mundar* (nasty, foul) (Sha)

3. *ç /tʃ/ > ʃ (/ʃ)*: *çaşdim, qaşdı* (I got confused, he ran away). This type of dissimilation can also be found in the dialects of a number of Turkic languages. In Kyrgyz dialects: *örkөштөнүү* < *örkөçтөнүү* “beli бүkülмүş” (bent at waist), *kaştı* (*she/he ran away*), *üştaş* < *üç taş* (three stones).

4. *c > j*: *vicdan > vijdan > vijdan* (*conscience*), *güjdəri* (the fools), *sajdar* (iron disks for baking bread).

Displacement. Paralel displacement is relatively more common. There are following types of paralel displacement:

1. *rg < gr*: *örgənir* (*learns*) (in all variations);

2. *rğ < ğr*: *dorğama, dovğa* (dovgha-yogurt soup with fresh herbs and chickpeas from Azerbaijani national cuisine);

3. *by < y*: *həbyə* (Gakh // həvlə) (so that);

4. *ry < yr*: *qiryət-qiryəm, qeyrət* (manliness);

5. *rf < fr*: *sürfə // sürpə // surfal // sırfa < süfrə* (*table-cloth*).

Divergent displacement.

1. *ğ-d > d-ğ*: *qardığalı < qarğıdalı* (maize);

2. *ğ-n > n-ğ*: *yormuğ < yorğun* (tired);

3. *k-d > d-k ~ t-g*: *xətəngəz < xəkəndaz* (dust-pan);

4. *l-n > n-l*: // *nəlat < lənət* (curse, imprecation);

5. *l-r > r-l*: *partal < paltar* (clothes).

Doubling of consonants in the roots of words. As it is known, one of the main characteristics of the Azerbaijani language and the aspects that distinguish it from other Oghuz-type Turkic languages is the use of double consonants in the middle of words. There are up to 75 words with a double *q* sound in the middle of the word. In addition, words with double *d*, *ş* (*/ʃ/*) sounds are also used. The doubling of consonants is found in other Turkic languages as well. However, the reasons for this phenomenon have not yet been explained in Turkology. But we associate

it with the signs of the Kipchak language. In our dialects and variation groups, unlike the literary language, some consonants are pronounced double in the middle of the word. This phenomenon is not the case of all consonants. The occurrence of doubling often refers to sonorous sounds, in some cases to sounds *v/v*, *q/g*, *d/d*, *z/z*, *j/z*, *y/j*, *t/t*, *ç/tʃ*, *ʃ(/ʃ)*

The sixth paragraph of Chapter I is called "Places where the law of harmony is violated in the Northern dialect." More than 20 instances of violation of the harmonic law in the northern dialect are enumerated.

When words ending with a vowel indicates a category of predication related to the past; e.g.: *burdeydim*, *ordeydim* (I was here, I was there). In infinitives – e.g. *almeg*, *yazmeg*, *tikmağ* (to buy, to write, to build).

The second chapter of the dissertation paper is called "Kipchak elements in the morphological structure of variation groups of the Northern dialect". This chapter also consists of seven paragraphs. The first paragraph of Chapter II is dedicated to nouns. Although the variation groups of the northern dialect, have some aspects in the noun category that are identical with literary Azerbaijani language, as well as with other dialects and variations, there are still some noticeable different features. These features are manifested both lexically and morphologically. In languages possessing Turkic system, nouns have the categories of case, number, and possession. Lexical-semantic nouns differ from literary language in certain cases. These differences are manifested in simple, derivative and compound nouns.

Simple nouns: *bəlgə* (engagement ceremony), *cada* (pieces of bread that fall to the bottom of the oven while baking), *cadar* (cucumber that is not fresh), *perzivan* (steppe), outdoors (*Gakh*, *Zag*).

Derivative nouns: As we know, there are many suffixes that form nouns in the literary language. But below we will touch on a few noun-forming suffixes that make a difference in the variation groups of the northern dialect. If we pay attention to the noun forming suffixes used here:

-liq⁴ (lig). This suffix manifests itself with the variants *-dix* // *-nux* // *-rix* // *-zix*: *işixlix* (ishikhlikh-bright) (Sha.), *qabırriğ* (khabirriğ-grave), *darrix* (darrikh-narrow place), *ucuzdux* (ujuzdukh-cheap), *qitdix* (qitdikh-

famine).

This suffix is used in the same form in Kazakh, Tatar and Kyrgyz languages, and sometimes with the suffix *lık/lek* (lik/lek) in Tatar, *tik/tik* (tik/tik) in Kazakh and Kyrgyz, and *dik/dik* (dik/dik) in Kyrgyz.

-lax (lakh) *qıslax* (gishlakh) (place for spending winter time) (Zag.);

-ma (ma): *qaurma* (gaurma) – roasted meat. This suffix, at the same time is widely used in the Tatar, Kazakh, and Kyrgyz languages: *sözmə* (*sozme*) – special type of yoghurt, *kaptırma* (*kaptırma*) – a fork, *tuvma* (*tuvma*) – a new born animal (Tatar), *şapma* (*shapma*) - the trigger of a gun, *katırma* (*katırma*) – very slim lavash, *tapşırma* (*tapshırma*) - duty (Kazakh), *baylama* (*baylama*) - package, *başkama* (*bashkama*) - management (Kyrgyz);

-ax, -əx (akh, ekh): *qısrax* (qısrakh-barren) (Zag.), *süzəx* (suzakh-to filter) (Sha.);

-qu (gu); *qurqu* (gurgu- device, gadget), *çuvuququ* (chuvuggu-stick);

-ucu (uchu): *otucu* (otuchu - tip of the grass) (Sha.);

the words with the suffixes **-x, -ğ, -g, -x'** (kh, gh, g, khh): *ələx* (*alakh*' – sieve), *döşəx* // *döşəh* // *döşəg* (*doshakh*// *dosheh*//*doshegh*) - mattress,

-çı⁴ (chi) *naxırçı* (*nakhkichi*) - shepherd, *sığırçı* (*sighirchi*) - cattle rustler,

-ağ, -əğ (agh, egh) *uçuncağ* (*uchunchagh*)

-mac² (mach) *doğramac* (*dogramach* – classic soup made of raw vegetables and ayran), *ütməc* (*utmach*) - cradle, *addamac* (*addamach*) – wooden door).

Compound nouns: *əşsüzən* (ashsuzen –rinsing the rice), *başxarı* (*bashkhari* –upwards), *ayafqab* (*ayafghab* – shoes).

Declension of nouns.

Nominative case. The nominative case has been stable in all the periods of the historical development of Turkic languages.

Genitive case. *-in*⁴ (-in) is reflected by this suffix. The suffix *-in* (*-nin*), in (*nin*), which is a formal indicator of the possessive case in modern Azerbaijani, is reflected in the forms of *-inq* / *-inç* / *-unq* / *-nunq* / *-ninç* / *-nunç* in ancient Uygur written monuments.

There are also the suffixes -ik and -ig (-ik and -igh), which are ancient forms of the possessive case. In Turkic languages, the agreement of n-ğ (n-gh) is a legal case. For example: *mağā, sağā* (to me, to you).

B. Sadigov notes that the suffix -iğ (-igh) is used in the possessive case in the Kipchak group of Turkic languages. In the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group, the labialized variants of the possessive case suffixes are not used. There are more variants of the suffix *-nin* (-nin) which is used with the variants of the suffixes *-din, -tin* (-din, -tin).

Dative case. The suffixal signs of this case are the same in the Oghuz group of modern Turkic languages. The main difference manifested in other Turkic languages is the observation of the ancient element q (g) in the orientation case. Historically, the main symptom of this situation has been a [a]. M. Mammadli mentions the following about this suffix: "From the ancient writings, the sound compatibility q / ğ - y (g / gh - y) is characteristic for Kypchak-type of Turkic languages. The suffix -ya is a characteristic feature of the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group. These are the main reasons for its independent emergence. Thus, in both cases, y emerged as a combining consonant and has been stabilized in that position in modern times".

In the Azerbaijani language, until the 19th century, the morphological sign of dative case was in the form *-a, -ya* (in the meaning to – direction), and sometimes *-ğā, -ğə* (gha, ghe). In the ancient Turkish written monuments the suffixes were used in the variant of *-ka /-kə* (khe), *-qərü* (geru), *-aru / -əri* (ari) / *-ra / -rə* (re) and in a very few cases, the dative case suffix in the variant *-karu // keru -ə* (a), *-ya // -yə* (ye) were used in the variants of *-qa* (gha) / *-ka, -a* in Kipchak documents.

Even today, in the dialectal groups of the northern varieties of language, the forms *dişqarı // tışqarı* (dishgari // tishgari) (out) of the suffix *-ğaru* (gharu) is still remaining in Zagatala dialects. In addition, in such Kipchak languages there are other double suffix variants of these suffixes: *nuka // neke* (*niki, neke*) in Tatar, *nuka* (*niki*) / *niki, duka* (*diki*) / *diki* in Kazakh, *-nuka* (*niki*) / *-niki, -duka* (*diki*) / *-diki / -nuku / nükü* (*nuku*), *-dükü* (*duku*) / *-duku* in Kyrgyz languages¹⁴.

¹⁴ Öner, Mustafa. Bugünkü qıpçaq türkçəsi / M.Öner. - Ankara:Türk dil yayımları. 2-ci

In dialectal groups of the northern variant, this suffix is used in different forms. Those that ending in a vowel; e.g.: araviyə (araviyya – to the car), kirpiyə (kirpiya – to the hedgehog), həyviyə (haiviya – to the quince), quziyə (guziye – to sheep), güzgiyə (guzgiya – to mirror). And to samples ending in consonants: bala (to honey), daşə (dasha- to stone), dermana (to medicine), qocə (ghoche – to aries).

Accusative case. In Kipchak language documents the suffixes of accusative case are: *-i* (i) / *-i* / *-u* / *-ni* (ni) / *-ni* / *-nu*. In modern Turkish languages, the accusative case is the case of indirect object, but it is connected with transitive verbs. The accusative case suffix corresponds to both the Oghuz and the Kipchak group of Turkic languages.

