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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**VERBAL COMBINATIONS IN SHAH ISMAIL KHATAI'S
LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5706.01 – Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

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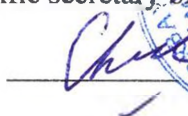
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work. The creativity of Shah Ismail Khatai is significant enough to constitute a stage in the development history of our literary language. The democracy of his language, as well as, the enrichment of his poems with lively colloquial language, allow for the study of both lexical and grammatical characteristics. In addition to complex sentences in Khatai's language, simple sentences expanded with verbal structures have also been widely used. Therefore, the study of verbal phrases in the poet's language cannot fail to arouse interest.

When we examine the statistics of verbal phrases used in the poet's language and consider the frequency of their usage, we observe that these phrases vary in quantity in works of different genres and topics. For example, in the poet's poems "Nasihatname" and "Dahnameh", the number of all types of such combinations is significantly few. This is primarily due to the requirements of the genre. The use of structurally complex sentences, typical for classical style in the language of the poems, limits the use of verbal structures. Additionally, verbal combinations are less used in the poet's gerayli, bayati, tuyug and varsagi, and we even find the "verb+verb" type combination only in one of his gerayli. In his bayati (quatrains), only two "noun+verb" type combinations are used. The small size of these poems in terms of meter and rhyme scheme does not allow for the use of extensive sentences with verbal structures. Nevertheless, in general, simple extensive sentences prevail in Khatai's language. This creates conditions for the active use of various types of verbal combinations.

Researchers who have studied the literary heritage and language of Shah Ismail Khatai have mostly focused on the language of the masnavi, "Dahnameh", examining the poet's lexicon, attributive word combinations used in his works, and to some extent, the syntax of structurally complex sentences. However, the verbal combinations used in the poet's language have been overlooked in

research. This is one of the factors that make the research topic relevant and up-to-date.

Research on verbal combinations has started to be studied relatively later compared to noun phrases. However, in Turkology, the involvement of verbal combinations for research as sentence structures by a group of linguists, the comparison of verbal combinations and verbal structures, the richness of expression means in verbal combinations, the syntactic function of combinations in sentences, and the semantic and syntactic relations between the elements of combinations are current topics for linguistics.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, verbal combinations have primarily been analysed based on their structural-semantic types, classified according to the “noun+verb”, “verb+verb”, “adverb+verb”, and “postposition+verb” models. We believe that since the syntax of verbal combinations is the object of analysis, it is more appropriate to classify them based on the syntactic relationship between their elements rather than their means of expression.

Although the boundaries of the structural-semantic types of verbal combinations have been determined in linguistic literature, the grammatical relationship between some types has not been accurately specified. For example, the syntactic relationship between the components of nominative case verbal combinations has been treated superficially. The relation to the syntactic relationship between the components of indefinite objective verbal combinations has not been unambiguous; sometimes the relationship between them has been described as a governing relationship and sometimes as an adjoining relation. The identification of components constituting the main and dependent parts of “postposition+verb” type combinations and clarifying the meaning and syntactic relationship between the elements of combinations have not been resolved. Researching these issues is one of the factors determining the relevance of the topic.

The initial information about Shah Ismail Khatai’s literary legacy was provided by his son Sam Mirza in his memoir, “Tohfeyi-Sami”. Unfortunately, Sam Mirza did not devote a lot of space to his father’s work, and the only verse he cited as an example is in Persian.

Although there have been studies on the literary legacy of the poet, his language has not been thoroughly investigated. According to the information provided by M. Javadov, one of the first researchers who studied the poet's language, the orientalist scholar V.F. Minorsky first reported information about Shah Ismail Khatai's heritage in the "Encyclopedia of Islam" in 1926, and in 1942, in London, he published the work "The Poetry of Shah Ismail I", with the third section dedicated to the language of the poet's poetry. In 1933-34, B.Chobanzadeh wrote a monograph entitled "On the Language and Literary Creativity of Khatai", in which he dedicated a section to the language of the poet's "Divan", comparing the spelling characteristics, lexical differences, and some archaic morphemes of the British and Ardabil editions. Salman Mumtaz prepared a comparative edition of the "Divan" of the poet's Ardabil and London editions but was not successful in publishing it. In 1971, M. Javadova conducted research on the linguistic creativity of Shah Ismail Khatai in her article titled "Word Creation in Shah Ismail Khatai's "Dahnameh", focusing only on word creativity¹. In the research work "Lexicon of Shah Ismail Khatai ('Dahnameh' poem)," the poet's lexicon in the "Dahnameh" poem was investigated. In 1967, G. Hasanov conducted research on the syntax of "Dahnameh" in his work "Syntax of Dahnameh" (Attributive word combinations)," focusing only on attributive word combinations and not paying attention to verbal combinations.² A.H. Javadov in the article "Subordinate complex sentences in the language of Shah Ismayil Khatai's works" provided information about the types of subordinate complex sentences used in the poet's language and the connectors linking their parts.³ In recent years, the poet's work has

¹ Cavadova, M. İ. Ş.İ. Xətainin "Dəhnamə" poemasında söz yaradıcılığı // – Bakı: ADU, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 1984. №1, s.83-89

² Həsənov, Q. M. "Dəhnamə"nin sintaksisi (təyini söz birləşmələri) / Q. M. Həsənov. – Bakı: EA, – 1967. – 116 s.

³ Cavadov, Ə. H. Şah İsmayıl Xətai əsərlərinin dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələr // – Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2009. №3, – s. 37-42

been used as a source in the research works, and his language has been referred to in various contexts. T. Yusubova based her arguments on examples of “verb+verb” type verbal combinations used in the poet’s language in her doctoral dissertation titled “Verb+Verb Type Verbal Combinations in Azerbaijani,” discussing their statistics and structural-semantic characteristics.⁴ Z. Nəbiyeva provided examples from Khatai’s language in her doctoral dissertation on “Nominative case verbal combinations in Azerbaijani language.”⁵

Interest in the poet’s creativity extends to Turkey as well. Muhsin Majit has prepared a critical text titled “Hatayi Divanı” (Investigation-Critical Text-Facsimile)⁶ and Idris Çetin has focused on the language of the poet’s works in his article “Language features of Hatayi Divanı,”⁷ examining the phonetic characteristics of the poet’s language, word creativity, especially participles, and when it comes to word combinations, he specifically talked about prepositional phrases. Sabahaddin Şamşir emphasized the simplicity of the poet’s language and the importance he attributed to the Turkish language⁸

As it can be seen, while the poet’s language has been studied to some extent, verbal phrases have been overlooked. This makes the research of verbal phrases in the poet’s language necessary.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the works of Shah İsmail Khatai. The subject of the research is the

⁴ Yusubova, T. Azərbaycan dilində “feil+feil” tipli feili birləşmələr: / filologiya elmləri namizədi dis.) / – Bakı, – 2002, – 143 s.

⁵ Nəbiyeva, Z. P. Azərbaycan dilində adlıq hallı feili birləşmələr: / filologiya elmləri namizədi dis.) / – Bakı, 2004. – 143 s.

