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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**THE EVOLUTION OF GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS
TOWARD DERIVATIONAL FUNCTIONS IN THE
AGGLUTINATIVE SYSTEM
(Based on materials of the Azerbaijani Language)**

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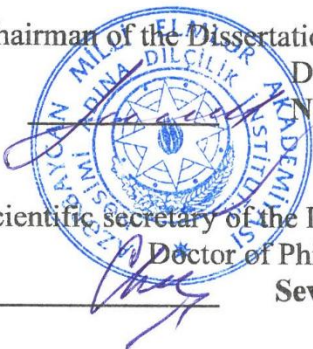
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INTRODUCTION

Relevance and development of the research work. The formation of grammatical affixes occurred in the early informational stage of language development as a result of the necessity established for the connections among the internal structural units of the sentence. During the initial informational stage, though monosyllabic units expressing specific meanings are existed; however, since there were no connective elements among them, the tonal features were often used as observed in the early homonyms. While specific perspectives of the tonal patterns developed for sentence structure in root-based languages, the formation of grammatical elements was accompanied by the necessity for the continuation of certain tonal traditions in agglutinative systems. According to the requirements of the agglutinative system, the development of specific traditions of affixations was caused to the emergence of the function of derivationality alongside grammatical functions. The transition of grammatical elements toward derivationality has become an interesting linguistic phenomenon reflecting the evolution of word-formation processes. The universal nature of this process in affixal languages is the indicator of the similar phenomena is not excluded in the historical development of languages. It should be noted that the existence of interlinguistic universality and the possibility of obtaining optimal results through comparative analysis were significantly advanced by the great linguist of the XIX century, by Franz Bopp. His work *“On the Conjugation System of Sanskrit in Comparison with that of Greek, Latin, Persian, and Germanic”* published in 1816, established an important rich tradition in this field¹. Precisely through comparison it is possible to advance ideas about the transition of grammatical elements toward derivationality in affixal languages. Therefore, the relevance of the present research is related to the research, analysis and study of the derivational evolution of grammatical elements as well as their universal character.

¹ Cəfərov, Q. Ümumi dilçilik etüdləri / Q.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2020. – s.28-21.

Development of the research work. Although there is no special research work devoted the process of the transition of grammatical elements toward derivationality in Azerbaijani linguistics, the thought of being the grammatical affixes as products of an earlier stage than derivational means is introduced in various sources, as well the concrete samples are presented about the tendency of inflectional affixes toward derivationality in the process of development of word-formation affixes. At the same time, the role of grammatical motivated internal affixes (interfixes) is also appreciated in the formation of compound words. S.Jafarov, who researched the issues of word formation of the Azerbaijani language, results by compared the grammatical variants in examples such as *kağız yanacaq* (paper fuel), *yanacaq maddələri* (fuel materials), *yanacaq ehtiyatı* (fuel reserves), *ildə* (per year), *ayda* (per month), and *gündə* (per day) that, the transition of grammatical affixes toward derivationality is indeed possible².

While analyzing the suffixes *-ma(-mə)*, *-dır(-dir,-dur, -dür)*, *-da(-də)*, *-miş(-miş, -muş, -müşt)* and others, M.Hüseynzadə shows that these affixes can be used both as inflectional and derivational elements³. B.Khalilov argues that they are the products of a stage preceding derivational affixes by considering the functionality of grammatical affixes within the grammatical structure of the language. At the same time, B.Khalilov refers to elements functioning in the form of *ha*, *ba*, *bə* as middle affixes or infixes⁴. The information about the internal affixes (infixes) is also discussed and it is noted that they are characteristic for inflected languages in the book entitled as “*Modern Azerbaijani Language*” (*Morphology*) written by Gazanfar Kazimov⁵, The idea that grammatical affixes belong to a stage preceding derivational affixes is also supported in

² Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. [4 hissədə], II h., Leksika. Üçüncü nəşr., red: B.Əhmədov, – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.140-144.

³ Hüseynzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya: [4 hissədə]. III h. / M.Hüseynzadə. Üçüncü nəşr: red: T.Hacıyev, – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.16.

⁴ Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfologiyası: [2 hissədə]. I h. / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s.99; 113.

⁵ Kazimov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfologiyası. / Q.Kazimov. Red: T.Müzəffəroğlu və b; rəy: F.Xalıqov və b., – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010. – s.34.

the book entitled as “*Modern Azerbaijani Language*” written by A.Nağhdaliyev⁶. Likewise, it is also demonstrated that the same suffix may function as an inflectional element in one context and as a derivational element in a different context similar to the view expressed by M.Hüseynzade in G.Abdullayeva’s work entitled as “*Modern Azerbaijani Language*”⁷.

Numerous studies have been carried out about the role of interfixes functioning as internal affixes in the formation of compound words as grammatical elements in Russian linguistics. In this field, the valuable and noteworthy works have been performed by prominent scholars such as N.S.Trubetskoy, G.O.Vinokur, A.N.Tikhonov, E.A.Zemskaya, Y.S.Maslov, V.V.Lopatin, and other specialists⁸. It should be noted that the Azerbaijani language is an agglutinative language rich with affixes, the transition of grammatical elements toward derivationality in various positions demonstrates in this language. In contrast, interfixes are more characteristic for the Russian language and other analytical-inflected languages. Nevertheless, the process of word formation has also occurred with the participation of both grammatical elements and interfixes in the Azerbaijani language.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research consists of grammatical affixes functioning as word-

⁶ Nağhdaliyev, A. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. / A.Nağhdaliyev. – Gəncə: Əsgəroğlu, red: G.Hüseynova, rəy: İ.O.Məmmədov və b., – 2016. – s.35.

