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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

LEXICON OF NAKHCHIVAN DIALECTS AND ACCENTS

Speciality: 5706.01 – “Azerbaijani language”

Field of science: Philology

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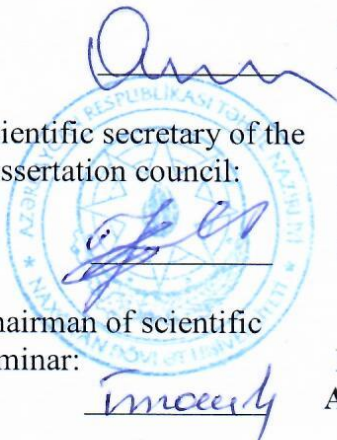
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and development of the topic. To date, various research works dedicated to Nakhchivan dialects and accents have been created and dialects have been involved in research from various angles. Each of these studies is a valuable source and they serve to study the history and modernity of our language. However, the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents has never been extensive, has not been studied in a systematic way that can cover all sections of the lexicon, and lexical analysis of dialects is mainly limited to terminological lexicon. However, the study of the origin, active and passive nature of the lexicon of dialects allows us to reveal very interesting linguistic facts that do not exist in our literary language today. On the other hand, the processes taking place in our modern world, globalization, increasing the level of literacy of the population, scientific and technological progress also have an impact on the vernacular. Over time, this influence grows and local dialects lose their independence in the face of literary language. The differences between them gradually diminished and the dialects melted into the literary language. This integration between dialects and accents and literary language, the reduction of dialect elements makes the issue of their study even more urgent. That is why the study of dialects and accents, their collection and transmission to future generations is one of the most important issues facing our modern linguistics. All these factors determine the relevance of the topic of the dissertation. The urgency of choosing this topic for research stemmed from the demands of the day. The study of dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, which began in the middle of the XIX century with the work of Mirza Kazim Bey "Grammar of the Turkic-Tatar languages", continues and develops today. Because in our linguistics, a comprehensive study of dialects and accents has always been given a wide place as one of the urgent issues. The dialectology of the Azerbaijani language as a branch of Azerbaijani linguistics has undergone a great development during the Soviet period.

In our time, a comprehensive study of the independent Republic of Azerbaijan, to approach it at the level of today's requirements, as in all areas of science, is one of the most important issues facing Azerbaijani linguistics. From this point of view, the study of our dialectology is as relevant today as ever. The vocabulary of dialects and accents is the product of many centuries, and here the way of development, life, life, etc. of our people's language. We observe a large number of ancient words and expressions related to the language, which also reflect the history of our language. *"Scientific facts and sources confirm the existence of dialects and accents of the Turkic peoples in the seventh century. Later, as a result of certain historical displacements and external influences, the dialects gradually developed and under the influence of geographical factors, dialects were formed that clearly differed from each other in terms of language"*.¹

According to the traditional division in Azerbaijani dialectology, our dialects and accents are grouped into four groups on the basis of geographical principles, general and similarities of local differences, and Nakhchivan dialects and accents are also reflected in these classifications. "Eastern group - here Baku, Shamakhi, Guba dialects, Mugan and Lankaran dialects; western group - Gazakh, Karabakh, Ganja dialects, ayrım dialect; northern group - Sheki or Nukha dialect, Azerbaijani dialects in the territory of Zagatala-Gakh and Dagestan; southern group - Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Tabriz dialects and Iravan dialect".²

Different researchers have expressed different views on the dialectal division of our language. E.Azizov collected the dialects of the Azerbaijani language in three groups: *Southern dialect (this dialect covers South Azerbaijan, Lankaran and Nakhchivan regions), Western dialect (this includes Gazakh, Ganja, Karabakh, Dashkasan,*

¹ Chobanzade, B.V. Selected works: [in 5 volumes] / B.Chobanzade. – Baku: East West, – 2007. – p. 1. – 336 p., – p.15.

² Dialects and accents of Nakhchivan ASSR / edited by M.Sh.Shiraliyev. – Baku: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, – 1962. – 325 p., – p.19.

Gadabay, Kalbajar, Lachin and dialects of Borchali, Marneuli, Bolnisi, Dmanisi regions of Georgia), North- Eastern dialect (this dialect covers Derbent, Guba, Baku, Shamakhi, Salyan dialects)”.³ In addition to the main dialects, the author also noted the transitional dialects of our language (Sheki-Zagatala, Agdash, Goychay, Ujar, Zardab, Jalilabad, Bilasuvar, Jabrayil, Gubadli). Researchers have shown that Mingachevir⁴ and Zangilan⁵ dialects are also transitional.

Prominent Turkologist G. Dörfer elaborated on the dialects of the Azerbaijani language “*East, West, North, South, Central, Northern Iraq, North-West Iran, South-East Caspian, Eastern Anatolia, Qashqai, Aynallu, Songur, South Gum and Kabul Afshar*” in fourteen groups.⁶ L.Johanson divided our dialects and accents into three groups: “*Northern (mostly spoken in Azerbaijan), South (mostly spoken in northwestern Iran), Western (spoken in Eastern Anatolia)*”.⁷

As can be seen from these divisions, the Nakhchivan dialects and accents, which are mainly included in the southern group of our dialects and accents, differ in a number of unique lexical features that distinguish them from our literary language and other dialects and accents. Nakhchivan dialects and accents were studied at different times, both by expedition and individually.

The study of dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, started by M.Kazim bey and K.Foy and continued by N.I.Ashmarin and B.Chobanzadeh, began to revive in connection with the

³ Azizov, E. Historical dialectology of the Azerbaijani language. Formation and development of dialect system / E.Azizov. – Baku: Baku University Publishing House, – 1999. – 354 p., – p.289.

⁴ Akhmedov, B.B. The dialects of the surroundings of the city of Mingchevir: / abstract of the diss. of the cand. of philology. sciences. / Baku, 1967. – 21 p., – p.20.

⁵ Bekhbudov, S.M. Zangelan dialect of the Azerbaijani language: / abstract of the diss. of the cand. of philology. sciences. / Baku, 1966. – 25 p., – p.3.

⁶ Doerfer, G. Azeri Turkish // – New York: Encyclopedia Iranica. Volume III. Edited by Ehsan Yarshater, – 1989. 896 p., – p. 245–248., – p.246.

⁷ Johanson, L. Azerbaijanian // – Amsterdam: Concise Encyclopedia og Languages of the World. Coordinating editor K.Brown, co–editor S.Ogilvie. First edition, – 2009. 1283 p., – p. 112–113., – p.112.

establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR in 1945 and the opening of an independent Language Institute. Thus, during this period, dialectological expeditions organized by the Institute of Language, and later the Institute of Literature and Language to Julfa, Ordubad (1950), Norashen (Sharur) (1951), Shahbuz (1953), Nakhchivan (1954) regions conducted research and as a result of this research. acad. Under the leadership of Mammadaga Shiraliyev, the first significant collective work entitled "Dialects and accents of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic" was published in 1962. In addition, the dialects of different regions of Nakhchivan were involved in research at different times, articles in this field (M. Shiraliyev, T. Hamzayev, K. Ramazanov, R. Suleymanov, R. Rustamov, A. Hasanov) and PhD dissertations (T. Hamzayev (1959), M.Zeynalov (1982), A.Guliyev (1984), K.Imamguliyeva (1991)).

Re-study, comprehensive and in-depth study of Nakhchivan dialects and accents is one of the most pressing problems facing Azerbaijani linguistics. After the Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS started its activity in 2002, the dialects and accents of the region began to be studied in a completely new aspect, in terms of modern requirements, and a number of monographs and doctoral dissertations on the subject were published by A.A.Guliyev, G.A.Hajiyeva, N.Y.Aliyeva, Z.H.Ismayil, R.A.Zulfugarov. However, the issues mentioned in this dissertation were not reflected in in those studies, and some areas were touched upon in a very concise and superficial way. The dissertation can be considered as the first large-scale work devoted to the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, in which all areas of lexicon are involved in research.

As can be seen, the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents is still incomplete. The monographic study of the lexicon of any dialect and accents requires its study in comparison with other dialects and accents materials, related languages and materials of their dialects.

Object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the dialects and accents of the Azerbaijanian language, and the dialectological materials of them collected by various

authors. The subject of the dissertation is the lexical units of Nakhchivan dialects and accents. In order to conduct research in this field, we have collected dialectological materials when participated in the expeditions organized by the Institute of Art, Language and Literature of the Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS to different regions of Nakhchivan and also individually during 2013-2020. In addition, as the occasion arises we referred to the materials collected by previous researchers.

Objectives and tasks of the research. Nakhchivan dialects and accents have different lexical features from our modern literary language and other dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language. The dictionary of dialects contains a large number of dialectisms of Turkish origin, a number of borrowed words, archaic words not used in our modern language, lexical units and phraseological combinations related to different parts of speech, which have not been studied yet and are not typical for our literary language. Therefore, the main purpose of the dissertation is to collect dialect materials reflecting these different features, to systematize them, to conduct ethnolinguistic analysis with materials of other studied dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, and, if necessary, with related languages and their language units to determine its place in the system is to study the area of distribution of these differences diachronically and synchronously. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been highlighted:

- Involvement in the study of words of Turkish origin, which are not developed in the literary language and have deep roots in the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents. Review of words from Arabic and Persian languages in the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents. Review of words included in the vocabulary of dialects from Russian and other languages through Russian;

- Words that have not been studied so far in Nakhchivan dialects and accents related to different parts of speech, involvement of terminological vocabulary in various fields of research;

- Involvement of words that differ in active and passive, obsolete and new words in ethnolinguistic research, study of dialect units formed by different methods;

- Consideration of linguistic features of groups of words different from the literary language used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents- homonyms, synonyms and antonyms.