⁶ Macit, M. “Hatayi Divanı” (İnceleme-Tenkitletli Metin-Tıpkıbasım) / M.Macit. – İstanbul: Türkiye Yazma Eserler Kurumu Başkanlığı Yayınları, -2017

⁷ Çetin,İ. // Hatayi Divanının dil özellikləri. – Bingöl: Bingöl Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, – 2021. – s.119-146. <http://busbed.bingol.edu.tr>

⁸ Şemşir, S //“Şah İsmail: hayatı və şəxsiyyəti” – İstanbul: Akademik Tarih və Düşünce Dergisi, – 2019. – s. 74-86

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verbal phrases used in the language of the poet.

The aim and tasks of the research. The main aim of the research is to study the verbal combinations used in the language of Shah Ismail Khatai from various aspects in order to get results. For this purpose, the realization of the following duties was considered:

- to categorize the structural-semantic types of verbal combinations used in Shah Ismail Khatai's language;
- to define the syntactic relationship types between the components of verbal combinations used in Shah Ismail Khatai's language;
- to study the semantic relationships between the components of verbal combinations used in the poet's language;
- to identify the syntactic relationship between the components of subject-related verbal combinations used in Shah Ismail Khatai's language;
- to clarify the syntactic relationship between the components of verb phrases with the indefinite object case used in the poet's language;
- to research the position of the adjoined element in adjoined verbal combinations, defining the main and dependent components of the combination, and studying the syntactic relationship between the components in Shah Ismail Khatai's language;

The methods of the research. The descriptive and historical-comparative method was used in the research work.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended. In the research work, the arguments presented for defense are as follows:

- simple sentences expanded with verbal combinations prevail over complex sentences in Shah Ismail Khatai's language;
- various types of verbal combinations, including noun+verb, verb+verb, adverb+verb, and independent word+postposition+verb, are used in Shah Ismail Khatai's language;
- studying the semantic and grammatical relationship between the components of verbal combinations is more appropriate;
- a subject relationship between the components of the nominative case + impersonal verb type phrases, which are a type of verb phrases;

- in Shah Ismail Khatai's language, independent verb phrases of the type word + postposition + impersonal verb are formed based on a relative semantic relationship, and there is an adjacency relationship between the components of the phrases, regardless of whether the postposition is used with a suffix or not;
- the governing relationship is prevalent among indefinite object case verbal combinations used in the poet's language;
- the archaic -yu, -yü verbal suffix in the poet's language is not a derivative suffix but is independently present, while →⁴ is the main formative element and -y is a suffix;
- verbal combinations in the classical Azerbaijani poetry language serve as semi-predicative means that facilitate the transition from poly-predicative to mono-predicative sentences;
- Complex verbs formed based on verb+verb type combinations, such as *olur-olmaz*, *yeyib-içən*, are compound verbs formed based on verb+verb type combinations;
- the widely used noun+infinitive+should structure in Shah Ismail Khatai's language, expressing the essential form of the verb, is formed based on verbal combinations.

The scientific novelty of the research. In the dissertation, for the first time, verbal combinations used in the language of Shah Ismail Khatai have been comprehensively studied. It has been determined that the large number of verbal combinations and the richness of expressive means in the poet's language are the result of the democratic nature of the poet's language. The research approaches verb phrases in the poet's language from both a structural-semantic perspective and in terms of the syntactic relationships between the components. The nominative case verb combinations in the poet's language have been studied in detail, and revealing that there is a subject relationship between the components of this type of combinations, a governing relationship between the components of indefinite object case verbal combinations, and only an adjoined relationship between the components of postpositional verbal combinations. Additionally, the formation of some compound verbs based on verb combinations has been confirmed.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation work holds both theoretical and practical significance. The results obtained during the research make it necessary to reconsider some issues and form a new attitude not only in Azerbaijani linguistics, but also in Turkology. Particularly, the new perspectives and insights proposed regarding the syntactic relationships between the components of verbal combinations indicate the theoretical importance of the dissertation work. Since verbal combinations in the language of Shah Ismail Khatai have been studied from various aspects, the materials and results obtained during the research can be used in contemporary Azerbaijani literary language studies, Turkology writings, as well as in syntax, historical grammar, and literary history courses in higher education institutions. All these aspects show that the dissertation work is not only theoretically significant but also practically relevant.

The approbation and the applying of the work. The main content and theoretical propositions of the monographic research have been reflected in 14 scientific articles and conference materials published both domestically and abroad.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The introductory part of the dissertation is 7 pages (12.709 characters), Chapter I-43 pages (85.182 characters), Chapter II-33 pages (61.372 characters), Chapter III-29 pages (57.565 characters), Conclusion-4 pages (7.446 characters), References-14 pages. The total volume of 132 pages is (224.274 characters).

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the

subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of **“Introduction”** of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is titled **“Classification of verbal combinations used in the works of Shah Ismail Khatai”**. The issues related to the chapter are discussed in five paragraphs. In the first paragraph dedicated to the **“History of the study of verbal combinations”**, two issues in linguistics were clarified: the distinction between verb structure and subordinate clauses, and the difference between the concepts of verb structure and verb phrases. The attitude towards the issue of verb structure and subordinate clauses, which has been the subject of long-term discussion and debate in linguistics literature, is now unequivocal: The issue has been resolved by considering both nominative case verb constructions and other verb constructions as complex sentence elements. Regarding the concepts of verb constructions and verb phrases, it is important to note that constructions are crucial elements of sentence syntax, with their syntactic function being emphasized. Verb phrases, on the other hand, are examined from the perspective of phraseology and are classified based on their structural-semantic type and the syntactic relationship between their components.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, M.Shiraliyev and M.Huseynzadeh used the term *word combination* for the first time, and until the 1940s, word combinations were defined as attributive phrases. According to Y.Seyidov’s monograph **“Word combinations in the Azerbaijani language”**, M.Balakayev first mentioned verbal combinations in Turkology.⁹ However, our research indicates that as early as 1950, Y.Ubryatova, in her work **“Studies on the Syntax of the Yakut Language”**, discussed word combinations while addressing

⁹ Seyidov, Y. M. Azərbaycan dilində söz birləşmələri / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, – 1992. – s.221

phrases with adjacency and governance relationships. In 1957, M.B.Balakayev comprehensively studied verb combinations in his work “Basic types of word combinations in the Kazakh language”.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, word combinations were comprehensively studied for the first time in the book “Word combinations in Modern Azerbaijani”, published in 1961, with the section on “Verbal combinations” authored by Z.Budagova. However, the boundaries between predicative and non-predicative phrases were not precisely defined.

In Azerbaijani linguistics, Y.Seyidov was the first to comprehensively and extensively discuss word combinations. In his book “Word combinations in the Azerbaijani Literary Language”, published in 1966, he included an analysis of verbal combinations of the type “noun + verb”. However, he only mentioned phrases of the types “verb + verb” and “adverb + verb” without delving into a detailed analysis of these types.¹⁰ In the second edition of that book, titled “Word combinations in the Azerbaijani Language”, published in 1992, all structural-semantic types of verb phrases were included in the research. This tradition continued in Azerbaijani linguistics, in 2002 T.Yusubova’s dissertation on “Verb phrases of the type “verb+verb” type in the Azerbaijani language”, in 2004 S.Abdinova’s dissertation on “Verb phrases in the language of “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” epics, in 2013, in the dissertation written by B.Hajiyeva on “Verb phrases in the Modern Turkish Literary Language”, in 2017, by Z.Abdullayeva on “Structural-semantic analysis of verb phrases in different-system languages” (based on the materials of Modern English and Azerbaijani languages)”, in 2008 by N.Valiyeva in the textbook “Typological analysis of verb combinations in different-system languages”, verbal combinations are classified mostly according to their structural-semantic types.