⁷ Abdullayeva, G. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [2 hissədə], II h. Morfologiya, sintaksis. / G.Abdullayeva. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2013. – s.14-15.

⁸ Трубецкой, Н.С. Морфонологическая система русского языка. / Н.С.Трубецкой. Избранные труды по филологии. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1987. – с.67-142; Винокур, Г.О. Избранные работы по русскому языку. / Г.О.Винокур. – Москва: Учпедгиз, – 1957. – 492 с.; Земская, Е.А. Интерфиксация в современном русском словообразовании. / Е.А.Земская // Развитие грамматики и лексики современного русского языка. – Москва: Наука. – 1964. – с.36-62; Маслов, Ю.С. О некоторых расхождениях в понимании термина “морфема”. / Маслов Ю.С. // Избранные труды. Аспектология. Общее языкознание. – Москва: Языки Славянской Культуры. – 2004. – с.666-680; Лопатин, В.В. Русская словообразовательная морфема. Проблемы и принципы описания. / В.В.Лопатин – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – 315 с.

formation means in the noun and verb systems of the Azerbaijani language. In this study, the grammatical affixes are not analysed solely from the perspective of their functional nature, at the same time, the issues related to their derivational evolution are also studied. Thus, the object of the research is specifically formed by grammatical elements that tend toward derivationality in accordance with the influence of the agglutinative system.

The subject of the research involves the study of evolutionary processes in the tendency of grammatical elements toward derivationality in accordance with the requirements of the agglutinative mechanism in the process of intensifying linguistic information. This tendency has not lost its significance over time; on the contrary, it has played an important role in enriching the word-formation potential of the language by maintaining its traditions.

The aim and objectives of the research is to study and systematize derivational means formed within the grammatical system and to determine their traditional role in word formation. Given the agglutinative structure of the Azerbaijani language and its rich affixal system, the research also examines the development of grammatical affixes into derivational ones and the emergence of new derivational affixes through the expansion of the language's word-formation potential:

- Analysis of the transition of suffixes belonging to noun categories into derivationality.
- Analysis of the transition of suffixes belonging to verb categories into derivationality.
- Analysis of noun category suffixes that precede derivational suffixes and undergo a shift toward derivationality.
- Analysis of verb category suffixes that precede derivational suffixes and undergo a shift toward derivationality.
- Analysis of the transition of grammatical suffixes toward derivationality in compound words, occurring in the first component, the second component, or in both components.

The research methods. In the study, the descriptive method is used in accordance with the direction and requirements of the research topic. Due to the need to compare and contrast relevant facts

and examples, the comparative method is also applied. The descriptive method is primarily used in the analysis of Azerbaijani language materials. The comparative method, in turn, is applied in order to compare elements of a universal character observed in non-related languages.

The main provisions for defense:

- Grammatical affixes are the products of a stage preceding derivational affixes as the linking means among words within a sentence.

- A tendency toward derivationality has developed in the grammatical affixes, due to the necessity of appearing the requirements of linguistic information intensification.

- The occurrence of certain groups of grammatical affixes before derivational affixes in the affix ordering of the Azerbaijani language reflects that inflectional affixes belong to an earlier stage and demonstrates their tendency toward derivationality.

- The affixes expressing purely grammatical functions began to appear after derivational affixes in the sequence of affixes at later stages, when derivational affixes acquired functional stability.

- The grammatical and derivational order of inflectional affixes is based on the requirements of the agglutinative mechanism in the Azerbaijani language.

- Monosyllabic root morphemes existed in the genetic structure of all languages, and grammaticality and derivationality occurred within the same structural units at the earliest stages.

- Prefix, infix, and postfix elements developed in analytical-inflected languages during the stage of affixation development, whereas series of suffixes developed in agglutinative languages.

Scientific novelty of the research. The research focuses on the transition of grammatical elements toward derivational functions in response to the need for new word formation within the agglutinative structure of the Azerbaijani language. This derivational function continued even after the emergence of specialized derivational elements. The scientific novelty of the research lies in revealing this derivational evolution of grammatical elements in Azerbaijani on the basis of concrete linguistic evidence.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research lies in examining the genetic syncretism and differentiation of inflectional and derivational affixes, as well as the patterns governing their evolution within the agglutinative system. The practical significance consists in reconstructing asemantic root morphemes and non-productive affixes, determining their position in the language system, and applying the findings in language teaching.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the dissertation were discussed at departmental scientific seminars. Articles based on the dissertation were published in journals meeting the requirements of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in the proceedings of international and national scientific conferences. The findings of the dissertation may be applied in teaching the genetic aspects of Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani.

