

**REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN**

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**ABSTRACT**

**of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy**

**WESTERN AZERBAIJAN AND EASTERN ANATOLIA  
ETHNOLINGUISTIC FEATURES OF DIALECTS**

**Speciality: 5706.01 - Azerbaijani language**  
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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

**Relevance and development of the topic:** Area study of dialects, which contains more history of the language, archaic units, Causes the emergence of regular scientific facts for linguistics in order to identify commonalities and differences between them in different regions and the regular conduct of such research is one of the pressing issues of our modern linguistics.

Linguists-dialectologists have conducted research in various aspects and written valuable monographs on dialect and dialect words used in a limited circle.

The whole world knows that the hated Armenians occupied more than 20 percent of Azerbaijani lands by November 2020. Armenian aggressors managed to expel the local population from the occupied Azerbaijani lands and quickly Armenianized the names of our geographical areas. This policy of cleansing was carried out until 1988 in Western Azerbaijan, the ancient and eternal land of Azerbaijan. Armenians expelled local Azerbaijani Turks from their native lands by force and massacres, appropriated these lands and tried to erase their traces.

Ethnic groups of Eastern Anatolia and Western Azerbaijan, ethnolinguistic study of their dialects, the history of Azerbaijani and Turkish languages, it is very important and relevant in terms of clarifying some of the dark moments of its formation and formation. Because in this case, there are conditions for a comparative study and comparison of the ethnogenesis and dialects of the two regions on a common level. Taking this into account, we can say that the topic is important in both contemporary Azerbaijani linguistics and Turkological linguistics.

Entering the Eastern Anatolia region of the Republic of Turkey Agrı, Bingöl, Bitlis, Elazığ, Erzurum, Hakkari, Iğdir, Kars, Malatya, Muş, Tunceli and although the dialectal features of the Turks of the Van region have been studied to some extent for the Turkish side, There are few or no works on this subject in Azerbaijan. The occupation intentions of the hated Armenians against some historically Turkish territories of Eastern Anatolia of

the Republic of Turkey were, on the one hand, the policy of occupation of the hated Armenians, while on the other hand, the richness of these territories was rich in natural resources. Even in modern times, hated Armenian separatists are looking at our lands and accusing the Turkish Republic of the Armenian genocide, which is not always in history. Dissatisfied with this, Armenians also claim that part of Turkey's Eastern Anatolia region belongs to them.

Territorial claims from time to time, that the false allegations of genocide against the Turks are baseless, that the present-day state of Armenia is an ancient Turkic-Azerbaijani land and that the Eastern Anatolia region has been the ancestral homeland of the Turkish nation since ancient times through dialectological research o prove once again scientifically, according to us among the reasons for the urgency of the issue.

There is an irreplaceable role of our dialects in the study of the history of our people. It is possible to scientifically study the formation, history and roots of the people through dialects. The time-tested dialects, which preserve even the smallest details of the history of the people, pass on the most ancient layers of the language to the next generation. The dialect is one of the factors that visually confirm that a people, a tribe has lived in the same areas since ancient times.

Many researchers have talked about the dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia in one way or another. Nevertheless, the joint and comparative study of the ethnogenesis and dialects of these regions and a common and comparative look at the ethnolinguistic features of the Eastern Anatolian dialects of Western Azerbaijan remain relevant in the study of the all turkics roots.

**Object and subject of research:** The object of the dissertation is dialectology, which is a historical category and studies dialects, the formation and development of which are closely related to the history of the national language. The object that constitutes the realities perceived through human cognitive activity has a wide meaning. In this regard, we can say that according to the volume of content the work covers ethnic, literary, professional, local etc dialects. As for the subject of the case, it is generally accepted that the subject is relatively limited in relation to the object. In this sense, the subject of

research is the ways of mutual study and research of the ethnolinguistic features of the phonetic and lexical units of the dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia, as well as dialect systems. The harmony of the object and the subject in terms of research corresponds exactly to the structural plane of the work.

**Research goals and objectives:** The main purpose of the dissertation is to study the history of development of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia dialects, ethnolinguistic features on the basis of comparative study of dialects of both regions, stages of development of comparable dialects, language features of these dialects, especially phonetic features. In order to achieve the goal indicated in the research work, the following tasks are planned to be performed:

- To follow ethnolinguistic processes in Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia, to study the language materials of ancient, middle and modern Turkic periods, all sources covering the dialectological vocabulary of Turkic languages, as well as our language;

- To study the ethnic groups in Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia, their linguistic features in the ethnolinguistic direction;

- To Identify ancient traces preserved in the phonetics of Western Azerbaijani and Eastern Anatolian dialects.

- To classify different groups of meanings in the phonetic structure, to involve them in research on the basis of historical-comparative and comparative-typological methods in diachronic and synchronous directions;

- Define and group phonetic events and laws;

- To take a look at the lexical and semantic features of regional dialects;

**Research methods;** But in the dissertation, when it comes to location, description, diachronic and synchronous, methods of collecting materials were also used.

In addition, the main object of the study is to meet with many people belonging to different Turkic ethnic groups in Eastern Anatolia and Western Azerbaijan (mostly the elderly and illiterate) and collect their words in a comparative ethnolinguistic analysis.