The second paragraph is titled “**Basics of the classification of verbal combinations**”. Verbal combinations can be classified based

¹⁰ Seyidov, Y. M. “Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində söz birləşmələri” / Y. M. Seyidov. – Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, – 1966. – 340 s.

on the following criteria: according to the dependent component; according to the governing component; based on lexical-grammatical relationships between the components; by structural-semantic type; by the syntactic relationship between the main and dependent components. In this classification, the aspect requiring the most attention is the syntactic relationships between the components of verb phrases. When discussing syntactic relationships, it is important to consider not only hierarchical relationships but also semantic connections. Although the structural-semantic classification of phrases is widely used in modern linguistics, there have been alternative approaches. Z.Taghizade proposed that phrases should be grouped based on the syntactic relationships between their components rather than the means of expression of the main and dependent components. Thus, he reclassified phrases from morphology to syntax.¹¹ G.Kazimov also based the classification of verbal combinations on syntactic relationships, grouping them according to the syntactic connections between their components.¹² Since verbal combinations are syntactic units, we find this approach more appropriate.

The third paragraph is titled **“Structural-semantic types of verbal combinations used in Sh.I.Khatai’s language.”** The verbal combinations in Sh.I.Khatai’s language can be grouped into the following types: noun + verb (ad + feil), verb + verb (feil + feil), adverb+verb, and postpositional word + verb (qoşmalı söz + feil). It should be noted that the term “verb” (feil) as the main component in this model might be somewhat controversial. If we consider the second component, which forms the main part of the phrase, as a verb, then predicative phrases could also be included in this category. However, since the main component is not just any verb but an impersonal verb, it would be more appropriate to group these phrases as noun + impersonal verb, impersonal verb + impersonal verb,

¹¹ Tağızadə, Z. X. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin sintaksisi / Z.X. Tağızadə. – Bakı: API, – 1960. – s.9

¹² Kazimov, Q. Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili (Sintaksis) / Q.Ş. Kazimov. – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, – 2010. – s.61

adverb + impersonal verb, and independent word + postposition + impersonal verb. In Sh.I.Khatai's language, noun + verb type phrases are predominant. This can be explained by the diversity of expression forms used for the dependent component. In these types of phrases, the dependent component can be a noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, or even a second or third type of attributive phrase. Examples include: "*Dörd qapu, qırx məkan, yetmiş iki qat, Məhəbbət dediyin təcəllezi-zat*"¹³,

In the "verb+verb" type phrases used in Sh.I.Khatai's language, the first component is expressed with participles, while the second component can be expressed with a participle, a verbal adjective, or an infinitive. For example: "*Ey məni hicran əlində gıryan eyləyən, Çeşmimi gıryan edüb sinəmni büryan eyləyən*".¹⁴ Let's take a look at one fact, there are more than a hundred verb+verb type combinations in the language of "Dede Gorgud" epics, however, in Hasanoglu's known two ghazals "name+verb" type combinations are used in the two of, but the "verb+verb" type combination is not used. In the "Dastani-Ahmed Harami" masnavi there are 9 verb+verb type combinations, while in Nasimi's language, there are only two and about 50 verb+verb type combinations in Gazi Burhaneddin's language. There is a significant difference in the usage of these phrases in the languages of poets who lived around the same time and in epics created during similar periods. As it can be observed, the number and frequency of these combinations are higher in the works written in a language close to the vernacular. We observe that the number of such combinations is a minority in the works written in the classical style. In our opinion, the main reason for this is the predominance of the subordinate complex sentence structure in classical literary examples. People's poets who write closer to the spoken language and rely on the folklore tradition tend to use such constructions more frequently. As N.Mammadli notes, complex subordinate sentences are not characteristic of the spoken language;

¹³ Xətai, Ş. İ. Keçmə namərd körpüsündən / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı, "Yazıçı", – 1988. – s.306

¹⁴ Xətai Ş.İ. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.162

on the contrary, asyndetic and non-subordinate complex sentences are widely used.¹⁵ It is no coincidence that we do not find even a single “verb+verb” combination in the language of the “Nasihatnameh”. In the language of “Dahnameh”, in general, we see that verb combinations are rarely used. The main reason for this is that they have a classical masnavi structure.

In Sh.I.Khatai’s language, “adverb+verb” type verbal combinations have the first component expressed by various types of adverbs, while the second component is traditionally expressed by an impersonal verb. For example: “*Özü bülbiül olub gülzarə gəzdi, Mən dıxşaruda zar eyləyən şah.*”¹⁶ It should be noted that in the poet’s language, phrases where the first component is expressed by adverbs of place and time are predominant. Phrases with adverbs of quantity and manner as the dependent component are less common. The main component is more frequently expressed by participles, to some extent by verbal adjectives, and rarely by infinitives.

The fourth paragraph of the first chapter is titled “**Subject-related verbal combinations in Sh.I.Khatai’s language.**” In the poet’s language, subject-related verb phrases are used quite extensively. According to their structural-semantic type, the relationship between the components of these verb combinations in the nominative case is neither a governing nor an adjoining relation. Considering that these phrases are constructed based on subject relationships, we find it appropriate to classify them as subject-related verbal combinations.

In Sh.I.Khatai’s language, the main component of subject-related phrases is typically expressed with verbal participles such as *-arkən²* (while), *-dıqca⁴* (as), *-a²* (to), *-madan²* (without), *-inca⁴* (when), *-ğac* (will), *-gəc* (-gəcin) (future), and *-ü* (-yü, -yu) (possessive), as well as, verbal adjectives with *-an²* and *-dıği*, and infinitives. The dependent component is expressed with nouns in the

¹⁵ Məmmədli, N.B. Azərbaycan dilində işgüzar və akademik kommunikasiya / N.B. Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2021. – s.454.

¹⁶ Xətai Ş.İ. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s. 160

genitive case, as well as, with the second part of the second and third types of attributive phrases. Examples include: “*Həsərətindən qəddinin eylə zərif olmuş sənin, Yel əsəndə titrəşür bu cismi-bimarım kimi*”¹⁷, “*Varü-varlıq varmayınca şahə varmaz varımız, Sən özünü şahə dapsür, dəxi gəl var istəmə*”¹⁸, “*İxlasi-dildən ayəti-təviz oxur müdam, Yad eyləgəc Xətayi cəhanda xətasını*”.¹⁹

The fifth paragraph of the chapter is titled “**Phraseological verbal combinations in in Sh.I.Khatai’s language**” In addition to Khatai’s memorized aphorisms, there are also phraseological verb combinations unique to his own language, which are primarily related to the poet’s religious views and creative imagination. Examples include: “*Şərbəti-həqdən içən eşq əri azad olur, Eylə sərməst olanın küfri imandır bilənə*”.²⁰ In Khatai’s language, these phraseological verb combinations are typically of the “noun + verb” type and compound combinations, primarily formed based on governing and adjoining relations. The dependent components are words in the dative, accusative, and locative cases, as well as compound words, for example: “*Əskiklik kəndi özümdə, Darına durmağa gəldim*”²¹, “*Bir işi bişirmək gərək, Əksigin yetirmək gərək*”²², “*Bu yoldan azanın, billah, məqami-nari-məşhərdir*”²³.