Name of the organization in which the dissertation is performed. The dissertation work was performed at the Department of Azerbaijani Language of Ganja State University.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The research consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography. The Introductory part of the dissertation is 5 pages, 9 093 characters, chapter I is 38 pages, 72 719 characters, chapter II is 41 pages, 83 817 characters, chapter III is 32 pages, 65 685 characters, Conclusion is 3 pages, 5 458 characters. The total volume of the dissertation is 236 804 characters, excluding the list of used literature.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH WORK

The relevance and development of the research work, the object and subject of the research, the aim and objectives of the research, the methods of the research, the main provisions of the defense, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, the approbation and application of the

research work, as well as, the name of the organization where the dissertation work has been accomplished and also the structure and total volume of the dissertation work have been reflected in the “Introduction” section.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled as “The Derivational Function of Grammatical Elements.” The provisions related to this chapter are discussed in three paragraphs. The first paragraph of the first chapter is entitled as “Functional Characteristics of Suffixes in the Language System.” Suffixes have developed into an ordered system, which has, in turn, constrained the functional scope of elements exhibiting prefixal and interfixal properties with the intensification of affixation processes in the language. Nevertheless, traces of prefixal elements can still be observed in words such as *gömgöy* (deep blue), *sapsarı* (bright yellow), *dümağ* (pure white), *qırqırntı*, and *çırçırpı*, while interfix elements are preserved in forms such as *xırımxırda* (very small) and *halbahal* (equal/in exchange). Form-building affixes are also discussed alongside these categories in linguistic literature. Since the status of such affixes has not yet been fully established, differing views regarding their classification continue to be observed.

Salim Jafarov provides a detailed classification of word-formation combinations such as noun-to-noun, noun-to-verb, verb-to-verb, verb-to-noun, and noun-to-adverb derivation⁹.

The richness of the Azerbaijani language’s word-formation potential makes it possible to state that as many as six suffixes may be attached sequentially to the end of a word¹⁰.

Salim Jafarov classifies all affixes into four groups according to their functionality: 1) *lexical affixes*; 2) *lexical-grammatical affixes*; 3) *grammatical-lexical affixes*; 4) *grammatical affixes*¹¹.

However, Mukhtar Huseynzade differs a more simplified

⁹ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika. [4 hissədə], II h. / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.150-152.

¹⁰ Yusifov, M. Nitq mədəniyyəti. / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2019. – s.162-163

¹¹ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika. [4 hissədə], II h. / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.139.

classification by distinguishing affixes into derivational and inflectional types, a framework that has gained broader acceptance in linguistic studies¹². In general, scholarly views on the formation of derivational affixes tend to be largely consistent. Regarding agglutinateness, Nadir Mammadli notes: *“The essence of agglutinateness is the addition of suffixes to the root of a word, and words are divided into a root and a suffix.”*¹³ The second component of a disyllabic model has typically shown a tendency to lose its independence and evolve into an affix in agglutinative languages. For example, the word *öyüd* may serve as an illustrative example. The root *öy-* is interpreted in various sources with meanings such as *“to speak,” “to say,” “to tell,” or “to praise.”* Words such as *öyünmək* (to boast) and *öyüngən* (boastful) have been formed based on this root, which help to clarify the semantic scope of the root *öymək*. The second component of the word, *-üid (-üt)*, may be compared with the word *ötmək*, which is likewise semantically related to the concept of speaking. While some of these elements can be identified through evidence from the native language and related languages, others can be recognized as shared elements even through comparison with unrelated languages.

The idea of form-building affixes corresponds to the function of the group referred to as grammatical-lexical affixes in Salim Jafarov’s classification. These are considered the affixes involved in the formation of verb categories, as well as those participating in the formation of verbal adjectives (participles) and verb forms expressing (necessity, obligation, intention, and conditional) meaning¹⁴. Indeed, the concept of form-building affixes largely coincides with the functionality attributed to the third group of

¹² Hüseynzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [4 hissədə] / M.Hüseynzadə. III h., – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.11.

¹³ Məmmədli, N. Azərbaycan dili və nitq mədəniyyəti (ali məktəblərin bütün ixtisasları üçün dərslik): [Elektron resurs]. / N.Məmmədli. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – I c. – 2020. – s.129. URL:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371811229_Azərbaycan_dili_v_nitq_mdn_ıvyti

¹⁴ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [4 hissədə]. II h. Leksika. / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.138-139.

affixes in Salim Jafarov's classification; however, it appears that this category of affixes is largely influenced by the Russian linguistic term “*формообразующий*” (“form-building”). In studies devoted to the Azerbaijani language, form-building affixes have not been unequivocally established as a separate category. In some cases, the attribution of certain affixes to this category isn't fully justified from a functional perspective either¹⁵.

Even, certain grammatical affixes related to nouns and degree of adjectives are considered form-building affixes besides with participles, adverbial participles, infinitives and verb forms in Russian linguistic classifications. However, the boundaries between grammatical (inflectional) affixes and derivational affixes are clear and transparent in the Azerbaijani language. Therefore, there is no strong necessity to interpret voice, infinitive, participle, and adverbial participle affixes, which tend toward derivational functions, as a separate group under the designation of form-building affixes.

Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes perform purely grammatical functions by virtue of their functional characteristics. Little additional information is usually provided apart from traditional stereotypical explanations concerning the functionality of inflectional affixes in morphology. As for the formation of grammatical affixes, it is acknowledged in various sources that they belong to a stage preceding derivational affixes¹⁶.

Considering the role of words in sentence formation doesn't exclude the validity of this idea in any way. Although the issue of inflectional suffixes acquiring derivational functions hasn't been the subject of extensive debate in linguistics, certain views have nevertheless been put forward regarding the transition of individual grammatical elements at the end of words into derivational

¹⁵ Mirzəliyeva, M. Seçilmiş əsərləri: [2 hissədə]. I h., Türk dillərində ismin mənə növ kateqoriyası. / M.Mirzəliyeva. – Bakı: “Zəngəzurda çap evi”, – 2020. – s.167.