**The principles put to the defense:** The provisions to be defended are as follows:

- 1) stages of formation of all-Turkic oral and written language;
- 2) ethnolinguistic problems;
- 3) Ethnolinguistic processes in Azerbaijan and Turkey;
- 4) Political and ethnic history of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia;
- 5) Classification and grouping of the Turkish language in Azerbaijani and Turkish linguistics;
- 6) Distribution areas of local Turkic ethnonyms and tribes in the territories of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia;
- 7) History of research and study of Western Azerbaijani and Eastern Anatolian dialects;
- 8) Phonetic features, phonetic events and laws of local Turkic dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia;
- 9) Lexical features of local Turkic dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia and their classification;

**Scientific novelty of the research;** In the dissertation, for the first time, the ethnolinguistic features of the Western Azerbaijani and Eastern Anatolian dialects were studied in a comparative way. In the dissertation, the study of the ethnic structure of the Eastern Anatolia region of the Republic of Turkey with the West Azerbaijani Turks, the area of ethnogenesis of the territories, their linguistic features from the dialectological point of view and the phonetic and lexical features of these dialects were included in linguistic research.

It has been established that the population of both regions has historically been the ancient inhabitants of these areas. Similar facts and archetypes in the compared languages and dialects give grounds to say that the speakers of that language were Oghuz. Based on this fact, we can say that these areas belong to the Oghuz people. The phonetic and lexical universals manifested in the dialects of both regions prove this idea once again.

**Theoretical and practical significance of the research;** The dissertation is rich in theoretical and practical provisions. Theoretical significance is that the study used ethnic groups living in Eastern Anatolia and Western Azerbaijan, their linguistic features,

comparison of regional dialects, ethnolinguistics of dialects, especially phonetic and lexical materials. Hundreds of different words in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia of Azerbaijani and Turkish Turkic were compared, their individual, different and general features were studied, and it was proved that these words have the same semantic roots.

The research work is based on the scientific achievements of Azerbaijani and Turkish linguistics, Turkology, dialectology, language history and ethnolinguistics. Therefore, the results of the research can be used as a theoretical material in the preparation of textbooks and teaching aids in the above areas. The practical significance of the research is mainly in the formation of speech of students and pupils studying in educational institutions - in secondary schools., universities, the preservation of the norms of literary language, the identification of words belonging to dialects and dialects in information sources and adherence to literary rules. At the same time, the research work can be used as a scientific source by specialists, doctoral students, teachers and students conducting research in the field of history of development of Azerbaijani and Turkish dialects.

**Approbation and application of research;** The doctoral dissertation on philology "Ethnolinguistic features of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolian dialects" was approved by the Scientific Council of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Coordination Council of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS, prepared at the Department of Azerbaijani Linguistics of ADPU. The main content of the dissertation was regularly presented at scientific-theoretical seminars of the department, conferences held at universities. The main content and results of the research have been published in various scientific sources 1 monograph, 10 scientific articles and reflected in 20 conference proceedings and theses.

The application of the research is that it can be used in the writing of separate sections of textbooks and teaching aids on comparative ethnolinguistics, dialectology of Turkic languages and

phonetic and lexical features of dialects, in the preparation of dialectological dictionaries.

**Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed;** The dissertation was completed at the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

**The structure of the dissertation;** The structure of the dissertation; The dissertation, traditionally, introduction, three chapters, result, consists of a list of used literature. There are 205051 characters in the text (excluding spaces and pictures, tables, graphs, appendices and bibliography).

### **THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE STUDY.**

Of the dissertation "Introduction" the relevance of the topic is substantiated, the object, subject, goals and objectives of the research, the degree of development are defined, the scientific novelty, methods and sources, theoretical and practical significance of the research are discussed, information about the approbation and structure of the work is given.

The explanation of ethnolinguistics and the representatives of the world school of ethnolinguistics are discussed here. Ethnolinguistics studies the language culture of different societies, ethnonyms, explains their language styles in different directions. It can be considered as a combination between ethnology and linguistics. It is a field that distinguishes past communities from others, studies their lifestyles and all their linguistic features, and studies the cultural aspects of a community or society from a linguistic point of view. Ethnolinguistics is a relevant field of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and cultural concepts. Ethnolinguistics as an independent field emerged in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is also called "cultural anthropology" or, as the Americans call it, "anthropology" (anthropos - man). A large school of ethnolinguistics has been established in Moscow in this field, and even the Institute of Slavic Studies and Ethnolinguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences is functioning.



In the first chapter of the dissertation entitled "Development and stages of the All-Turkish oral and written language, ethnolinguistic processes in Azerbaijan and Turkey" research was conducted in several directions. The sub-chapter of the chapter entitled "Development and stages of the Turkish oral language" discusses the stages of the ancient Turkish-Azerbaijani oral language, the ancient Turkic tribes in the ethnic structures of the Turks of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia, their political, economic and cultural influence.

Chapter I, entitled "Formation and stages of the all-Turkic written language", examines the formation of the All-Turkic written language and the influence of Goyturk texts, Uyghur texts, Garakhanli texts, which are at its root. This language, which Mahmud Kashgari also called "Turkish language", "Hakaniye Turkic" or in other works called "Kashgar language", "Kashgar Turkic" is considered to be the first Turkish written language. Until the 13th century, it was not possible to divide the Turks because they lived in a mixed and nomadic state, but as the Turks had already established permanent states, the migration began to slow down and the population became stronger in their homes. Thus, the features of the Turkish written language begin to emerge, and we divide it into two branches. ***Northeast Turkish and Western Turkish***. The sub-chapter of the chapter entitled "Ethnolinguistic processes in Azerbaijan" highlights the development of language policies and ethnolinguistic processes implemented in Azerbaijan from ancient times to the present day.