Sometimes these combinations also act as the dependent part of verb+verb type combinations, for example, “*Yüz dürlü bəlayi-eşqə hər dəm, Könlün veribən riza qılan dil*”.²⁴

The second chapter of the dissertation is titled “**Governing verb combinations in Sh.I.Khatai’s works**”. The first paragraph of the chapter is titled “**Verb combinations with noun dependent components governing verb combinations**”. Since the dependent

¹⁷ Xətai Ş.İ. Seçilmiş əsərləri / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2005. – s.176

¹⁸ Yenə orada. – s.158

¹⁹ Yenə orada. – s.175

²⁰ Yenə orada. – s.166

²¹ Yenə orada. – s.345

²² Yenə orada. – s.347

²³ Yenə orada. – s.89

²⁴ Yenə orada. – s.234

parts of governing verb combinations are usually nouns, this relationship occurs between the components of noun+verb type object-related phrases. In Khatai's language, governing verb combinations often feature nouns as their dependent components. These combinations are categorized based on the type of case that governs the verb-noun relationship: Governing by the Dative Case: The dative case indicates various semantic nuances, including spatial and object relations. Examples include: "*Dariüş-şafayə getmədiyim canandan ötrüdür, Ey cismimin həyatı, ləbindir mənə şafa*"²⁵; Government by the Accusative Case: The accusative case is used to show influence or effect. Examples include: "*Gərçi yüzündən ayıryam, amma xəyalına*"; Governing by the Locative Case: The locative case expresses location or direction. Examples include: "*Hicran şəbində gögə baxub mahə şükr etdim*"²⁶; Government by the Ablative Case: The ablative case often signifies departure or source. Examples include: "*Naz ilə bəzəndi bağ sərvı, Sancıb başına dümi-təzərvi*".²⁷ These categories illustrate how Khatai uses different cases to govern verb combinations and convey specific meanings, from spatial relations to directional content. In the language of Sh.I.Khatai, the verb combinations formed by governing the words with both definite and indefinite dative cases by impersonal verbs are more numerous compared to others. This is related to the fact that the dependent part expresses object content and can be directly connected to the other part without additional means. We believe that, like definite dative case phrases, indefinite dative case phrases also exhibit a governing relationship between their parts. These phrases are also formed based on object relationships and are used with transitive verbs. One of the notable features of this type of verbal combinations used in Sh.I.Khatai's language is the omission of the accusative case suffix after the possessive suffix in the first component of the phrase. For example,

²⁵ Yenə orada. – s.234

²⁶ Xətai, Ş. İ. Keçmə namərd körpüsündən / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: "Yazıçı", – 1988. – s.133

²⁷ Yenə orada. – s.231

“*Qönçə gül xəndan olub nərgislə süsən bitməgə, Arizin bağın gülüstan etdigin, yəni ki, nə?*”²⁸ This form is observed in both the Oghuz and Kipchak group of Turkic languages. In addition to those who consider this feature as a special suffix of the accusative case,²⁹ there are also those who regard it as a possessive morpheme.³⁰ In our opinion, this morpheme consists of two elements: the possessive suffix “-ı” and the connecting “-n” that serves a linking function, while the accusative case suffix has been omitted. This feature can be observed in dialects and local variations. In Khatai’s language, this characteristic is most commonly found in verbal combinations where the first component is expressed with a second or third type of attributive phrase.

In Sh.I.Khatai’s language, verbal combinations formed by the government of the locative case reveal nuances of meaning between the process and the concepts of place, object, and time. For example, in the phrases “*Çəməndə gəşt edər gördüm həbibim, Tərəhhüm qalmaq, yalvarə gördüm*”³¹, “*Xətayi səndən əfqan edəsidir, Həşr günündə divan eyləyən şah*”³², “*Bir kötüdə namus, ar olmayınca*”³³ the expressions “*çəməndə*” (in the meadow) indicates the place of the action, “*Həşr günündə*” (on the Day of Resurrection) indicates the time, and “*kötüdə*” (in a bad person) indicates the object related to the action.

In Sh.I.Khatai’s language, verbal combinations formed by the government of the ablative case are relatively few in number. These combinations highlight the relationships between the process and its space, time, object, reason, and the starting point or origin of the

²⁸ Yenə orada. – s.193

²⁹ Mütəsir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya: [3 cildə] / – Bakı: Elm, -c.2. – 1980. – s.57

³⁰ Cəlilov, F.A. Azərbaycan dilinin morfonologiyası / F.A.Cəlilov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. –s.221

³¹ Xətai, Ş. İ. Keçmə nəmərd körpüsündən / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: “Yazıçı”, – 1988. – s.136

³² Yenə orada. – s.160

³³ Yenə orada. – s.305

action. For example: “*Çin elindən seyr edərkən bulduq ol dəryayı biz*”³⁴: here, “*Çin elindən seyr edərkən*” indicates the space of the action; “*Can gözü qəflətdən açıla düşdü, İkilik pərdəsi seçilə düşdü*”³⁵: here, “*qəflətdən açıla*” indicates the moment when the action occurs; “*Ləbinə can dedimsə, tökmə qanım, Sorub səndən bəhasın bilməz idim*”³⁶: here, “*sorub səndən*” indicates the object of the action. “*Necə kim, cövri-cəfa qılsan bu gəmgin könlümə, Taki səndən düşəli ayrı, əya ruhi-rəvan, Gözüümün yaşı mənin qətreyi-baran kimidir*”³⁷: here, “*gəmindən ağrıman*” indicates the reason for the suffering. In these examples, the ablative case helps express the spatial, temporal, and causal relationships associated with the actions described.

In the language of Sh.I.Khatai, verbal combinations with governing relationships reflect the connections between the process and its space, direction, object, time, reason, and manner. In these phrases, the richness of the expressions used for the governed elements and the lexical-semantic variety of the governing elements are particularly notable.

The second paragraph of the chapter II is titled “**Verbal combinations formed by the government of verbal adjectives and infinitive.**” In Sh.I.Khatai’s language, verbal adjectives and infinitive, having become substantivized, serve as the dependent parts in verbal combinations with government relations. For example: “*Həqqi sevənə qılan himayət Allahü Məhəmmədü Əlidür*”³⁸; “*Sadiqi-dil ilən yolunda yarın, Öz ölməginə dua qılan dil*”³⁹. In Khatai’s language, the use of verbal adjectives and infinitive as the first part of a combination can be explained by the poet’s avoidance of subordinate complex sentence structure.

The third paragraph of the chapter is titled “**Verbal**

³⁴ Yenə orada. – s.100

³⁵ Yenə orada. – s.310

³⁶ Yenə orada. – s.13

³⁷ Yenə orada. – s.84

³⁸ Yenə orada. – s.241

³⁹ Yenə orada. – s.251

combinations formed by the government of adverbs.” In Sh. I. Khatai’s language, verbal combinations formed by the governing of adverbs predominantly involve adverbs in the directional, locative, and ablative cases. For example: “Sən məni *qarşuda qalxan etdigin, yəni ki, nə?*”⁴⁰ the adverbial phrase “*qarşuda*” indicates the direction or location related to the action; “*Gəldivü iraxdan etdi avaz: - Qəhr etdi rəsulə türki-tənnaz*”.⁴¹, the adverbial phrase “*iraxdan*” signifies the source or point of origin related to the action. In the poet’s language, there are also verbal combinations formed by time adverbs and quantity adverbs, but these combinations were formed based on the relation of adjoining.