¹⁶ Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfolojiyası. / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – s.99; Nağdəliyev, A. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfolojiya. / A.Nağdəliyev. – Gəncə: Əsgəroğlu nəşriyyat və poliqrafiya MMC, – 2016. – s.35.

functions¹⁷.

The second paragraph of the dissertation is entitled as **“Derivation of Nominal Grammatical Elements in Postpositive Position.”**

The processes through which the suffixes of quality, possession, case, and predication within the category of nouns shift from grammatical to derivational functions are dealt with this chapter. It is demonstrated that the plural suffix, when attached to proper nouns, expresses common nouns denoting lineage, genealogy, tribe, or tradition, such as *Əhmədalılar* (the descendants/family of Əhmədali), *Mahmudbəylilər* (the Mahmudbey lineage), *Ozanlar* (the Ozan clan/minstrels), *Qacarlar* (the Qajar tribe), *Əməvilər* (the Umayyads), *Vaqiflər* (the Vaqif family/descendants), and *Sabirlər* (the Sabir lineage) and etc.

The plural suffix is also used in texts with a satirical tone. The plural suffixes such as *Sonyalar* (women named Sonya), *Fatma-Tükəzbanlar* (women named Fatma-Tükəzban), *Annalar* (women named Anna) and etc. are used in the formation of toponymical names: In addition, plural suffixes also participate in the formation of toponymic names, such as *Dəlləklər* (a place name in Yevlax) and *Eyvazallar* (a settlement in Beyləqan) and etc. When attached to adjectives and numerals, the plural suffix forms words denoting groups, supporters, or social strata, for example: *Ağlar* (the Whites), *Qaralar* (the Blacks), *Qızılbaşlar* (the Qizilbash group), *Qırxlar* (the Forty), and *Yeddiilər* (the Seven) and etc. Furthermore, when added to pronouns, the plural suffix conveys a meaning of differentiation, as in *bizlər* (we, as a distinct group), *sizlər* (you, as a group), and *kimlər* (who, in plural/distinct reference) and etc.

¹⁷ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [4 hissədə]. II h. Leksika. / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.144-158; Hüseynzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [4 hissədə]. III h. / M.Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.15; Vəliyeva, S.X. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində söz tərkibinin müəyyənəşdirilməsinin qrammatik-semantik əsası: /filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis.avtoreferat/ – Bakı: 2009. – s.17; Həsənov, H. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikası. / H.Həsənov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2005. – s.419; Əsgər, İ. Azərbaycan dilində məhsuldarlıq yarıdan qeyriməhsuldar şəkilçilər. (Monoqrafiya) / İ.Əsgər. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2005. – s.15-72.

Possessive suffixes, like the plural suffixes, can also acquire derivational properties. For example: *bəyim* (my lord/master), *xanım* (lady), *ağası* (his/her master), *eləsi* (such a one), *kimisi* (some of them), *bəzisi* (some/part of them), *axşamı* (the evening), *sabahı* (the next day), *ertəsi* (the following day), *orası* (that place), *burası* (this place), *gerisi* (the rest), *çoxusu* (the majority), *çoxumuz* (most of us), *axşamları* (in the evenings), *gecələri* (at nights), and *özləri* (themselves) and etc. The suffixes belonging to the case category may also use in the form of derivationality besides their grammatical function. For instance: *ayda (bir)* (once a month), *həftədə (bir)* (once a week), *ildə (bir)* (once a year), *gündə (bir)* (once a day), *neçə (yol)* (several times); *tezdən* (early/in the morning), *səhərdən* (since morning), *tənbəllikdən* (because of laziness), *alçaqdan* (from a low position), *hündüрдən* (from a high position), *çoxdan* (long ago), *birdən* (suddenly), *yenidən* (again), and *təzədən* (again) and etc.

The participation of predicative suffixes in word-formation processes is also observed. For example: *Qulam* (a proper name), *üçəm* (three birth together), *dördəm* (four birth together), *təkəm* (rare/single), *sudur* (watery) and etc.

It becomes clear on the base of the materials analysed in this paragraph that, the derivationalization of nominal grammatical elements used in postpositive position is directly related to the internal developmental regularities of the language. Specifically, when markers belonging to grammatical categories acquire a certain semantic load, they no longer function solely as formal units establishing syntactic relations, but rather transform into word-forming means that generate nominative meaning.

Observations indicate that the main mechanism of this process is characterized by the weakening of grammatical meaning and the strengthening of lexical-semantic content. As a result, these suffixes activate such functions as substantivization, generalization, evaluation, and individuation within the words in which they occur.

In particular, the use of plural suffixes with proper nouns and adjectives can express lineage, tribe, social group, and affiliation; possessive suffixes may become lexicalized; and case suffixes can form adverbs expressing time and manner.

Thus, the analysis shows that Azerbaijani word formation is not limited to classical lexical suffixes. The functional expansion of grammatical markers demonstrates the interaction between grammaticality and derivationality, highlighting the importance of studying postpositive grammatical elements in terms of both their historical development and modern word-formation potential.

The third paragraph of the first chapter is entitled as **“The Derivational Function of Verbal Grammatical Elements in Postpositive Position.”** It is demonstrated here that, the suffixes expressing negation, tense, and verbal forms, as well as elements of non-finite verb forms, can function in a derivational capacity. For instance, the negative suffix *-ma (-mə)*, when stressed at the end of a word, loses its negative meaning and participates in the formation of words such as *qazma* (drilling/excavation), *süzmə* (filtration), *alma* (apple), *qırma* (broken/crushed form), *qovurma* (fried/roasted dish), and *çalma* (shawl).