Stage 1: The period from the 16th century to the 18th century. Period of activity of the Safavid Empire.

Stage 2: The period from the 19th century to 1917. Periods when Azerbaijan was a part of Tsarist Russia.

Stage 3: 1918-1920. Periods of establishment and functioning of the Democratic Republic in Azerbaijan.

Stage 4: 1920-1991. Periods when Azerbaijan was a part of the Soviet Union.

Stage 5: The period from 1991 to the present, after Azerbaijan gained its state independence for the second time.

National Leader Heydar Aliyev had a great contribution to the formation of modern language policy in Azerbaijan.

On April 21, 1978, in the IX convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR, the main draft law of Azerbaijan was enshrined in law as a result of the decisive efforts of our late President Heydar Aliyev, and the Azerbaijani language was declared the state language.

Granting the status of the state language to the Azerbaijani language belonging to the Turkic peoples and the Turkic lineage in this draft constitution was a continuation of the historical services of our national leader Heydar Aliyev to his people. Thus, the great Turk, the son of Turk, continued our Turkism with pride and dignity, and skillfully preserved one of the national attributes of our future independent state. The sub-chapter of the dissertation entitled "Ethnolinguistic processes in Turkey" discusses the language policy implemented in Turkey.

This is connected with the "Tanzimat period" of the early XIX century. Regulation (تنظيمات) Decree, "Gulhane Hatt-i Sherif-i", was the first major step in the westernization (ie Europeanization) in Turkish history. This decree was read on November 3, 1839 by the diplomat Mustafa Rashid Pasha during the reign of Sultan Abdulmajid.

Because it is read in Gulhane Park, it is also called Gulhane Hatt-i Sherif-i (King's Writing) or Tanzimat-i Hayriye (Good arrangements). Regulation means "regulations, reforms" In European languages, it is often referred to as "The Ottoman Reform". The General Charter of Maarif-i, issued in 1869, obliges the teaching of the Turkish language in all primary schools within the empire. Then, the agreements reached from the Balkan War of 1913 and the political innovations that took place between 1913 and 1918 are characterized as a victory for Turkism.

**Chapter II is entitled "Political, ethnic and dialectological features of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia."** In the sub-chapter of this chapter entitled "Political and ethnic features of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia", the territories of present-day Armenia, the ancient land of Oghuz, and the eastern part of Turkey, that is, a political map of Eastern Anatolia. Turkic ethnoses

have lived in these areas for centuries, created its own history, culture, always kind and humane to all peoples. He has done this kindness and humanism against the Armenians in the last two centuries, and has always seen nothing but deceit, malice and betrayal from this hated nation. It is known from all historical documents that the hated Armenians, whom the Turks always trusted, lived inwardly with the dream of a "Greater Armenia" and, throughout their history, sought their homeland, whether or not they had one. In the great Turkic lands, using the kindness of the Turks, they built a country, first a capital and then a so-called "Armenia" and tried to expand the territory of this so-called homeland.

The lands of Western Azerbaijan are bordered by the southern part of the Caucasus, the Republic of Georgia to the north, the present-day Northern Azerbaijan to the east and southeast, the Republic of Turkey to the west, and the Islamic Republic of Iran to the south.

Eastern Anatolia region of the Republic of Turkey is one of the seven geographical regions of Turkey. This region was named so in 1941 at the First Geographical Conference in Turkey due to its position in Anatolia. Despite its large territory, it is one of the most densely populated and sparsely populated regions in Turkey. This is due to the fact that the vast majority of areas are mountainous.

The scenario of genocides committed against Azerbaijanis in the Caucasus in the first decades of the 20th century, especially in Western Azerbaijan, was based on the experience gained by Armenians in Eastern Anatolia in the late 19th century. The "Armenian question" raised at the insistence of European states after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-1878 later became an excuse for Armenians to gain autonomy in these territories and create an independent Armenian republic. In order to establish this autonomy, it was first necessary to achieve a numerical advantage in the regions of Eastern Anatolia, in the regions that the hated Armenians called "Western Armenia". But the Armenians do not have a numerical advantage in any of the so-called "Western Armenia" territories. Then they began to implement these plans in the lands of Western Azerbaijan in the early twentieth century. According to these plans,

the Armenians were to gain a numerical advantage in the territories of Western Azerbaijan. Therefore, it was necessary to erase the Azerbaijani Turks and their traces from these territories. Therefore, genocides and deportations are beginning en masse in the lands of Western Azerbaijan. During these years, the deportation of Azerbaijani Turks and Muslims in general from Western Azerbaijan is carried out in three stages:

The first stage: 1905-1920.

The second stage: 1948-1953.

The third stage: 1988-1991.

The ethnic composition of Western Azerbaijan consisted entirely of local Turks - Kimmer, Kangar, Teushpa, Tugdame, Sandakshatru, Sandakur, Sak, Gugur, Pasian, Bulgar, Shirak, Gargar, Pecheneg, Aran, Katak, Sadak, Gorus, Jinli and Khazar Even in the 16th and 17th centuries, the Kyzylbash-Turkic tribes named Iskit, Rumlu, Ustajli, Turkmen, Gajar and Zulgardar proved to exist in the Chukhur-Sad province.