In Khatai’s language, we observe that impersonal verbs in a single verse can connect with several words, both in various cases and in the nominative case, as well as with the main verb through syntactic relationships. These connections can be either homogeneous (e.g., double governing relations) or heterogeneous (e.g., adjoining and governing relations). This occurs when the process expressed by the main component both: when it is executed on a specific object or is related to a location, direction, etc., or demonstrates the relationship between the process and its space, time, manner, quantity, etc. These relationships are formed based on the relative connection between the components of the combinations. For example, in the verse: “*Eşigində binəvayə iltifatın kəm qılıb, Hüsn ilə özini qərri qıldığın, yəni ki nə?*”⁴² In this verse, the verb phrase “*kəm qılıb*” is in an “governing” relationship with the words “*eşigində*” and “*binəvayə*”, while “*qərri qıldığın*” is in a “adjoining” relation with the verb phrase “*kəm qılıb*”.

In the poet’s language, the large number of such combinations arises from the expression of multiple ideas through the use of expanded simple sentences with verbal combinations.

⁴⁰ Xətai, Ş. İ. Keçmə namərd körpüsündən / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: “Yazıçı”, – 1988. – s.123

⁴¹ Yənə orada. – s.299

⁴² Xətai Ş. İ. Əsərləri / – Bakı: “Şərq-Qərb”, – 2005. – s.217

Chapter III is devoted to **“The verbal combinations with adjoining relations in the works of Shah Ismail Khatai.”** The first paragraph of the chapter is titled **“The quasi-predicative position of verbal combinations in the language of Shah Ismail Khatai.”** Some participle and gerund suffixes (*-miş*, *-ib*, *-acaq*) still retain features of predication in terms of form and content. Throughout the historical development of the sentence, this simplification–monopredicativization–has occurred primarily through the use of verbal constructions. Therefore, in the early stages of literary language development, it is possible to find instances where weak predication is preserved, indicating that the process of transformation was not yet fully complete. This characteristic is prominently evident in Shah Ismail Khatai’s language. For example, *“Mahimi gördüm ki, yüzündən niqab almış gəlir, Pərtövi-nurindən anın afitab almış gəlir”*.⁴³ In the example, the participle “almış” is essentially equivalent to the predicative form “almışdır”, meaning that in the subordinate clause of the first line, there are two predicative centers: “yüzündən niqab almışdır” (has taken the veil off her face) and “gəlir” (is coming). Historically possessing a predicative past, the the participle “almış” determines the manner of the verb “gəlir”. In the poet’s language, the participles with the suffix “-ib”, which also possess a predicative past, have been used, for example, *“Sər verüb meydani-eşqə girib üryan olmuşuz.”* In the content, three predicative centers are clearly evident: *sər vermişik*, *meydani-eşqə girmişik*, and *üryan olmuşuq*. Although this suffix is not observed in the first and second persons in Khatai’s language, we do encounter the form *-ibmən* and its variants. For example, *“Ta görüb mən hüsni, ey gövhəri-yekta sənəm”*⁴⁴, *“Ta düşüb mən eşqinə hicrində mən zərəm hənuz”*.⁴⁵ In Sh.I.Khatai’s language, the use of impersonal verbs in a semi-predicative position is not accidental. This is facilitated by the preference for simple sentences with verbal components instead of complex sentences, as well as the linguistic variability in his

⁴³ Xətai, Ş. İ. Əsərləri / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: “Şərq-Qərb”, – 2005. – s.60

⁴⁴ Yənə orada. – s.74

⁴⁵ Yənə orada. – s.107

language. Throughout the historical development of sentence structures, this simplification – monopredicativization – has occurred precisely due to verbal constructions. Let’s consider some examples: “Kirpigin, qaşın görüb tirü kəmanım söylərəm, Zülf ilə vəchin görüb şəmi-şəbistanım derəm”.⁴⁶ As seen, each sentence contains two thoughts, one explaining the other: the first sentence is essentially composed of *kirpiyin, qaşın görərəm və tirü kəmanım söylərəm*, and the second sentence of *zülf ilə vəchin görərəm və şəmi-şəbistanım derəm*, making them a two-predicate sentence.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is titled “**Verbal combinations formed by the relation of impersonal verb to other impersonal verb.**” “Verb+verb” type constructions with adjoining relations are usually formed based on relative connections. In these constructions, the first part typically consists of the participles. In Sh.I.Khatai’s language, the main component of adjunct-related verbal combinations consists of “verb+verb” type constructions. In his works, such adjunct-related verbal combinations establish various lexical-semantic relationships between their components. Since his works directly reflect emotions, we observe that state verbs are more intensively involved in creating combinations. These verbs express the subject’s physical state, mood, and emotions. For example: “*Məğrurlar orada olurlar yalan, Kibr imiş yorulub yollarda qalan*”⁴⁷, “*Gül yüzün övraqini gülşəndə xəndan eyləyib, Bülbüli-məhzuni guya qıldığın, yəni ki, nə*”.⁴⁸ In the poet’s language, combinations formed by the joining of one verb to another, expressing the manner, cause, or duration of an action, are also used. For example: “*Bir neçə gün yar olub, bir kimsənin halın duyub, Sonra anın gizli sirrin aşikar etmək nədir?*”⁴⁹, “*Kimsənin eybin açılan şərmsar etmək nədir?*”,⁵⁰ “*Seyr edərkən murği-dil bağı-*

⁴⁶ Yenə orada. – s.131

⁴⁷ Xətai, Ş. İ. Əsərləri / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: “Şərq-Qərb”, – 2005. – s.335

⁴⁸ Yenə orada. – s.216

⁴⁹ Yenə orada. – s.106

⁵⁰ Yenə orada. – s.106

rüxində bənd edib".⁵¹

In Shah Ismail Khatai's language, verbal combinations formed by the approach of work, speech, and thought verbs to the second impersonal verb are used. For example: "*Ey Xətayi, xak ilən yeksan olub ol mah için, Əzmi-sevdayi-Sürəyya qıldığıın, yəni ki, nə?*"⁵², "*Yetmiş min alətə dəlil olursan, Anlayıb da bu dəlili bulunca*".⁵³ Research shows that in Khatai's language, the dependent part of these verbal combinations frequently uses the following verb suffixes: *-ib*, *-iban*, *-kən*, *-dıqca*, *-mış*, and *-anda*. In Khatai's language, verbal combinations formed with the suffix *-ib* provide various explanations of actions through different perspectives. Here's how these combinations are used: **joining with the infinitive**: This usage primarily describes the manner of the action, e.g., "*Ey könül, naəhl olub andan kənar etmək nədir*"⁵⁴; **joining with the participle**: These combinations show the manner, quantity, time, or reason of the action, e.g., "*Çəşmimi gıryan edüb sinəmni büryan eyləyən*"⁵⁵; "*Eşigində binəvaya iltifatın kəm qılıb, Hüsn ilən özini qərra qıldığıın, yəni ki, nə?*"⁵⁶; "*Zöhd əhli sual edəndə hər dəm, Min höccətə bir cavab edən eşq*"⁵⁷; **joining with the participle**: These combinations describe the manner, reason, or time of the action, e.g., "*Durna uçuban ün çəkib havadə*"⁵⁸, "*Mehr ilə rəhm etməyübən, qəhr ilən öldürüb Bəndəyə lütf ilə ehsan etdiyın, yəni ki, nə?*"⁵⁹