The definite past tense suffix *-dı (-di, -du, -dü)* also performs the derivational properties in expressions such as *“Öldü var, döndü yox”* (*Death is certain, but there is no coming back*) and *“Əydi, əyanək, əymədi, dəyanək”* (*What bends becomes a bow; what does not bend remains a stick*), as well as in words like *yolbasdı* (ambush), *qabaqkəsdi* (interceptor), *satdıq* (sold), and *Tapdıq* (a personal name).

The evidential past tense suffix *-miş (-miş, -muş, -müş)* participates in the formation of words such as *keçmiş* (past/event), *bişmiş* (cooked), *olmuş* (happened), *göyərmiş* (bruised), and *görməmiş* (unrefined).

The present tense suffix *-ır (-ir, -ur, -ür)* contributes to the formation of words such as *yağır* (bedsore), *qısır* (infertile/sterile), *gəlir* (income, profit), and *ötür-ötür* (a game or playful/deceptive activity).

The definite future tense suffix *-acaq (-əcək)* also participates in word formation, as seen in *qanacaq* (capacity for understanding), *duracaq* (stop/station), *yanacaq* (fuel), *qorxacaq* (something that inspires fear), *döşənəcək* (pavement/covering), *verəcək* (amount payable / debt), and *umacaq* (expectation/hope).

Through the use of the indefinite future tense suffix *-ar* (*-ər*), words such as *doğar* (breeding (animal)), *dönər* (food), *kəsər* (sharpness), *dəyər* (value), *çalar* (shade), *çıxar* (expense), *qatar* (series / sequence), and *sututar* (reservoir) are formed. The negative form of the indefinite future tense also functions as a derivational means by producing words such as *Axmaz* (stagnant pool), *Solmaz*, *Qorxmaz*, *Dönməz* (personal names). The transition of imperative suffixes into derivational usage results in the formation of words such as *duyum* (perception), *dözüm* (endurance), *bölüm* (section/division), *ölüm* (death), *yataq* (bed), *qorxaq* (coward), and *hürkək* (timid). With the participation of the necessity suffix, words such as *sormalı* (a type of sweet/candy), *yeməli* (edible), and *gülməli* (funny/amusing) are formed. With the *lazım* (necessitative) form, constructions such as (*mən-I*) *gedəsi* (one who is to go), (*xəbər-news*) *verəsi* (to be reported), *çatası* (due), and *qalası* (to be to stay) occur.

Furthermore, with the desiderative form, words such as *ara* (gap), *cala* (trap/snare), *bilək* (wrist), *çökək* (hollow), and *yaraq*(weapon) are formed.

Among the non-finite verb forms, the participle suffix contributes to the formation of words such as *qalxan* (shield), *dalan* (corridor/passage), and *qapan* (large scale); the infinitive suffix forms words such as *başmaq* (shoe) and *toxmaq* (mallet); and the verb suffix gives rise to forms such as *daban-basaraq* (hurriedly) and *qaçaraq* (running/in haste).

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled as “**The Derivational Function of Grammatical Elements Used Before Derivational Affixes in the Structure of Derived Words.**” The provisions of this chapter are explained in three paragraphs.

The first paragraph is entitled as “**The Derivational Function of Nominal Grammatical Elements Used before Derivational Affixes in the Structure of Derived Words.**” It is noted in discussing the sequence of grammatical affixes within word structure that, the derivational affixes occupy the first position, while inflectional affixes occur in the second position¹⁸.

¹⁸ Qrammatik normalar: genderi.org/qrammatik-normalar-html. – 06.02.2018; Azərbaycan dilinin morfoloji quruluşu: anadili azərbaycandilidir. blogspot.com

An observable fact in the language is that when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to words ending in a vowel, there arises a need for an intervening consonantal element with a connective, relational, and regulative function. This can be seen in examples such as *nə-nəyin* (what - of what), *su-suyun* (water - of the water), *de-deyir* (say-says) and others. Such elements are referred to as linking elements¹⁹, insertions²⁰, or even interfixes in linguistic literature. The transition of grammatical affixes into derivational functions has played an important role in the formation of a group of complex affixes in the Azerbaijani language. For instance, the affixes such as *-dakı* (-dəki), *-larla* (-lərlə), *-larca* (-lərcə), *-ınlı* (-ınlı, -ınlı), *-ıncı* (-inci, -uncu, -üncü), *-ımtıl* (-ımtıl, -ümtül, -ımtıl) may be considered within this category.

It can also be argued that certain complex affixes themselves originate from inflectional elements in the Azerbaijani language. For instance, affixes such as *-madan* (-mədən) and *-dıqda* (-dikdə, -duqda, -dükdə) may be cited as examples of this phenomenon.

The second paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as “**The Derivational Function of Verbal Grammatical Elements Used before Derivational Affixes in Word Structure.**” It is demonstrated in this paragraph that the tendency of verbal grammatical suffixes toward derivationality can be observed in most elements of grammatical categories. With regard to the transition of the negative suffix of the verb into a derivational function, examples of its use before derivational affixes include *tapmaca* (riddle), *bilməcə* (riddle), *atmaca* (taunt), *qazmaçı* (miner), *tökməçi* (caster), *çəkməçi* (shoemaker), and *yarmaça* (split log) and etc. The tendency of present tense suffixes toward derivationality is likewise observed in their use before derivational affixes, as seen in examples such as

/2014/12/ azrbaycan-dilinin-morfoloji-quruluşu.html. – 2014, – 30 dekabr; Sözlük: soz6.com /nedir/43971/iltisqi dil – 4 iyul, – 2016; Abdullayev, N. Nitq mədəniyyətinin əsasları. / N.Abdullayev. – Bakı: ADPU nəşr., – 2013. – s.121.