Research methods. The traditional methods of linguistics - descriptive, systematization, historical-comparative, comparative-comparative methods were used in the work.

It is known that a number of linguistic phenomena cannot be explained by the materials of modern literary language. Such cases need to be investigated with dialect materials. From this point of view, the source for chamber analysis of materials of Nakhchivan dialects and accents is materials of other researched dialects and accents of Azerbaijani language, materials of related languages and their dialects, ancient written sources of Azerbaijani language, works of our classics, “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” epos, ancient dictionaries, dialectology there have been written dissertations, published monographs, and conclusions have been drawn after comparing the linguistic facts with them.

The main provisions of the defense. The main provisions for defense in the research are as follows:

1. Nakhchivan dialects and accents are a valuable source of ancient linguistic facts that existed in the language historically, but later came out of the language.

2. Dialectological materials collected and analyzed from the region allow us to follow the general picture of dialects and dialect differences that manifest themselves here. Nakhchivan dialects and accents are rich in characteristic lexical units, and many of them are ancient words belonging to the all-Turkic lexicon.

3. The main part of the words collected from Nakhchivan dialects and accents and not used in the literary language consists of our national words. However, there are words from Arabic, Persian, Russian, as well as hybrid words, which are also formed in the form of national words, in accordance with the local pronunciation.

4. Nakhchivan dialects and accents use a large number of dialect units covering different parts of speech. The etymological and linguistic analysis of these words is very useful for our dialectology, as well as for our linguistics. Because most of these

words are ancient words formed on the basis of national language units.

5. The rich terminological vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents provides detailed information about the ancient way of life, ethnography, food and clothing culture of the local population. The ethnolinguistic analysis of these units reveals many ancient linguistic facts.

6. The analysis of dialect words used in the Nakhchivan region according to their activity and passivity also reveals interesting linguistic facts. There are many archaisms here, which are ancient Turkic words that once acted as a fact of literary language. However, it is archaic in our modern language and lives in dialects. Neologisms, on the other hand, are more closely related to modern development and are included in the vocabulary of dialects.

7. Words used in dialects in a different sense from literary language, as well as words formed from roots formed by sound imitation, also form an interesting layer of lexicon.

8. Dialect words used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents form multi-component synonymous lines. This allows you to express your thoughts in more detail. From this point of view, dialects have more possibilities than literary language. The homonyms and antonyms used here also serve as a perfect expression of thought and characterize the originality of dialects.

The scientific novelty of the research. Nakhchivan dialects and accents have some common features with our literary language, but also attract attention with many different features. These regional differences are also evident in the lexicon of dialects. In the lexicon of the dialects of the region, which have a number of common and different features with other dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language, there are many similarities and similarities with the dialects of Western Azerbaijan. The main factor influencing this partnership is, of course, territorial proximity. However, research shows that the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents has similar linguistic facts to the dialects of regions of the Azerbaijani language that are not territorially close, even to the

Iraqi-Turkmen dialects, the dialects of Azerbaijanis living in Derbent and Georgia.

In the dissertation, for the first time in Azerbaijani dialectology, the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents is fully, comprehensively and seriously involved in research. According to the origin of the dialects surrounding the region, the lexicon, non-term words, as well as terminological vocabulary, word groups, phraseology have become the object of research. The study of the dialects of Nakhchivan dialects and accents showed that the basis of the vocabulary of dialects, which differs from the literary language, is the national words of Turkish origin. Here, the dialect words that characterize the uniqueness of the region, which is not developed in our modern language, are real Azerbaijani-Turkish words and appear in the ancient layers of our language history. Most of these lexical units are used in our ancient written monuments, in our first examples of native language literature, in related languages, in their dialects and accents.

In the dissertation, for the first time, derived words, which form part of the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, were involved in the research. As a result of the research, it is clear that, as in the history of our literary language, the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents has historically been influenced by Persian, Arabic and Russian. Although the vocabulary of dialects and accents is more conservative than that of our literary language, there are certain borrowings, although they cannot be included here en masse. Persian words have historically been included in the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents as a result of the neighborliness of our peoples and the interaction in various fields. At the same time, many words passed from our language into Persian. Most of the words from Arabic into Nakhchivan dialects and accents are lexical units related to religion, as well as in our literary language.

However, here we also come across lexemes related to our daily lives. There are also hybrid words in the studied dialects, which were also involved in our research for the first time.

A thorough study of the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents shows that the number of borrowings from the Russian

language is very small. This can be explained by the geographical location of Nakhchivan, its remoteness from the border with Russia, poor communication with Russian-speaking peoples, and the lack of mass Russian-language education in the region. However, in the lexicon of dialects we come across some words of Russian and European origin, which also entered here through the Russian language.

Lexical-grammatical dialectisms in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, which do not have terminology, were studied for the first time in the dissertation. Here, simple, corrective and complex dialect units belonging to different parts of speech are grouped and involved in ethnolinguistic research. Since such words are the main part of the lexicon of dialects and characterize their originality, their comparative study has been widely covered, and comparisons with other dialects and accents of our language, as well as with other Turkic languages, have yielded interesting results.

Also, the topic of terminological lexicon of local dialects always retains its importance and novelty within the lexicon. The study of this lexical layer shows that the main part of the words related to the mentioned areas are the ancient language units included in the all-Turkic lexical layer.

The analysis of archaic words used in the region reveals very interesting facts for the history of our language. These words can also play a role in the enrichment of our language. The development of science and technology, the rapid progress in society leads to the emergence of certain new words in the language - neologisms, a process that does not go beyond dialects and accents. From this point of view, new words used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents have also been studied by us.

For the first time in the research work, the etymological analysis of dialect units formed by imitation of words and sounds used in completely different lexical meanings, which are phonetically identical to the literary language in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, can be considered as one of the main scientific innovations of the work.

In the dissertation, groups of words in Nakhchivan dialects and accents- polysemous words, homonyms, synonyms and antonyms as part of the lexicon were not left out of the research. While studying the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we see that the lexical-semantic relations belonging to the literary language also exist here. That is, as in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, the words that make up the lexical structure of dialects and accents have different groups of meanings. In the dialects and accents studied in relation to literary language, we find more original and colorful types of these word groups, which are the result of a certain historical evolution and formed after a certain stage of development. This once again shows the antiquity, richness and breadth of expression of the language.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The results obtained during the research are of special theoretical importance for both Azerbaijani linguistics and Turkology in general. Thus, the work will give the necessary linguistic facts for the writing of works such as historical dialectology, historical phonetics, historical lexicology, historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language, as well as comparative phonetics, lexicology of the Turkic languages. It can also help in the formation of a common Turkish language, which is necessary for our modern world. At the same time, the materials of the work can be used in the compilation of both dialectological and explanatory dictionaries of the Azerbaijani language, as well as in the compilation of a linguistic atlas of the Turkic languages. The materials here can be useful for students and teachers of philological faculties of universities, specialists in dialectology.

Approbation and application of the research. The dissertation was written in 2013-2020. The subject of the research was approved at the Presidium of Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS on January 08, 2013 (protocol №1), scientific adviser Abulfaz Aman oglu Guliyev was appointed. The topic was registered by the decision of the Problem Council on Linguistics of the Council for Organization and Coordination of Scientific Research of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 3, 2014 (protocol №15). The

content of the work is covered and commented on by the author in twenty-five articles, eleven conference proceedings, three monographs, one book. 9 articles and 4 conference materials, 2 monographs were published abroad. The main provisions of the dissertation were brought to the attention of experts at various scientific conferences, and opinions were exchanged. Published articles and conference materials fully cover the content of the dissertation. It is also important to apply the research in the development of dialectological dictionaries of our language. It can also be used in the process of teaching dialectology. The rich materials of the work will be widely used in the creation of terminological dictionaries covering various field terms related to the Azerbaijani language.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation was performed in the Linguistics department of the Institution of Art, Language and Literature of the Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS.

The volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with a sign. The dissertation consists of the table of contents, introduction 10 page – 21592 characters, the first chapter 54 page – 121979 characters, the second chapter 65 page – 146187 characters, the third chapter 41 page – 90489 characters, the fourth chapter 32 page – 71258 characters, the result 5 pages – 8989 characters, in total the dissertation 500966 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation provides information on the relevance and degree of development of the topic, goals and objectives, methods, the main provisions of the defense, scientific innovation, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and structure.

In the first chapter of the dissertation, **entitled "Vocabulary of origin in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"**, the dialect-specific words characteristic of Nakhchivan dialects and accents are studied according to their origin. As in our literary language, words in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are divided into two parts according to their origin. The vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents is based on national words, which are ancient units that embody the history of our language. Some of them are words common to some dialects and accents of our language and acted as a literary language unit during a certain period of language development. However, it was later removed from the literary language and stabilized in the vocabulary of dialects. *"In order to follow the historical development of dialects and dialect groups, they must be approached not only as a product of dialect, but also as a product of written language for certain historical periods. Because it can be assumed that every written language initially stands for a certain dialect"*.⁸ This chapter of the dissertation consists of two paragraphs.

In the first paragraph entitled "**Words of Turkish origin**", the national language units characteristic of the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents are involved in extensive ethnolinguistic research. Nakhchivan is one of the ancient settlements of Azerbaijan, and the dictionary of dialects and accents of the region preserves the ancient landscape of the Turkmen lexical layer of our language. Here, on the basis of examples from dialects, comparisons were made with the development of these dialect units in ancient dictionaries, written examples of our language and other Turkic languages, and the opinion about their origin was substantiated.