In Khatai's language, the suffix *-muş* is used to form the participle that create verbal combinations by approaching another impersonal verb. We found only one instance of this pattern: "*Yarə döndərmiş yüzün görgəc rəqibə söylədim: - Ol güli-xəndani gör kim,*

⁵¹ Yenə orada. – s.214

⁵² Yenə orada. – s.217

⁵³ Yenə orada. – s.332

⁵⁴ Yenə orada. – s.106

⁵⁵ Yenə orada. – s.162

⁵⁶ Yenə orada. – s.217

⁵⁷ Yenə orada. – s.257

⁵⁸ Yenə orada. – s.248

⁵⁹ Yenə orada. – s.213

xarə döndərmiş yüzün.”⁶⁰ In Khatai’s language, the verbal construction with the suffix **-dıqca** expresses the continuity of the action by approaching another impersonal verb, as seen in the example: “*İstəram gəldükə gəmdən qurtarasan rəhm edüb*”⁶¹ This construction conveys the idea of the action being repeated over time. On the other hand, verbal constructions with the suffix **-anda** emphasize the temporal aspect, where the action of the main verb begins and continues when the action in the dependent verb starts: “*Zöhd əhli sual edəndə hər dəm, Min höccətə bir cəvab edən eşq*”⁶².

The characteristics of classical poetry genres often result in the main and dependent elements being connected more through partial rather than complete adjacency. In Khatai’s language, the verbal constructions with a dependent part consisting of impersonal verbs, which are connected by a relational approach, are often found to be distantly placed from each other. For example: “*Çalmaq üçün başımı top eyləyib meydan ara, Hav edib zülfini çövkən etdiyən, yəni ki, nə?*”⁶³ In the example, the phrase “*Çalmaq üçün top eyləyib*” has an adjoining relationship with “*başımı top eyləyib*” being a governing relationship within the adjoining relationship. Similarly, within the adjoining relationship of “*Hav edib çövkən etdiyən*”, the governing relationship of “*zülfini çövkən etdiyən*” is included.

In Shah Ismail Khatai’s language, the phrases found in the examples such as “*Onlar ilə yeyib-içənə lənət*”⁶⁴; “*Mundax dura-düşə yola düşdüm*”, “*Gəh açuğa, gəh kola düşdüm*”⁶⁵ clearly show that the combinations like “*yeyib-içən*”, “*uçan-qaçan*”, and “*dura-düşə*” are formed through the joining of participle with the verb. However, whether they are considered simple verb combinations or compound verbs is debatable. Y. Seyidov does not classify them as

⁶⁰ Yenə orada. – s.155

⁶¹ Yenə orada. – s.214

⁶² Yenə orada. – s.257

⁶³ Xətai Ş. İ. Əsərləri / – Bakı: “Şərq-Qərb”, – 2005. – s.214

⁶⁴ Yenə orada. – s.341

⁶⁵ Yenə orada. – s. 260

compound verbs.⁶⁶ G. Kazimov defines such combinations formed by the combination of close meaning, synonymous or antonymous verbs where the first part is expressed by a participle as compound verbs.⁶⁷ In our opinion, it is more accurate to consider the units with such a structure as compound verbs formed on the basis of a “verb + verb” type combination with an adjoining relation. Thus, in such combinations, semantic combination also occurs. At the same time, they serve to express a single concept. Although the components of these combinations may not be under the same stress, their individual stresses are notably weak, and they seem to be “dependent” on the subsequent word. We believe that although historically this form functions as a marker of the necessitative mood of the verb, based on its grammatical relation with the dependent component, this structural model can also be considered among verbal constructions (verb phrases).

In the poet’s works, one can also encounter constructions formed on the basis of the model independent word+infinitive+“gərək”, for example: “*Şəm odinə yanmağa pərvanə xoş gəlmək gərək*”.⁶⁸ It should be noted that the forms -maq+gərək and -mək+gərək historically functioned as grammatical markers of the necessitative mood of the verb and, from the 19th century onward, were replaced by the suffix -malı/-məli. It is known that one of the earliest sources in which this suffix appears as a marker of the necessitative mood is the language of Xətai. As seen in the example, the infinitive functioning as the first component of the construction has been declined due to its substantivization. Moreover, the content of the line indeed conveys the necessity of performing the action. It should also be emphasized that this structural model was historically used with other non-finite forms of the verb as well.

⁶⁶ Seyidov, Y. M. Azərbaycan dilində söz birləşmələri / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı: ADU nəşriyyatı, – 1992. – s.371

⁶⁷ Kazimov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili (Morfologiya) / Q.Ş.Kazimov. – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, – 2010. – s.174

⁶⁸ Xətai Ş. İ. Əsərləri / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: “Şərq-Qərb”, – 2005. – s.114

In the epic “The Book of Dede Korkut”, particularly in the “Bamsı Beyrek” tale, we encounter the form -gəc (converb suffix) + gərək: “...mən yerimdən durmadın ol durgəc gərək.”⁶⁹

Although historically these forms served as markers of the necessitative mood of the verb, we believe that, based on their grammatical relation with the dependent component, it is possible to argue that they were formed on the basis of verbal constructions.

The third paragraph of chapter III is titled “**Verbal combinations formed by the adjoining of adverbs to an impersonal verb.**” In Khatai’s language, in adjoining relation constructions where the dependent part consists of adverbs, the adverbs indicate the manner, time, or quantity of the verbs. For example, “*Üstümüzdə dörd düşəli çadırsən, Cümləmizi birdən bürüyüb gedər*”⁷⁰, “*Əvvəl görəcək şafi olur kəs, Çox görsə, sözi qəbul edər bəs*”.⁷¹

In the poet’s language, it is observed that not only adverbs but also adverbialized words participate in the formation of verbal phrases: *Lalə tək bağrımı pür qan etdiyin, yəni ki, nə?*⁷².