¹⁹ Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [4 hissədə]. I h. Fonetika, orfoepiya, orfoqrafiya / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. Üçüncü nəşr. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s.116-117.

²⁰ Hüseynzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. / M.Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: Azərtədrisnəşr, – 1963. – s.35-36.

gəlirli (profitable), *kəsirli* (deficit-bearing), *keçirici* (conductive/transmitting), *çevirici* (converter/ transformer), *ötürücü* (transmitter), *bişirici* (cooking device), and *qovurucu* (roasting device), as well as *(bir) bişirim* (one portion/serving), *uçurum* (cliff/ precipice), *aşırım* (mountain pass), *köçürmə* (transfer/ copying), *qaçırma* (abduction/ incident), *batırma* (insertion), and *qaçırma* (abduction).

In particular, the definite future tense suffix *-acaq* (*-əcək*) expresses the derivational quality by being used in words such as *gələcək* (future), *qanacaq* (understanding/sense), *oturacaq* (seat), and *tutacaq* (handle). According to A. Damirchizade, there was almost no evidence of the use of the suffix *-acaq*, (*-əcək*) as a marker of the definite future tense in ancient sources. However, in the *Kitabi-Dede Korkut*, the use of this suffix with a derivational function in expressions such as “*Bu yıxılacaq ev*” (this house to be destroyed), “*Sən varacaq yer*” (the place you will go to), and “*Sənə verəcək qız*” (the girl to be given to you) is of particular interest²¹.

Just as the grammatical function of the suffix *-acaq* (*-əcək*) is extensive in the modern language, its acquisition of derivational properties represents a new qualitative feature. The words such as *qanacaqlı* (a well-mannered), *görəcəkli* (impending), *qanacaqsız* (ill-mannered), *dayanacaqsız* (without a stop), and *biləcəkli* (capable) and etc. are formed with the participation of this suffix in the Azerbaijani language.

The indefinite future tense suffix *-ar* (*-ər*) can be used before the suffixes stabilized for derivational properties within certain words like *keçərli* (valid/applicable), *kəsərli* (effective/sharp), *kəsərsiz* (ineffective), *axarlı-baxarlı* (well-arranged/attractive), *yararlı* (useful), *təpərli* (energetic/capable), *qızartı* (fried product), *ağartı* (whitening/dairy product), *köçəri* (nomadic), *ötəri* (temporary), and *dəyərli* (valuable) and etc. as carried derivative feature by independently joining to some words such as *açar* (key), *qızar* (one that reddens), *Gülər*, *Anar*, *Yetər*, and *Yaşar* (personal names).

²¹ Dəmirçizadə, Ə. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanlarının dili. / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – s.55.

Suffixes belonging to the imperative form can also acquire derivational properties; therefore, they may occur before derivational affixes within word structure. Examples of this include *gəlimli*, *dözümlü* (resilient/enduring), *duyumlu* (sensitive/perceptive), *biçimli* (well-shaped/structured), *bölümlü* (divided/sectioned), *ölümlü* (mortal), *geyimsiz* (without clothing), *doyumcul* (satisfying/satiating), *söküntü* (demolition/debris), and *yığıntı* (accumulation/heap) and etc.

It can be concluded on the base of the presented evidence that, the derivational function of verbal grammatical elements manifests itself in two main forms: (1) lexicalization and independence, that is, the grammatical marker becomes semantically reinforced within the word and gives rise to a new lexical unit; (2) the formation of complex affixes, whereby a grammatical element combines with a derivational suffix and functions as a unified morphological complex. In both cases, the element that initially carries a grammatical meaning begins to serve a new lexical-semantic outcome.

A noteworthy aspect of this type of formation is that, a grammatical marker performs a derivative feature including into the content of the word, doesn't perform a paradigmatic function as tense, negative and imperative form when it precedes a derivational affix. For example, in units such as *gəlirli* (profitable/income-generating) and *kəsirli* (deficit-bearing), the marker *-ır/-ir* does not express present tense meaning but rather activates a qualitative or attributive nuance; the suffix *-acaq/-əcək* moves away from its future tense function and operates as a means of forming attributive meaning in formations like *qanacaq* (reasonable/sensible) and *görəcək* (promising/with a future); similarly, the marker *-ar/-ər* becomes stabilized and reinforces its role as an adjective-forming derivational component in examples such as *keçərli* (valid/applicable) and *dəyərli* (valuable).

The analysis of such units shows that derivationality isn't limited solely to "fully derivational affixes"; on the contrary, certain transitional layers exist within the morphological system of the language. Elements operating within this transitional layer may exhibit inflectional properties in some cases, while they display

derivational characteristics in others and this dual function allows them to be evaluated within the framework of “relative derivationality.”

The examples presented in the paragraph further demonstrate that, this process isn’t random, but is characterized by a certain degree of productivity: specifically, some patterns (e.g., *-ir* + *-ma* → *-irma*; *-acaq* + *-lı/-sız* → *-acaqlı/-acaqsız*; *-ar* + *-lı/-tı/-ı* → *-arlı/-artı/-arı*; *-ım/-in* + *-lı/-sız/-cıl/-caq/-tı* → *-ımlı/-ımsız/-ımcıl/-ıncaq/-ıntı*) become stabilized at different stages of the language and are actively involved in the formation of new lexical items. From this perspective, the phenomenon of verbal grammatical elements occurring before derivational affixes should be regarded both as a clear manifestation of the grammaticality-derivationality transition and as one of the key factors determining the formation of complex affixes.

The third paragraph of the second chapter is entitled as **“Relative Derivational Affixes Used in Word Structure.”**

Here, relative derivational affixes refer to forms that retain certain grammatical properties while also performing a derivational function. Such affixes may create complex morphological structures and are sometimes classified ambiguously as inflectional, derivational, or transitional elements. Examples of such complex affixes include *-araq* (*-ərək*), *-dığım* (*-diyim*, *-duğum*, *-düyüm*), *-madan* (*-mədən*), *-dıqda* (*-dikdə*, *-duqda*, *-dükdə*), *-maqda* (*-məkdə*), *-maqdan* (*-məkdən*), and *-anda* (*-əndə*).

Through the relative derivational function of these affixes, forms such as *qaçaraq* (*in haste*), *yüyürək* (*swift/agile*), *dabanbasaraq* (*gradually, a manner of walking*), *oxuduğum* (*that I have read*), *gördüyüm* (*I have seen*), *durmada* (*continuously*), *gözlənilmədən* (*unexpectedly*), *bilmədən* (*unintentionally*), *gördükdə* (*upon seeing/when seeing*), *yazmaqda* (*continuing to write*), *işləməkdən* (*from working/to the point of fatigue*), and *görəndə* (*when seeing/upon seeing*) are formed.

The second component consists of a derivational suffix in some of these affixes, while the first component is formed by an element that is evidently of grammatical origin. Examples of such affixes

include *-imgil* (*-imgil*, *-ümgil*, *-ümgül*), *-ınca* (*-incə*, *-unca*, *-üncə*), *-alı* (*-əli*), *-dıqca* (*-dikcə*, *-duqca*, *-dükca*), *-ırkən* (*-irkən*, *-urkən*, *-ürkən*), and *-arkən* (*-ərkən*). These affixes occur in words such as *atamgil* (my father's family/household), *alınca* (upon taking), *gəlinca* (when/once arriving), *alalı* (since taking), *gələli* (since coming), *oxuduqca* (as/while reading), *gəzdikcə* (as/while wandering), *görürkən* (while seeing), *yazarkən* (while writing), and *oxuyarkən* (while reading).

These affixes not only form non-finite verb constructions such as participles and infinitives but can also create new semantic nuances. Thus, grammaticality and derivationality may operate simultaneously within the same morphological structure.

One of the key characteristics of relative derivational affixes is their functional variability. So that, the forms derived from these affixes typically function in sentences as adverbials or attributes; however, this functionality isn't limited to syntactic roles either. For instance, the forms such as *qaçaraq* (while running), *durmadan* (continuously), *gördükdə* (when seeing), and *gəlinca* (upon arriving) make a grammatical connection with the verb and express meanings related to time, manner, and state of the action. At the same time, in certain contexts, these forms are no longer perceived merely as adverbial modifiers dependent on the verbal predicate but rather as more stable nominative units, showing a tendency toward attributivization within word combinations. This may be regarded as an indication of the strengthening of their derivational properties.

Derivationality is more strongly associated with the second component of complex affixes. When it is derivational, the first grammatical component may also acquire relative derivationality, allowing the entire unit to become integrated into the lexical system. For example, the presence of a possessive element not only creates a grammatical category in the structure *-imgil*, but also generates a meaning of "affiliation/group," thereby facilitating the formation of new lexical units such as *atamgil* (my father's family), *dayımgil* (my uncle's family), and *xalamgil* (my aunt's family). A similar pattern is observed in the formations containing *-ınca*, *-alı*, and *-dıqca*. these affixes also reinforce semantic nuances such as temporality,

sequence, limit, and continuity, as seen in examples like *gəlinçə* (upon arriving), *alalı* (since taking), and *oxuduqca* (as/while reading) alongside expressing grammatical relations, when used within word structure.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled as “**The Derivational Function of Grammatical Elements in Complex Words.**” This chapter of the dissertation also comprises three paragraphs. The first paragraph is entitled as “The Derivational Function of Intermediate-Type Grammatical Elements Used in the First Component of Complex Words.” Grammatical elements with a derivational tendency that participate in the formation of complex words, in fact, perform primarily a connective function rather than a strictly grammatical one. For example, it is possible to observe the transition of the dative case marker *-ə* in words such as *dişədayən* (hard to bite), *işəgötürən* (employer), and *özünəinam* (self-confidence) from a grammatical function to a connective one, and subsequently to a derivational function in the Azerbaijani language. Similarly, the words such as *хлебозавод* (bread factory) and *звукорежиссёр* (sound director) in Russian, as well as the examples such as *mach-aon* (a type of butterfly) and *viv-ar-acho* (pair/couple), the linking elements *-o-*, *-as-*, and *-ar-* in English can be regarded as means that have shifted from a connective function to a derivational one. The main difference between internal linking elements in Azerbaijani and those in analytical-inflected languages lies in the fact that, such linking elements originate through a transition from grammatical forms in the Azerbaijani language.