As example to this case the following suffixes can be identified: *-i⁴*, *-ni⁴* (i, ni) in Azerbaijani; *-i⁴*, *-ni⁴* (i, ni) in Turkmen; *-i⁴*, *-yi⁴* (I, yi) in Gagauz language; *ni⁴*, *-di⁴* (ni, di) in Kazakh, *-ni⁴* (ni) in Karachay-Balkar; *ni⁴*, *-di⁴*, *-ti⁴* (ni, di, ti) in Kyrgyz, *ni⁴*, *-di⁴* (ni, di) in Karakalpak; *-ni*, *-n* in Uyghur; *-ni* (ni), *-ni*, *-nu*, *-nyu* in Karaim language; *-ni* (ni), *-ne*, *-n* in Atar, etc.

Some researchers have noted that the variants of (*-n*), *-ik* (ikh), *-iğ* (igh), *-iğ* (igh), *-ğ* (gh), *-g* are also used in the monuments with the Turkish language origin. For example, *Karluk bodunığ ölürtim* (Kharlukh bodunigh olurtime) - *Karluq xaqanı öldürdüm* (Kharlugh khagani oldurdum) (I killed Karluk Khan (king)). We can clearly see this in the word “*bodunığ*” (khan-king) in the example given in the Bilga Khagan monument. It is also possible to find this variant of the accusative case in the dictionary of M.Kashgharli.

Locative case. Turkologists called this case place-time case. The locative case is used in almost all Turkic languages in the same form. Taking into account certain phonetic differences, the suffixes of the locative case in Turkic languages are reflected in the following forms: *-da²*; *-ta* // *-tə* (te) // *-ta* // *-te*, *-de* // *-do* // *-dö* (do), *-nda* // *-nde*, *-la* // *-le*, *-za* // *-zə* (ze). Besides the forms *da* / *də* (de) in the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, and *da* / *də* (de) in the the Kipchak group, the forms of *-ta* // *-tə* (te) // *-te* are also found in addition to the existed variant.

M. Shiraliyev noted that, in the assimilation process of the locative case, it is possible to come across with the forms *za // -zə* (ze) in the words ending with *z*; and *-sa, -sə* (se) in the words ending with *s*. In the dialects of the villages of Zunud and Inche of Sheki region, the locative case suffix shows itself with the forms *-na, -nə* (ne) in the words ending with *m, n*, and *-la, -lə* (le) in the words ending with “l” e.g. *dermanna - dəyirmanda* (deyirmanda - n the mill), *kələmnə* (kelemne) - *kələmdə* (kelemde - in the cabbage), *balla – balda* (in the honey), *çöllə* (cholle) - *çöldə* (cholde - in the field).

The locative case is manifested in the following form in the languages of the Kipchak group. This case, which is called *urun vakit kileshe* – the case of place time in Tatar, *jatis* (*jatis*) *septuk* - the case of durma in Kazakh, *catış* (*chatish*) *çöndömsü* (*chondomusu*) – the case of durma in Kyrgyz, is called so in terms of indicating the place and time of the action and is used with suffixes in the following variants: *-da, -de, -ta, -te* in Kazakh, *-da, -de, -do, -dö* (*do*), *-ta, -te; te* in Kyrgyz, *-da, -də* (*de*), *-ta, -tə* (*te*), *-nda, -ndə* (*nde*) in Tatar.

Ablative case. In modern Turkish languages, the morphological sign of the ablative case are the suffixes *-dan // -dən* (*den*) (from). This suffix appears in the same form in different Turkic languages, but only with some slight phonetic differences in certain languages.

The morphological sign of the ablative case is *-dan // -dan // -tan* (*dan // -dan // -tan*) in Kazakh and Karakalpak languages; *-dan // -den // -tan // -ten, -don, -dön* (*don*), *tön* (*ton*), *tan, ten, ton, nan, nen, non, nön* (*non*) in Kyrgyz; *-nan // -nen // -tön* (*ton*), *-zan // -zen* in Bashkir; *-nan, -nen* in Tatar; *-nan, -nen* in Khakas language. There are 12 variants of the ablative case suffix in the Kyrgyz language.

In our dialects and varieties, including the dialectal groups of the northern dialect, there are forms of the locative case that are used in place of the ablative case. Researcher M. Islamov also noted a completely new characteristic feature of the locative and ablative cases of nouns in the villages of Zunud and Inche of Sheki dialects. So, he explained that different examples ending in “m” and “n” in the locative case end with *-na, -nə* (*ne*) instead of *-da, -də* (*de*), and the nouns ending in *l* in the ablative case ends with *-lan -lən* (*len*) instead of *-a -lə* (*le*). (- *Dermanna dənimiz var* - There is grain in the mill).

M. Kashgari considered the locative case to be more ancient than the ablative case. According to N.K. Dmitriyev, historically ablative case is the youngest case. Touching on this issue, dialectologist M. Maharramli said that this process is also used in the Khakas and Shor languages, i.e. except for the Karaim language from the Kipchak group, the forms *-nan*, *-nən* (*nen*) in the first and second person singular, and *-inan* < *innan* in the third person singular and plural are used, and it is observed that the locative case remains unchanged. The dialectologist also wrote that the Oghuz language features predominate in the case system, at the same time, various variants of Kipchak language features are preserved in the dialects, and the forms of *-ta*, *-tə* (*te*), *-tan*, *-tən* (*ten*) forms of locative and ablative case are also weakly preserved. Ertə (*erta*) (next), will be arda in Altai language. Here, t is Qipchak and d is an Oghuz feature. In the dialect of Ismayilli region it is often possible to meet *zan* / *zən* (*zen*) forms of the ablative case: qazzan (from the gas), dizzən (from the knee) can be given as example¹⁵.

The category of affiliation. One of the general grammatical categories of Turkic languages is the category of affiliation. In dialectal groups of the northern dialect, this category has its own morphological features.

The suffixes of the category of affiliation are the same in almost all modern Turkic languages. There are only certain phonetic differences. The suffixes adopted by nouns to express the concept the category of affiliation are observed in different ways in our dialects and varieties. In dialectal groups of the northern dialect, this category manifests itself in four ways: 1) morphological; 2) morphological-syntactic; 3) syntactic; 4) analytical-synthetic.

As in the literary language with the morphological method, in the dialectal groups of the northern dialect, the expressive forms of this category are the affiliation suffixes. But the difference is that this suffix is sometimes used in the same and sometimes in different forms in each district and different villages of the northern region. In the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group, these suffixes have four variants:

¹⁵ Məmmədli, M.. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində ismin qrammatik kateqoriyaları / M.Məmmədli. - Bakı: Elm, - 2003. - 264 s. - s. 33-35.

In the first person $-im^4$, $-imiz^4$, in the second person $-in^4$, $-imiz^4$; in the third person $-i^4$. In the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group, the number of affiliation category suffixes is two times less than the Oguz group of languages, in order to preserve lip harmony. Here the affiliation suffix is two-variant: I person $-im$, *bem*, in plural $-ibiz$, *-ebez*; II person $-in$, *-en*, in plural $-qız$, *qez*; III person $-i$, *-e*, plural $-i$, *-i*.

In the monuments of the Kipchak language, the morphological signs of the suffixes of affiliation are formed as follows: there are also moments where the vowel e is observed with i.

I person singular $-im^4$,	in plural $-ibis$, $-ibis$;
II person singular $-inq$,	in plural $-iqar$; $-iqer$;
III person singular $-i^4$	in plural $-i$, $-i$.

In the sources belonging to the 16th century Kipchak documents, only the second person singular and plural ($-nq$, $-inq$, $-nqız$ (*ngiz*), $-inqız$) underwent phonetic deformation. The rest are processed in the same way as in the modern language¹⁶.

Kipchak elements are still observed in the dialectal groups of the northern dialect. In Gakh, Zagatala, Balakan, even in many villages of Sheki, the forms of $-nq$, $-inq$, $-nqız$, $-inqız$ are used in the second person, e.g.: yazınq – a writing, siz yazınqız – your writing, gəlinq – bride, siz gəlinqız – tour bride, etc.

In the dialects of Gakh and Tabasaran regions, the sound of n corresponds to the sound of v ($-iviz$ (*iviz*), $-iviz$, $-uvuz$, $-üviüz$ (*uvuz*), and in the Jabrayil dialect, the sound n corresponds to the sound of ğ (*gh*).

In the dialects of the Gakh region, along with the suffixes $-iğ$ (*igh*), $-ingğ$ (*ingh*), $-ingğ$ (*ingh*), the suffixes $-iv$ (*iv*), $-iv$, $-uv$ are also observed in the second person singular of the affiliation category, e.g.: *caniv*, *canin* (*your body, life*), *eviv evinğ* (*your house*), *ucağuv*, *ucağiğ* (*your child*)

The second person plural $-ğız$ (*ghiz*), $-ğiz$ (*ghiz*) are also found in Tatar, Bashkir, Kumuk and Karachay-Balkar dialects. M. Shiraliyev mentions the appearance of the element “ğ” (*gh*) in the Turkish language

¹⁶ Tanrıverdiyev, Ə., XVI əsr qıpçaq (Polovest) dilinin qrammatikası / Ə. Tanrıverdiyev. - Bakı: Nurlan, - 2009. - 119 s. - s. 9.

dialects as a feature of Kipchak language.

One-variant suffixes -uuz, -ooz, -iz, -uz, -uz, -uz, -ooz, -uuz are also observed in Sheki dialects. The main reason for the expression of relative suffixes with a back vowel is the dropping of the η sound and the formation of a nasal vowel. In the third person, in the Zagatala-Gakh dialect, the suffixes -i, -i appear in the four variants i^4 based on the palatal and lip harmony, and in the Sheki dialect, only in the two variants corresponding to the palatal harmony.

There are one-variant suffixes like -uuz, -ooz, -iz, -uz, -uz, -uz, -ooz, -uuz can also be observed in Sheki dialects. The main reason for the expression of relative suffixes with a back vowel is the dropping of the η sound and the formation of a nasal vowel. In the third person, in the Zagatala-Gakh dialect, there appear the four variants suffix $-i^4$ based on the palatal and lip harmony, and in the Sheki dialect, the two variant affiliation suffix $-i, -i$ corresponding to the palatal harmony.

In all our dialects and varieties of dialects, the category of affiliation is expressed in nouns ending with the suffix -m in the first person singular, -n in most dialects in the second person singular, η in the dialect groups of the western and partially northern dialects, and -v suffix in certain dialects of the Gakh region: *atav* (my father), *nənəv* (my grandmother). In the Zagatala-Gakh dialects, the four-variant suffix $-miz^4$ is used in the first person plural.

The 2nd person plural affiliation suffix is expressed by the suffixes -viz, -viz, -vuz, -vüz, -iz, -iz, -uz, -üz in the dialectal variation of the northern dialect and in the Gakh dialect: *ataviz* (your father), *nənəviz* (your grandmother).

The \check{g} -v relationship is always existed in Turkic languages. Rather, the ancient consonant \check{g} / k between two vowels gradually turned into v. As we have seen above, there are currently many words that are pronounced with the consonant v. Among of these words, *qaravul* (garavul) (security) is observed in the literary language and in the Gakh dialect in all cases: *öziv, özivin, etc.* In the second person plural, the suffixes -v, -viz, -viz, -vuz, -vüz are observed. Sometimes the sound -v is lost in the dialects, and this suffix gets the forms of -iz, -iz, -uz, -üz: *caniviz, caniz* etc. The second person plural is expressed in the form -az, -az, -ouz in Sheki dialects: *anaaz* (your mother), *gözouz* (your eyes).

In the 2nd person, the correspondence of the sound n-v is in the Kypchak village dialect of the Gakh district, it comes from the Kirkuks. The reason for this disparity is the spread of language signs of the Kipchak tribe. Third person affiliation suffixes appear in the form of -si⁴ in dialect groups of the northern dialect: *galasudu?* (will he stay?)

The category of predicativity in the northern dialect also has interesting features. The suffixes of predicativity used in the dialect groups of the northern dialect are the same as in the literary language. But it also has many different features. For example: in Sheki dialects from the northern dialect, only in the 1st person plural the variants of -ix, -ux, -yix, -yux are used. The 1st person singular and 2nd person singular and plural personal suffixes are derived from personal pronouns, and the suffixes -*dir*, -*dir*, -*dur*, -*dür* are used in the third person and it is derived from the verb *durur* (stand).

The origin of the suffixes -*iğ*, -*ix*, -*ix*, -*uğ*, -*ux*, -*üx* used in the first person plural has not yet been clarified. It is likely that the elements *x* and *k* used in the 1st person plural suffix were once suffixes expressing plurallity. It is also possible to see these elements in nouns in the plural sense; eg: *daş+ li +ğ* (a place with stones), *daş+ li + x* (a place with stones), *meşə+ li + k* (forest), *meşə+ li + x'* (forest).

In the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect, traces of the category of predicativity, as a characteristic of the Kipchak language are reflected. In the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect, the personal suffixes in the first person plural are reflected as -*ix*, -*ik*, -*uğ*, -*ux*, -*ux*, -*yux* regardless of the demands of the word harmony. E.g. *bağmanix//bağmanux* - We are gardeners, *doxdurux* - We are doctors, *covanux* - We are shepherds. 2nd person singular and plural *san-sən*, is reflected in the form of -*iz*// -*üz*// -*üz*// -*iz*, -*süz* (*qarolsuz* (you're a guard), *məlimsuz* (you're a teacher), in plural -*əcizsiniz* -*acizsiniz* (you're humble), *sığırçısınız* (you're herdsmen).

The suffix of predicativity -*dir*⁴ used in the third person in most of our dialects and varieties, appears in the four-variant -*di*⁴ and two-variant *di*, -*di* losing the sound -*r* in the northern dialects: *galıtdı* (stayed), *gedıtdı* (went),

To express the negation of the category of predicativity, the following words are used: “*döyül*, *döyü*, *döqil*, *döyü* (all these words

mean “not”) : - *İşliyən adam döqiləm* (I am not a working man); - *Uşağ döqüüləm* (I am not a baby); - *Uşaq döqildin* (You were not a child); *Yaxşı dööy* (This is not good); etc. (Zag.).

In fact, in the first person singular in words ending in *-am-əm*, in the plural *ik-ik / uğ / üq /* in words ending with a vowel *-yığ, -yüg, -yük*, in the second person singular the suffixes *-san, -sən*, in the plural *-suz, -süz*, in the third person singular and in the plural, the suffixes *-dır, -dir, -dur, -dür* are used, and in this process very often the sound *r* at the end of these words are dropped. These suffixes are used in Common Turkic and also in Turkic languages of the Kipchak group in the same form with various phonetic differences. The 1st person singular and plural suffixes used in Eastern group dialects, where Kipchak language elements are also widespread, with a preference for the sounds *ğ* and *g* at the end of the words, and in the dialect groups of the northern dialect, the sounds *x* and *x'* are preferred.

Dialectologist M. Maharramli looking at the historical roots of these suffixes notes that they are formed from the pronoun *-am, -əm mən // bən*.

Mixed isoglosses *q > x, ğ, k > g, x'* are used due to the presence of open and closed vowels in the Azerbaijani dialects of the first person plural.

The suffix *-k* is used in Tatar from the Turkic languages of the Kipchak group. If we pay attention to the pronunciation forms of the second person singular and plural suffixes *-san, -sən*, we will see that during the pronunciation of the second person singular suffix *-san, -sən* in the dialects of Gakh, Zagatala, Balakan regions, the last vowel of the words with a thin vowel is pronounced thick, and the last sound *n* is dropped. For example, *məlimsa* (you are a teacher), *fəhləsa* (you are a worker), etc. But in Sheki dialects, there is no sound drop, but there occur the thickening of sounds. II person plural suffix shows itself in different forms. Here, in Oguz-Gabala dialects, palatalization is more prevalent, and in Sheki dialects, thick vowel processing is more prevalent. E.g.: *gəlisuz* (you are coming), *aparısən* (you are taking with you). In the Zagatala-Gakh dialects, the *-sıqız* form of this suffix is more widespread. Ex.: *məllimsinqız* (you are a teacher).

In the **II** paragraph of the second chapter of the research work

the adjective is mentioned. Various interesting features of the adjective can be found in the dialectal groups of the northern dialect. Most of the adjectives used here are adjectives that exist in our literary language. But if we take into account that the origin of the region is mixed, we will see that there are adjectives that are used only in that regions. Here, the adjective differs from the literary language according to its structural type and degrees. There are such adjectives that are not found in the literary language. E.g.: *qıtmır* (Bal., Gakh, Zag.) // *mıqqı* (Sheki) // *qırçı* - greedy; (Gab. - Nic.) *mimix* - *midix* - someone who works very slowly, *ağızemmez* - poor, weak, *şəhbüdü*m - light-hearted, weak, *həfrayi* - always dreaming, *xırca* - fat, full, *xımış* - flat nose, *mayıf* - crippled; *maytarax* – lame.

The structure, degrees of comparison of the adjective in the Northern dialect and their comparison with Kipchak language elements are taken into account in the reasearch work.

Numerals are mentioned in **paragraph III of chapter II of the research paper**. Numeral is one of the parts of speech that is distinguished by its unique characteristic features in the dialectal groups of the northern dialect. In the dialectal groups of the northern dialect, the numbers do not have very different characteristic features. Mainly phonetic differences are evident in this part of speech. In particular, in some villages, the numbers of the quantity are distinguished from those in the literary language only by their pronunciation. E.g.: *sekkiz* (eight), *seysan* (eighty), *un* (ten), *umbeş* (fifteen), *qıxbir* (fourty one), etc.

The numerals are called by different names in different Turkic languages. It is called *sayılık* in Gagauz language, *san esim* in Kazakh language, *sanay* in Karachay-Balkar language, *sanav*, *syez* in Kumuk language, *san* in Tatar, Uighur and Tuva languages, and *san atooç* in Kyrgyz language.

Paragraph IV of chapter II deals with pronouns. The pronunciation of personal pronouns in dialectal groups of the northern dialect is the same as in the literary language. I person is used with the pronouns *mən*, *biz* (I, we); II person is used with the pronouns *sən*, *siz* (you- singular and plural). But there is some difference in the third person. The Zagatala-Qakh dialect III person singular is expressed as *ho* // *hu* (he, she, it) in the third person singular. The third person plural is used

in the plural like *honnar, holar, olar* (they), unlike the literary language. – *Ho uşaxlar mülkeneden qayıtdılar* (Those children returned from the land) (Zag. - Qym.).

A number of interesting aspects are also evident in the case of personal pronouns. In the Zagatala-Gakh region, in the case of the first person singular and plural, the second person singular possessive, unlike the literary language and other dialects and dialects, either the sound *n* is used instead of the *m* sound, or there is no sign of the first person; e.g.: *menin // mənin, meni // məni* (my), *bizin, bizi* (our), *seni* (your). In the Guba dialect, this feature appears only in the first person plural; e.g.: *bizin, bizi* (our).

Let's pay attention to some examples from the dialectal groups of the northern dialect: *Menin uşax bu qun derslərindən ela alıfdı* (My child got excellent marks from today's lesson); – *Bizin mehlə aşağı tabunun aşağı terefindədir* (Our yard is at the bottom of the lower street);

M.Shiraliyev considers the development of this form used in the dialects of the Azerbaijani language as a Kipchak element.

It is known that in Codex Cumanicus (XIII-XIV), which is an ancient written monument of Turkic languages of the Kipchak group, the suffix *-ing* is observed in the possessive case of personal pronouns: *méning, sening, aning, bizing, sizin* (my, your, his/her, yours)¹⁷.

The same *-inq* observed in the dialect groups of the northern dialect, the complex *-ng* sound that has passed the historical development path of the Kipchak language has been split, the *-q* sound has dropped and nowadays only the *-n* element remains in the suffix. Therefore, the *n* appearing in the suffixes in the words *mənin - menin, bizim* (my, our) is not simply a replacement of *m>n*, but is a remains of an ancient Kipchak language element that existed historically¹⁸.

In addition, the form of the possessive case used with the suffix *-uv // -iiv* can also be observed. This was formed as a result of the splitting of the sound of the joint *-nq* and the transition of the *q* sound to the *v*

¹⁷ Курьшжанов, А. Парадигмы склонения в языке посменного памятника. XII-XIV вв. "Codex Cumanicus": Вопросы истории и диалектологии казахского языка. Вир Л. / А.Курьшжанов. - Алма-Ата, - 1958. - с. 63-64.

¹⁸ Azərbaycan dilinin Dərbənd dialekti / - Bakı: Elm, - 2009. - 448 s. – s. 85.

sound in the sound combination *-nq // -nǰ*.

In the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect, the possessive case of personal pronouns is also expressed by the suffix *-i, -ü, -u*. It is also possible to find the use of the suffix *-i* in the possessive case of the personal pronoun in the Kumuk, Karachay-Balkar languages, which belong to the Kipchak group. E.g.: in Kyrgyz *menin, bizin* (my, our) in Kumuk *bizin* (our), in Kazakh *menin* (my), in Uyghur *menin* (my). In the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect, the first and second person singular manifests itself in different ways in the dative case of the noun; eg: *mənə-məə, mə, məqə, maŋa, maã, mã, maǰa* (to me), *sanə, səə, sə, səyə, san, a, saã, sã, saǰa, sanqa* (to you), *manqa* (to me).

As it is known, the ancient forms of these forms were *manqa, sanqa, onqa*, and in the ancient written monuments belonging to the Turkic languages, the *sanqa* form of the 2nd person pronoun *manga* is also found in this form in the Kypchak dictionary. In Kazakh, Karakalpak, and Kyrgyz languages, pronouns in the dative case change into a very different form that is not observed in other Turkic languages. For example: *maǰan, saǰan, öǰan* (Kazakh, Karakalpak), *maqa, saqa, aqa* (Kyrgyz). In the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect, the accusative case of the personal pronouns are used in the following ways: *məni - mə* (me), *sə - səəni* (you) - *sə - səə, onu - onı - unu - unı - hunu - hunı, o - oo - hu - huu* (him/her/it). As it can be seen, the pronouns *mən, sən, o* (I, you, he/she/it) are sometimes not distinguished from the possessive form in the accusative case, their case form is not distinguished within the sentence, and they can only be selected within the sentence. E.g.: Let's pay attention to Sheki dialects: - *Məə xecelatdı etdin* (You made me owe);

In the literary language, the locative and ablative cases are formed with the suffixes *-da², -dan²*.

In the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect, the demonstrative pronoun has its own characteristics. There have been many linguists who likened the demonstrative pronouns to both adjectives and adverbs. In fact, this type of pronoun is not the same neither with an adverb nor to an adjective. The demonstrative pronouns used in the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect, which is rich in Kipchak elements, are the followings: *ho, o, bu, havı, helə, habu, habı, həblə // həvlə, habra, hao,*

hunda, havında, honda, hələ, hələsi (this, that, these, those), etc.

The demonstrative pronoun *həblə*, which is observed in the dialectal groups of the northern dialect, is also formed from the forms *ha+belə=həbelə // həblə* (thus, so) of the particle *ha*. As it can be seen, under the influence of the leading vowel in the word, *ha* changed into *hə*, and the form *həblə* was formed. It can be concluded from this, that in a certain period of the history of our language, the independent word *ha*, which indicates the content of the demonstrative pronoun, was also used, and this historically existing fact was preserved in the dialectal groups of the northern dialect.

Thus, the pronouns *habu, habı, həblə, hao* should be considered as a combination of two words that indicate a demonstrative pronoun. Such combination of demonstrative pronouns, combining two pronouns and using them as one compound pronoun is one of the widespread phenomena in Turkish languages. - *Unnan sorışylər - Balə hara gidiysən?* (He was asked - Where are you going to?) (Zag. - Qym.).

The most common definite pronouns in Northern dialectal groups are: *hər // har, büütün // bütün, eyni // əyni* (each, every, all, the same).

There is a similarity between the dialectal groups of the Northern dialect and the Kazakh dialect due to the processing of the reflexive pronouns. Sometimes, along with its *öz* (own, self) pronoun, its synonyms *kəndi // gəndi* are also used. It should be noted that while the personal pronoun *öz* (own) takes a possessive suffix, the *kəndi* pronoun is used within a certain context in the Kazakh and Sheki dialects; e.g.: *kəndi basma* (myself) (Sha., Gaz.), *gəndi-gəndinə, öz gəudinə* (himself, herself) (Gaz.), - *Hoyerrər həylə gəndi başinə qalıfdı* (Those places stayed with itself) (Sha.).

In the Ilisu village dialect of Gakh region, an interesting form of pronoun with reflexive content in the first and second person singular is also observed: *sen-sağa* "to myself", *sen-sağa* "to yourself". - *Men mağa diyirem ki, sen nimağaho uşağı Urusyete buraxdın getdi* (I'm telling to myself that why I left the child in Urusyet (Russia) (Kakh); - *Sen sağa heç fikirlədingmi niya hele oldi?* - *Diməsön səni də öldürəcəğam, məni də.* (Have you ever asked yourself about why it happened? - If you do not say, I will kill both you and me). The word *məni* (me) here is used in the sense of "özümü" ("myself"). This is still used today in the Zagatala-

Kakh dialect. This form can also be found in the language of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epics, in Khatai's, and Fuzuli's languages. Thus, it becomes evident that the form *mən mənə* (to me) was used in our language in the ancient times. It is even necessary to say that *öz-özünə* (to yourself) much is earlier than the forms *öz-özümə*, *mən-özümə* (to myself). It is no coincidence that scientists who study pronouns consider the form of the reflexive pronouns *öz-özümə*, *mən-özümə* (to myself) are more ancient than the form of the pronoun *mən mənə* (*mən mağə*) (to myself, to me).

Interrogative pronouns are *nə?* (*what*), *kim?* (*who*), *hası?* (*which*), *haçax?* (*when*) *havax?* (*when*), *hancarı?* (*how*), *həncəri?* (*when*), *həncirə?* (*how*), *həngisi?* (*which*) *nimiyyə?* (*why*), *nağariisən?* (*what are you doing*), *narda?* (*where*), *nardan?* (*where from*), *hancarı?* (*how*) *nicə?* (*how*) and so on.

1. The words *Hərə*, *hərəsi* (each, every) act as indefinite pronouns. The same word is used in the second person plural, accepting the suffix of affiliation, and is used in the forms of *həröüz* (each of you) (Sha.), *hərənqız*, *hərəqız* (each of you) (Zag. - Qym., Chob.).

2. Such words such as *Filankəs*, *hamı* // *hamı*, *hamısı* // *hamısı* (someone, all, everyone) (Og., Gab., Zag., Gakh) also denote an indefinite pronoun.

3. In Sheki dialects, there are some indefinite pronouns that are not used in our literary language. Ex.: *bicceyzi*, *gəh bir* (just one, seldom) etc.

There are some words as *heşkəs* (no one), *heçhası* (none of), *heşnə* (*nothing*), *heç bir kes* (nobody) etc., have undergone phonetic changes in the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect.

In the research paper, **paragraph V of Chapter II**, deals with verbs. In this part, the structure, moods and tenses of verbs are analyzed in a comparative way. If we pay attention to the characteristic features of the present tense from the tense category of the verb, we will see that the present tense category in the Turkic languages of the Oghuz group is formed by the following suffixes: *-ır4* (Azerbaijani language), *-er*, *-yər* (Gagauz language), *-yor* (Turkish language).

The Kipchak group is formed analytically and synthetically in Turkic languages. An interesting fact in this language group is that the

concept of the present tense formed by morphological means can reflect the present tense and the general tense.

In the languages of the Kipchak group, the present tense appears with the suffixes *-a*, *-e* and *-y*; e.g.: *baramın, barasız, barasın, barasındar* (Kazakh); *baram, barasın, bara, barabız, barasız, baralar, söylim, seylubez, söylisez, söylilər* (Tatar).

As it is known, these suffixes are derived from the form of the verb root + *a durur* (*ala durur*), which is considered the analytical type of the present tense. e.g.: – *Simavar horda qaynıya durur* (Where is samovar boiling?) (Kakh - Gul.)

This suffix was historically present in the Azerbaijani language, and over time, the preservation of the consonant *-r* in the present tense form of all Turkic languages showed its connection with *-ar*, *-er*. In the Azerbaijani language, the suffixes *-a*, *-ə* later changed to other vowels like (*i, i, u, ü*) and stabilized as suffixes *-ır, -ir, -ur, -ür*. The suffixes *-ar -ər* are used only as indicators of indefinite future time. In other Turkish languages, the suffixes *-ar, -ər, -er* reflect the concept of present-future time.

The suffix *-a, -ə* is considered to be the universal form of the present tense of common Kipchag language. It was also used in the language of Oghuz nation in the 11th century. In modern Azerbaijani, this suffix is used only as a future tense suffix. In Azerbaijani, *-a, -ə* later changed to other vowels and now they are stabilized as the following suffixes (*i, i, u, ü*); *-ır, -ir, -ur, -ür*.

In the present tense of the verb, the forms of *-a, -ə durur; -a, -ə dur* is used in Gakh, Zagatala, Balakan, Oguz-Gabala dialects from the dialectal varieties of the northern dialect. This suffix indicates that the action of the present tense is being performed at the present time. M. Shiraliyev considers this form of the present tense to be characteristic for Kipchak-type of Turkic languages. This suffix appears in the present tense form *-a, -ə durur* only in the third person. However, in the dialects of the Gakh region, the form of the present tense *-a, -ə durıy* occurs in all persons; e.g.: *ala durıyam, ala durıysın, ala durıy, ala durıyx, ala durıysız, aladurur* (I am standing, you are standing, he is standing, we are standing, you are standing). The parallelism of present tense *turur // durur* is also used in the languages of ancient written monuments.

A. Hüseynov also called this suffix "the form that was formed by the verb root+verb binding+var (and in its negation, *dögi*+person suffixes) with mixed features from the Kipchak variants"¹⁹.

In addition, in the dialects of the Gakh region, which do not accept any personal suffix except the form of present tense *-a // -ə var*, we also come across the image of *-a, -ə vark'an*: *Mən ala varkən, sən ala varkən* (While I am buying, while you are buying).

Acting as a sign of the present tense *-r* is very easily replaced by *-l* or *-n* in the I and II persons in some villages. E.g.: *aalam-alırsən* (I buy-you buy), *alux-alırıq* (we buy), *biləm-bilirəm* (I know), *bilux-bilirik* (we know). It is also possible to find the use of the word with both *-r* and *-l* parallel to both cases. E.g.: *gəələm // gərəm* (I am coming); *öyrənəm // öyrərəm* (I am learning). Currently, in the Kipchak village dialects of Gakh, *-l* is used instead of *-r* in the present tense; e.g.: *gediləm, oxuyulam* (I'm going, I'm reading), etc.

In the northern dialect, the definite future tense is expressed by means of the suffixes *-acax // -acağ // -əcək // -əcax' // -ajax // -əjəx'* (shall, will). However, different suffixes can also be found in the dialect groups of the northern dialect. The suffixes *-ic, -ic, -uc, -üic, -c* in verbs ending with a consonant in the first person singular and plural. In Sheki dialects, the consonant *-y* is added before these suffixes. E.g.: *başlıcam* (I will begin), *işdicam* (I will work), *gəlcax // gelicax* (he will come).

In the II person singular ending with a consonant *-ic, -ica, -uca, -üca, -ca* are added and the ones ending with a vowel are sometimes suffixed *y* is added. In the plural, along with those suffixes, it is used with the suffix *-ucax*. *Gəlcəsuz, gəlcəsən, gəlcəsuz* (you will come)

Suffixes *-ija / -ja, -ijax / -ujax, -ijeh, -üjeh, -jüh, -jeh, -ijə, -ij, -uj* are used in the first second person singular and *-ijax, -iji, -ujax*, in the second person plural: (*oturujühsən* (you will pass), *calijühsən* (you will try), *gidijaxsən* (you will go) etc.)

In the northern dialect, the confirmation of the indefinite future tense is expressed by the suffix *-ar, -ər*, as well as in our dialects and

¹⁹ Hüseynov, A. Azərbaycan dialektologiyası: (dərs vəsaiti) / A.Hüseynov. - Bakı: APİ, - 1979. - 87 s. - s.54.

varieties, as in the literary language. In verbs ending in a vowel, sometimes the suffix *-r* is enough to express the indefinite future tense.

In the Ilisu village dialect of Gakh region, the personal suffix is sometimes not used when defining the indefinite future tense. It becomes clear to which person the work or action belongs by using independent personal pronouns; eg: *men bilər, sen biler, ho bilər* (I know, You know, He/she/it knows)

As for the negation of the indefinite future tense, the situation is completely different in our dialects. In contrast to the literary language, in some of our dialects, the negation of the first person singular and plural indefinite future time is expressed by the ancient suffix *-manam, -mənəm, -manığ, -mənig*; e.g.: *almanıx, gəlmənik* (we will not buy, we will not come) etc.

In the dissertation, extensive information was given about the specific features of the moods of the verb.

The sixth paragraph of Chapter II deals with adverbs.

Interesting information is given about the adverbs used in the northern dialects and other adverbs of these region; *aşağı // başsağı* (lower); *oxarı // başoxarı* (upper), *ıxarı, başsağı, tışgarıdışqarı, çölə // bayıra, anırda* (outside), *horda, uruscax* (in Russian), *gürçüce* (in Georgian), *kirimiscənə yığlıyə-yığlıyə, çartadan-ortadan* (from the middle); Interesting dialectisms used in Sheki dialects include *teyim-teyim - tez-tez* (quickly), *gücə-pısdığınan -cətinliklə* (difficultly), *halğay-vulğay, çeşdə - özbaşına* (arbitrarily) etc.

The seventh paragraph of chapter II is about the "auxiliary parts of speech" used in the northern dialect. Auxiliary parts of speech used in the northern dialects are talked about in this paragraph:

Modal words: *hanqa // hınqa // bəli* (yes), *əcəf, həlvətki* (perhaps), *mütlax* (sure), *tapar-görünür ki* (it seems), *yaraf, həlvət - görünür ki, bəkə // bəlkə // bəkəm // bəlkəm* (may be), *qərəz, guva // guuva // gua // guyya // güvayi* (as if), *yaraf - görəsən* (I wonder), *fərəzə - xülasə* (in summary), etc.

Conjunctions: *nə // na* (neither), *ya // yə* (either), *əyəm, ham, ama* (but), *ham da, ya elə, ya belə* (either or), *gələy, intehası* (but) , *taki, çünki* (because), *eyəm, əyəmnərri - əgər* (if), *oçün, hunuçün // hunçün* (because), *gənə* (again).

Conjugation: *nə // na, ya // yə, əyəm (if), ama (but), ham (both), ham da (both...and), ya elə, (either ot), intehası (but), taki (till), cünküün (because) eyem, əyəmnərri (if), oçün, hunuçün // hunçün (for that), gənə (also),*

Postposition: *kimi (as), ötəri, təkin, soora (later), sarı, yana (towards), , saqa qöra (for you), hunçün səni kimik/sən təkin (like/as you), yarımnan sora (after tomorrow), qavağa (ahead), boyunca (along), sarı (towards), yana, nisbatən (compared to)*

Exclamations: *bəh, bəh, bay, beh, bah, hurrey, urrey, bry, boy, booveh, baa, beee, of, uf, hey, ədə, a gədə “a bala”, hayıf, hayıfıydı, oh-oh-oh , etc.*

The third chapter of the dissertation work is called "**Syntax and Kipchak elements of Northern dialectal groups and their variations**". This chapter also consists of six paragraphs. It is known that syntax is a large branch of linguistics dealing with word combinations, syntactic relations, sentences and syntax of the text. In separate dialects and variations of the Azerbaijani language, specific syntactic features are manifested with very few signs compared to its phonetic, morphological and lexical level.

A.Huseynov connects this with two main facts; on the one hand, it is due to the phenomenon of differentiation of all Turkic languages, and on the other hand, depending on its characteristic feature and syntactic rules, Azerbaijani language, cannot occur those differences, thereby it is maintaining its internal stability.

The first paragraph of Chapter III entitled "**Attributive Word Combinations**". This section introduces the features of the use of attributive word combinations of I Type , II Type, III Type used in the northern dialect.

Attributive Word Combinations of I Type. Both sides of these word combinations are without suffixes and are older than the other two types. Sometimes, in contrast to our literary language, in the first type of attributive word combinations, the parties change their places, for example: - *Kişi biçara hansına-birinə çassın?* (Kishi bichara hansina-birine chassin?) (Which one should the man reach?

Attributive word combinations of II type. The first part is

without suffixes, only the second part accepts third person attributive suffixes (-¹, -s¹). In the majority of Zagatala-Gakh dialects, the second part is used without the attributive suffix in these word combinations, and they correspond to the first type of attributive word combinations: *dağ hava* (mountain air), *baş ağrı* (headache), *göz ağrı* (eye pain), *diş ağrı* (toothache), *tütün əkin* (tobacco planting), *findix yığım* (hazelnut gathering), etc.

Attributive word combinations of III type In some rural dialects of Zagatala, Gakh, and Salyan regions, unlike the literary language, definite phrases expressed on both sides by a noun do not have a suffix in the second part (III person suffix);, e.g.: *evin əhdəş*, - *O evin əhdəşdir* - - It is a tool of the house (Gakh - I.Su).

Sometimes, on the contrary, there is no suffix for the first part (possessive case suffix). This case is observed, when the first part of the attributive word combination is expressed by pronouns. For example.: *mən istədigim* (mən istedighim - the thing that I wanted), *sən istədigün* (sən istedighin - the thing that you wanted).

In the Zagatala-Kakh dialect, sometimes the first part of the attributive word combination is used in the accusative case (instead of the possessive case), and the second part is used in the nominative case; e.g. *Mənim atama on uşaq vardi* (My father had ten children) (Kakh - Amr.).

The second paragraph of Chapter III is about syntactic relations. Here, all three types of subordinate relationships - *agreement, management, and approach* are manifested. In the Zagatala-Kakh dialect, the agreement (it is the agreement between the possessor and the belonging object) is broken not only in the first and second person plural, but also in all persons. So, the belonging object is used without the suffix of belonging: *menin // meni qız* (my daughter); *senin // seni qız* (your daughter), *onun // onu qız* (her/his daughter), *bizim qız* (our daughter). - Habu *menin qız mağa çox qomak` edir* (My daughter helps me very much)

Post-positions used in the literary language require the word to be used in a specific case of the noun. (*qışçün odun* (wood for winter), *öyə kimi* (to the house), *mənə sarı* (to me), *hona qora* (this is why), *səndən ütrü* (because of you), *unnan soura* (after this), *bunnan soura* (after this), etc. E.g.: *Qışçün odun hazırramax lazımdı* (It is necessary to prepare

firewood for the winter (Sha.); The post-position - *sonra* (later) requires the adjectives to be in the nominative case. This post-position is usually omitted after nouns denoting time. E.g.: *On gününən gələrux sizə* (We will come to you in ten days) (Sheki).

In Sheki dialects of the variative groups of the northern dialect, another feature is manifested in the management relationship. Thus, certain verbs, unlike the literary language, require the processing of nouns in other cases. More precisely, one case of the noun is used instead of another case, that is it expresses its function.

1. The nominative case is used instead of dative case. Ex.: - *Sən bir çay tərəf get helə* (Go to the side of the river anyway)

2. Nominative case is used instead of locative case. Ex.: *Uxarı qala dağı var, orda qala var; - Biz iş adamıyux, yaz açılanda çıxırux öydən, gedif əkirux biçirux, payız genə qaydırux öymüza- eşiyimizə.* (There is a mountain called Upper Castle, there is a castle there; - We are busy people, we leave home when spring comes, go to sow and reap, and come back to our home in autumn)

3. Accusative case is used instead of dative case. E.g.: - *Qız araba göndərdilər gildi* . (They sent a car for the girl and she came).

4. Dative case is used instead of locative case. Ex.: - *Sag olsun bu prezidenti, unun sayesinə hammımız yaxşı öy-eşix tikdirmişix* (Thanks to our president, we all have built a good house).

5. Accusative case is used instead of locative case. Eg.: - *Biz helə yazı-yayı işliyrux, qışı oturuf yiyirux* (We work in spring and summer, but in winter, we sit and eat).

6. Dative case is used instead of the ablative case: *Men gerem, uşağa muğayət ol, ağlamasın*. (I'm going, take care of a baby, don't let her cry).

7. Ablative case is used instead of locative case E.g.: - *Keşmişdən qamış damlar olardı* (In the past there would have been reed roofs).

8. Dative case is used instead of accusative case. Ex.: - *Döyme qapıma barmağnan, döyəllər qapya toxmağnan!* (Do not knock at my door with your fingers, otherwise, they will knock at your door with a hammer - national proverb).