⁸ Arat R. Classification of Turkish dialects / R.Arat. – 1951. – 138 p., – p.130.

Ayqakh "*the man who entertained them in the palaces of kings and lords in the past*".⁹ It is used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents in the sense of "clown" ("talkhak"). -Oğlan pədəşahın ayqaxın çəx'di qirəğə dedi, sə:n gücün çatar məni şahın qızınən biryolnan görüşdür (-The boy said to the clown could he have chance to meet the king's daughter with him) (Ordubad: Bilav). -Toybabası oğlana hesdəndi kin, nə ayqax kimin hərbilip tüşmüsən ortuya (The leader of the wedding became angry to the boy as he dancing as a clown) (Shahbuz: Kechili). The word ay, which is at the root of this word, is one of the ancient lexical units belonging to our language, including Turkic languages. The word is used to mean "to speak, to call, to say." The word Ayqakh is derived from this lexical unit. The suffix -qax here is a lexical suffix that is considered archaic for our modern language. In modern Kyrgyz, ayqak means "*guide, informant*".¹⁰ Mahmud Kashgari also explained the word ay // ayit as "*to say, to ask*"¹¹. In V.V.Radlov's dictionary, ayqak is mentioned in the sense of "*witness, informant*".¹²

Azqinti "adultery of unknown origin, vagrant, of unknown origin", chinchavat "extremely clean, tidy, disgusting of all, soft", giralamax//girramax // giralammax '. "1. to lie someone for to get something, to look for an opportunity, to distract oneself; 2. to be amused, not to pass by", itix' "lost thing, thing", kurix' "a male or female foal of a horse under one year of age", kur "1. naughty, naughty, whimsical, noisy, a place where there are a lot of people, who don't like noise", gut "force, power", insinuation (sinsitmak) "to frighten, not to allow to do something, to suffocate, to hurt, to bring

⁹ Guliyev A.A. The word existence of Nakhchivan dialects / A.Guliyev. – Ankara: BRC Printing, – 2010. – 96 p., – p.7.

¹⁰ Киргизско-русский словарь: [В двух книгах] / Сост. К.Юдахин. - Фрунзе: Главная редакция КСЭ, - кн.1. А-К, – 504 с., – 1985, с.29. (Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary: [In two books] / Comp. K. Yudakhin. – Frunze: The main editorial office of the CSE, – book 1. A-K, – 504 p., – 1985, – p. 29.)

¹¹ Kashgari M. Divani-lugat-it-turk: [in 4 volumes] / M.Kashgari. – Baku: Ozan, v.4. – 752 p., – 2006, – p.58.

¹² Ahmadov B.I. Dictionary of etymology. Researches, considerations / B.Ahmadov. – Baku: Golden Book, – 2015, – 288 p., – p.66.

from the nose, to hurt, to disgust", tar "on chickens the tree where they lay down", tabarrix' "something that is rarely found, a person who is very dear to everyone, who is in a high position", quiet (tinjikhmakh) "bored, unable to breathe, short of breath", tuneke "thin, poor quality".

Aka-buka is used in almost all regions of Nakhchivan in the sense of "a man who behaves older and knows more". -Qız əkə-bükə qızdı, elə biləsən bə neçə yaşında arvatdı (- The girl is a aka-buka girl, as if she is married at some age (Babak: Vaykhir). -Əkə-bükə adam hər şeyi bilən, özün yaşınnan yekə tutannara deyillər (-Aka-buka people are not the ones who know everything and are older than their age (Nakhchivan c.). Although it is interpreted in many sources as a word of Arabic origin, in our opinion, this dialect unit is one of the ancient words of Turkmen origin. B.Ahmadov also approaches this word from the same position and shows that the words *eke // ekej // eke-buka in our dialects and accents are derivatives of ancient ak // ag // akh roots. In ancient Turkish sources, this verb is mentioned in the sense of "ascend, climb up". There is even a form of this word in the sources, which means "elder brother".*¹³ M. Kashgari, noting this word in almost the same sense, writes in "Divani-lugat-it turk" that "*husband and wife's elder sister is called eke*".¹⁴ In the Uzbek language, older brothers and older people are called eke. In ancient Turkish written monuments, *eke // eke* was developed in the sense of "*elder sister, aunt, aunt*".¹⁵ The fact that it is recorded in the same sense in our ancient dictionaries and written monuments gives grounds to say that this dialect unit is one of our national words and today it is preserved in the dictionary of our dialects. It is used in the accents of Chambarak and Agbaba of Western Azerbaijan in the sense of "a visionary, capable, experienced person".

¹³ Ahmadov B.I. Dictionary of etymology. Researches, considerations / B.Ahmadov. – Baku: Golden Book, – 2015, – 288 p., – p.66.

¹⁴ Kashgari M. Divani-lugat-it-turk: [in 4 volumes] / M.Kashgari. – Baku: Ozan, v.3. - 752 p., – 2006, – p.15.

¹⁵ Khudiyev N.M. Language of ancient Turkish written monuments / N.Khudiyev. - Baku: Science and education, – 2015. – 596 p., – p.484.

The comparative study of these words, which form a part of the rich national vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, allows to reveal interesting linguistic facts and brings to life the ancient landscape of our language history.

The second paragraph of the first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Derived words"**. This paragraph is divided into four paragraphs: **"1.2.1. Words from the Arabic language"**; **"1.2.2. Words from Persian"**; **"1.2.3. Hybrid words"**; **"1.2.4. Words from Russian and European languages"**. In this paragraph, the acquisitions in the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents are involved in the research, and it is noted that the acquisitions have their place and role in the lexicon of dialects and accents as well as in the literary language. These words further expand the possibilities of expression of the vernacular. Ibn Muhanna used to say: *"Remember that the Persians take a lot of words from Arabic and use them in their own language, as well as the Turks take words from Persian. Many Turkish words are translated into Mongolian ... All this and related cases are explained by close neighborliness, long-term relations and the tendency of the language to become exhausted and perfected by speaking"*.¹⁶ In a paragraph **"1.2.1. Words from the Arabic language"** are words of Arabic origin collected from regional dialects: basarat "ability, skill, fortune, destiny": -Allaha and olsun, həməən dəyqədə diyəsən bəlkəm basaratım bağlandı, heşpşey diyəmmədim, beləcə durdum baxdım (I swear to God, at that moment my head was closed, I couldn't say anything, so I stopped and looked.) (Nakhchivan c.); curum "a set of misfortunes, sins, evil deeds": -Özdəri çıxdılar getdilər, bı uşağı da curum elədilər keçirtdilər mə:m boğazıma, əl çəx'mir mənənən (They went out themselves. They put this child in my throat. He makes me angry) (Nakhchivan c.); kahal "does not understand, reverse", micas "character, nature", mohra "a wall made of layers of dried mud, a mud wall", nasranni "tormenting others, evil, oppressive", sadama

¹⁶ Alibeyzade E.M. History of the Azerbaijani language: [in 2 volumes] / E.Alibeyzade. – Baku: Azerbaijan Translation Center, – v. 1. – 2007, – 660 p., – p.616.

"harm", taggilbab "knocking on the door"; In a paragraph **"1.2.2. Words from Persian"** the words of Persian origin: bazbirit "height, stature": -İreyhan xanım baxdı kin, Hüseyn bir bazbiritdi oğlandı, bildi kin, binnan başarammıyacax (Mrs. Reyhan saw that Hussein was a strong boy and knew that she would not be able to cope with him) (Shahbuz: Daylaqli); beddam "made a name for himself in evil, his name is tainted", beybut "sword", barni "small aquarius or small bowl", darbecha "additional small gate of the yard", gavahin "sharp tip of a pot of quota or winter soil", sargadan "vagrant, idle, idle walking": -Kişi xəylağı nəqqədən sərgədan gəzəcəx', gərəx' bir işin qurpunnan tuta da (A man should be engaged in a job and never walk free) (Babak: Khalilli) has been studied. The dialect units mentioned in this section have been involved in a detailed etymological study, the points of development in local dialects have been identified, and the opinions expressed with examples from our classical literature, which was strongly influenced by Arabic and Persian, have been substantiated.

The paragraph **"1.2.3. Hybrid words"** of the first chapter of the dissertation shows that as languages mix with each other in the process of speech, hybrid words are formed as a result of the combination of words of different origins. The components of such words belong to different languages of origin. Such language units can sometimes consist of derivations belonging to two different languages, and sometimes compound words, one of the components of which is national and the other of derivation. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents - along with national word and derived word model dialect units such as agızdanpartov, avparas, gulbecha, there are also hybrid words based on Persian and Arabic word model such as beshuyur, mirgazab: -Ağızdanpərtov adamnan mə:m işim ulmaz, yönnəşəmmərəm unnan (I can't get along with the mouthpiece man) (Julfa: Alinja). -Avpərəsdər yığışllar ora başdıyıllar başdarına gələnnərdən danışmağa (Avparaslar are gathering there and start to talking nonsense) (Shahbuz: Badamli). -Aşix Hüseyn baxdı ki, Zərnıyar xanım qulbeçələrin də salıp ya:na bıdı güllə kimi gəlir (Ashig Husein saw that Zarniyar khanim is coming like a bullet with her assistants) (Shahbuz: Kechili). -Bizdə deyillər kin, huşdu-başdı

oğul neyniyir dədə malın, beşüyür oğul neynir dədə malın (We have a proverb how the wise son use his father's property, how the unconscious son, use his father's property) (Shahbuz: Ayriñ). -Hüsen kişiye niye söz deməx' olardı, mirqəzəbıydı, hammı tux' salırdı onnan (It was impossible to say any word to Husein kishi he was aangry man) (Babak: Shikhmahmud).

The next paragraph of this chapter is entitled "**1.2.4. The words entering from Russian and European languages**". There are a number of words in the language of the population of the region that entered through the Russian language, and it would not be correct to accept these units as derived words. Because they are words that are not fully included in the vocabulary of dialects and accents, do not comply with its norms, and their use is not considered acceptable. In other words, we are not talking about words that have been used in the language of the people for many centuries and have gained the right to use them and are included in the dictionary of the dialect. It is used in a way that is distorted by local people and phonetically adapted to the rules of our language. In linguistic literature, such words are called barbarisms. *"Barbarism is the misuse of foreign words. Such words can be translated. They are not characterized by nationalism and territorial consolidation."*¹⁷ However, there are very few words from the Russian language, such as mimili, khillikh, sortux, which are included in the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, and they became active here, mixed with our own words and enriched the lexicon of the dialect. The word mimili is used in the Babek and Shahbuz dialects of Nakhchivan to mean "extremely slow-moving, sluggish, doing something for a long time, speaking under the lips when speaking": - Mımılı belə mız-mızı danışan, asdagəl adama deyillər (Mimili is called a person who speaks slowly) (Babak: Nazarabad). Examining its etymology, we came to the conclusion that this word is a dialect variant of the russian word *мямля // мямлить*. It is formed by a combination of the Russian root *мял* and the suffix *-я*, the meaning

¹⁷ Hasanov H.A. Vocabulary of modern Azerbaijani language (textbook for high school students) / H. Hasanov. – Baku: Nurlan, – 2005, – 452 p., – p.217.

of which is explained in two ways: 1. mizi; 2. key, idiot, idle man. Мямлить 1. to mizildamag, speak with chewing; 2. To be weak means to show emptiness, and these meanings are the same as the meanings of the word in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents. According to M. Fasmer, *this word was created spontaneously and its ancient form memljati // momljati was used in the sense of "confusing speech, groaning, stuttering". In the Hittites, the word meme meant "to speak".*¹⁸ Examples from Nakhchivan dialects and accents show that the word became part of the dictionary of dialects without any change in meaning.

As a result, we can say that the vast majority of dialect units used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents consist of national words. Their ethnolinguistic analysis suggests that these words are ancient linguistic units. As a result of our research, we can say that in the literary language, as well as in other dialects and accents, in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents contain borrowed words. The study of dialect units derived from Arabic, Persian and Russian is very useful in terms of studying the history of the language, as well as the historical ties of the people. These words are used in accordance with the rules of our language, with more changes in dialects.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called **"Vocabulary according to the scope of use in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"**. This chapter consists of two paragraphs. Here **"2.1. Lexical dialectisms that do not have the character of a term"**, **"2.2. Terminological vocabulary"**, the lexical composition of Nakhchivan dialects and accents is involved in in-depth research from various aspects.

The first paragraph of the second chapter the main lexical features of Nakhchivan dialects and accents are reflected in the dialect words related to different parts of speech studied. From this

¹⁸ Фасмер М. Этимологический словарь русского языка: [В четырех томах] / М.Фасмер. – Москва: Прогресс, – Т.2 (Е–Муж). Перевод О.Н.Трубачева. – 1986. – 672 с., с.30. (Fasmer M. Etymological dictionary of the Russian language: [In four volumes] / M. Fasmer. – Moscow: Progress, – Т.2 (E – Husband). Translated by O.N. Trubachev. – 1986. – 672 p., – p. 30.)

point of view, nouns such as addama, bina, jab, jey, barmakhjil, basdikh, bashgov, donax', bayalı, cax'repari, chikmayara are more characteristic.

Addama is used in the dialects of Babek district of Nakhchivan in the sense of "a small passage built for water": -Addamanı düzəldirix' arxın, çayın üsdə, bıənnən oənə geşməx'dən ötərin (Addamash is a bridge over the canal from one side to the other.) (Babak: Vayxir). -Cəhriçayın üsdəyi o vaxdı addama, indi yoxdu, dağılıp gedip (There was a addamash over the river of Jahrichay but now it has already destroyed) (Babak: Jahri). This word is also used in other dialects and accents of our language - addamac in Agbaba dialects, addamash in Gadabay, Shamkir, Tovuz dialects. In a number of our dialects, it is recorded in a close sense as "*a transition formed in the wall as a result of trampling*".¹⁹ Lets' noted that, in Khanaga, Alinja, Khoshkeshin villages of Julfa region, the same addamac variant is used. Although this word is of Turkish origin and comes from our literary language, it lives in dialects and is derived from the ancient name // at "step". "*In dialects, there is a verb to step and a name to step. They both deal with their confidence as they choose to embark on their play activities*".²⁰ In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, the verb is also used in the name derived from this root, which also means "to cross something (mainly over water)": -Bir gün yolun tüşəndə adda gə bıyana gör bir nətə:r dam-daş düzətlmişix (On your way to our land visit to me and see how house I built) (Ordubad c.). This word is formed by adding the suffix -da, which is a dialect variant of the suffix -la², which forms a verb from the nouns in our literary language. The word addama is formed by adding the suffix -ma to that verb. This suffix is a productive suffix that forms

¹⁹ Dialectological vocabulary of Azerbaijan. In two volumes / edited by M.Sh.Shiraliyev and M.I.Islamov – Ankara: TDK Publications, – 1999. – 653 p., – p.2.

²⁰ Ahmadov B.I. Dictionary of etymology. Researches, considerations / B.Ahmadov. – Baku: Golden Book, – 2015, – 288 p., – p.8.

nouns from verbs in both our literary language and dialects. The word addama also means "ladder" in dialects.

Along with nouns, there are adjectives such as bert, chapix', dudama, alanga, chalkhey, dargursakh, ayagisurchax, aynimax, afsamax', qavzamakh, cavgannamakh, eriyip-ersimaxx', khirdikhov elemakx', vergallamah. Envelopes such as bejid, ehmal, qayim, shasdnan, garannikhli, bildir-bildir, yarimyeylakh, and silabasila have been involved in ethnolinguistic research. Thus, the language unit silabasila is formed by the repetition of two identical words. The word sila, which is an integral part of it, is one of the ancient linguistic units and has its roots in the Sumerian language. *"In the Sumerian language, this word is used in the form si-si: Barağ-ğa namu-un si-si ig-de (that is, let him fill my basket fully)".*²¹

The second paragraph of the second chapter is divided into two items: **"2.2.1. Lexical units related to different areas of agriculture"; "2.2.2. Welfare vocabulary"**. It is known that dialects and accents are the creative product of the people. There is a rich language material formed in the vernacular over a long historical period. The study of this material provides detailed information about the history and geographical conditions of the region to which it belongs, as well as the areas of employment of the population. Nakhchivan dialects and accents contain a wide range of material about the ancient activities of the people of the region. These areas have long been the main source of income and livelihood of the population of Nakhchivan, the working population of the region was engaged in animal husbandry, agriculture, horticulture, cocoons. Both mountainous and foothill terrain have created a basis for the good development of these areas. Very interesting language units have been formed in the language of the local population in connection with these sectors, which have come a long way from simple to complex. People expressed in different words the objects and tools they used in the process of work, animals, fields, different types of irrigation, most of which are characteristic of regional

²¹ Sadiq I. God's language, Turkish language, Sumerian language / I.Sadiq. – Baku: Azerneshr, – 2020, – 464 p., – p.44.

dialects and do not exist in our literary language. This section deals with livestock: *maya* (in most dialects) "newborn lamb", *otukhan* (Babak, Julfa, Shahbuz) // *otukmush* (Sharur) "a lamb that has started to eat grass for one or two months", *bilikh* (in most dialects) "calf", *gadix* '(Julfa, Shahbuz, Sharur) "three-six month old calf of a cow", *buzov* // *bizav* (Babak, Shahbuz, Sharur) // *buzagi* // *bizav* (Julfa, Ordubad) "calf from six months to one year calf", *calf* (in most dialects) "one or two-year-old calf", *haggina* "three year-old female cattle"; related to beekeeping: *anagir* (in most dialects) "a special place made for a queen", *arilikh* // *paralikh* (Babak, Shahbuz) "a place where bees are kept", *dalah* (Julfa, Shahbuz, Sharur) "a small hive built near the main hive", *nafaslik* (breathless) (in most accents) "air chimney of the basket", *mama* (nipple) (in most accents) "nest"; related with horse-breeding: *kurix'* (in most accents) "horse's newborn", *qulun* (Babek, Julfa, Shahbuz) "horse's foal up to one year", *daycha* (in most accents) "horse's foal from one to two years", *shilkhor* (Shahbuz, Sharur) "two and a half year old foal", *urga* (in most dialects) "three year-old male horse"; related with agriculture: *kafshan* (in most accents) "place where grain is planted, field", *harman* (in most accents) "land set aside for processing and harvesting of harvested wheat", *beytin land* (in most accents) "uncultivated land", *girash land* (Babek, Shahbuz) "unproductive land" reflected a rich dialectal material. Also related to the names of meals here: *ishgana* (Nakhchivan) // *tangov* (Babek, Julfa, Shahbuz) "frying water, meat broth", *jigatay*²², *kalaka* (Shahbuz) "food made from the first milk of a native animal", *portdamash* (Babak, Shahbuz) "meal made with milk", *avdikh* (in most dialects) "meal made by chopping bread with yogurt mixed with cucumbers and herbs"; related with the names of clothes: *posdal* (Shahbuz, Sharur) "light women's shoes", *tutar* (Julfa) "big shawl", *mas* (Babak, Ordubad) "light men's shoes", *chus* (Nakhchivan) "light women's shoes", *dinge* (Ordubad) "head covering"; related with the names of household items: *ayakhli* // *apbakx'* *takhdasi* // *apbakx'* *dashi* // *duvakh* (in most

²² Aliyeva N.Y. Ethnographic lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents/
N.Aliyeva. – Nakhchivan: Ajami, – 2018. – 201 p., – p.102.

accents) "a board with bread on it", eyma (Julfa)) "bowl for milk and cheese", cholmah (in most accents) "clay pot with piti in it", zir (in most accents) "saucer", angenakx' (Babak) "wooden pot in which clothes were previously washed and kneaded"; related with the tradition: to take the word (in most dialects) "to get the consent of the girl's house, yes", nishanni (in most dialects) "fiance" (to take the badge), to carry a sign (Babek, Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Shahbuz) "to give a ring to a girl before the official balge", paltarpishma (Babek, Julfa, Nakhchivan, Ordubad) // taking cloth (Kangarli, Sharur) "dressmaking", ulush (Ordubad) "lavash with halva in it", mourning // sitting (in most dialects) "mourning for the deceased", uchu keshmax' (in most dialects) "three days after death", dilnan aglamakh // dil demekh (in most dialects) "weeping, to mourn for a changing relative".

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Vocabulary and units formed in different ways due to active-passivity in Nakhchivan dialects and accents"** and consists of four paragraphs. The first paragraph of this chapter is devoted to the topic **"3.1. Archaisms"**. There are many dialect units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, which once acted as a fact of literary language, became obsolete as a result of the development of the language and became passive. This event occurs relatively quickly in the vocabulary of the literary language. But it would be wrong to attribute the same idea to our dialects and accents. Because the situation is slightly different in our dialects and accents. That is, any word that has become obsolete from a literary language over a period of time can live in a dialect lexicon for many years. Our dialects and accents preserve such words and bring them to the present day. Therefore, it is very important to learn such words from dialects. Such words are tools that reflect the past state of the language. There is no limit to the obsolescence of any word in the language. There are words that have been actively living in the language for centuries, and there are those that for some reason become obsolete. When we look at the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we come across a large number of archaic words for our literary language, which are still used in our dialects. Agirramakh "to cherish, respect, esteem", alchakh (low)

"simple, humble, gentle, kind". This word, which is used in the Ordubad dialect and in some rural accents of Shahbuz, is mostly used in the form of *alchakh konul* // *alchakhgoul* together with the word *konul*. -Baxirsan kin, adam var heç ozunə yendirmir, amancax İrabaham kişi alchakh goullu adamdı, harkishda onnan irazidi (Shahbuz: Badamli). It is known that in our modern language this word has the opposite meaning when applied to a person. That is, it expresses a negative characteristic of a person (vile, dishonorable, cowardly). We observe that it is used in ancient Turkic written monuments and in the first examples of our native language literature both in a negative sense and in the sense found in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. *"In the alchakh version of the lexical unit we are talking about, we also come across the modern Turkmen language in the sense of "good character, kind". The alchakh expression "in the sense of "vile, cowardly" is used in modern Azerbaijani, Turkish, Crimean Tatar languages, and in the sense of "sincere, kind" in Turkish, Tatar dialects, and Bashkir language"*.²³

Here such as the *ari* is "clean, pure", *bahra* "a tax levied on one-tenth of the product of the past", *dirrix* "1. livelihood, living, life; 2. household items, things belonging to a person", *apbax'* "bread", *qanrilmakh*, "turning, turning back, looking back", *pitix'* "a piece of paper, a letter", *aya* "owner, possessor" archaic language units are thoroughly researched, the points of their development in dialects have been identified. The word *aya* is used in the Ordubad dialect to mean "owner, possessor": -Bı atın əyəsi ölüpdü. -Niyə dirrix' əyəsiz, sahapsız dəyil ki, hər keçən girsın, həlbət bir əyəsi var (Ordubad: Behrud). In the Gakh dialect of our language, the same meaning is recorded in the possessive variant *iye*²⁴. It is an archaic form of the word *yiye* in our modern language. In the "Dictionary of Ancient Turkic Words" the owner is given in the sense of *igə//egə*

²³ Issues of historical-comparative lexicology of Turkic languages: [in 3 volumes] / Scientific editor M.Mirzaliyeva. – Baku: Book world, – v. 1. – 2004. – 331 p., – p.253.

²⁴ Dialectological vocabulary of Azerbaijan. In two volumes / edited by M.Sh.Shiraliyev and M.I.Islamov. – Ankara: TDK Publications, – 1999. – 653 p., – p.263.

"owner, host and soul".²⁵ M. Kashgari shows this word in the idhi version in the sense of "owner" in the example of "*Kağun karma bolsa, idhisi ikki əlgin təgir (Qovun yağma edilsə, sahibi iki əlli tutar)*" "*If the melon will stolen the owner tag of two hands*".²⁶ So, this language unit developed in the form of idhi // ige // iya // aya and took its present phonetic form. The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled "**3.2. Neologisms**". The scientific and technological progress of our time and the development of society do not go unnoticed by languages, including dialects. Of course, this effect manifests itself more in the lexical layer of the language. The vocabulary of the language is enriched due to new concepts and new words related to the names of things - neologisms. These words can be both units of language and derivations. Neologisms in language are relative and are related to time. That is, any word used to be a neologism, but now it may not be. Such words are considered neologisms when they are newly created. When a language becomes active and becomes an active word, and the concept it expresses becomes obsolete, it is no longer considered a new word. From this point of view, the modern view of neologisms is always relevant. Recently, in accordance with the word-formation features of the language, a large number of new words have appeared and they are used in dialects as well as in the literary language, as well as in Nakhchivan dialects and accents: özəl (private), sonuş (conclusion), bilgisayar (computer), yerbelliyən (ground digger), işıxpuluyığan (the man collectin electric money), isdilix'ölçən (thermometer), qurudəzən (qurud crusher), çıxdaş (outlet), ayaxcı (footer), daşıxcı (carrier), pay torpax (share land), əkin yeri (place of sowing), şəxsi təsərfət (personal farm), separator maşını (separator machine), icra nümayəndəsi (executive representative), səyyar maşın (mobile machine), topdansatış (wholesale): -Bir xeylax kişiyənən söypətdəşdix', sonuşda üsdü açıldı kin, bı:n dədəsi mə:m dədəmnən

²⁵ Ancient Türkic dictionary. – Leningrad: Science, – 1969. – 676 p., – p.165-204.

²⁶ Kashgari M. Divani-lugat-it-turk: [in 4 volumes] / M.Kashgari. – Baku: Ozan, v.2. – 2006. – 400 p., – p.136.

simsardı (Üe talked üith the man for a long time then it is understood that his father and my father are close friends) (Shahbuz: Ayriñj). - Nətərın oldu ki, bı bohda kətdə həmmi:n şəxsi təsərfatı oldu, bi dənə sən qaldın? (How is it possible that everybody has his personal farm exept you?) (Julfa: Milakh) -Hökmət pay torpaxları bölənnən sohra mən də götdüm özümünkün satdım ağılsızdığımnan, imdi bırda torpax od qiymətinədı (When the government share the lands I sold my land a pity but here the lands are more expencive) (Babak: Vaykhir). Neologisms based on derived words are formed by adding suffixes of national origin to derived lexical units or on the basis of derived model + national word model. Many neologisms formed in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are developed in this way: qloballaşma (globalization), qamputerçi (computer), dollardəyişmə yeri (dollar exchange), işıx kartı (light card), qaz kartı (gas card), kopiyaçıxardan (copier), icra başçısı, qameraçəkən (cameraman), ticarət mərkəzi (trade center), işıxfor (traffic light), tokıyğan (electricity collector).

Many technical terms have become common words in our literary language, as well as in our dialects and accents, and are used by the masses in everyday speech, and many of them are foreign words to our language because they are derived words. Such words are adapted to the local vernacular, formed into our national words and pronounced in the same way as other words in dialects: isdend (stend), sintifon (synthiphon), cib delhunu (mobile phone), androyit (android), xaldeniq (refrigerator), baxıl (bakhil) etc.

The third paragraph of this chapter is entitled "**3.3. Words with a different meaning in literary language**". The study of words in Nakhchivan dialects and accents developed in the same phonetic variant as literary language and expressing completely different meanings allows to reveal interesting linguistic facts. As a result of the development of the lexical system of the language, the words in the language have changed from a narrow meaning to a broader meaning over a period of time. As a result, additional and sometimes metaphorical meanings of words that sound phonetically the same as literary language appeared in dialects. From this point of view, Nakhchivan dialects and accents also have rich material. There

are language units that act as the same part of speech in both literary language and dialects, as well as words that are used as another part of speech in dialects. Dialect units such as *ayah* "times", *budamakh* "to strike, beat", *chalkhamakh* "to interrupt", *dimdix'lamax* "reluctant to eat", *daralmakh* "to suck", *takhtasiz* "light without a throne" are involved in the study, other dialects and accents of our language interesting comparisons were made with it should be noted that in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan, our language also means "*one who does not know how to speak and move*".²⁷

The *daralmakh* dialect unit is recorded in the Ordubad dialect in the sense of "greedy": -*Yəxci pənir gətimişdilər dəğdən dəraldım əlmağa* (A good cheese has been brought from pasture but I couldn't buy) (Ordubad: Dirnis). -*Vaxdında kişi daraldı dam-daşı düzəltməğa, nırqızdıx elədi* (Father became greedy in building the house in time) (Ordubad: Bist). This verb, which is used in our literary language in the sense of "decrease in volume, narrow down", is recorded in Nakhchivan dialects and accents in a completely different sense, as can be seen from the examples. In the same sense, narrowing of the eyes is also used as an integral part of the phraseological combination: -*Adamın pulu çoxaldıxca gözü daralar* (As a person's money increases, his eyes narrow) (Nakhchivan c.). -*İş məhsulu yığmağa gələndə elə biləsən bə Tahirin gözü daraldı, başdadı cığallığ eləməyə* (When you come to collect the harvest, it seems that Tahir's eyes narrowed and he started to scream) (Babak: Payız). Narrowing is also used in the sense of narrowing one's anger in the sense of "running out of patience, boredom": -*Birdən həfsələm nətəri daraldısa, dedim elə durum hammını töküm eşiyə bırdan* (-Suddenly I was so angry that I wanted to tell everyone to get out of here) (Sharur: İbadulla). This language unit was formed from a narrow face and is recorded in the same sense in the Mingachevir dialects of

²⁷ Alakbarli A.Y. Dialectological dictionary of Western Azerbaijan, I book, Iravan chukuru / A.Alakbarli. – Baku: Agridag, – 2009, – 192 p., – p.164.

our language. In the Sheki dialect, daralmag (narrowing) means "to be less anxious, to be anxious".²⁸

The fourth paragraph is called "**3.4. Lexical units derived from the roots of sound imitation**". The history of the formation of words through sound imitation in language is ancient. In all the languages of the world, there are different linguistic units created by imitation, and there was a theory in linguistics that the proponents of this theory argued that language was created by imitating different sounds. *"In foreign linguistics, imitation words are called onomatopoeia. Some onomatopoeia are created spontaneously, while others are improvised. Although some of them are accepted in dictionaries, some remain contextual and episodic"*.²⁹ In the Nakhchivan dialects and accents, too, we are told bizbiza "hard-shelled insect that makes noises when flying", jarramakh "crack", jizdikh "crumbs left by melting animal tail fat", chakhchakh "regulatory part of the mill when grinding grain", chirtmakh "chop cutting", dehmarramakh "to strike to move a horse", hellenmah "to roll, to turn, to roll", hushdurah "whistle", shirran "groove, grove", tok'qash "a stick made of whipping wool", gupban "hammer, big hammer". This is how dialect units such as the hammer came into being. -Gupbanı gäləndə özüvnən gətgə bı qalan daşdarı uçurdax (Bring the gupban with yourself and let's break the remaining stones) (Babak: Payız). -Gupbanı indi usdalar işdədəllər iramont-zad işdərində, amma geşmişdə də vardıydı (Now the masters are using the gupban in rebuilding works, but it was exist in past too) (Sharur: Siyagut). According to the function of the object, this word is formed by imitating the sound of a gup when it hits a wall or any object. This item is a slightly larger, heavier and older form of hammer, more wall and so on. Used to throw stones. Especially in Duzdag, this tool

²⁸ Dialectological vocabulary of Azerbaijan. In two volumes / edited by M.Sh.Shiraliyev and M.I.Islamov. – Ankara: TDK Publications, – 1999. – 653 p., – p.123.

²⁹ Suleymanova Sh. On the history of sound imitation words in French and Azerbaijani languages // – Baku: Philological issues, – 2019, №5, – p. 206-213, – p.207.

was widely used in the process of salt production. In ancient times, this item was made of stone, and in modern times it is made of iron.

The fourth chapter of the dissertation is called "**Semantic groups of words in Nakhchivan dialects and accents**". The main content of this chapter expressed in four paragraphs: "**4.1. Homonyms**", "**4.2. Synonyms**", "**4.3. Antonyms**", "**4.4. Polysemous words**". The study of the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents shows that the lexical-semantic connections between words in our literary language also exist here. That is, as in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, the words that make up the lexical structure of dialects and accents have different groups of meanings. The first paragraph "**Homonyms**" examines homonymous dialectisms that belong to both the same and different parts of speech. Homonyms play a special role in dialect lexicon, as well as in literary language. They also have functions in the literary language in the dialect. The homonyms found in the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents are the product of different historical periods and are developing and forming. Some of these words have gradually taken on new meanings from polysemous words and become homonyms, and they can be grouped according to the parts of speech to which they belong: Homonyms consisting of nouns: *geç/gej* – 1. lime, 2. tool for making lavash; *lavasha* – 1. cherry, cornel, etc. pickled and dried fruit, 2. hook at the end of the chain, 3. a wooden tool used in cocooning; *tutma* – 1. melon buried in the ground, 2. salted vegetables, pickles, 3. madness, sudden anger, stubbornness, rebellion; *galam* – 1. type, assortment, 2. stone-cutting tool, 3. - literacy, knowledge. We come across other meanings of the word "galam" in other dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language. In Western Azerbaijani dialects, the word is also used to mean "*a tree cut and planted*".³⁰ As it yes in Nakhchivan dialects and accents.

Homonyms consisting of adjectives: *damdaki* – 1. a dreamer, 2. a locksmith, a swindler, a fool, a swindler; *nuzul* – 1. lazy, 2.

³⁰ Alakbarli A.Y. Dialectological vocabulary of Western Azerbaijan, I book, Iravan chukuru / A.Alakbarli. – Baku: Agridag, – 2009. – 192 p., – p.110.

stubborn, inverse; yava – 1. bad, 2. speechless, calm; utux' – 1. skillful, clever, 2. cunning. When we look at the words that create homonymous lines in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, we see that the homonymy of adjectives is less than other parts of speech.

Some verbs are also homonymous in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. It should be noted that here the tendency of verbs to homonymy is weak. Because verbs tend to be more polysemy than homonymous. Thus, they express similar movements of different objects. However, the homonymy of verbs is more pronounced here than that of adjectives. Homonyms consisting of verbs: batdamax' – 1. to give something by force, to deceive and sell, 2. to lie, to sew lightly; utmax' – 1. to steal, 2. not to count anyone, 3. to clean the animal's head in the fire; girramax' – 1. to follow with bad intentions, to wait for an opportunity, 2. not to live well, to live somehow; virnikhmakh – 1. to be constantly on the move, not being able to stand still, 2. not being able to say something; tavlamakh – 1. to twist the rope tightly, 2. to deceive, to lead astray, 3. to flesh, onion, and so on. fry in oil, toralmakh – 1. to gain weight, 2. to darken the air. This word is used in both dialects and accents of Nakhchivan in *Western Azerbaijani dialects*³¹, and in Imishli dialects in the sense of "gain weight".³²

In the Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in the literary language and our studied dialects, homonyms can belong to the same parts of speech, as well as to different parts of speech. That is, there are homonyms that belong to different parts of speech and differ from each other in lexical and grammatical meanings. If a homonymous line consists of words belonging to the same part of speech, then those words also have the same syntactic function. If each of the words in a homonymous line belongs to a different part

³¹ Bayramov I.M. Vocabulary of Western Azerbaijani dialects / I.Bayramov. – Baku: Science and education, – 2010. – 440 p., – p.380.

³² Dialectological vocabulary of Azerbaijan. In two volumes / edited by M.Sh.Shiraliyev and M.I.Islamov. – Ankara: TDK Publications, – 1999. – 653 p., – p.573.

of speech, then their syntactic function is also different. The homonyms used here as noun-adjective, noun-number are mainly as follows: yukha – 1. - lavash (noun), 2. soft-hearted, thin, unstable (adjective); gudul – 1. jug (noun), 2. cripple (adjective); zelif – 1. ashig (noun) rubbed on all sides, 2. shameless, backless (adjective); qalin – 1. keeping more space, dense (adjective), 2. a type of greasy bread baked in the oven (noun), 3. coarse, coarse wool (adjective), 4. words do not affect, do not understand (adjective); cag - 1. a shaft for weaving (noun), 2. a tree (noun) attached to the sides of the cart; 3. good, excellent (adjective); chalasi – 1. yoghurt yeast (a little yoghurt added to milk to make yoghurt, noun), 2. word-telling (adjective).

As can be seen from the examples, here the homonymous line can consist of two, three or more components and is expressed by different parts of speech. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, it is sometimes observed that the words that form a homonymous line consist of main and auxiliary parts of speech: saki – 1. a slightly higher area (noun) above the ground to sleep in the barn. –Yazığ uşax səkilərdə yatmaxdan belinin donqarı çıxmışdı (The poor child was bent over lying on the sidewalk) (Julfa: Jamaldin); 2. as if (modal word). -Səki gəlip ma: köməx'lix' eliyəciydi (He would come and help me) (Sharur: Tananam). -Biz də dedix' səki yığışarix bir yerdə gedərix əpbəx'üsdünə (We decided to go to the appakustu together) (Ordubad: Bilav). 3. step. -Yolun bırdan uyanası elə pisdi ki, ancağnan ki, səki-səki gedə bilirix' (The other part of the way is so worse that you can't walk) (Julfa: Khanaga). At the same time, the homonymy of phraseological compounds shows itself. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, homonymy is also reflected in phraseological combinations. The study of phraseological compounds used here shows that their homonymy is weak. However, in the dialects we are talking about, we come across homonymous stable compounds, which are more here than in the literary language: mahatdal qalmakh (majority accents): 1. be very surprised at something. -İreyhan xanım məhətdəl qaladı, una gora ki, imdiyə kimin hələm onu üsdəliyən olmamışdı (Mrs. Reyhan was very surprised because till today nobody could overcome her) (Julfa: Khanaga); 2. to be unable to do any work, to be helpless. -Dədə

çəx'di canın qutardı, balalar da belə məhətədəl qaldılar (Father saved himself and children were surprised) (Nakhchivan c.).

In order for words in a language to gain homonymy, a certain historical process takes place, and as a result of the going development, changes in the semantics of words lead to the formation of homonymous words *"In general, the essence of homonyms is determined not by the presence or absence of a semantic connection between two isomorphic words, but by their perception and existence as undoubtedly separate words by those who speak that language"*.³³

While studying the homonyms of Nakhchivan dialects and accents in the dictionary, we see that there are parallels with the literary language. Here we come across homonyms that are used in both literary language and dialects: qatikh – 1. yogurt, 2. autumn roasted meat, roasting; yel – 1. wind, 2. disease, rheumatism; tar – 1. "a pile of snow collected by the wind", 2. a tree on which the chicken climbs at night to sleep.

"Synonyms" the second paragraph of the fourth chapter shows that rich synonymous lines also appear in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. A characteristic feature of such words is that they express a common meaning in different shades. The abundance of synonymous lines in literary languages, dialects and accents once again shows the richness of the language. M. Islamov writes: *"Observations show that there are more synonymous words in dialects than in written language. It can be assumed that this is due to the following events: 1) with the participation of several tribal or tribal dialects in the process of formation of the national language of Azerbaijan; 2) The consistent and reciprocal influence of different dialect groups on each other for centuries; 3) Under the influence of literary language, which began later, but continued on a regular basis; 4) Acquisition*

³³ Vocabulary of homonyms of the Azerbaijani language / edited by H. Hasanov. – Baku: East-West, – 2007. – 168 p., – p.10.

at the expense of words".³⁴ We meet the interesting synonymous lines in Nakhchivan dialects and accents: beysumat // besmat - dasdana // dastana - government bread "bread baked in a factory"; kalejosh - kalechi - gurutdu "food made of gurut"; qalin - bokanfatir- qatdama - nazih "assortments of bread"; nalbaki – zir "saucer". At the same time, synonyms, which are the words of the language, also indicate the antiquity of the history of the language. Thus, in order for synonymous words that we encounter in ancient times to express the same and close meaning, they must go through a long period of development. These words are very important in terms of preventing the repetition of the same word in the language, expressing the most subtle shades of meaning of thought. In dialects, when words of living language are used as synonyms of literary language units, this line becomes even longer. Synonymous lines vary in the number of words. There are two, three, four and sometimes more words. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents we meet the interesting synonymous lines in this regard: yezna – giyav – gav – kurakan "groom", bashalti – basgi – balish "pillow", adakhli – nishanni – deyihli "engagement". Synonymy of phraseological units in dialects is also widespread. For example, the following synonymous phraseological units are used to express the meaning of "like": xoshuna galmax', gozu tushmax', qushu qommaq, agzi ayilmax', agzinin suyu akhmakh, agli getmax', urayina yatmakh, gozu qalmakh. -Qızı görəndə şah oğlu:n nətəri ağzı əyildisə, bir xeylax donup qaldı (When he saw the daughter, the king's son froze in love) (Babak: Payız). -Mə:m ki bir adama quşum qondu ha, kim nə deyir desin, xeyiri yoxdu (If I love anybody nobody can change my mind about him) (Nakhchivan c.).

As languages develop, the possibilities of words expand, and different options emerge to express the same meaning in different ways. This creates conditions for the language to be rich and colorful. One of the groups of words formed in this process are

³⁴ Islamov M. Nukha dialect of the Azerbaijani language / M.Islamov. – Baku: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, – 1968. – 271 p., – p.202.

synonyms. They form gradually and develop as a result of the evolution of language, enriching the language.

The third paragraph of the fourth chapter of the dissertation is called "**Antonyms**". The emergence and development of antonyms in language, including dialects and accents, is due to the fact that things, events and actions in the world around us are different. As society develops, as people begin to understand the world around them, they see conflicting points, distinguish objects and events, and these differences are expressed in opposite words. Thus, antonyms are formed. As in the literary language, antonyms have a special place in the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents. Antonyms, like other word groups, serve a more precise and figurative expression of thought. Through these words, any object, event, person is compared and a fuller, more detailed picture of him is created: sozayatim "looking at the word, agreeing with is said words" – danqa//jirtqoz "upside down, disobedient, quick-tempered", daranqlet//asdaravesh "old" – qadajar "new", firi qalkhmaq "to be angry" – tokhdamakh "to be calm". In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, antonyms can be expressed in almost all major parts of speech. However, our observations show that most of the antonyms recorded here are adjectives. This is due to the fact that there are contradictions in more features of the concepts being compared and compared. There are antonyms for almost all the main parts of speech. Noun antonyms: chisgin "sprinkling" – gurshad "heavy rain", uz "surface" – asdar "lining"; adjective antonyms: azman "big, giant" – chalqakh "weak" (animal meaning), tars "reverse" - uvand "normal", jari "hero, courageous" – oddəx'//torrax' "coward"; verb antonyms: firi qalkhmaq "to be angry" – tokhdamakh "to be calm", əx'məx' "to plant" – pişməx' "to mow", mumlamakh "shut up" – dildil otməx' "quickly speaking"; adverb antonyms: gej "late" – tez "early", obashdanna//qarannikhli//it tayadan tushmamish "morning" – dar vakhdi "evening"; numeral antonyms: az//bir qirti "little" – chokh//bir dunya//bir aləm "much". In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in other word groups, antonyms are formed in different ways. Some of them are due to the internal capabilities of our language, and some are due to borrowed words. However, most of

the words with opposite meanings are words created by the internal capabilities of our language.

In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as well as in our literary language, antonyms of phraseological combinations are observed. There is a group of stable compounds that form antonyms by expressing the opposite of each other in meaning. *“Antonymy manifests itself as a lexical unit in words and a syntactic unit in phraseology. Not all phraseologies, but those related to the concept of quality, create antonyms”*.³⁵ The antonym of phraseological combinations is more pronounced in the context of the text: ayagin surumax' "walking slowly" – dabanina tupurmax' "running fast": - Hacı Cəfər oğlanı çağırıp diyəndə ki, oğul, sazdarı gəti birəz söpət eliyəx', əməncax xamnan gedəciyix', Taleh başdadı əyağın sürüməyə (When Haji Jafar called the boy and ordered to bring his saz for talking a little, Tale began to walk slowly) (Shahbuz: Yuxari Qishlaq). -Karvanbashi baxdi ki, davalar ayağın suruyur, bildi ki, unnar bi yolu yarip kechammiyacax' (The leader of the caravan saw that the camels were walking slowly, they would not be able to cross this road) (Julfa: Khanagah). -Khan binnari gecə qonag elədi, sahar obashdanna Husen tupurdu dabanina (The khan guested them at night, and Hussein fled fast early in the morning) (Nakhchivan c.).

In general, in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in our literary language, the groups of meanings of words - homonyms, synonyms and antonyms have their own characteristics. Here we come across a large number of such words that are not used in literary language, which are also very important in terms of studying the history of our language. The abundance of such words in any language does not indicate the weakness of the language, but its richness. Because the richness of the vocabulary of any language, including dialects and accents, is measured not only by the number of words, but also by the breadth of their meaning, synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, the possibility of figurative development.

³⁵ Hasanov, H.A. Lexicon of modern Azerbaijani language (textbook for high school students) / H. Hasanov. – Baku: Nurlan, – 2005. – 452 p., – p.381.

It is known that as a language develops, certain processes take place in it. This includes words from different languages, in return, words are given in different languages, the meanings of words are narrowed, expanded, and so on. As a result, certain groups of words appear in the language. "**Polysemous words**" also emerges as a result of these processes. Each word in a language has a specific meaning when it is created. However, as language develops, the expressive capacity of words expands, and new, derived meanings are formed based on the original meaning, resulting in polysemous words. Such words are also very important in preventing the mass transfer of words from other languages and expand the language's expressive possibilities and increase its impact. This process, called polysemy in literary language, also exists in dialects and accents. When ambiguity arises here, it is possible to determine the specific meaning of the word only within the text. When a word ceases to be unambiguous and becomes ambiguous, new, figurative meanings arise in connection with its basic meaning.

Polysemous words have a special place in the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents. In dialects, as in literary language, one of the meanings of polysemous words is its main meaning, and the others are the subsequent meanings derived from that meaning. Shaqqildakh – 1. dirty, 2. dirty wool shaved from under the sheep's tail; tiftix' – 1. the upper hairy part of the abdomen of an animal, 2. a knot formed on the fabric after it has been processed and worn for some time; sifda - 1. first, before, 2. the first goods sold in trade; yanqu – 1. thirsty, 2. To be seduced to something. The ambiguity of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents also shows itself. For example:

The expression "ayagi tushmax" is used in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents in three senses: 1. to bring success or failure to anyone`s works with his coming, 2. to come (How often Hasan's doesn't come to us - as in the example), 3. to get tired. The ambiguity of phraseological units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents also shows itself. It is an undeniable fact that ambiguity has a stronger position in the lexicon of a language than in phraseology. *Phraseologisms are difficult to be ambiguous because they are*

formed by pure "text" means - lexical combinations and syntactic connections, because the diversity of meanings of phraseologies is based on the scope of meaning and the breadth of development. This does not allow them to create additional lexical-semantic variants".³⁶ In our opinion, the main reason for this is the strengthening of the semantic connection between the components of the phraseological units of the Azerbaijani language. For example, the word heavy foot is used in two senses. Acts as a signifying word. This sign refers to those who, in the sense of "no useful" are supposed to be the ones who set foot on the work of those who set foot for the first time, and that work is completed late. People who are believed to have such a feature are called heavy feet. On the other hand, in the dialect, the word heavy foot means "pregnant woman". In this case, the word is synonymous with the words hamli, boylu, ikicanni used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. In M. Kashgari's "Divani- lugat-it-turk", the heavy foot is explained in the sense of "heavy-footed man"³⁷, which is close to the meaning we have mentioned. Because during this biological time, women also walk with heavy gait. This shows that this combination was formed in our language before the XI century.