In Azerbaijani, The tendency of grammatical elements to shift from a connective function to a derivational one can be observed in nominal categories such as number, possession, and case, as well as in verbal negation suffixes and in intermediate elements such as *-ha-*, *-ba-*, *-bə-*, and *-a-*. A number of complex words - particularly toponymic names such as *Dəllərcəyir*, *Dəllərcirdaxan* (Şəmkir), *Göylərçöl*, *Göylərdəğ* (Şamaxı), *Xanlarkənd* (Saatlı), and *Qovlarsarı* (Samux) have been formed as an intermediate element through the participation of the plural suffix.

The transition of possessive suffixes from grammatical to intermediate, and subsequently to derivational functions, is more intensive compared to that of the plural category. Examples of such formations include *ağzidualı* (mömin-pious), *ağzibərk* (etibarlı-reliable), *ağziboş* (sözgəzdirən-talkative/gossipy), *başuca* (hörmətli-honourable), *diligödək* (günahkar-guilty), *gönüqalın* (qanmaz-insensitive/unperceptive), *canibərk* (sağlam-healthy), *ayağıyalın* (barefoot). Such words formed with the participation of possessive suffixes have been interpreted as constructions closely related in meaning to first-type attributive word combinations in some cases, while in other instances they have been classified as non-attributive word combinations in the Azerbaijani language²².

The words such as *ağılabatan* (reasonable), *damadırək* (pillar of support), *küpəgiran* (witch), *məqsəduyğun* (appropriate), *düzəgədən* (upright), *özünənəzarət* (self-control), *günəmuzd* (a daily-paid worker), *özünü tənqid* (self-criticism), *aradabir* (occasionally), *aydabir* (once a month), *ağıldankəm* (silly), and *göydəndüşmə* (unexpected/sudden) are formed with the participation of case suffixes. The words such as *burmaçaş* (tangled / confused), *basmaqəlib* (stereotyped / formulaic), *dinməver* (one who does not keep silent / one who keeps talking), *döyməkəbab* (minced kebab), *döşəməplov* (a kind of plov), *gülməşəkər* (pleasant / charming), *ölmədiril* (with great difficulty), *süzməxingal* (a kind of food), *hörməsaç* (braided hair), *qovurməpilov* (a kind of plov), and *eşməbiğ* (twisted moustache) are formed with the participation of the verbal negation suffix. Additionally, the words like *gəlhagəl* (bustle), *vurhavur* (commotion / turmoil), *yazhayaz* (write continuously / keep writing), *gethaget* (loss / expense; along the way), *tutthatut* (mass arrests / wave of arrests), *dalbadal* (consecutively), *üzbəüz* (face to face), *sözbəsöz* (verbatim / word for word), *tutatut* (mass arrests / crackdown), *pıçapıç* (whispering), and *çataçat* (one after another)

²² Hüseynzadə, M. Azərbaycan dilində təktərəfli və mürəkkəb təyini söz birləşmələri. / M.Hüseynzadə. – Bakı: ADU nəşr, – 1957. – s.5; Seyidov, Y. Müasir Azərbaycan ədəbi dilində söz birləşmələri. / Y.Seyidov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1966. – s.164; İsmayıl, Z. Azərbaycan dilində qeyri-təyini söz birləşmələri (monoqrafiya). – / Z.İsmayıl. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2012. – s.13.

form through the participation of intermediate elements such as *-ha-*, *-ba-*, *-bə-*, and *-a-* in the Azerbaijani language²³.

The second paragraph of the third chapter is entitled as “**The Derivational Function of Grammatical Elements Used in the Second Component of Complex Words**”.

Analyses have examined complex words formed by affixes that have shifted from grammatical to derivational functions, focusing primarily on the mechanisms of word formation rather than the role of grammatical affixes themselves. For example, Salim Jafarov discusses the formation of such complex words as second-type attributive word combinations, whereas Buludkhan Khalilov examines their formation in terms of function, analogy, and possession²⁴. In both cases, the words such as *sözgəlişi* (incidentally), *əliüstü* (briefly/on the spot), *atüstü* (in passing), *dodaqaltı* (under the breath), *gözəlti* (secretly/slyly), *qolbağı* (bracelet), *quzuqulağı* (sorrel), and *dəvəquşu* (ostrich) are cited as examples.

The suffixes of quality (plural) and possession belonging to the noun, the suffixes of tense belonging to the verb in the second part can participate in the formation of complex words. The plant words such as *ağacköklülər* (woody-rooted plants), *qıjıkimilər* (fern-like plants), *qızılgülçiçəklilər* (rosaceous plants), *ətirşahkimilər* (geraniaceae), *ikiləpəliilər* (dicotyledons), *taxılçiçəklilər* (poaceae) and etc. and the names belonging to birds and other animates such as *ağqanadlılar* (aleynidae), *sərtqanadlılar* (coleoptera), *çoxayaqlılar* (myriapods) can be shown as sample belonging for them.

The plural suffix also participates in the formation of words denoting clans, tribes, peoples, and ethnic groups, as well as compound toponyms. Examples include *Aghgoyunlular*, *Garagoyunlular*, *Garagalpaglar*, as well as place names such as

²³ Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfolojiyası: [İki hissədə]. I h. / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s.113; Kazımov, Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfolojiya. / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2010. – s.34; Əsgər, İ. Azərbaycan dilində məhsuldarlıq yaradan qeyri-məhsuldar şəkilçilər. / İ.Əsgər. – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, – 2015. – s.67.

²⁴ Cəfərov, S. