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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE
DIALECTS OF THE NORTH-WEST REGION OF THE
AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

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INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. The northwestern dialects of the Azerbaijani language have their own characteristics. As we say northwest dialects, here we mean the dialects of the Sheki, Oghuz, Zagatala, Gakh and Balakan regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Compared to other groups of dialects, these dialects are distinguished by their phonetic, grammatical and lexical peculiarities.

Units of the ancient lexical layer of the language are often encountered in the vocabulary of regional dialects. Such words, which are distinguished by their regular use in North-Western dialects, attract attention due to their archaic nature and their Turkish origin. Borrowed words are also observed in the lexical composition of these dialects. In particular, the fact that regional dialects have mixed-type dialect characteristics leads to a certain degree of diversity in the origin of words in the dialect lexicon. In this sense, the study of the lexical composition of northwestern dialects from the point of view of origin is one of the urgent problems for our linguistics today.

The lexical composition of the dialects of the North-West region is rich in word groups that differ in form and content due to their phonetic form and meaning. The polysemous words, which are distinguished by belonging to those word groups and included in the dialect lexicon, attract attention with their grammatical features. The influence of polysemous words on other groups of the lexical-semantic system (for ex.: in the process of long-term historical development, the splitting of the meanings of words and their independent meaning leads to the creation of homonyms) is reflected.

The Turkish and borrowed homonyms used in the dialects of the Northwest region belong to the same or different parts of speech, or the differences between synonymous lines, dominant members and doublets in the lines have led to a theoretical and comparative study of those word groups. Studying word groups in terms of form and content, their linguistic relationship and specific characteristics

based on the lexical units included in the vocabulary of North-West dialects is one of the necessary problems for our linguistics.

In the state program approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. İlham Aliyev, dated April 9, 2013 it is envisaged to study different dialects of the Azerbaijani language (in paragraph 6.3.5 of the "State Program on the use of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of the time and the development of linguistics in the country). From this point of view, it is relevant to examine the lexicon of the dialects of the northwestern region of the Azerbaijani language in accordance with the requirements of the modern era.

A number of investigations have been conducted on the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language. Back in the 20s of the last century, N.I.Ashmarin had the first study about Nukha (Sheki) city dialect¹. In later times, A.A.Huseynov², M.I.Islamov³, S.M.Mollazade⁴ and others conducted research on the dialects of the region. It should be noted that Musa Islamov extensively researched the Sheki dialect in his monograph "The Nukha dialect of the Azerbaijani language". S.M.Mollazade's dissertation dedicated to Gakh region dialects is also a valuable study too. In addition to these, in a number of studies dedicated to Azerbaijani dialects, northwestern dialects have been studied within certain problems⁵.

¹ Aşmarin, N.İ. Lügət üçün Azərbaycan türk şivələrinin toplanmasına dair // – Bakı: Maarif və mədəniyyət, – 1924. № 1, – s. 33-34.

² Гусейнов, А.А. Говоры Варташенского района: / Автореферат диссертации кандидата филологических наук / – М., 1952. – 16 с; Hüseynov, A.Ə. Azərbaycan dili şimal-qərb şivələrinin lüğəti // – Bakı: V.İ.Lenin adına Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji İnstitutunun elmi əsərləri, – 1965. XI seriya, №1, – s. 85-107; №2, – s. 104-125; №3, – s. 67-86; №4, – s. 83-103; №5, – s. 99-117.

³ İslamov, M.İ. Nuxa dialekti: / filologiya elmləri namizədi dis. avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 1961. – 28 s

⁴ Mollazadə, S.M. Azərbaycan SSR-nin Qax rayonu şivələri: / filologiya elmləri namizədi dis. avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 1966. – 32 s.

⁵ Əzizov, E.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi dialektologiyası: / filologiya elmləri doktoru dis. avtoreferatı / – Bakı, 1990. – 54 s.; Məmmədli, M.Ə. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində ismin qrammatik kateqoriyaları / M.Ə.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm, – 2003. – 264 s.

The object and subject of research. The research object of the dissertation is the lexicon of the northwestern dialects of the Azerbaijani language. The subject of the research is the lexical-semantic features of Northwestern dialects, the semantic connection and relationships between dialect words.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The aim of the study is to provide a broad and comprehensive analysis of the lexical-semantic features of the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language and to determine the characteristic features of the dialects belonging to this group.

For this purpose, the following tasks have been set:

- To study the specific characteristics of North-western dialects;
- To study the scientific basis and history of the classification of regional dialects;
- To determine the thematic word groups of lexical units that are active in North-western dialects;
- To investigate the origin of some words included in the lexical composition of the studied dialects;
- To lexically and semantically analyze lexical-semantic word groups belonging to the vocabulary of dialects;
- Explaining the meaning of ambiguous words used in regional dialects;
- To determine the ways of formation of homonyms used in North-western dialects;
- To differentiate synonyms and doublets used in dialects;
- To investigate the antonyms observed in the regional dialects in the linguistic context;
- To comparatively analyze the units that make up the lexical-semantic word groups in the north-western dialects.

Research methods. In the lexicological research, the descriptive method was used to theoretically interpret the generalizing features of the regional dialects of the mixed type that are compatible with other dialects and languages, the ethnic origin of the lexical units, and the thematic content. In order to clarify the semantics of language elements in North-western dialects, to explain

the differences observed in certain periods of history, to systematize the lexical-semantic word groups based on their specific characteristics, the facts based on the linguistic description were analyzed in mutual speed with the method of historical-comparative analysis.

Basic thesis for defence:

– Dialects covering Sheki-Oghuz, Zagatala-Gakh and Balakan regions are studied as a group of mixed-type north-western dialects in terms of dialect characteristics.

– The vocabulary of the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language contains words of Turkish, Caucasian, Persian, Arabic origin, which are typical for the occupation and everyday life of the population.

– Groups of words that are connected to each other, forming a system, occupy a certain place in terms of form and content in the lexical composition of dialects of the north-western region of the Azerbaijani language.

– The dialects of the Northwest region are rich in polysemous nouns formed on the basis of meaning transfers, polysemous verbs that express similar processes or actions and polysemous adjectives that have shades of meaning within a speech situation.

– Homonyms consisting of lexical or lexical-grammatical words of Turkish origin (compared with their equivalents) prevail in the vocabulary of regional dialects.

– The synonyms used in the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language differ from each other in terms of their structure, origin, absolute or relative, and even the composition of the rows formed by those lexical units, i.e. the number of members.

– The antonyms used in the dialects of the North-West region are diverse according to the degree of contrast, types of meaning, structure, origin, parts of speech or phraseological combinations.

The scientific novelty of the research. The problem which stressed in the dissertation is studied as an independent study for the first time in Azerbaijani dialectology. The thematic grouping and research of the lexical units included in the vocabulary of North-Western dialects is of great importance as a new problem in

Azerbaijani dialectology. The word groups of the north-western region dialects, which differ in form and content – polysemous words, homonyms, synonyms, antonyms – were systematically investigated in the dissertation. The polysemous words from the lexical-semantic word groups in North-western dialects were first involved in linguistic analysis and were classified according to their formation in metaphor, word combination or speech situation, depending on the parts of speech that they belong to. In addition, homonyms used in regional dialects were analyzed in different groups in terms of origin, ethnic origin, and belonging to the same or different parts of speech. In the dissertation, for the first time, synonyms and antonyms, which are part of the word groups in terms of form and content in the vocabulary of regional dialects, and the ways of their formation were systematically investigated.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. The results obtained in the research work may be important for future research on dialects and their lexicon. The research work can be used by students studying philology in higher schools, graduate students, as well as scientific workers working in the field of philology. This dissertation can be used in the preparation of dictionaries for the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language, in the writing of various textbooks and monographs.

Approbation and implementation. The research work was registered in the Linguistics problem board at Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of ANAS. The main provisions of the dissertation work and the obtained scientific results are reflected in the articles published in local and foreign magazines, in the materials of republican and international conferences.

The name of the organization conducting the research work. The dissertation was completed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of ANAS.

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation containing 144 pages consists of an introduction 5 pages (8271), three chapters that form the basis of the research – Chapter I – 46 pages (85082), Chapter II – 43 pages (73614), Chapter III – 30 pages (50702), the

results of which summarise the principal finding of the research – 3 pages (4690), a bibliography (13 pages) and the list of additions and abbreviations is 1 page each. The total volume of the dissertation is 222,359.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

In the "Introduction" part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is justified, the degree of development, the goals and objectives of the research are determined, the method and the basic provisions of the research, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical importance and information is given about the approbation and structure of the work.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled "**About the place of the group of northwestern dialects in the dialect division of the Azerbaijani language and its lexical composition**". The first paragraph of this chapter, is called "**Northwestern dialect group and its characteristic features**", the classification history of regional dialects, which are mixed in terms of dialect characteristics, compatible with northeastern, western and southern dialects, as well as phonetics characteristic of northwestern dialects, grammatical, lexical features are reflected and is reviewed in this paragraph.

The first classification of Azerbaijani dialects belongs to M.Shiraliyev. In 1941, 1947, 1960, 1967, 1983 (with various changes), he attributed Nukha dialect and Zagatala, Gutgashen (now Gabala), Vartashen (now Oghuz) dialects to the northern group dialects. R. Rustamov in his classification given in the "Azerbaijan Dialectology Program" (1953) indicates Nukha, Gutgashen, Zagatala dialects in the northern group. A.Huseynov in his textbook "Azerbaijani dialectology" includes the northern group in the dialect dominated by Kipchak-type language elements⁶. In the 1979 edition of that work, he mentions 3 dialects and combines the Zagatala-Gakh

⁶ Hüseynov, A.Ə. Azərbaycan dialektologiyası (Dərs vəsaiti) / A.Ə.Hüseynov. – Bakı: APİ nəşriyyatı, – 1958. – s.114.

dialects in the northwestern group, while the Sheki dialect is not included in any dialect⁷.

E.I.Azizov shows that the dialectal structure of the Azerbaijani language consists of three dialects - north-eastern, western, southern dialects and a group of north-western dialects, which are of a mixed type in terms of dialect characteristics. According to the researcher, the northwestern group of dialects covering the Sheki, Oguz, Gakh, Zagatala and Balakan regions is considered a mixed-type dialect in terms of dialect characteristics. Due to the migration of the population the reason for this is the fact that those dialects have features specific to the western and southern dialects⁸.

In the northwestern dialects of our language, we note some of the features that correspond to the northeastern dialect and are more characteristic of the dialects of the northwestern region: ə>e, e>i; o>u sound substitutions; development of demonstrative pronouns such as *habi, ho, habla*; past tense suffix -itd⁴ used in the third person singular and plural; The phonetic forms of verb binding suffixes -ibani, -ibani, -ubani, -ubani (-ivani, -ivani, -uvani, -uvani) used in Guba, Gusar, Khachmaz region are used in Gakh-Zagatala and Sheki dialects; in the dialects of Gakh, Zagatala regions, the first part of the word combinations of type III takes the suffix -in instead of -im in the possessive case: *menin qız (my girl)*; (in the Guba, Gusar, Khachmaz district dialects, it appears in the form of -i: *bizi kənt (our village)*).

The fact that the velar η sound, which is characteristic of the western dialect, is partially processed and lost its activity in the dialects of the northwestern region, confirms the fact of the mixing of different dialects in the region; The transition of *c* sound to *j* sound observed in the intervocalic position in the middle of the word is one of the signs characteristic of the western dialect: *köçijix'di, ciji*;

⁷ Hüseynov, A.Ə. Azərbaycan dialektologiyası (Dərs vəsaiti) / A.Ə.Hüseynov. Bakı: API-nin nəşri, – 1979. – s.20; s.32; s.36.

⁸ Əzizov, E.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi dialektologiyası (Dərs vəsaiti) / E.İ.Əzizov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2016. 2-ci nəşri. – s.278.

transition of *v* sound to *y* sound (*oylat*); *b>f* (*gelif*) at the end of a polysyllabic word, between two vowels in a word and *b>v* (*qavix*) at the end of a monosyllabic word. One of the mixed-type isoglosses in the north-western dialects is that the verb takes the suffix *ifdi* in the 3rd person singular in one of the past tenses

As a result of the migration from the southern part of Azerbaijan to the north, the dialects of the northwestern region also have the characteristic features of the southern dialects: the transition of *g* and *k* sounds to *c* and *ç* sounds (*celin*); use of nasal variants of vowels: *gördüñ* (Sh.); Use of present tense suffix *-iy, -iy, -uy, -üy* (*biliy*) in Qakh and Sheki dialects.

The origin of the Nukha toponym is associated with the southern zone and the population that migrated from there and settled in Sheki. Dialectologist E.I. Azizov, referring to the work of M. Valili (Baharli), emphasized that this name originates from the word "no khoy", i.e. "Yeni Khoy". "Khoy" – used to name their homeland. In the process of phonetic formation, the combination "no khoy", which is a reflection of historical relations, was reflected in the phonetic forms *Noxoi, Nokha, Nukha*.

North-western dialects have common features with the Kumuk language: use of the *ng* sound combination: *donguz* (Sh.) (in the Kumuk language: *donguz*); In the dialects of Zagatala and Gakh regions, the first and second person pronouns are used in the form of *maga* and *saga* (in the Kumuk language: *сага*); In one of the future tenses, the use of the suffix *-cax* (*-ycax*), *-cix'* (*-cix'*) in the Sheki dialect: *görcaxdi, görücix'*, etc. (future tense *-cak, -cek* in kumuk language).

The presence of features in common with the Caucasian languages is one of the factors that determine the mixed type of Northwestern dialects: *ə>a: dars, ö>o: kohna* (Zag.), *ü>u: qun* (day) (Bal.)⁹; sound transitions; violation of adaptation according to persons: *Men qoca adamdı* (– I was an old man (Zag.); lack of

⁹ Əzizov, E.İ. Dialektoloji atlas və dialektlərin qarışması problemi (İkinci məqalə) // – Bakı: Bakı Universitetinin Xəbərləri, Humanitar elmlər seriyası, – 2000. №2, – s.16.

processing of relative suffixes in the second part of some word combinations: *qalxoz idarə* (Zag.).

In general, there are various principles and relations in dialectology related to the division of dialects. For the general classification of the dialect groups of Azerbaijan language and the differentiation of dialects, it is considered more correct to refer to local principles rather than to take tribal characteristics as the basis, and geographical and historical factors are indicated as the main reasons for this principle.

In paragraph II of chapter I of the dissertation is named "**Vocabulary of North-western dialects according to their origin**", the words included in the vocabulary of Sheki, Oghuz, Zagatala, Gakh, Balakan regional dialects are grouped according to their ethnic origin: 1) Turkish; 2) Caucasus; 3) words of Persian and 4) Arabic origin.

Words of Turkish origin predominate in the lexicon of northwestern dialects. This fact is reflected in the dialects as the preservation of the archaic lexical layer, as well as the mutual relations of dialect lexicon with related languages¹⁰.

Ini means "son-in-law" in Sheki, Zagatala, Gakh, Balakan dialects. The lexical unit ini, meaning "younger brother" from the ancient Turkic words, is active in the Qumuk¹¹ and Karakalpak¹² languages, as well as in the dialects of the Uyghur language¹³.

The word *Babarchin* is recorded as "swallow (garangus)" in Zagatala, Gakh dialects. According to A.Huseynov, the word "balbak" in the word "balbakchin" is related to the word "Bal"(cig) -

¹⁰ Садыгова К.Р. Лексика северо-западных говоров Азербайджанского языка // – К.: Язык и культура, – 2018. Выпуск 21, – стр.63.

¹¹ Кумыкско-русский словарь / Под ред. проф. З.З.Бамматова. – М.: Сов. Энциклопедия, – 1969. – с.151.

¹² Русско-каракалпакский словарь / Под ред. Баскаков Н.А. – Москва: Сов. Энциклопедия, – 1967. – с.63.

¹³ Тенишев, Э.Р. Уйгурский диалектный словарь / Э.Р.Тенишев. – Москва: Наука, – 1990. – с.71.

mud¹⁴. According to A. Demichizade, who explained that the word -*uchgan*, -*uchkan*, which is considered to be the origin of the -*chin* part in the word, is formed from the verb *uch-* and the suffix -*gan* in Turkish languages, it expresses the meaning of bird and gradually became suffixed in the form of *uchgan* → *uchkan* → *uchan* → *chin* // *chin*, the word the suffix that could not preserve its independence like "-*chin*" has retained its meaning: -*chin* // -*chin*, which means "bird, used to be active, but now it is passive, or rather, as archaic, has remained in the names of only a few birds"¹⁵.

Uruk-turug means "tribe, generation" in the Oghuz dialect. The first part of that compound word is used in Urug Orkhon monuments in the sense of "tribe", "generation"¹⁶. The ancient Turkish word *urukh-turugh* is reflected in the phonetic form *urugh-turigh* in the meaning of "(qohum-akraba) relative" in "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" (M.K.). S.Y. Malov showed that the word in the phonetic composition of *uruy* is used in the meaning of "relative, generation"¹⁷.

The use of words of Caucasian origin in the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language, first of all, appeared as a result of the interaction of dialects with the languages of a small number of peoples, such as Sakhur and Avar, located in the north-western region of our republic: *Adiy* "mother", *didiy* (Zag.) "father" - *adiy* "grandmother", *didey* "father" in *Mukhakh and Sakhur languages*; *abacur* (Zag., G.) // *abajur* (Sh.) "root, carrot" - *abadjur* in Dagestan languages¹⁸; *axu*, *akhi* (Bal.) "cultivated land created by clearing forest and shrubland" - in Georgian *axo* "land on the mountainside";

¹⁴Hüseynov, A. *Azərbaycan dialektologiyası* / A.Hüseynov. – Bakı: APİ nəşriyyatı, – 1958. – s. 73.

¹⁵Dəmirçizadə, Ə. *50 söz* / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Gənclik, – 1968. – s. 71.

¹⁶Rəcəbov, Ə. *Orxon-Yenisey abidələri* / Ə.Rəcəbov, Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1993. – s. 381; s. 72; s.79.

¹⁷Малов, С.Е. *Памятники древнетюркской письменности* / С.Е.Малов. – Москва; Ленинград: Издательство Академии наук СССР, – 1951. – с. 439.

¹⁸ Моллазаде, С. *Происхождение некоторых слов в Кахском говоре азербайджанского языка* // – Баку: Вопросы диалектологии тюркских языков, – 1966. – т. 4, – с. 211.

ablabich, aravuj, harnavuj (G.) "worm" - *abravuch* in Sakhur language; *sulfüllü* (Sh., Og.) // *surfüllü* (Sh., G.) // *surhü* // *surhüllü* // *sürüllü* (G.) "watery pastry made from fish ear-shaped dough and dried meat" - in Sakhur language *surhülle* "dough meal"; *khidva* (G.) "kitchen" - "wardrobe"¹⁹ in Sakhur language; *haratzi* // *haratsi* (G.) "*pottery pot*" - in Georgian *aratzi* "pottery with a handle"²⁰; *khogar* (Sh. – Goynuk) // *khogari* // *khogar* // *khugari* (Zag.) // *khugari* (G.) "basket made of the bark of a cherry tree"²¹ - in Avar language *khuguri* "basket".

Along with words of Turkish and Caucasian origin, lexical units from the Persian language occupy a certain place in the vocabulary of the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language. *Simsar* "relative" (Zag.), "close, native" in Persian; *aynaband* (Sh.) "glass balcony", *ayinaband* "glass balcony" in Persian; *darveche* (Sh.) "small door in the gate", in Persian *darbeche* "small door"; *dasdar* // *dastar* (G.) "head covering for a bride", in Persian *dastar* "headdress"; *badiya* (Sh.) "copper vessel without a handle", *bada* in Persian "wine cup"; *beybut* (Sh.) "large knife", Persian *behbud* "a type of dagger"; *shirdan* (Og.) "the part between the stomach and intestine of cattle", in Persian *shirdan* "the second stomach of ruminants".

In the lexicon of northwestern dialects, it is possible to come across words that are generally considered to be of Iranian origin in scientific literature: *ba:lı* (Sh., G., Bal.) "cherry"; *godush* (Sh., Zag.) // *godush* (Og.) "small earthenware vessel". (The word originated from Iranian languages and is derived from the roots of *qo* // *ga* // *gov* // *gav* and *dyush* // *dush* (to milk a cow).

¹⁹ Асланов, А.М. Иберийско-Кавказский субстрат в Закавказских говорах азербайджанского языка // – Баку: Вопросы диалектологии тюркских языков, – 1966. – т. 4, – с. 206.

²⁰ Hüseyinov, A.Ə. Azərbaycan dili şimal-qərb şivələrinin lüğəti // – Bakı: V.İ.Lenin adına Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji İnstitutunun elmi əsərləri, XI seriya, – 1965. №5, – s. 100.

²¹ İslamov, M. Azərbaycan dilinin Nuxa dialekti / M.İslamov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR EA nəşriyyatı, – 1968. – s. 206.

In regional dialects, along with Persian words, Arabic lexical units are used: *ayar* (Og.) "quickly choosing, determining", in Arabic *ajap* "all-knowing" in the phonetic form; *waghiya* // *waghya* (Sh.) "dream", *waghiya* in Arabic; *shagga* (Sh.) 1. a slaughtered sheep or a part of cattle divided in half from the middle; 2. part, side, in Arabic *shaq* "cracking"; *tavaza etmekh* (Og.) "put on airs", in Arabic "tawaze"²²; *zaftinda olmax* "to be in possession of", in Arabic *zabt*²³.

Paragraph III is named "**Thematic Word Groups in North-Western Dialects**". In the lexicon of the dialect, words related to the historical background, occupation, lifestyle and household of the population occupy an important place. Since cocoon and tobacco growing are the main economic sectors of the northwestern regions, the words included in this thematic group are especially characteristic for the vocabulary of the Sheki regional dialect: *basna* // *basni* (Sh.) "low-quality cocoon or silk", *davel* (Sh.) "workshop that unties cocoons", *mançılıxçı* (Sh.) "a loom worker who beats the cocoon and unties the thread", *uydur* (Sh.) "the part left after the silk of the cocoon is removed", *doğanax* (Sh.) "a wooden hook through which the tobacco threads are threaded", *do:ruk* (Og.) "the best tobacco leaf", *farmator* (Og.) "rubbed dry tobacco", *oddamı* (Og.) "a special place built for the purpose of drying tobacco", *pat* (Zag., Q.) "tobacco leaf twisted into a thread", *vagun* (Sh.) "a frame for drying tobacco leaves".

In north-western dialects, words related to agriculture prevail, and words related to animal husbandry are especially active. The broad scope of these words is related to the area and the way of life of the people living in the area. The thematic group of words related to horticulture mainly includes words related to fruits and berries. In addition, the names of clothing, household items, and words related to various buildings are also used in dialects.

²² Hüseyinov, A.Ə. Azərbaycan dili şimal-qərb şivələrinin lüğəti // – Bakı: V.İ.Lenin adına Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji İnstitutunun elmi əsərləri,– 1965. XI seriya, № 4, – s. 83.

²³ Моллазаде, С. Происхождение некоторых слов в Кахском говоре азербайджанского языка // Баку: Вопросы диалектологии тюркских языков, – 1966. – т. 4, – с. 211.

Words expressing kinship relations are grouped according to blood and marriage kinship in the dialects of the North-West region: *bova*, *buba*, *buva* (Bal.) "mother (ana)", *lelash* (Og.) "father (ata)", *çochiüy* (G.) "brother (gardash)", *badiy* (G.) "sister (bacı)", *eme* (Sh., Og., G., Zag.), *emesi* (G.), *hemshire* (Sh.), *mama* (Sh., G., Zag., Bal.) "aunt (bibi)", *pete* (G.) "aunt (xala)" are lexical units denoting blood kinship; *khatin* (Sh.) // *khatinshi* (G.) "wife, woman", *geyum* (Zag.) "son-in-law (gayin)", *ini* (Sh., Zag., G., Bal.) "brother-in-law, wife's husband's brother", *baca* (Bal.), *singil* (G., Zag.) "sisters' husbands (bacanakh)" are lexical units denoting marital kinship.

In the dialects of the region, it is possible to observe the expression of the same concept with different words or with different phonetic variants of the same word: *agızdikh* (Og.), *dabli* (G., Zag.), *zabru* // *zabru* (G., Zag.), *zib* (G.) "funnel". The use of the word "aghdikh" in the Çanbarak dialect and other western dialects (Fuzuli, Jabrail, Shusha) in the sense of "funnel" can be noted as a western feature in the northwestern dialects.

Chapter II is titled "Polysemousness and Homonymy in Northwest Dialects". Paragraph I of this chapter entitled "**Words with multiple meanings**" provides information about the semantic structure of multiple-meaning words, the main, i.e., nominative and derivative meanings. In this paragraph, polysemous words used in North-Western dialects are systematized and analyzed according to the parts of speech they belong to. In these dialects, most of the polysemous words consist of nouns, and they are polysemous based on metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche.

Bebe (Sh.) – 1. child; 2. doll. The nominative meaning of the word is "child". The characteristic of child, first of all, is that it is very small. This sign take on a metaphorical meaning through metaphorical transfer and led to the emergence of the meaning of "doll".

Metonymies differ from metaphors because the transfer of meaning occurs on the basis of temporal and spatial relationships. For ex.: when metonymy relocation is related to a place, the polysemantic word refers to both the name of the place and the population living temporarily or permanently in that place. In the

dialects of the region, metonymy is formed, especially, on the basis of the spatial relationship²⁴. *Oymakh* (Sh., Og.) – 1. generation, tribe; 2. hamlet, village; *tabin* (Zag., G., Bal.) – 1. tribe, generation; 2. neighborhood.

Polysyllabic words formed on the basis of synecdoche are also active in northwestern dialects: *Sibil* (Zag., Bal.) means "corner" and "cornerstone". As H.Hasanov has shown; "*here the same word means the whole or a part of the whole*"²⁵; was created on the basis of synecdoche.

The polysemy of an adjective, which is one of the main parts of speech, depends on its different types of meaning and the nouns it designates, as well as the relations of both parts of speech²⁶. These relationships lead to the realization of the shades of meaning of adjectives in a word combination or speech situation. Adjectives that mainly express volume, size and taste are ambiguous in the composition of the word combination. Therefore, multi-meaning adjectives used in regional dialects can be systematized in different groups:

1. There are many adjectives whose meanings are realized by word combinations in our dialects: *Danghir* (Og.) – 1. bald (child); 2. grassless (land). *Dangir* is one of the polysemous adjectives realized in word combination.

2. In North-western dialects, there are also multi-meaning adjectives that are realized in the speech situation: – *Hompolov* (Zag.) – 1. big-bellied. – *Hompolov adam ağır yeriyər* (– *A man with a big belly walks heavily*); 2. greedy. – *Ilyas hompolovdi diyə dükənnən qovdular* (– *Ilyas was kicked out of the store because he*

²⁴ Sadıqova, K.R. Multiple words formed on basis of metaphoric al expression in the northwestern dialects of the Azerbaijani language // European research: Сборник статей XXIII Международной научно-практической конференции, – Пенза: «Наука и Просвещение», – 2019, – с.72.

²⁵ Həsənov, H.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Ə.Həsənov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1987. – s. 39.

²⁶ Sadıqova K.R. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb şivələrində çoxmənalılıq // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2018. № 2, – s.104.

was greedy)²⁷. This group of polysemous words includes adjectives capable of expressing certain shades of meaning both literally and figuratively under the influence of different grammatical categories.

3. In regional dialects, adjectives are also used, where the boundaries between meaning relationships are difficult to define: *Otucu* (Sh.) – 1. knowledgeable, omniscient; 2. clever, cunning. Sometimes it is not easy to understand the difference between the shades of meaning of adjectives attached to any noun within a phrase or sentence. The reason for this is that the nominative meaning of polysemous words is too close to other meanings.

When analyzing polysemous verbs in North-Western dialects, it becomes clear that, *"In order to objectively determine the separate meanings of a polysemous verb, first of all, it is necessary to reveal the categorical-semantic content of both the verb and the nouns that make up its configurational scope in interaction"*²⁸. *Poralmaxh* (Sh. – Kishlaq) – 1. to change the state; 2. to deteriorate (of the weather). *The shades of meaning of the verb poralmakh are realized in its relationship with animate and inanimate nouns. So, this polysemous word means "to change the state" when used with specific nouns that denote the human concept in the first sense. The second meaning of the verb poralmakh is realized in relation to inanimate nouns denoting abstract concepts.*

A.G.Alekbarov notes that *"it is not always possible to separate and show the main meaning"*²⁹ of some polysemous verbs: *te:r elemakh* (Sh.) – 1. to resent; 2. to be offended.

Adverb, which is the main part of speech, has different types of meaning, such as manner, time, place, and quantity. Therefore, the variants included in the composition of ambiguous adverbs have different semantics. *Shurullayi* (Og.) – 1. in vain; 2. vagabond. – *Şurullayı geyif özün qayıtdın* (–*You left in vain and came back*

²⁷ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar A.Axundov, Q.Kazımov, S.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.208.

²⁸ Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin semasiologiyası: (oçerklər) / redaktor Z.İ.Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 66.

²⁹ Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin semasiologiyası: (oçerklər) / redaktor Z.İ.Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 67.

yourself); – *O, şurullayının biridi* (– *He is one of the vagabonds*)³⁰. The adverb *şurulai* here indicates the manner of action. We should note that adverbs and adjectives can overlap in terms of different types of meaning, that is, "*cases of crossing or crossing with other parts of speech can also appear*"³¹. For this reason, it is interesting to analyze the word *şurullai*, which is an adverb of manner and action, from the point of view of its lexical-semantic features.

Paragraph II of the II Chapter is named "**Homonyms in North-Western Dialects**". Homonyms have the same sound composition as polysemous words, but have completely different meanings. They can even belong to different parts of speech. Homonyms can be divided into two main groups according to their formation:

1. The semantic process related to the splitting of polysemous words and gaining a completely new, independent meaning or content, i.e., homonymization, expresses concepts that have a certain similarity, and this process confirms that those homonyms have the same origin. The word *dhalda I*, which is likely to be formed as a result of the breaking of meaning relationships of polysemous words, is used in the Sheki dialect to mean "a place where things are placed and not visible". In the Oghuz dialect, it also means "hidden, secret place". *Dhalda II* (G.) – a place where there is no wind, rain or sun. *Dhalda III* (Bal.) – means "balcony".

2. Lexical homonyms of various origins on the basis of random sound correspondences are abundant in northwestern dialects. There is no semantic affinity between these homonyms: *Hil I* – a necklace worn by women around their necks. *Hil II* (Sh.) – lie, trick. *Hal I* – jacket. *Hal II* – a pond made for bathing by the river. There is no similarity in terms of semantics between these synonyms, which are numerous in the dialects of the region.

³⁰ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar A.Axundov, Q.Kazımov, S.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.475.

³¹ Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin semasiologiyası: (oçerklər) / redaktor Z.İ.Budaqova. – Bakı: Elm, – 1985. – s. 162.

Homonyms of Turkish origin, which are active in the dialects of the region, prevail: *Tabun I* (Bal.) – village. *Tabun II* (G.) – herd of horses. M.Şirəliyev notes that this word used in the Kazakh language was transferred to the Russian language from Turkic languages and is used in the meaning of "herd of horses"³².

Borrowed homonyms can undergo phonetic and grammatical change, mostly regardless of whether they are used in literary language or dialects. Sometimes, the process of graphic, grammatical assimilation or change does not occur in such words. *Uruf I* – a moment, a minute within a short time frame. *Uruf II* (Sh.) means "soul". *Uruf* is derived from the Arabic language, it is one of the homonyms formed as a result of phonetic phenomena.³³

It is possible that homonyms refer to the same or different parts of speech. Therefore, the homonyms used in the dialects of the northwestern region can be systematized as lexical, lexical-grammatical and mixed homonyms. Lexical homonyms belong to one, lexical-grammatical homonyms to two, and mixed homonyms belong to at least three parts of speech: *Zol I* (G.) – always. *Zol II* (Sh.) is a term related to sericulture, meaning "a row made by laying leaves on a cocoon". *Zol I*, which is used in the Gakh dialects, belongs to the adverb, indicating the time of action and event. *Qolay I* – bad. – *Bu yeri qolay suvarmısan?* (*Did you water this place badly?*). *Qolay II* (Zag.) direction. – *Qolayıma tüşdü, o:nuçun yaxşı atdım* (*– It suits my direction, so I threw it well*). *Qolay III* (G.) – easy, convenient; good. – *This is a very convenient thing*³⁴.

Northwestern dialects lexical, lexical-grammatical, mixed; simple, derivative; compound; Turkic origin and borrowings; it is

³² Şirəliyev, M. Azərbaycan dialektologiyasının əsasları / M.Şirəliyev. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2008. – s. 318.

³³ Гасанов, К.М. Омонимы в диалектах азербайджанского языка // – Баку: Вопросы диалектологии тюркских языков, – 1966. – т. 4, – с. 113.

³⁴ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar A.Axundov, Q.Kazımov, S.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 307.

rich in homonyms formed as a result of semantic decomposition of polysemous words or random sound matching³⁵.

Chapter III is named "**Synonymy and Antonymy in North-western Dialects**". It consists of two paragraphs. Paragraph I is called "**Absolute and relative synonyms**". Absolute and relative synonyms used in regional dialects in this paragraph has been studied. Absolute synonyms refer to a specific concept both within and outside the text. Relative synonyms can be used only in a meaning close to each other according to a certain text.

Pompur "curly hair" - sholduman (Bal.) "messy hair" - these synonyms are synonyms that express a relative meaning in this sense.

In the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the synonymy of nouns is more common than in the literary language. *Ayakhchi – buyrukhul – executive – miyanda // miyanda – tafildar // tafillar* (Sh.). *Ayakhchi* "a person or persons who serve as waiters at parties such as weddings and mourning." – *Holar da əyaxçı elə hoydu* (–He was the waiter there). *Buyrukhul* "a person who performs assigned tasks, an assistant". – It's like I'm his father's assistant. – *Elə bil dədəsi:n buyruqxuliyəm*. Executive "servant", "courier". *Miyanda // miyanda* "servant". – They call it executive, then they say *miyanda – Həyindi icraçı diyillər, hunda miyanda diyirdilər*. *Tafildar // tafilar* "tax collector". – *Tafildar* used to collect taxes. – *Təfildar vergi yığardı*³⁶. *Ayakh-*; *ayakhchi*, *icraçı*, *tafildar*, formed by adding the relevant suffixes *-çı*⁴, *-dar* to meaningful root morphemes such as *icra-*, *tafil-*; The words *buyrukhul*, formed from the independent roots *buyruk* and *hul*, with synonyms such as *miyanda // miyende*, form a line of synonyms with a wide scope within that system. The fact that the words in this line of synonyms are simple in terms of structure, derivative or complex, national or borrowed in terms of origin are indicators of the formation of synonyms in different ways.

³⁵ About lexical-semantic word groups in north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language // – Warszawa, Polska: Część: Colloquium-journal, – 2024. №18 (211), – s. 9.

³⁶ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar A.Axundov, Q.Kazimov, S.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.359; s.488.

In the synonymy of verbs, both their lexical meaning types, morphological-grammatical characteristics and their relationship with words from other parts of speech play an important role. For ex.: *Dishamak* "to sharpen toothed cutting tools (saw, sickle, etc.)" – *khartdamak* "to sharpen with a stone" synonyms (Sh.) are used within the combination: – *Ata:n gözü orax dişiyəndə olutdu* (– *The father's eye was injured when he sharpened the sickle* (Sh.).

Polysyllabic words and homonyms play a role in the formation of synonymous lines, that is, those lines are formed when one of the meanings of polysyllabic words and homonyms corresponds to another word expressing a close meaning: *Curumbul I* (Og.) – plum. *Curumbul II* (Og., G.) – 1. without clothes; 2. without shell (walnuts, hazelnuts). With the derivative meaning of the word *curumbul*, the word *cvrikh* meaning "shellless nut, hazelnut" forms a synonymous line: *cvrikh* (Zag.) "shellless (walnut, hazelnut, chestnut)" – *curumbul* (Og., G.) – "shellless (walnut, hazelnut)". *Curumbul* (Og.) also means "type of plum" and is homonymous with the lexical unit *curumbul* meaning "shellless (nut, hazelnut)"

In Northwestern dialects, there are synonyms formed through simplified forms of complex words: "skinny" – *quyrakh* "small" - *leshgi* "lean, thin". B.Ahmadov connects the origin of the word with the word bird, meaning "a bird similar to a quail, the smaller of a duck" and shows that it was formed from the combination of two synonymous words such as *ghurav* + *bechek* (meaning "cub, small")³⁷.

The formation of synonymous lines is caused by derivative, complex words and also cacophemisms, euphemisms; (The content of synonyms formed by cacophemism is rough; and euphemisms express the content in a softening way): *Bokhmalanmakh* "to eat" - *poshelamak* "to eat, to eat often without chewing well" –

³⁷ Əhmədov, B.B. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində fono-semantik söz yaradıcılığı / B.B.Əhmədov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, – 1994. –s.163-164.

lombalamakh (Og.) "to eat a lot and in a hurry". *İsdatmakh* "to beat, crush (a person)" – *dalashmakh* "to fight" (Sh.)³⁸.

Section II of Chapter III, titled "**Antonymy in Northwestern Dialects,**" examines antonyms. A characteristic feature of those lexical units is not only their opposite meaning, but also their expression with different phonetic forms and unrelated root morphemes. For ex.: words such as *ancarri* "beautiful, handsome" and *ancarsiz* (Sh.) "ugly" used in regional dialects cannot be considered as lexical antonyms.

Alacalı "colorful" – *siyato*: (Sh.) "unicolor, number"; The completeness and incompleteness of the contradiction manifests itself in antonymous combinations such as *alacalı* "colorful" – *akhgavaz* (Sh.) "white".

Antonyms are classified into 3 groups according to their structure: 1) simple; 2) derivative; 3) compound. E.g.: from the antonyms used in North-Western dialects, *chapallikh* "pintyness" – *uzdannyykh* (Zag.) "cleanliness" are derivative nouns, *ulkerdoghan* "beginning of autumn" – *ulkarbatan* (Og.) "end of autumn" are a compound antonyms.

Antonyms also differ in origin. It is also possible to come across antonyms in the vocabulary of North-Western dialects, which differ in their origin and consist of borrowed and Turkish words. *Ertedan* // *artedan* (Sh.) "early in the morning, early morning, dawn" – first (Sh., Og., Zag., G.) "evening, sunset time". The word "morning" is used in the ancient Turkish written monuments in the phonetic form "ir" meaning "morning, tomorrow". V.V.Radlov states that this word is used in the phonetic form of *ertä*, *ärta* and *ertä*, *ärta* meaning "quick, quick" in Kyrgyz³⁹.

Huylanmakh (Sh., G.) "get excited" – *tokhdamax* (Sh.) "come to one's senses, calm down". The verb is formed with the suffix -lan, -lən, it is a word of Iranian origin and is used in the dialects of the

³⁸ Sadıqova K.R. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində sinonimlərin yaranma yolları // Elm və təhsilin aktual problemləri I beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Bakı: Elger, – 15 oktyabr, – 2019, – s. 356-362.

³⁹ Радлов, В.В. Опыт словаря тюркских наречий / В.В.Радлов. – Санктпетербург: Тип. Имп. акад. Наук, – т. 1, – 1893. – с. 791.

eastern group to mean "to go crazy, to lose one's mind"⁴⁰. The verb *tokhdamakh* is of Turkish origin, the phonetic composition of *tokhta* means "to stop, to calm down" and is reflected in Orkhon monuments: *Olurtukima öltacheche sakhinikhima turk begler, bodun ögurip, sebinip toktamiş kozu yogeru korti* "When I sat (on the throne), the Turkish gentlemen, who thought they were going to die, boasted and rejoiced and looked up (at the throne) with calmed eyes"⁴¹.

Since the concepts expressed by antonyms cover a person's labor activity, lifestyle, and spiritual world, it is necessary to systematize them according to the types of meaning.

1. Antonyms expressing concepts related to a person's work activity: *ejgeyin* "unemployed, idle" – *bashidunukh* (Sh.) "head confused, busy".

2. Sometimes antonyms express concepts related to natural phenomena: *Curcur* "clear" – *gimil* (G.) "blurred".

3. Antonyms denoting time are also used in regional dialects: *imsekh* (Zag., Bal.) "morning, sunrise time of the day" – *ilkhindi* (Sh., Og., Zag., G.) "evening, sunset time".

4. Antonyms denoting the quality of an object are also used in northwestern dialects: *khircha* // *khirga* "untidy" – *uzdan* (Zag.) "clean, tidy".

5. Antonyms denoting state are also used in dialects: *oñalmax* (Zag., G.) "get well" – *nachakhlamakh* (Zag.) "get sick"; *avshatmakh* "to break his heart" – *ayrishmakh* (G.) "to flatter".

Sometimes one or both of the words forming antonym pairs are homonyms: *Ornach* (G.) "tall" – *khanda* (G., Bal.) "short". *Khanda*, which means "short", used in the dialects of Qakh and Balakan regions, is the antonym of the lexical unit *ornach*, which means "tall", and is also a homonym. "old buffalo". *Khanda II* (Davachi) "where".

⁴⁰ Tahirov, İ. Dialekt leksikasında alınma sözlər (şərq qrupu dialekt və şivələrinin materialları üzrə) / İ.Tahirov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004. – s. 51.

⁴¹ Rəcəbov, Ə. Orxon-Yenisey abidələri / Ə.Rəcəbov, Y.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1993. – s.378; s.92; s.104.

Antonym pairs must grammatically belong to the same part of speech. But in the north-western dialects there are words that are common to several parts of speech. Those words with the same phonetic form and lexical meaning can be used as nouns and adverbs, numbers and adverbs. In order to determine which part of speech these words belong to, it is important to consider the object or action they designate, and their position in the sentence. For ex.: the following pairs of antonyms are distinguished by their belonging to the noun and the adverb: *Obash* (Sh., Zag.) "early in the morning" – *ilkindi* (Sh., Og., Zag., G.) "evening, sunset time". – *Savakh obash ge:ycem* (Sh.) (*I will go tomorrow at dawn*). – *Öydə olginən, ilkindi vaxtı sizə gələcəgəm* (– Stay at home, I will come to you sunset time) (Zag.); – *Gün batana yaxına de:rix' ilkindi*⁴² (– We say sunset time for evening) (Og.).

Compared to the main parts of speech such as nouns, verbs and adverbs in North-western dialects, antonym pairs expressed by adjectives are dominant in terms of quantity: *dishteme* "tea without sugar" – *salmah* "sweet"(tea) (Sh.); *zolatay* (G., Bal.) "big, huge" – *carcur* (Bal.) "small".

In dialects, in addition to verbs, pairs of antonyms with phraseological units are also used. *Oñalmakh* (Zag., G.) "to get better" – *nachakhlamak* (Zag.) "to get sick", *mariz tushmekh* (G.) "to be an enemy" – to be inclined (G.) "to take sides". – *Men bilmiy niyə mennən mariz tüşüp*; – *Sen seninkinə mayıl durmı:p mağa durma:casın*. – *I don't know why he became an enemy to me*; – *You will take your side, not mine*⁴³. As we confirm the absoluteness of feedback relations based on the above combinations, we must emphasize the "weakness" of feedback for some combinations⁴⁴.

⁴² Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar A.Axundov, Q.Kazımov, S.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 233.

⁴³ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar A.Axundov, Q.Kazımov, S.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.345; s.347.

⁴⁴ Rzayeva, K. Çoxmənalılıq və onun digər leksik-semantik kateqoriyalarla əlaqəsi haqqında // – Bakı: S.M.Kirov adına ADU-nun elmi əsərləri, Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 1977. № 5, – s. 48.

İn contrast to antonyms in regional dialects, opposite words with the same phonetic composition – enantiosemy are found: *Düşunushmakh* "to contradict each other"; It is enantiosemy in the meaning of "to match". – *Helə bil sənnən düşnüştüştülər, nə isti:llər bimirəm* (– As if they are going against you, I don't know what they want) (Sh.). – *Məsəl, diyirəm, habı haçar ho qufula düşünüştür*⁴⁵ (– For example, I say, this key fits that lock). Such enantiosems used in the literary language and dialects of Azerbaijan are a manifestation of the relations between synonyms - homonyms – antonyms, which are word groups of form and content within the same system, regardless of whether they are studied as an antonymic or homonymic event.

The results and conclusions obtained from the research work are reflected in the "**Conclusion**" part of the dissertation:

1. The dialects of the northwestern region of the Azerbaijani language include the dialects of the Sheki-Oguz, Zagatala-Gakh and Balakan regions, and these dialects are considered mixed dialects in terms of dialect characteristics. These dialects, which are of a mixed nature, show the features that are typical for the northeastern dialect of the Azerbaijani language. In addition, due to the influence of geographically unrelated dialects (southern dialect) and migration of population, features specific to western and southern dialects, features specific to other Turkic languages and unrelated languages create a confusion factor in northwestern dialects.

2. Geographical location of the territory in the north-west; for this reason, the observation of western characteristics along with northern characteristics in the dialects of the Sheki-Zagatala region gave the reason to call the group of dialects classified as the northern group "north-western" dialects.

3. Although the archaic Turkish lexical layer dominates the vocabulary of the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the large number of borrowed words attracts attention. Most of the lexical units of Turkic origin preserved in written monuments and

⁴⁵ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti / redaktorlar A.Axundov, Q.Kazımov, S.Behbudov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 149.

sources occupy a certain place in the lexicon of dialects in different phonetic forms and semantically. The area's neighborhood with Daghestan-speaking peoples creates conditions for the active use of words of Caucasian origin in regional dialects (16%). In addition, it is also possible to come across lexical units from Persian (20%) and Arabic languages (11%), which are mainly related to the region's economy, occupation and daily life of the population.

4. The climatic conditions, economic and geographical features of the northwestern region are among the factors that lead to the richness of the lexical composition of regional dialects. Thus, in addition to the development of the terminological lexicon related to cocoon cultivation and tobacco cultivation, agriculture, paddy cultivation (6.1%), animal husbandry (6.7%), horticulture (6.6%), etc. The abundance of related thematic word groups is typical for the vocabulary of Sheki, Oguz, Gakh, Zagatala, Balakan regional dialects.

5. The lexicon of the dialects of the north-western region of the Azerbaijani language are rich in word groups that differ in form and content. The fact that the same phonetic composition is a member of the polysemantic, homonymous, synonymous and antonymous pair, which is functional in the regional dialects, as in the literary language, reflects the connection between the lexical-semantic categories.

6. Polysyllabic words used in North-West dialects differ, first of all, according to their belonging to parts of speech. Most of the polysemous words used in dialects consist of nouns (67%). Those nouns can be systematized according to the types of meaning transfer. The shades of meaning of polysemous adjectives used in regional dialects are realized either within word combinations (35%) or in the speech situation (52%); even in our dialects, it is possible to find adjectives where it is difficult to define the boundaries between meaning relationships (13%). Meaning changes, i.e. polysemanticity, are mainly characteristic of nouns, adjectives and verbs. Meaning transfer is not so characteristic of the main parts of speech such as pronoun, number, adverb, and this feature also manifests itself in dialects.

7. In addition to homonyms of the same origin formed as a result of the semantic transformation of polysemous words in the vocabulary of North-western dialects, lexical units of different origins based on random sound matching are also in majority (51 percent to 49 percent). In the northwestern dialects homonyms of Turkic origin (10.2%) prevail (acquisition 4.2%). Lexical-grammatical (9.5%) and mixed homonyms (1.4%) were distinguished from lexical homonyms belonging to the same part of speech (15.3%).

8. Members used in north-west dialects and forming a synonymous line can differ in terms of absolute and relative, including dominance. The fact that the words in the synonymous series are simple, derivative or complex in structure, national or borrowed in origin are indicators of the different forms of synonyms used in our dialects. The synonymy of nouns (40%) are more common in the north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language than in the literary language. In the northwestern dialects, there are also words – doublets – that can replace their equivalents in all cases.

9. It is known from the conducted studies that all lexical units, both in our literary language and in our dialects, do not have antonyms, and mostly adjectives, numbers, and verbs can be used as antonyms. Along with absolute antonyms, relative antonyms are also used in the dialects of the region. Antonyms are classified into three groups (simple, correction, complex) according to their structure. It is possible to observe antonyms in the vocabulary of North-West dialects, which differ by their origin, that is, they consist of words of Turkic origin and borrowed words. In the dialects of the region, antonym pairs are mainly formed on the basis of adjectives (47%). As in our literary language, in all dialects, including the North-Western dialects, phraseological combinations with opposite meanings are encountered.

10. Both in the literary language and in the dialect, there are words with the opposite meaning that, unlike antonyms, have the same phonetic composition as homonyms and polysemous words. Such words are called enantiosemy. The fact that antonyms in the same row have different phonetic forms leads to explaining

enantiosemy as a homonymic event, but such enantiosemy used in the Azerbaijani literary language and dialects are a manifestation of the relationships between word groups in form and content within the same system.

The main scientific-theoretical provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles and theses:

1. Azərbaycan dili dialektlərinin təsnifatında şimal-qərb şivələrinin yeri və həmin şivələrin leksikası haqqında // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2016. №4, – s. 159-163.

2. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrinin digər dialektlərlə və müxtəlif dillərlə əlaqəsi haqqında // I Türkooloji Qurultayın türk xalqlarının mədəni-mənəvi birliyinin yaradılmasında rolu, – Bakı: ADPU, – 2016, – s. 89-94.

3. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində digər türk dilləri ilə uyğun gələn xüsusiyyətlər // Ümummillî lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 94-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Gənc Tədqiqatçıların I Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransı, – Bakı: BMU, – 05-06 May, – 2017, – s. 629-630.

4. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” leksikası // “Azərbaycanda İslam həmrəyliyi: İslam dəyərləri və Azərbaycan gəncliyi” mövzusunda tələbə, magistrant və doktorantların respublika elmi-nəzəri konfransı, – Bakı: – 2017, – s. 60-61.

5. Vaqifin dili və Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb şivələri // “Molla Pənah Vaqif təsviri realizmin banisi kimi” adlı elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: ADPU, – 28 sentyabr, 2017, – s. 205-208.

6. Лексика северо-западных говоров азербайджанского языка // – К.: Язык и культура, – 2018. Выпуск 21, – стр. 63-71.

7. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində sinonimlik // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2018. 2 (106), – s. 102-104.

8. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb şivələrində omonim sözlər // – Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitetin Xəbərləri. Humanitar, ictimai və pedaqoji-psixoloji elmlər seriyası, – 2018. c. 66, № 2, – s.102-112.

9. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb şivələrində işlənən ərəb və fars sözləri haqqında // Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin 100 illik

yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Mədəniyyətlərarası dialoqda bədii ədəbiyyatın rolu” adlı beynəlxalq elmi konfransı, – Sumqayıt: SDU, – 04-05 dekabr, – 2018, – s. 461-463.

10. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində antonimlik // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2018. №2, – s. 193-200.

11. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb şivələrində çoxmənalılıq // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2018. № 2, – s.96-111.

12. Multiple words formed on basis of metaphoric al expression in the northwestern dialects of the Azerbaijani language // European research: сборник статей XXIII Международной научно-практической конференции, – Пенза: «Наука и Просвещение», – 2019, – p. 69-73.

13. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində sinonimlərin yaranma yolları // Elm və təhsilin aktual problemləri mövzusunda I beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Bakı: Elger, – 15 oktyabr, – 2019, – s. 356-362.

14. Nəsiminin dili və Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb şivələri // Tanınmış türkoloq alim Məhəbbət Mirzəliyevanın 70 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin aktual problemləri” mövzusunda respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: AMEA Nəsimi adına Dilçilik İnstitutu, – 28 oktyabr, – 2019, – s. 125-126.

15. Azərbaycan dilinin kuzey-batı ağızlarında və digər türk dillərində kullanılan leksik birimlər // Совершенствование методики обучения языкам: площадка обмена прогрессивной практикой: материалы IV Международного научно-методического онлайн-семинара, – Казань: Нур-Султан – Измир, – 20 февраля, – 2020 г., – s.373-377.

16. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində işlənən antonimlərin məna növləri // Birinci Türkoloji Qurultayın 95-illik yubileyinə həsr edilmiş Türk dillərinin və ədəbiyyatının tədqiqi və tədrisinin aktual problemləri mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi konfrans, – Sumqayıt: SDU, – 20-21 may, – 2021, – s.205-207.

17. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrinin mətbəxlə bağlı leksikası // Beynəlxalq elm və təhsildə innovativ

texnologiyalar simpoziumu, – Bakı: ADPU, – 24-25 may, 2021, – s.260-264.

18. Azərbaycan dilinin şimal-qərb bölgəsi şivələrində işlənən bir neçə türkmənşəli söz haqqında // Euroasia International Congress on Scientific Researches and Recent Trends-VIII, – Zambales, Philippines: The Philippine Merchant Marine Academy College in San Narciso, – August 2-4, – 2021, – p.325-330.

19. About lexical-semantic word groups in north-western dialects of the Azerbaijani language // – Warszawa, Polska: Część: Colloquium-journal, – 2024. №18 (211), – p. 7-11.



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