The third paragraph of Chapter III deals with sentence members. Parts of the sentence and their order of processing in the

northern dialects are analyzed in this paragraph. The expression of the subject in the possessive case is found in the village of Ashagi Tala of Zagatala region: – *Menin qoymuram* (I do not allow). It is a well-known fact that in the grammatical structure of the Turkish language, the subject is mainly used before the predicate.

Some features of the predicate in the northern dialect also attract attention. Instead of verbs of action, the predicate of the sentence is sometimes expressed by the auxiliary verb *ele* (to do). This happens mainly in the conversation of women about the household. E.g.: - *Pişmiş eləmişənmi axşama?* (Have you cooked meal for the evening?). In these characteristic dialects and varieties, the predicate of the sentence is occasionally expressed analytically by verbs. In this respect, the Darband dialect is unique.

One of the interesting features that occurs in the northern dialect is the use of subject after the predicate. E.g.: – *Axşam gec geetdi yatmağa Əli* (Ali went to bed late in the evening); *Vaxtında ekilirdi her yerdə taxıl* (Grain was planted everywhere on time) etc.²⁰

One of the unique features of the object in the Northern dialect is its use after the predicate. E.g.: *Sel cirt yaari bölüfdü kəndi* (Flood had divided the village into two parts); In the northern dialect, the adverb also has its own characteristic features:

Among which the adverbs of place are more interesting: - *Un-unbir adam gidiy qız öynə* (Ten, eleven person goes to the bride's house); - *Ot bişməğa gidəsiyəm baxçiyə* (I'm going to the field to mow the grass).

The use of adverb of time after the predicate. E.g.: - *Maşinnər gəliy həyindi* (The cars are coming now).

The use of the adverb of manner after the predicate; e.g.: - *Xoşbax yeşiyillər, kefi kök* (They live happily) etc. Some of the adverbs of manner and action are also expressed by words formed with the suffixes *ubən // ubəni* (uban//ubani).

Until the 18th century, the normalized suffixes *-araq // -ərək* (araq

²⁰ İslamov, M. Azərbaycan dilinin Nuxa dialekti / M.İslamov. - Bakı: AMEA, - 1968, - 273 s.

// -arak) served as Participle II suffixes in our modern language. The occurrence of the cause-purpose adverb after the predicate: - *Qarı gidər şikaat eləmağa naxırçıya* (The old woman goes to complain to the shepherd).

The fourth paragraph of Chapter III is called "**The word order in a sentence**", and the fifth paragraph is called "**Words and sentence types that are not grammatically related to the parts of sentence**". Here we talk about the types of sentences used in the northern dialect and the words used in the northern dialect that are grammatically unrelated to the parts of the sentence – that is we speak about direct address (or exclamation) and modal words interjections, for example: Direct address is often used together with exclamations. In the northern dialect, the exclamation form *a gedə* (a gede – hey guy) is used more often. "*Gedə*" (gede) means a boy. Modal words are not so common in the northern dialect. The most frequently used modal words are: *mən bilən* (as far as I know), *sən bilən* (as you know), *elə bil* (probably), *diyax ki* (let's say), *tutax ki* (let's imagine), *diyasan* (perhaps).

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is called "**Kipchak elements in the lexical structure of dialectal groups of the Northern dialect**". The first paragraph of chapter IV is called "**On the ethnic origin of the dialects and varieties used in the Northern dialect.**" The integration of Russian-European, Arabic-Persian, Iberian-Caucasian words into dialect groups of the northern dialect is reflected here.

II paragraph of chapter IV is called "**Historical layers in the Northern dialect**". When talking about the lexical features of dialectal variations of the northern dialect, it is necessary to divide them into two groups:

- 1) a group of words with a term character;
- 2) a group of words that do not have a term character.

A group of words with a term character: in the field of **cattle breeding** - *şişəh* (shisheh) "two-month-old sheep, *xərazən* (kharazan) "the first pair of oxen joining the cattle", *qaraqayış* (karagayish) "the second pair of oxen", *hörüük* (horuk) "the third pair of oxen", *gedey // balaq* (gedey // balag) "buffalo calf", *avara // ovara* "young female buffalo calf",

In the field of **sheep farming** - *Qosman // qusman // qusbən*

(gosman // gusman // gusban) – big-tailed local breed sheep, *yazlığ* // *yazlığ* (yazlıg // yazlıg) – local breed sheep with white, fine wool that does not tolerate heat and *caro* // *carov* // *cərov* (charo, charov // cherov) sheep with a very quick walk, white curled wool, small in size. This kind of sheep is called Lezgi (a kind of nation with a different language living in Azerbaijan) sheep. *Qad* (gad) - a local breed sheep with a large full tail and fine wool. It is also called metis sheep in many northern dialects (Zag., Gakh, Bal.).

According to the age, *qaday* (gaday) bala - one, three-month-old goat kid, *qaday* - one-year-old sheep kid. This word is used in other Turkic languages. For example: in the Karachay-Balkar language, *qıdıy* (gidiy) means a hornless goat, in the Kumuk language, *quday* (guday) means a capricorn, in the Tatar language, *kadja* means a goat, etc.

Let's pay attention to some terms related to horse breeding: *alaşa* (alasha) - 1) A nickname given to a horse due to its color, signs and marks; 2) A lazy, ill-behaved horse; 3) A very active, good drafting horse; 4) Weak, very old horse.

A.M.Sherbak has an interesting opinion about the origin and semantics of this word, i.e. *alaşa* (alasha) is a word belonging to Turkic languages. It is used in the form of "*alaşa*" (alasha) in Bashkir, Kumuk, Tatar languages, "*alasa*" in Nogai language, and "*laşa*" (lasha) in Chuvash languages. E.B.Sevortyan also notes that this word is derived from the Kypchak horse word *laşa* // *lasa* (lasha // lasa).

A.A.Reformatsky's opinion about this word is also interesting. "*The word loşadalaşaat* (loshadalashaat) (small horse, black stallion) taken from the Tatar language displaced the Russian word конь (horse)". It was forbidden to ride the *alasha*, to re-attach it. In order to distinguish *alasha* from other horses, his tail was either dyed, clipped, cut, or tied in one or two places. Until the end of its life, *alasha* was considered a sin to shoot and drive away free grass in pastures, even in protected areas.

Terms indicating the names of horses according to their ages: *quray* // *qurayça* (guray // guraycha) – the name given to one-three-month-old horse foal. It is also called *qulen* // *quli* (gulen//guli) in northern dialectal groups of Zagatala and Balakan regions. However, in the Darband dialect, *qulen* // *qulan* (kulen // kulan) refers to a foal from six months to one year old. This word is widely used in Turkic languages

of the Kipchak group: e.g.: *kunan* - in Nogai, Bashkir languages, *qunan* (gunan) in Uighur, *ġunan* (ghunan) in Uzbek languages mean two-three-year-old stallion, (two-three-year-old horse), etc.

This word is used in the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epics in the meaning of "qulan çöl eşşəyi" (desert donkey). *Day* // *dayça* (day/daycha) - two-year-old horse foal, *minək* (minak) - two-three-year-old horse. *Minək* (minak) is a name derived from the verb "to ride". *Beytal* // *bəytral* (beytal // beytal) – a horse that gives birth every year after the age of three. This word is a synonym of the word *madyan* in the literary language. In the Darband dialect, the word *dogan* is used in this sense. In the Zagatala dialects, the word *ayğır* // *əyağır* (aygır // ayagyr) appears as *adğır* (adgır) in the Kazakh language.

In Turkic languages, the d // y sound harmony, which is different in Oghuz and Kipchak, is widespread; eg: *adax* > *ayaq* (foot). The substitution *Ayğır* > *adğır* (aygır > adgır) is also similar to this.

According to the color, other signs and symbols, *semend* // *səmənd* (semend // samand), *mor* // *mur* (mor // mur), *zili*, *brut*, etc. *Buz at* - icy horse, grey horse, *kürən at* (kuren) - brown horse, *şabalıdı at* (shabalıdı) - chestnut horse, *kül at* (kul) - ash horse, *mor at* - blue horse, *bulut at* - cloud colored horse, *zili at* - dark black horse, *alabula at* - mixed colored horse, *sekül* // *səkil* (sekul// sekil) - a horse with a large ühite woolen spot on its forehead", *qaşqa at* (gashga) - a horse with a large spot of white hair on its forehead, *alapaça at* (alapacha) - a horse with white, black hair on its legs", etc.

In the dissertation, it is also spoken about the terms related to agriculture, grain growing, tobacco growing, horticulture, melon growing, cocooning, beekeeping and kinship, profession-art words, and terms used in connection with traditions such as food and clothing used in the household lexicon; wedding, engagement, mourning, etc. used in ceremonial lexicon.

In another paragraph of the same chapter, words that do not have the characteristic of a term in the northern dialect are discussed. Tribe and generation names, measure and weight names, numerical words, names of old tools used in agriculture, day and month names, tax related words, names of children's (adolescent) games used in the northern dialect, etc. are mentioned here.

The third paragraph of Chapter IV is "**Lexico-semantic word groups of the Northern dialect**" (synonyms, homonyms, archaisms). Homonyms, synonyms and archaic words used in the northern dialect are discussed here.

The following conclusions were obtained as a result of the study "**Kipchak elements in dialectal varieties of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language**".

1. In the formation of the literary language of Azerbaijan Oghuz, and early Kipchak elements in the formation of the national Azerbaijani language were of much importance.

2. There are different opinions about the place of the Azerbaijani language in the dialect system of the northern dialect. It is known that E. Azizov included the dialects of Sheki, Oguz, Gakh, Zagatala, Balakan regions in the group of northwestern dialects. He noted that these dialects do not create a special dialect in the language due to their mixed type. However, when investigating the dialect groups of the northern dialect, it became clear that, despite being of a mixed type, this group can be called the dialect groups of the northern dialect, as it has sufficient local dialectal characteristics.