As early as the time of the Roman and Byzantine empires, Christian Turkic tribes such as the Pechenegs, Kuman, and Kipchak settled in parts of Eastern and Central Anatolia, starting with Bartin and along the northern Black Sea coast. The history of the Turkic tribes living in some parts of Eastern Anatolia, such as Saka, Part, Kimmer, goes back to ancient times. For this reason, we can note that Anatolia has been the homeland of the Oghuz tribes for thousands of years. According to some sources, in addition to these Oghuz tribes, Kazakh, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, Mesket, Tatar, Uyghur, Karakalpak and other Turkic tribes also settled in different parts of Eastern Anatolia.

Indigenous Turkic tribes living in Eastern Anatolia merged with Turkic tribes from the Caucasus and Central Asia to form a single Turkish language. Mahmud Kashgarli gave a list of twenty-two Oghuz tribes living in these regions. He notes that

*These are twenty-two tribes. Each tribe has a distinctive mark and a mark on its animals. They know each other by these regions.*

*The first and the heads is kinigs. The khagans of our time belong to this tribe.*

*Oghuz is a Turkish tribe. The Oghuz are Turkmen. These are twenty-two sizes. The neck of the man has a separate mark and a mark on the animal. They know each other by these regions.*

*The first and the heads are broken. The khagans of our time are of this height.*

*The second is the kayıghs.*

*The third is the bayundurs.*

*The fourth is the iwals. These are also called yiwa.*

*The fifth is salgurs.*

*The sixth is the afshars.*

*The seventh is the bektilis.*

*The eighth is the bugduzs.*

*The ninth the bayats .....<sup>1</sup>*

Peter Alford Andrews's book "Ethnic Groups in Turkey" on the ethnic composition of the population of Eastern Anatolia can be cited as an exemplary beginning of this research. This book was published in English in 1989 by the Free West German University in Germany. Andrews suggested that there are 47 ethnic groups in Turkish society. Turkish researcher Cemal Sener, in his book "Ethnic and Religious Groups in Turkey", notes that Andrews's views are based on empty assumptions and classifies the names given to the Turks in his own way.<sup>2</sup> The history of the study of dialects of both regions is discussed in the sub-chapter entitled "History and dialectological features of the study of Western Azerbaijani and Eastern Anatolian dialects". In 1966, Gushdan Bagirov defended his dissertation on "Azerbaijani dialects of the Sisyan region of the Armenian SSR." Author, in connection with the dialects of the Azerbaijani language of Sisyan region in 1963 "Some phonetic features of the dialects of Sisyan region"<sup>3</sup>. "Replacement of sounds in Azerbaijani dialects of Sisyan

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<sup>1</sup> Kashgari, M. Divanü lügət-it-türk / M.Kashgari, Volume I, - Baku: Ozan,- 2006. – 512 s.

<sup>2</sup> Shener, C. Ethnic and religious groups living in Turkey, V edition / C.Şener. Ethics publications. Cagaloglu-Istanbul. – 2006. pp. 68

<sup>3</sup> Baghirov, G. Some phonetic features of Sisyan region dialects // - Baku: ADPI. Materials of the X scientific conference of young scientists. – 1963. – pp. 146-149

region"<sup>4</sup>. "In the lexicon of Sisyan region dialects in the Azerbaijani language"<sup>5</sup>. "Summits and their replacement in the dialects of Sisyan region of the Armenian SSR"<sup>6</sup> He informed the scientific community about the phonetics, morphology and lexicon of the dialects of Western Azerbaijan. In the study of different regions of Western Azerbaijan, for example, since 1965, Ahmadali Aliyev has studied Megri dialects. Articles "Morphological features of Azerbaijani dialects of Megri region of Armenian SSR", "Some lexical features of Azerbaijani dialects of Megri region of Armenian SSR" in 1967, "Some phonetic features of Azeri dialects of Megri region of Armenian SSR" in 1969 were published. In 1968, Shovkat Karimov wrote "On some archaic verbs used in the dialects of Krasnoselo and Ijevan districts of the Armenian SSR", "On the replacement of summits: on the basis of materials of Krasnoselo and Ijevan districts of the Armenian SSR". Hasan Mirzayev, who determined that the settlements in Daralayaz district were historically registered in Armenian and Russian sources, for the first time involved in the study of toponyms and dialects of the area. H.Mirzayev's articles on Daralayaz dialects "Terminological words used in Daralayaz dialect" and other articles were published. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, in 2002, Aslan Bayramov published a book entitled "From the Oghuz people, from the Ozan language" about the folklore of the Agbaba, Shorayil and Pambak regions of Western Azerbaijan. Habib Rahimoglu Indelible names. - In his book "Incurable Wounds" he gave the geographical coordinates of 37 villages in the territory of Zangibasara and showed the number of Azerbaijanis living in these villages for different years. Professor Ahmet Jafaroglu, one of the

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<sup>4</sup> Baghirov, G. Sisyan district Sound substitution in Azerbaijani dialects // - Baku: ADPI. Materials of the XI scientific conference of young scientists. – 1964. – pp. 179-182

<sup>5</sup> Bagirov, G. From the lexicon of dialects of Sisyan region in the Azerbaijani language // - Baku: Scientific works of ADPI, pedagogy and psychology, methodology of teaching subjects, linguistics series – 1965. № 3. – p. 87-103.