In the fourth paragraph, titled “**The adjoining relation in postpositional combinations**”, combinations formed based on the independent word + postposition + impersonal verb model in Sh. I. Khatai’s language are studied. Before defining the syntactic relationship between the components of postpositional phrases, two aspects need to be clarified: first, the grammatical relationship between the postposition and the word it is attached to; second, in postpositional phrases, identifying which components the syntactic relationship exists between – whether it is between the postposition and the impersonal verb, or between the postpositional component and the impersonal verb. Y.Seyidov has unambiguously confirmed that the main component of the phrase is the verb: “*In postpositional*

⁶⁹ Kitabi – Dədə Qorqud / tərt. ed. S.Əlizadə – Bakı: Öndər, – 2004. – s.57

⁷⁰ Xətai Ş. İ. Əsərləri / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: “Şərq-Qərb”, – 2005. – s.331

⁷¹ Yenə orada. – s.296

⁷² Xətai, Ş. İ. Keçmə namərd körpüsündən / Ş.İ. Xətai. – Bakı: “Yazıçı”, – 1988. –

phrases, the subordinating word is also the verb used in the second part.”⁷³ In these combinations, the relationship between the postpositional word and the postposition must also be clarified. There are those who do not accept the existence of a governing relation between them, as well as those who do. A. Abdullayev notes that there are basically two types of government relation in the Azerbaijani language: 1) governing with verbs, 2) governing with postpositions.⁷⁴ G.Kazimov also accepts the role postpositions in governing the structure.⁷⁵ It is known that postpositions can also be attached to the nominative case. However, the nominative case cannot participate in a governing relation. Confirming the governing ability of postpositions, essentially means accepting their independence and, consequently, considering them as the main component of the combination. However, postpositions only provide specific semantic nuances to the words they are attached to, without governing the words.

The fact that postpositional verbal phrases have various structures and characteristics does not necessarily indicate that there are different types of syntactic relationships between their components. In our opinion, defining the type of syntactic relationship requires considering the semantic relationship between the components of the phrase. Since there is a relative relationship between the components of postpositional verbal phrases with the first component appearing both with and without suffixes—such as manner, cause, purpose, etc. – we conclude that the syntactic relation between the components is an adjoining relation. For example: *at kimi qaçan* (manner), *öyrənmək üçün soruşmaq* (purpose) and so on. Additionally, the dependent component can indicate the reason for the action (*anadan ötrü darıxmaq*), its purpose (*yaşamaqdan ötrü*

⁷³ Seyidov, Y. M. Azərbaycan dilində söz birləşmələr / Y.M.Seyidov. – Bakı, ADU nəşriyyatı, – 1992. – s.21

⁷⁴ Abdullayev, Ə.Z. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində sintaktik əlaqələr / Ə.Z.Abdulayev. – Bakı: ADU, – 1956. – s.11

⁷⁵ Kazimov, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili (Morfologiya) / Q,Ş.Kazimov. – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”, – 2010. – s, 336.

yemək), location (*pəncərəsi bağa tərəf açılan*), direction (*yola sarı boylanmaq*), quantity (*beşə qədər artırmaq*), time (*səhərədək oyaq qalmaq*) and so on. The semantic relationship between the components being a relative connection provides a basis for stating that such compound expressions are formed on the basis of an adjacency relationship. In other words, the first component, which consists of an independent word + postposition, is in an adjacency relationship with the second component, which consists of an impersonal verb.

The postpositional verbal combinations in Sh.I.Khatai's language can be divided into three groups: The first group consists of postpositional verbal combinations where the dependent part is used with a case suffix, which we rarely find in the poet's language. In the poet's language, we observe that a personal pronoun in the possessive case, together with a postposition, acts as the dependent part. For example: "*Mənsiz bu cahən ana daralmış, Rüksarı mənim tək saralmış*".⁷⁶ In the poet's language, there are also verb combinations in the dative case used with postpositions. For example: "*Yüzünə qarşı göncə güldiğiçün, Səhər ağzına çalmış qan oturmuş*".⁷⁷ In Khatai's language, we did not find verb combinations with a dependent part in the ablative case+postposition. In Khatai's language, verb combinations with adjoining relation formed by postpositions attached to the nominative case are mainly connected to the postpositions "üzrə" (about), "kimi" (like), "tək" (as), "ilə" (with), "üçün" (for), and their variants. In Khatai's language, the postposition "üzrə" (about) has formed a combination with the nominative case in only one instance. The postposition "üzrə", which expresses the meaning of belonging, compatibility, reference, has a spatial meaning in Khatai's language. For example: "*Sanmanız kim, kəstidir, dəryalər üzrə seyr edən, Gözlərim yaşında bu cismi-hübabumdur mənim*".⁷⁸ In Khatai's language, the postposition "kimi" has been used only with the nominative case to form verbal phrases.

⁷⁶ Xətai, Ş. İ. Əsərləri / Ş.İ.Xətai. – Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", – 2005. – s.289

⁷⁷ Yənə orada. – s.282

⁷⁸ Yənə orada. – s.137

For example: “*Əbri-baran kimi aqlarkən Xətayi zar-zar, Gözüniün yaşı edərdi, durma, derdin aşikar*”.⁷⁹ In Khatai’s language, the postpositions “tək”, “təki”, and “təkin” are frequently found in the composition of verbal phrases. In the poet’s language, these postpositions primarily have a meaning of simile: “*Gəh zülfi təki öpüb ağağın*”.⁸⁰ In Khatai’s language, the postpositions “ilə”, “ilən”, “birlən”, and “birlə” are used more intensively and express the meaning of means: “*Mehr ilə rəhm etməyübən, qəhr birlən oldürüb, Bəndəyə lütf ilə ehsan etdiyın, yəni ki, nə*”.⁸¹ In this verse, three adjoining-based postpositional verb combinations are used, two of them are formed with the postposition “ilə” and one with the postposition “birlən”. In Khatai’s language, combinations formed with the postposition “üçün” are rarely found. For example: “*Eyd için mən baxdığım qaşı-hilalındır sənın*”.⁸²

In the poet’s language, some of the postposition-based verbal phrases are formed by joining postpositions to the infinitive. Observations show that in Khatai’s language, only the postposition “üçün” (for) participates in the formation of verbal phrases with a postposition-based relation by joining to the infinitive. In the poet’s language, such combinations occur, though rarely: “*Məşuqə müdam içmək üçün, Dillər qanını şərab edən eşq*”.⁸³ It should be noted that in the poet’s language, the causal content of this postposition also revealed through the participle’s approach to the the gerund. For example: in the verse, “*Yüzünə qarşu gönçə güldüğüçün Səhər ağzına qan çalmış oturmuş*”,⁸⁴ in the phrase of “güldüğüçün ağzına qan çalmış”, the postposition is observed to be linked to the participle joining to the the gerund.

Research has shown that the main component of postpositional verbal phrases consists of participles, the gerund, and infinitives,

⁷⁹ Yenə orada. – s.219

⁸⁰ Yenə orada. – s.320

⁸¹ Yenə orada. – s.213

⁸² Yenə orada. – s.122

⁸³ Yenə orada. – s.257

⁸⁴ Yenə orada. – s.112

while the secondary component is made up of independent words and the postpositions joining to them. Regardless of whether the main component takes a case suffix, based on the relative relationship between the components, we can state that there is an adjoining relation present between the components of these phrases.

The scientific conclusions obtained in the “**Conclusion**” part of the dissertation work are summarized as follows:

1. All structural-semantic types of verbal phrases are used in the language of Sh. I. Khatai. The abundance of “noun+verb” type phrases in the poet’s language can be explained by the richness of expression means of the dependent component. Compared to his contemporaries, the extensive use of all structural-semantic types of verbal phrases in Khatai’s language is explained by the democratic nature of the poet’s language and his preference for simple sentences.

2. Although verbal constructions and verbal phrases are similar each other in form and content, they are essentially different concepts. Verbal constructions are important elements in sentence syntax, and their syntactic function is emphasized. Verbal phrases, on the other hand, are examined from the perspective of phrase study, and both the main and dependent components are necessarily taken into account. The term “verb” used to describe the main component in verbal phrases can create confusion regarding their scope. Therefore, it is more appropriate to categorize verbal phrases into groups such as noun + impersonal verb, impersonal verb + impersonal verb, adverb + impersonal verb, and postpositional word + impersonal verb.

3. In the language of Shah Ismail I, the dependent component of nominative-case verbal constructions is expressed by nouns that semantically convey both object and subject meanings but grammatically function as the subject. The main component of these constructions is expressed by converbs with the suffixes *-arkən²*, *-dıqca⁴*, *-a²*, *-madan²*, *-ınca⁴*, *-ğac*, *-gac* (*-gəcin*), *-ü* (*-yü*, *-yu*), by participles with the suffixes *-an²*, *-dıği*, as well as by verbal nouns (infinitives). In linguistic literature, the type of syntactic relation between the components of such constructions has not been fully

clarified; this relation has been interpreted either as an adverbial (adjunctive) or a coordinative relationship. However, research shows that a subject relation exists between the components of these constructions.

4. In Sh. I. Khatai's language, the dependent components of governing verbal phrases are expressed with words in the dative, accusative, locative, and ablative cases, as well as with infinitives and participles. The fact that verbal phrases in the indefinite accusative case are formed based on an object relation, and that the main component specifically requires the accusative case, proves that there is a governing relation between the components. In Khatai's language, in phrases formed through the governing of the accusative case, the main component is expressed by both transitive and intransitive impersonal verbs.

5. The higher frequency of verbal constructions in the language of Shah Ismail I compared to his contemporaries is associated with the closeness of the poet's language to the living vernacular speech of the people, as well as with the preservation of traces of the historical development of the sentence structure within these constructions. In the historical development of the sentence from poly-predicativity to mono-predicativity, the participles, participles, infinitives, and the phrases formed based on them have taken on a semi-predicative position. The fact that some participle and gerund suffixes (-mıŝ, -ib, -ar) correspond to predication in both form and content also confirms this. In Sh. I. Khatai's language, the higher frequency of usage of verbal phrases compared to his contemporaries is related to the preservation of traces of the historical development of sentences within these phrases. Thus, these phrases take on the function of a semi-predicative center.

6. In the language of Shah Ismail I, a portion of the verbal constructions consists of those whose main component follows the -*maq* + *gərək* or -*mək* + *gərək* pattern. Some of the verbal phrases used in the poet's language consist of combinations where the main element is an infinitive + "gərək" (should/must). This form was a grammatical feature of the obligatory mood of the verb until the 18th

century. Although it has historically been an indicator of the obligatory mood of the verb, considering its grammatical relationship with the main element, it can be concluded that this structure was formed based on a verbal phrase.

7. In the language of Shah Ismail I, the dependent component of converbal verb+verb constructions (expressing adverbial relations) is most frequently realized by converbs with the suffixes *-ib*⁴, *-iban*⁴, *-kən*, *-dıqca*⁴, *-mıŝ*⁴, *-anda*², while the main component is expressed by non-finite forms of the verb. The dependent component consists of action, motion, state, or speech verbs. Such constructions are formed on the basis of relational (relyative) semantic connections.

8. In the poet's language, some verbal phrases are formed through the syntactic connection between adverbs and impersonal verbs. Since an adverb is directly a part of speech related to the verb, both a governing and an adjoining relation can arise between the verb and the adverb. The adverbialization of nouns, adjectives, and numerals in certain functional contexts increases the number of such verbal phrases. In Khatai's language, there exist relative relations such as manner, time, place, and quantity between the elements of verbal phrases formed by the connection of both lexically adverbial and adverbialized words to impersonal verbs. There are few instances in the poet's language where adverbs decline and are governed as the dependent part of a verbal phrase.

9. In Sh. I. Khatai's language, one type of verbal phrases is the postpositional verbal phrases. The postposition does not govern the word it attaches to; instead, it forms the dependent part of the verbal phrase along with the impersonal verb and explains the verb's tense, place, manner, quantity, purpose, and reason. Postpositional verbal phrases are formed based on relative meaning relationships. Thus, regardless of the case of the noun in the postpositional word, there is an adjoining relation between the main and dependent parts.

10. In Sh. I. Khatai's language, there are some syntactic units which are debatable whether they are compound verbs or verbal phrases. Units such as "yeyib-içən" (eating-drinking), "dura-düşə"

(standing-falling), and “uçan-qaçan” (flying-running) are formed based on the verb+verb type verbal phrases with an adjoining connection and have developed towards becoming compound verbs.

11. In the language of Shah Ismail I, it can be observed that converbs, participles, and verbal nouns, within a single couplet, enter into syntactic relations with multiple words—appearing in various cases as well as in the nominative—alongside adverbs, non-finite verbs, and the main verb. From this perspective, the poet’s works exhibit constructions with double government, adverbial + government, and subject + government as well as subject + adverbial relations.

12. The suffix *-yü, -yu*, one of the ancient converbial markers, in the language of our written monuments—including the language of Shah Ismail I—serves to explain the cause of the action expressed by the main verb. Linguistic literature has indicated that this suffix can attach only to the verb “*de*”. Our research shows that this archaic suffix, in its *-ı* variant, can be found not only in the language of the *Book of Dede Korkut* and in the language of Shah Ismail I, but also in the language of the poet’s contemporaries and in other Turkic languages, attaching to verbs other than “*de*”. This suffix functions not only as a converb but also conveys an infinitive meaning. From this, it can be concluded that the suffix was not formed through derivation or deformation, but existed independently. The use of both *deyü* and *deyə* variants in the language of Shah Ismail I indicates that this suffix was in a transitional stage during the poet’s lifetime.

The main content of the dissertation is presented by the author in the following publications:

1.Şah İsmayıl Xətəinin yaradıcılığında ad+feil tipli feili birləşmələr // – Bakı: ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2007. №3, – s.79-83.

2.Ş.İ.Xətəinin yaradıcılığında “feil+feil” tipli feili birləşmələr // – Bakı: ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2008. №1, – s.125-128.

3.Feili birləşmələrin tərəfləri arasında tabelilik əlaqələri // – Bakı:

ADU, Elmi xəbərlər, – 2009. №3, – s.79-84.

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6. Feili tərkiblər feili birləşmələrin növü kimi // – Bakı: ADU, "Dil və ədəbiyyat" jurnalı, – 2013. №3, – s. 126-130.

7.Ş.İ.Xətainin yaradıcılığında idarə əlaqəli birləşmələr // BSU, Azərbaycanın aktual problemləri, (VI Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları. II hissə), – Bakı: BSU, – 5-7 may, – 2015, – s. 484-486

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9. Ş.İ. Xətainin dilində zərfin təsriflənməyən feilə yanaşması ilə formalaşan feili birləşmələr // – Türkoloji Qurultayın 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Müasir Türkologiya: dünən, bu gün, sabah (problemlər və perspektivlər) Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları, – Bakı: BDU, – 28 dekabr, – 2016, – s.84-86

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11. Координативные глагольные словообразования в произведениях Шаха Исмаила Хатаи // – Одесса: Науковий вісник Міжнародного Гуманитарного Университету. Серія: Филологія, – 2017. Випуск 27, – с. 95-100

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