3. In the northern dialect, a large number of phonetic features shared with Turkic languages of the Kipchak group are observed. Thus, processing of nasal variants of vowels (*sözüā* (your words), *gözüā* (your eye), *dədə* (your father), *əliā* (your hand) etc.), thickening of vowels ə>a, ü>u, ö>o: *dars* (lesson), *har* (each), *gun* (day), *uçun* (for) etc.), in the first syllable of the word ə>e sound transition (*bey* (mister), *et* (meat), *tezə* (new), *çehmə* (boots), *deyirman* (mill), *gemi* (ship), etc.), distortion of vowel harmony in the direction of thickening (*gəlməx* (come), *gidəx* (let us go), *gəldiz* (you came), etc.), the transformation of mediolingual consonant k to the backlingual consonant q (*qol* (bush), *qop* (flatulence), *qomur* (coal) etc.), the mediolingual consonant g is changed to the backlingual consonant q (*qun* (day), *qoq* (sthe tky; blue), the transition of the b sound, which is morphed in the middle of the word and at the end of monosyllabic words, to the v sound (*çovan* (shephard), *arava* (car), *qavix* (shell), *qav* (pot), *civ* (pocket), etc.

4. The main features that distinguish the morphology of the northern dialect are:

a) The changing of the word roots sometimes according to their phonetic composition under the influence of suffixes: *haraveyi-* (the cart), *mağa* (to me), *sağa* (to you), *məki* (my), *səki* (your), etc.;

b) Expression of the suffixes of affiliation in the second person plural in different ways: *atōuz* (your father), *dədotüz*, *atan,ız ataāz*, *ataüz*, *atavuz* (your father), etc.

c) Expression of the suffixes of predicativity in the second person plural in different ways: *oyağsuz*, *oyaxsız*, *oyaxsın,ız*, *oyaxsuuz*, *oyaxsıyız* (you are awoken) etc.

d) Expressing the ordinary numbers with the suffix *-minci*; eg: *biriminci* (the first), *ikiminci* (the second), etc.

e) Different expressions of the first, second and third person singular pronouns in the dative case: *mağa*, *maā*, *mā*, *məyə*, *məə*, *mağa*, *məğə*, *maha* (to me), *sağa*, *saā*, *səyə*, *səə*, *sağa* (to you), etc.

f) Development of the suffixes *-as²*, *-aş²* in the second person singular and plural of the definite future tense; e.g.: *yazassan* (you will write), *gedəssən* (you will go), *yazassız*, *gedəssiz*, *yazaşsan*, etc.

g) The use of the suffixes *-itdi*, *-ıfıdı*, *-ıbdı*, *-ıpdı* in the third person of the affirmative past tense: *alıtıdı* (bought), *gəlitdi* (came), *alıfıdı*, *gəligdi*, etc.

5. The main features that distinguish the syntactic features of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language:

a) In the first type of attributive word combinations, the parties change their places. E.g.: *kişi biçara* (poor man), *uşax yazıx* (poor child), etc.

b) There are such attributive word combinations of the first type that are very similar attributive word combinations of the second type in the literary language. E.g.: *Şəki yol* (Shaki road), *kənd baxça* (village garden), etc.

c) In contrast to the literary language, the suffix of the second part of the second type of attributive word combinations is not processed.

d) In the second part of the second type of attributive word combination, two suffixes of affiliation are used at once. E.g.: *araba pulusu* (carriage money), *qızdar qalasını* (maiden tower).

e) Attributive word combinations of the III type also have their own characteristic features as the dropping of the suffix of the first part,

sometimes the use of the second part is processed with two suffixes of affiliation, the change of the places of the parties, etc.

f) Peculiarities in syntactic relationships, sentence members, and sentences.

6. The lexical composition of the northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language is colorful and rich. Many words related to the ancient layers of our language are used here. Although such words are not used in our modern literary language, they are observed in individual Turkic languages and their dialects, as well as in some dialects of our language.

7. Terminological lexicon related to various fields of economic life occupies the main place in the vocabulary of the northern dialect. Here, the terms related to the current economy, life and everyday life, customs of the region are of interest. Words and terms related to farming, beekeeping, tobacco farming, horticulture, cattle breeding, and horse breeding are widely used.

8. Borrowings contain a certain part of the vocabulary of the northern dialect. Here, the dialectal borrowings are limited by their nature, they are the borrowings that have fallen into territorial-development limitations. There are borrowings from Georgian in Gakh, Avar in Zagatala, and partly from Sakhur. It is impossible to remove them from the tongue.

9. Another group of borrowings in the dialect lexicon are words that did not come from Arabic, Persian, or Russian, but gained dialectal characteristics within territorial limits. Such words are used in the same sense with phonetic variations in different dialects.

Dissertasiyanın əsas müddələri müəllifin aşağıdakı kitab və məqalələrində əks olunmuşdur:

1. Şimal-qərb qrupu dialekt sözlərinin lüğəti və arealları. Dərs vəsaiti. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil. - 2013. - 91 s.

2. Bədii əsərlərdə dialektlərin işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri. - Bakı: ADPU, Pedaqoji Universitet xəbərləri, - 2014. №1, - s. 261-269.

3. Северная группа Азербайджанских диалектов и наречий. - Симферополь: Учение записки Таврического национального университета им. Б.И. Вернадского, - 2014. Том 27 (66), филология социальные коммуникации, №3, - с. 236-241.

4. А Принцип подачи слов и диалектизмов народной разговорной речи в Толковом словаре Азербайджанского языка. – Алматы: Вестник Казну. Серия филологическая. Казахский национальный имени Аль-Фараби. - 2014. 2 (148), - с.104.

5. Kıpçakların etnogenez meselesi və Kuzey –Batı bəlgəsində izleri // Azərbaycanşünaslıq. “Geçmiş, Bugünü ve Geleceyi” (Dil, Folklor, Edebiyyat, Sanat, Tarih) Uluslararası Simpeziyum. Kafkas Universitesi, Fen-edebiyat fakültəsi. Çağdaş Türk ləhcələri və ədəbiyyatları bölümü. Azərbaycan dili və ədəbiyyatı Anabilim Dalının Kuruluşunun 10 yıl dönümü, - Türkiyə. Kars: 21-23 ekim, - s.379-389.

6. Kıpçakların Sosial iktisadi heyatı və Azərbaycan Kuzey dialektlərində təzahürü // Azərbaycan Devlet İqtisadiyyat Universitesi ev sahibliyində düzənlənən 13. Uluslararası Türk Dünyası Sosial Bilimlər Konqresi. - 28-29 ekim – 2015, - s.993-998.

7. Qıpçaqların dili və etnogenezi // I Türkoloji Qurultayın türk xalqlarının mədəni-mənəvi birliyinin yaradılmasında rolu adlı Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransı, - Bakı: ADPU, - 2016, - s.112-115.

8. Şimal-Qərb qrupu dialektlərində qıpçaq elementlərinin izi və qıpçaqların bu bölgəyə gəlişi // Ümummilli lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 92-ci ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemlərinə həsr olunmuş VI Beynəlxalq Elmi konfransı, - Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, 5-7 may, - 2015, - s. 419-422.

9. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanlarında və Nizami Gəncəvi əsərlərində qıpçaqlar // “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, - Sumqayıt: SDU, - 16-17 dekabr, - 2015, - s.64-70.

10. Türk dilinin şimal-qərb sahəsi və qıpçaq qrupu. Qıpçaq türk dialektləri // “Kitabi Dədə Qorqud alman dilində ilk nəşri və tərcüməsinin 200 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Türk epos düşüncəsi yazılı abidələrdə” mövzusunda Respublika Elmi Konfransı, - Bakı: ADPU, - 19-20 noyabr, - 2015, - s.133-140.

11. Qıpçaqların sənətkarlıq xüsusiyyətləri // Bəxtiyar Vahabzadənin 90 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika elmi konfransı, - Bakı: ADPU, - 26-27 noyabr, - 2015, - s.175-177.

12. Türk dilinin Şimal-Qərb sahəsi və Qıpçaq qrupu. Qıpçaq türk dialektləri // Bakı: Qafqaz Universiteti, - 29-30 aprel, - 2016, Azərbaycan. - s.930-932.

13. Kıpçak Krubu Dialekt və Kuzey Qrubu Çağdaş Dialektlərində izi // Bakı Avrasiya universitetinin ev sahibliyi etdiyi III Beynəlxalq Türk Dünyası Araşdırmaları Simpoziumu, - Bakı: - 25-27 may, - 2016, - s.243-48.

14. Noqay türkcəsinin fonetik quruluşu // -Bakı: AMEA-nın Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutunun Türkologiya Qurultayı, - 14-15 noyabr, - 2016, - s.87-90.

15. Qıpçaqların dəfn mərasimi // - Bakı: AMEA-nın Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqələr, - 2016. №2, - s.84-90.

16. Ortaq türk dilləri və Qıpçaq türk dillərinin müqayisəli fonetikasi (qırğız, qazax, qaraqalpaq, noqay) // - Bakı: AMEA. Filologiya məsələləri, - 2017. №17, - s.28-33.

17. Qıpçaq qrupu türk dillərinin orta qrup dialektləri (qırğız, qazax, qaraqalpaq, noqay) // Bakı: BDU, Dil və Ədəbiyyat, - 2017. 01.(101), - s.56-59.

18. Azərbaycan şimal qrupu dialektlərində mənsubiyyət kateqoriyasının qıpçaq elementləri // - Bakı: AMEA-nın Filologiya məsələləri, - 2018. № 6, - s.49-52.

19. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialektində termin səciyyəsi daşıyan qıpçaq elementli sözlər // - Bakı: AMEA-nın Filologiya məsələləri, - 2018. №7, - s.62 -70.

20. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialektlərində cümlə üzvləri, cümlə tipləri və onlarda qıpçaq elementləri // - Bakı: AMEA-nın Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, - 2018. № 1, - s.32-44.

21. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialektlərində ümumi fonetik xüsusiyyətlər // - Bakı: Sivilizasiya, Avrasiya Universiteti, - 2018. №7, - s.300-306.

22. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialektlərində təyini söz birləşmələri, sintaktik əlaqələr // - Bakı: BDU, - 2018. - s.70-74.

23. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialekt və şivələrində xəbərlik kateqoriyası və qıpçaq elementləri // - Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, - 2018. №1, - s.150-156.

24. Azərbaycanın Kuzey qrupu ağızlarında ünlü və ünsüz sözlərin özəllikləri // - Kazan: - 26-28 aprel, - 2018. - s.333-338.

25. The cases of nouns and kipchak elements in dialects and accent of north group of azerbaijani language // - Волгоград: Science and World, – 2018. International scientific journal, ISSN 2308-4804, № 5 (57), Vol. II. Global Impact Factor. p. 65-68.

26. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialekt və şivələrində ahəng qanunun pozulduğu yerlər və qırçaq elementləri // - Bakı: AMEA, Tədqiqlər, - 2018. №2, - s.74-78.

27. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialektlərində işlənən şəxs əvəzlilikləri və onlarda qırçaq elementləri // - Bakı: Sivilizasiya. Bakı Avrasiya Universiteti, - 2018. № 8, - s.296-300.

28. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal dialektlərində əvəzliyin mənə qrupları və qırçaq elementləri // - Bakı: AMEA. Filologiya məsələləri, - 2018. № 10. - s. 53-58.

29. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialektlərində köməkçi nitq hissələri və qırçaq elementləri // - Bakı: AMEA, Filologiya məsələləri, - 2018. № 11, - s.136-142.

30. The Kipchakian elements in the Northern dialect of the Azerbaijani Language // Milton Studies Journal. Volume 63/Issue 14, ISSN: 0076-8820. United States, Indexed by Thomson & Reuters, Art and Humanites Citation Index. Impact factor: 0,54; Scopus Emerging Citation. - p.30-50.

31. Şimal-qərb qrupu dialektlərinin fonetikasi: Monoqrafiya // - Bakı: ADPU, - 2018. - s.170.

32. Параллельность кыпчакского и огузского языков в диалектах северной группы // Бюллетень науки и практики Bulletin of science and practice. ISSN 2414-29-48. - 2018. № 10.

33. Şimal qrupu dialektləri necə adlanmalıdır -dialekt, şivə, yoxsa ləhcə? // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, - 2018.

34. Şimal qrupu dialektlərinin ümumi fonetik xüsusiyyətləri və qırçaq elementləri // ADPU-nun Xəbərləri, - 2018, № 3.

35. Azərbaycan dilinin Kuzey qrupu lehcəsi və ağızlarında cümlə üyələrinin işlənmə özəllikləri qırçaq elementlərinin inteqrasiyası // - Türkiyə: “Turan- Sam”, Turan stratejik araşdırmalar mərkəzi, - 2018 dekabr, № 10, - s.748-752.

36. Kaşğarlı Mahmudun “Divani-lüğət-it-türk” eserindəki kıpçak belirtili sözlər // - İğdır: İğdır International conference on multidisciplinary studies, - 2018, november 6-7.

37. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərindən Azərbaycan dilinin Şimal-Qərb qrupu dialekt və şivələrində saitlər və variantlarının kıpçaq dillərinə inteqrasiyası // - Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, - 2019, №2, - s.25-33.

38. Muğan əsaslı etnotoonimlər // - Bakı: “Onomastika” jurnalı, - 2019, - s.11.

39. Şimal ləhcələrində işlənən dialekt və şivələrin etnik mənşəyi haqqında // - Bakı: ADPU – Türkologiyanın aktual problemləri, konfrans materialları, - 2019.

40. Azərbaycan və Qərbi Azərbaycan ərazisinin etnonim mənzərəsi // - Bakı: ADPU, Onomastika Afad Qurbanovla bağlı konfransın materialları, - 2019.

41. Azərbaycan ümumxalq dilinin Şimal qrupu dialekt və şivələrində samitlərin dəyişmə prosesində kıpçaq dil elementlərinin təsiri // - Bakı: ADPU, Ə.Dəmirçizadənin həyat və yaradıcılığı ilə bağlı konfrans materialları, - 2019, - s.229-236.

42. Şimal ləhcələrində işlənən dialekt və şivələrin etnik mənşəyi haqqında // - Bakı: El-farabi, 5.Beynəlxalq Sosial Elmlər Konfransı, - 2019, - s.157-162.

43. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal ləhcələrində işlənən samit səslər və onlarda kıpçaq dil elementlərinin xüsusiyyətləri // - Rize Karadeniz 2. Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler Kongresi , 23-25 avqust, - 2019, - s.122-130.

44. Azərbaycan dilinin Şimal ləhcələrində samit səslərin artımı // - Türkiyə: Ankara Uluslararası Bilimsəl Araştırmalar konqresi, 4-6 oktyabr, - 2019, - s. 1043-1050.

45. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal qrupu dialekt və şivələrində cümlə üzvlərinin işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // - Kars, Türkiyə, - 2019.

46. Ortak Türkçede Kıpçak kökenli kelimeler, Azərbaycan dilində arealları: Monoqrafiya // - Bakı: Avropa, QLOBE, EDİT, İSBN 978-613-9-41696-7, - 2019, - s.330.

47. Ortaq türk leksikasında qırçaq mənşəli sözlər və Azərbaycan dilində arealları // - Türkiyə: Ankara, İKSAD, ISBN 978-605-7695-39-0, avqust , - 2019, - s. 330.

48. Дифтонгизация в диалектных группах северного говора азербайджанского языка по сравнению с кыпчакскими языками // - Nijnevartovsk, Rusiya: Bulletin of Science and Practise, - 2020, Volume 6, Issue 6, - s.361-366.

49. Общие фонетические особенности говоров северного диалекта азербайджанского языка в контексте влияния кыпчакской и огузской языковых групп // Неофиология. Министерство Науку и Высшего Образования Российского Федерации, - 2020, № 2, - s.722-730.

50. Şimal ləhcəsi şivə qruplarının təyini söz birləşmələri və qırçaq dillərinə inteqrasiyası // - Bakı: Linqvistika problemləri, - 2020, Cild 1, № 4, - s.61-71.

51. Azərbaycan dilinin Şimal ləhcəsinin şivə qruplarında sait səs keçidləri və onlarda qırçaq dil elementləri // - Nur-Sultan: Turkic Studies Journal, - 2020, № 2, Vol.2, - s.52-63.

52. Azərbaycan dilinin hal kateqoriyasında qırçaq dil elementləri // - Kazan, Nur Cultan : Materiali IV Mejdunarodnoqo Nauçno- Metodiceskoqo onlayn- ceminara. - 20 fevral, 2020, - s.393-399.

53. Muğan əsaslı etnotoponimlərin arealları // - Bakı: Linqvistika problemləri, Cild 1, №1, - 2020, - s.79-86.

54. Şimal ləhcəsi şivə qruplarında idarə əlaqəsi və qırçaq dil elementlərinin təzahürü // - Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Elmi Əsərləri, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, № 2, - 2020, - s.140-145.

55. Azərbaycanın şimal ləhcələrində ahəng qanununun pozulduğu yerlər // - Ankara: II International Ankara Conference of Scientific Research. The Book of Abstracts, - march 6-8, 2020, - s. 474-476.

56. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal ləhcəsində “e” sait səsinin uzanması halları qırçaq qrupu türk dilləri ilə müqayisədə // - Paris: International Paris Conference on Social Sciences – IV, Full of texts, - 23-25 aprel, 2020, - s.127-132.

57. Kipchak element in the Northern dialect of the Azerbaijani language // Web of Science, Journal Of Critical Reviews, Vol. 7, Issue 8,

Part 3, - 2020.

58. Azərbaycan dilinin Şimal ləhcələrinin ümumi dialektik xüsusiyyətləri, qırçaq və oğuz dil qruplarının qarşılıqlı müqayisəli kontekstində // - Kiyev: Taras Shevchenko 5th International Congress on Social Sciences, - 8-10 may 2020, - s.268-273.

59. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal ləhcəsinin şivə qruplarında saitlərin artımı və düşümü fonetik hadisəsi // - Bakı: 6th International Euroasia Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends, -18-20 may 2020, - s.57.

60. Şimal ləhcəsi şivə qruplarının sintaksisində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlə və qırçaq dil elementlərinin inteqrasiyası // - Komrat: 3rd International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Researches, The Book of Full texts, - 15-16 yanvar 2021, - s.29-34.

61. Şimal ləhcəsi dialekt və şivələrində zərflik budaq cümləsinin işlənmə xüsusiyyətləri // - Tokyo: Tokio Summit – III. International Conference on Innovative Studies of Contemporary Sciences, Abstracts Book, - 19-21 fevral 2021, - s.87-89.

62. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal ləhcəsi şivə qruplarında sifətin dərəcələri qırçaq dili ilə müqayisədə // - Qarabağ: 4th International Nowruz Conference on Scientific Research, The book of full texts, Vol.II, - 18-21 Mart 2021, - s.328-332.

63. Şimal ləhcəsi şivə qruplarında işlənən təsərrüfat terminləri və qırçaq elementlərinin inteqrasiyası // - Bakı: Linqvistika problemləri, Cild 2, № 2, - 2021, - s.49-56.

64. Носовые гласные, использованные в северном диалекте азербайджанского языка в контексте огузского и кыпчакского языков // Вчені Записки, Таврійського Національного Університету імені В.І. Вернадського, Серія: Філологія, Журналистика, Том 32(71), № 1, - 2021, - s.159-166.

65. Non-terminological words in the Northern dialects of the Azerbaijan language // - Kazan: Совершенствование методики обучения языкам : Площадка обмена прогрессивной практикой, - 2021, - s.234-240.

66. Qırçaqlar və Nizami Gəncəvi yaradıcılığında qırçaq obrazları // - Bursa, Türkiyə: Böyük Azərbaycan şairi Nizami Gəncəvi

beynəlxalq konqresi, Elm və innovativ texnologiyalar jurnalı, - 25-29 iyul 2021, - s.228-240.

67. Nizami yaradıcılığında qıpçaq qadın obrazları // - Bakı: ADPU, “Nizami Gəncəvi : Dahilik zirvəsi” Beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, -18-19 noyabr 2021.

68. Teaching elements Of Kipchak language in north Azerbaijani groups (with emphasis on educational materials in the mother tongue) // Revista on line de Política e Gestão Educacional, Araraquara, v. 26, n. 00, e022017, Jan./Dec. - 2022. e-ISSN: 1519-9029.

The defense will be held on 12 september in 2023 at 11:00 at the meeting of the Dissertation Council D.01.141 operating at the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi under the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Address: AZ 1143, Baku, H. Javid avenue 115, Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi under the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Floor 5

Dissertation is accessible at the Library of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi

Electronic versions of the dissertation and its abstract is available on the official website of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 25 June 2023

Signed for print: 23.06.2023

Paper format: 60x84 16/1

Volume: 96893

Number of hard copies: 20