In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in our literary language, the ambiguity of nouns and verbs is more pronounced. In general, the tendency to ambiguity is stronger in verbs. *"This is because they perform similar actions on different objects"*.³⁸ For example, if we look at the meanings of the verb to sit in the dialects, we see that the word has more meaning than in the literary language: forty to sit "to celebrate the fortieth day of the death of a deceased person". Or to burn: to burn the hearth "to continue the generation", to burn "to anger", to burn "to make fire". Many of the meanings of these words

³⁶ Hasanov, H.A. Lexicon of modern Azerbaijani language (textbook for high school students) / H. Hasanov. – Baku: Nurlan, – 2005. – 452 p., – p.378.

³⁷ Kashgari M. Divani-lugat-it-turk: [in 4 volumes] / M.Kashgari. – Baku: Ozan, v.1. – 2006. – 512 p., – p.126.

³⁸ Guliyev, A.M. Lexicon of Shahbuz dialects of the Azerbaijani language / A.M.Guliyev. – Baku: Science and education, – 2013. – 180 p., – p.133.

are not found in literary language. These are dialect facts and are more pronounced in oral language.

Research shows that in the Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in our literary language, the meaning groups of words - homonyms, synonyms and antonyms, the ambiguity of words have their own characteristics. Homonyms in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are more colorful than in literary language. The presence of multi-component synonymous lines in regional dialects indicates the ancient history of the vocabulary of dialects. At the same time, the extensive use of antonyms and polysemous words specific to the speech of the local population once again confirms our conclusions about the richness of the vocabulary of dialects and the breadth of expression.

The results of the research conducted in the "**Conclusion**" part of the dissertation are summarized as follows:

Our dialects and accents are a valuable source of the history of the people and language. There are many ancient language units that do not exist in our literary language today and belong to earlier periods of our language history. The comparative study of such words with the materials of related languages at the general Turkic level is very important in determining the history of the interaction of languages and also allows to clarify the etymological origin of these units.

In the dissertation, the following results were obtained as a result of our research on a comprehensive study of the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, which preserves the linguistic facts of the deep historical layers of our language:

1. Involvement in the study of characteristic linguistic facts of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, which are not observed in our literary language and other dialects and accents of our language, allows to determine the specific lexical features of the dialects of the region.

2. While studying the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, the ethnolinguistic processes taking place in the Turkish origin and derived units developed here were commented. At certain historical stages, minor changes in the lexical composition of our

dialects and accents in interlingual integration and their development at the all-Turkic level have been identified.

3. Research has shown that the dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents preserves the ancient national units of our language that have not been studied so far. A comparative etymological study of dialect units such as aygakh, azginty, azman, chaqqi, ergen, eke-buka, girramax', gork, itix', gut, sinsithmax', tabarrix', tinchikhmakh compared to the variants used in ancient dictionaries and other Turkic languages shows that they are words of Turkish origin.

4. It was determined that the unique lexical layer of Nakhchivan dialects and accents consists mainly of our national words, is less exposed to historical changes and foreign languages, and a small number of borrowings are more nationalized.

5. In the Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in our literary language, the main sources for derived words were Arabic and Persian. Here, Arabic borrowings such as basarat, jurum, kahal, mijas, mohra, nasranni, sadama, taqqilbab have been used in the language of the local people for centuries and mixed with the words of the language.

6. Azerbaijan's border with Iran and the interaction of languages have allowed our dialects and accents to include words of Persian origin, as well as our literary language. The dialects and accents of Nakhchivan include such dialect units as bazbirit, beddam, beybut, barni, derbecha, dubara, gavahin, parsang, sargedan, sarkar, and the etymological study of these words allows us to conclude that they were transferred from Persian to the lexicon.

7. Research shows that hybrid words also have a special place in the lexicon of dialects. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents word + derivation word, Persian word + Arabic word or vice versa, such as agyzdanpartov, avparas, beshuyur, gulbecha, mirgazab.

8. Words from the Russian language also play a role in enriching the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents. In addition to barbarism, there are such derivations as khillikh, mimili, sortukh, which can be determined only through serious etymological analysis of the Russian language. The words of Russian origin in the

dialects attract attention in a more adapted way to the vernacular, that is, in the phonetic variant of our language, which is subject to the rules of pronunciation.

9. A large part of the vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents consists of lexical dialectisms that do not have a terminological character. The study of these dialect units belonging to different parts of speech and classified as simple, correct, complex in structure allows to reveal the characteristic lexical picture of Nakhchivan dialects and accents. At the same time, the lexical suffixes that make up these parts of speech also characterize the specificity of dialects.

10. Nakhchivan dialects and accents have a large number of dialectal units that express the concepts of the population of the region related to the main areas of occupation. The ancient occupations of the local population allowed the formation of terminological vocabulary of various professions, which led to the emergence of interesting dialectal lexical units, the naming of concepts under different names. Research shows that most of these units are ancient units belonging to our language.

11. A comparative study of archaisms in Nakhchivan dialects and accents with other Turkic languages, their dialects, as well as our ancient written monuments and the first examples of native literature, showed that our dialects and accents, including our literary language, have undergone a great development. In this process, some ancient Turkish words such as *agirramakh*, *alchax*, *ari*, *bahra*, *dirrix'*, *apbax'*, *aya*, *pitix'* became obsolete and left the vocabulary of the literary language, but still live in our dialects and accents.

12. The dictionary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents includes a number of neologisms related to modern development. Our research has led us to the conclusion that some of these words are formed by the acquisition of new meanings of pre-existing units in the language, while others are due to acquisitions, many of which are related to the development of technology. The study of materials collected from Nakhchivan dialects and accents gives opportunity to say that some words that are considered neologisms in the language

after a certain period of time lose the property of being a new word and become a common word.

13. The study of words in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, developed in the same phonetic variant as the literary language and expressing completely different meanings, leads to the conclusion that the regional dialects have an ancient lexical system formed over many centuries. The study of dialect units used here, such as ayak "times", budamakh "to strike, to beat", chalkhamakh "to interrupt", daralmakh "to be greedy", dimdix'lamakh "reluctant to eat", takhdasiz "light without a throne" gives opportunity to reveal the peculiarity of this lexical system.

14. The involvement of dialect units in Nakhchivan dialects and accents created by sound imitation has resulted in the discovery of an interesting layer of lexicon of dialects. There is an ancient history of word-formation in this way, and the etymological study of dialect units such as bizbiza, jarramakh, jızdix, chakhchakh, dahmarramax', hushdurəx', khartdammakh, gupban, shirran, kirkira gives us reason to say that they were formed by sound imitation.

15. Research shows that in Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in our literary language, the groups of meanings of words - homonyms, synonyms and antonyms, the ambiguity of words have their own characteristics. Homonyms in Nakhchivan dialects and accents are more colorful than in literary language. Words such as gaj, lavasha, galam, giy, meke, tutma, yava, utux', batdemax', qalin, saki have homonymous features and wide possibilities of expression in dialects.

16. In order for words to form a synonymous line in a language, it is necessary to go through a long period of development. The presence of multi-component synonymous lines in Nakhchivan dialects and accents indicates the ancient history of dialects. In the sense of "stingy", the words simish, alibart, zalla, nirgiz, greedy and so on are used to indicate the richness of dialects.

17. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, antonyms also have interesting lexical features. Through these words, any object, event, person is compared and a fuller, more detailed view of it is created: sozayatim "obeying the word, agreeing with said" – danqa//jirtqoz

"upside down, disobedient, quick-tempered", daranqlet "old" – qadajar "new", firi qalkhmaq "to be angry" – tokhdamakh "bu calm". Here we meet a large number of such words that are not used in literary language, which are also very important in terms of studying the history of our language. The abundance of such words in any language or dialect once again shows the richness of the language.

18. In Nakhchivan dialects and accents, polysemous words also have their own lexical features. The ambiguity expressed by dialect units such as shakqildakh, tiftix', sifde, golchakh, eshshax', yangu once again confirms our conclusions about the richness of the vocabulary of the dialects and the breadth of expression.

The study of the lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents in different directions leads to the conclusion that the dialects have a very rich vocabulary, which has not yet been fully revealed. The language units included here allow us to follow the various stages of historical development of our language and analyze the processes taking place here. The lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents, as in other dialects and accents of our language, was formed over a long historical period and gives us detailed information about the history of the region, its ancient inhabitants and their way of life.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published scientific works:

Books

1. Phraseology of the Nakhchivan dialect (monograph). – Germany: LAP Lambert, – 2015 . – 63 p.
2. Vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents (co-authored with A.A. Guliyev). – Nakhchivan: Ajami, – 2017. – 295 p.
3. Ethnographic lexicon of Nakhchivan dialects and accents (monograph). – Nakhchivan: Ajami, – 2018. – 201 p.
4. Lexicology of Nakhchivan dialects (monograph). – Ankara: The Academy of Geje, – 2019. – 178 p.

Articles and conference materials

5. On the Shahbuz accents of the Azerbaijani language // Materials of the XVI international scientific and practical conference

- “Contemporary Philology: Theory and Practice”, – Moscow, – 2-3 July, – 2014, – p. 7-12.
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17. Semantic groups of words in the Nakhchivan dialect // Materials of the conference "Problems of the theory of linguistics and linguodidactics in the period of globalization", – Tashkent: Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, – May 16, – 2017, – p. - 56–62.
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Author’s individual participation in the published works:

Most of the field materials of the book “Vocabulary of Nakhchivan dialects and accents” (co-authored with A.A. Guliyev) were collected by the applicant and the compilation of the work was done together with the co-author.

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