<sup>6</sup> Bagirov, G. Consonants and their substitution in the dialects of Sisyan region of the Armenian SSR // - Baku: Scientific works of ADPI, pedagogy and psychology, methods of teaching subjects. linguistic series. – 1967. № 3. – p.102-111

Turkish scholars in the study of Eastern Anatolian dialects “Collections from the Dialects of Our Eastern Provinces (Kars, Erzurum, Çoruh Provincial Dialects)”

In his book titled, he gave detailed information about three regions, 7 out of 10 divisions of the work were made in the dialect of Qars region. Ahmet Jafaroglu “Collections from Dialects of Anatolian Provinces: Dialects of Van, Bitlis, Muş, Karaköse, Eskişehir, Bolu and Zonquldak provinces” Tuncer Gülensoy and Ahmet Buran, who also spoke about the Van, Bitlis and Mush dialects of Eastern Anatolia in 1993. “Compilations from Tunceli Region Dialects” and in 1994 “Compilations from Elazig Region Dialects” In his books, Afrasiyab Gemalmaz wrote in 3 volumes “Erzurum region dialects” In his books, Mukim Sağır “Erzincan and Its Region Dialects” adlı kitabında, Cemil Gulseren “Dialects of Malatya region” in his book, Ahmet Bican Ercilasun “Dialects of Kars Region”, Murat Yurucuoglu “Bitlis Central District Dialect” (1989) conducted research with books called. In the classification work carried out by Leyla Karahan, the Bitlis central dialect; Agri, Van, Mush, Bingol, Siirt, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Haqqari, Urfa (except Birecik, Halfeti), Palu, Karakochan (Elazig) dialects are included in the first article among the dialects of the Eastern group.

As the West Azerbaijan region does not have a large territory, there are many commonalities in the dialects and dialects of this region. We have divided the dialects and dialects of Ancient West Azerbaijan, which are considered to be the territories of present-day Armenia, into two groups as follows:

1. Western group dialects. These dialects include the dialects of Basarkechar, Karvansaray, Chambarak, Dag Borchalisi, Boyuk Garakilsa Agbaba, Gugark districts.

2. Southern group dialects. These dialects include the dialects of Daralayaz, Yerevan, Zangibasar, Vedibasar, Garakilsa, Megri and Gafan districts.

These groups also have a number of phonetic and lexical features.

### **Features of Western group dialects:**

1. Replacement of the sound "ə" with the sound "a" in words of Arabic or Persian origin: *maslahat, savır, Zeynaf, xavar, ataş* etc.

2. Replacing the sound "i" with the sound "ı" in the first syllable of the word: *ışdaha, ışıldamax, ıldırım* etc.

Replacing the sound "c" with the sound "j" at the end, middle and future tense of singular words: *aj, saj, geje, neje, qoja* (in the sense of grandmother), *baji, alajam, deyəjam, danışajax* etc.

Processing of the sound of the deaf nun (ŋ): *ataŋa, yoldaşıŋa, gördüŋüz, dediŋiz* etc.

The Eastern Anatolia region consists of fourteen regions, and each region has its own dialectological features. These dialects are also classified separately in the dissertation.

We have divided the dialects of the Agri region into the following four groups according to the dialects of the ethnic groups living in this region. *Agri local dialect, Agri Tarakama (Garapapag) dialect, Agri Azeri (Azerbaijan) dialect and Agri Akhiskha dialect.*

More Turkish under the dialects of the Agri region *Türkmen-Azerbaijan-Tarakama-Akhiskha* we can see the features. Ardahan has a dialect belonging to three different ethnic groups. *Ardahan-Posof local dialect, Turkmen dialect and Tarakama-Azeri (Azerbaijan) dialect.* We divide the year of Erzincan into three dialect groups according to their dialectological features and features. Eastern mother-dialect group, Middle mother-dialect, Western mother-dialect group. There is not a single dialect within the borders of Kars, but there are four dialects, each of which goes beyond the borders of Kars; Kars Azeri (Azerbaijani) dialect, Ardahan-Posof local dialect, Kars local dialect and Hanak Turkmen dialect. The Kars region is a link between Azerbaijan and Turkey, both ethnically and dialectically.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled "Ethnolinguistic features of phonetic and lexical units in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia." The sub-chapter of the chapter entitled "Ethnolinguistic features of phonetic units in Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia dialects" discusses the ethnolinguistic features of phonetic units in Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia dialects. Elements of sounds and suffixes, which



have many features of Azerbaijani Turkish, are used vividly in Eastern Anatolian dialects, especially in Azerbaijani and Tarakama dialects. For example, converting the consonant "b" at the beginning of a word into the consonant "m", adding suffixes beginning with a consonant to words ending in a deaf consonant, preserving consonant consonants at the end of derived words, deaf consonants at the end of a word becoming a consonant y after a consonant Elements of phonetic events, such as the preservation of the consonants "k", "t", and "b", form the basis of the most notable commonalities between Eastern Anatolian dialects and Azerbaijani Turkish. The influence of the regional dialects of the Azerbaijani Turkic language in the language media of the Eastern Anatolia region seems to be very large. Especially in the Upper Araz, Upper Garasu, Tortum and Ispir dialects of Erzurum, in the central, Tercan and Chayirli dialects of Erzincan, in the Azerbaijani and Tarakama dialects of Agri, Kars, Iğdir and Ardahan, in the Kurasinli and Ercis dialects of Van, in the Ahlat and Adilcevaz dialects of Bitlis. appears. In the dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia, the phonetic phenomenon of replacing thick vowels with thin vowels is widespread. This phonetic event provides invaluable material for the study and analysis of the history of our language.

In the Oghuz group Turkic languages, especially in the Turkmen language  $a > \text{ə}$  the sound substitution manifests itself: *addım > ədim*, *ay > əy*. At the same time, the transition from  $\text{ə}$  to  $\text{ə}$  is widespread in Kipchak languages, especially in Kazakh and Tatar: For example.

In the Tatar language: *bağ > bəy*, *bağır > bəqır*, *haydı > əyda*, In the Kazakh language: *haydı > əyda*, In Goycha, Goshabulag dialect: *dünya > dünyə*<sup>7</sup>

In Turkish, the vowel "ı" (*i*), which is characteristic for the beginning of the word, but is not used at the beginning of the word in Azerbaijani Turkish, is used in Eastern Anatolian Dialects as well as in Azerbaijani Turkish. That is, at the beginning of the words, the vowel "i" (*i*) becomes the vowel "ı" (*i*). It can be argued that the

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<sup>7</sup> Bayramov, İ. Phonetics of Azerbaijani dialects / I.Bayramov. - Baku: Science and education. – 2016. – 252 pp.

influence of Azerbaijani Turkish on Eastern Anatolian dialects has been great since ancient times. For example: In the Erzurum dialect: *ısın (isin) >issin, ıssız (kimsəsiz) >issiz, ılt (ilit)>ilit*.<sup>8</sup> The same phenomenon occurs in the form of e> i substitution in Eastern Anatolian dialects. The "e", which is a thin and open vowel, is affected by the closing of the "y" consonant. *geciye<geceye (gecəyə), niyise<neyise (nəyi isə), yiter<yeter (yetər)*.

**Replacement e>ü.** This phenomenon, which occurs mainly near the "y", is very common: *çömçüynen<çömçeyle (çömçə ilə), görmüye<görmeye (görməyə)*.

**Replacement ö>ü** Although not very common, in some words the vowel "ö" is replaced by the vowel "ü". In the Kemerli, Dilijan dialect of Western Azerbaijan: *güərti>göyərtili*.<sup>9</sup>

**Replacement k`->q.** The consonant "k" at the beginning of a word with a thick vowel in Turkish has become the consonant "q" (q) in Azerbaijani Turkish: *Qara>k`ara, qadın>k`adın, quzu>k`uzu, qoyun>k`oyun, qız>k`ız*<sup>10</sup>

This event becomes the summit of "q" (q) in Eastern Anatolian dialects as well as in Azerbaijani Turkish, and here it is noted in comparison with Turkish: In Elazığ dialect: *karı (qarı)>qari, kılıç (qılınç)>qılıç*; In the Erzurum dialect: *kap>qab, kız>qız, kısmet (qismət)>qısmet, koyun>qoyun, kuruş>quruş, kanepə>qenepə*;

**The assimilation -nl->-nn-** The assimilation of nl> nn is one of the most widespread assimilations in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan. All phonetic features are fully covered in the full text of the dissertation. In the sub-chapter of the chapter entitled "Ethnolinguistic features of lexical units in Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolian dialects" some lexical features are considered. Although many words used in Eastern Anatolian dialects are

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<sup>8</sup> Gemalmaz, E. Dialects of Erzurum province. 1-2-3. – II volume / E. Gemalmaz. - Ankara. – Turkish Language Association Publications. – 1995. – 252 pp.

<sup>9</sup> Karaman, E. Dialects of Armenian Turks / E.Karaman. – Istanbul: Section Publications. – 2011. – 506 pp.

<sup>10</sup> Kartallıoğlu, Y. – Azerbaijani Turkish. Grammar of Turkish Dialects // – Ankara: Editor: Ahmet Bican Ercilasun. – 1st Edition. – Ankara: Akchagh. – 2007. – (With Hüseyin Yıldırım). p.171-230

considered dialectisms from the point of view of Turkish, these words are considered common words from the point of view of Azerbaijani literary language. For example: *Baya-bayaq* (*az öncə*) *belek-bələk*, *belke-bəlkəsazah* < *sazaq*, *saral* (*mak*) < *saral* (*maq*) *yaylum* < *yaylim* (*otlaq*), *yit* (*mek*) < *it* (*mək*), *yu:n* < *yuyun* (*maq*) Many words of Eastern Anatolian dialects used in Mush, Kars and Iğdir dialects have common features in Modern Turkish and Azerbaijani Turkish. A short comparative lexical dictionary is also given at the end of the half-chapter. The concluding part of the dissertation reflects the results of the research, the ethnolinguistic study of the ethnic composition of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia, the phonetic and lexical features of their dialects in order to clarify some controversial points in the history of Azerbaijani and Turkish language. The ethnolinguistic features of the dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Eastern Anatolia allow us to draw conclusions at the general Turkic level.

The "**Results**" part of the dissertation reflects the results and conclusions of the research.

1. Ethnolinguistic processes in Azerbaijan and Turkey are directly related to the history of language, as well as the history of the people. Turkish language, which is a common means of communication of different Turkic tribes, began to take shape as a vernacular language in the IV-V centuries. .

2. The stages of development of our language have come a long way from the time of the Safavids, that is, from the time when Shah Ismail declared Turkish as the state language to the beginning of the twentieth century. As a result, the development of the Turkish language can be divided into several stages:

2.1. The most ancient period is the Turkish language

2.2. Ancient Turkish language

2.3. Medieval Turkish language

3. This language, which Mahmud Kashgarli used the most and called "Turkish language" when making comparisons, called "Kashgar language" and "Kashgar language" in "Hakaniye Turkic" and other works, is considered to be the first Turkish written language.

4. Many ethnoses lived in Western Azerbaijan and their languages have their own ethnolinguistic features. As a result, we can name many ethnic groups here: "Aban, Abar, Abaran, Abbas, Abdal, Avshar, Aydinli, Baburlu, Bazar, Bazcha, Pechenegs, Aranlar, Kataklar, Sadaklar, Goruslar, Jinli, Khazar, Oghuz and others.

5. A study of Eastern Anatolia suggests that the vast majority of the region's population is Turkic, with almost all of Mus and Haqqari, and half of Igdirdir and Bitlis, Kurdish. The Eastern Anatolia region officially consists of 14 regions, and the percentage of the Turkish population in these regions varies by region. It is used as in Azerbaijani Turkish. That is, at the beginning of the words, the vowel *i* (*i*) becomes the vowel *i* (*i*). It can be argued that Azerbaijani Turkic has had a great influence on Eastern Anatolian dialects since ancient times. For example: In Turkish: *Isin* (*mak*), *işık*, *ırak*, *ıslan* (*mak*), *ısit* (*mak*), *ilit* (*mak*) and in Eastern Anatolian and Azerbaijani Turkish, etc. *isinmək*, *işiq*, *iraq*, *ıslan* (*maq*), *ısit* (*mək*), *ilit* (*mək*) processed in the forms.

6. The word "*laylay*", which is a dialectological word for the Turkish literary language, is a common word in the Azerbaijani literary language and is used in the form of "*layla*". In Turkish, "*ninni*", "*layla*" in the Mush, Kars and Igdirdir dialects, and in the Western Azerbaijani dialect, "*laylay*" are used and are sad musical songs sung by mothers at the cradle. "Adaxlamax" - to take the first step, "*ağız*" - the first milk of a newborn animal, "*ağnağaz*" - a small amount of grain milled out of turn in the mill, "*alacali*" - a different, rugged steppe, planted or grazed, not seen - with yogurt mixture, autumn - lamb stored yer, vagan - ripe, overdue grain, etc. words are used in both regions.

**The main scientific and theoretical provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses (national and international) as a result of the grant project:**

1. “ The common sound derivation and sound reduction event of the Erzincan dialect of Turkey Turkish and the dialects of West Azerbaijan Turks”. Republic of Kazakhstan, Хабаршы Вестник «Педагогика ғылымдары» сериясы Серия «Педагогические науки» 2015. № 1 (45) s. 136-140
2. “The pronouns in the dialects of Aghdam of Garabagh”. Qazaqıstan Respublikası. Қазақхский Национальный Университет Имени Аль-Фараби Вестник Казну. Серия Востоковедения.. 2016. № 4 (79) s. 174-177.
3. “Lexical Characteristics of Offensive Words in Aghdam Dialects of Karabakh”. Ataturk University, Journal of Social Sciences Institute. Erzurum: 2017, 21 (2) s. 505-512
4. Comparative analysis of some phonetic features in Eastern Anatolian dialects "Al Farabi International Journal of Social Sciences". 2019. Vol. 3. s. 1-7
5. Emotional potential of phraseological units in the tatar language. // Firuza Sibgaeva, Raushaniya Nurmukhametova, Madina Rashidovna, Alvan Jafarov (Scientific Article Foreign. Clarivate Analytics Veb Of Science) Revista EntreLínguas. Araraquara, Braziliya. 28 february 2021. Vol. 7. Esp.1.
6. Common noun features in the dialects of Aghdam district of Karabakh and Erzincan province of Eastern Anatolia. Euroasia Journal Of Social Sciences & Humanities. 2021. s. 167-175
7. Morphological features of Aghdam dialects of Karabakh. Nakhchivan branch of ANAS, Institute of Art, Language and Literature. "Searches" magazine. Nakhchivan: 2016. Vol. 6, № 3 s. 144-148.
8. Peculiarities of word combinations used in “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” epos and dialects of Aghdam region. Nakhchivan branch of ANAS, Institute of Art, Language and Literature. "Searches" magazine. Nakhchivan: 2017. Vol. 7, № 1. p. 128-133.
9. Lexical features of some words in dialects of Aghdam region. University news magazine. Baku: 2015. № 3. p. 252-255
10. The phenomenon of sound increase and decrease in the dialects of Aghdam region. "Philological issues" magazine, Baku: 2016. № 2. p. 988-202.

11. Names in the dialects of Aghdam region. "Philological issues" magazine, Baku: 2016. № 6. p. 158-163.
12. The phenomenon of sound decrease and sound increase in word combinations used in dialects of Aghdam region. Journal Actual problems of teaching humanities. BSU.2016: № 3. p. 3-6.
13. Common lexical features of Erzurum, Kars, Igdir and Ardahan dialects of Eastern Anatolia with the epic "Dede Korkut". Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Gazi Magusa, Eastern Mediterranean University. VIII International Congress of Dialectology and Geolinguistics. September 14-18, 2015.s. 177-182
14. Common dialectology words in the poems of Hoca Ahmed Yesevî and Molla Panah Vakiî (comparative with West Azerbaijan dialects) Казанский Федеральный Университет Институт Филологии И Межкультурной Коммуникациим. Льва Толстого Мировая Тюркология и Казанский Университет Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции Казань. 26–28 апреля 2018 p.109-115
15. Political and ethnic features of Eastern Anatolia. Actual problems of science and education. Materials of the I International Scientific Conference. Ankara, October 15, 2019. p.457-467
16. Ethnolinguistic features of morphological units in West Azerbaijan and East Anatolian dialects. International education and innovative sciences symposium. Turkey, Ankara 23-24 November 2019. p. 148-152
17. History of researching the dialects of West Azerbaijan and East Anatolia. Казанский Федеральный Университет. Институт филологии и межкультурной коммуникации Институт Каюма Насыри Совершенствование методики обучения языкам: площадка обмена прогрессивной практикой. Материалы IV международного научно-методического онлайн-семинара (Казань – Нур-Султан – Измир.) 20 февраля 2020 г. s. 153-159
18. Substitution of vowels in Western Azerbaijani and Eastern Anatolian dialects. International European Conference On Interdisciplinary Scientific Researches-III Comrat State University / Comrat, Moldavia. January 15-16, 2021. p. 663-671

19. On Islamic and Sufi values in the Epic of "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut" and in the Dialects of Ağrı, Bitlis, Van and Muş in Eastern Anatolia. ADPU Shamakhi branch. Proceedings of the III International Hamza Nigari Turkic World Cultural Heritage Symposium. 17-18 may 2017 p. 334-337

20. Traces of some old Turkish words in the poems of Hoca Ahmed Yesevi in the dialects of West Azerbaijan. "II International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers" dedicated to the 95th anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev. Baku Engineering University, 27-28 april. 2018. p. 1019-1023.

21. "Ethnolinguistic processes and language policy in Azerbaijan and Turkey" Al-Farabi 5. International Conference of Social Sciences. Baku: 1-4 August 2019. p. 133-138

22. Political and ethnic features of the Eastern Anatolia region. Eurasian summit. 5. International Congress of Scientific Research and Development. Baku, Khazar University. December 16-19. 2019. p. 131-140

23. Traces and research of Dada Gorgud in Turkic-language sources. 3. International Dede Korkut Turkish Congress of Turkish Culture, History and Literature. Folklore Institute of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. 18-20 September 2020. p 229-236

24. Formation of the national language in Azerbaijan. 4th international Nowruz conference on scientific research. March 18-21, 2021. Karabagh, Azerbaijan. Folklore Institute of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. March 18-21, 2021. I book p. 440-447

25. Common morphological features of Erzurum, Kars, Igdir and Ardahan dialects of the Republic of Turkey with the epos "Dada Gorgud". III International Scientific Conference of Young Researchers dedicated to the 92nd anniversary of National Leader Heydar Aliyev. Qafqaz University, Baku. April 17-18, 2015. p. 808-809.

26. The epos "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut" and the pain features of Eastern Anatolia, the linguistic features of the Bitlis, Van and Mush Mouths and the philanthropic attachments. I International Scientific

Conference of Young Researchers dedicated to the 94th anniversary of national leader Heydar Aliyev. BMU. 5-6 May 2017. s. 570-571

27. Phonetic events in Western Azerbaijani dialects. Materials of the XIX Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young Researchers of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Baku. April 7-8, 2015. p. 362-363.

28. Manifestation of some applause, curses and oaths related to Islam in the dialects of Aghdam region. ADPU "Islamic solidarity in science and education: goals and challenges" Republican scientific conference. April 14, 2017. p. 51-54

29. The phenomenon of sounding in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan and Aghdam region. XX Republican Scientific Conference of Doctoral Students and Young Researchers Azerbaijan State University of Oil and Industry. 24-25 May 2016. p. 34-36

30. Dialectological materials in the works of MV Vidadi of the XVIII century. XXII Republican scientific conference of doctoral students and young researchers. ADPU. November 22-23, 2018. p.134-136

31. Collection and linguistic analysis of dialects of Aghdam region of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Monograph. 3rd Shusha Grant Competition of the Science Development Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan (17,). Grant №EİF/MQM-3-Shusha-2014-7(22)-05/03/5 Ankara. İKSAD Publishing House. 2020.

### **Grant projects**

Joint ethnolinguistics of the Turks of Eastern Anatolia (mainly Kars) and the Azerbaijani Turks expelled from the West Azerbaijan "Armenia" region in September 2013 of the 2nd Mobile Grant Competition of the Science Development Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. "Ethnographic, dialectological and folklore features" project (Grant № QMTK-EİF-Mob-2-2013-4(10)-13/13/5) winner and internship at the Faculty of Science and Literature of Kars Qafqaz University of the Republic of Turkey from September 16, 2013 to October 10, 2013, collected dialectological materials on his dissertation in the center of Kars,



Igdir, Ardahan and Erzurum and in many villages of Eastern Anatolia, at the end, he was awarded honorary certificates of Kars Qafqaz University, Faculty of Science and Literature and Science Development Foundation.

In 2015, he won the 3rd Shusha Grant competition of the Science Development Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan with the project "Collection of toponyms and dialects of Aghdam region, scientific-linguistic analysis". (Grant № EİF/MQM-3-Shusha-2014-7(22)-05/03/5) During one year from 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016, he collected the dialects of Aghdam region, made a scientific-linguistic analysis and published the result in the form of a monograph.



The defence of the dissertation will be held on 19 November 2021 at 15<sup>00</sup> p.m. at Dissertation council - FD 2.39 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Nakhchivan State University.

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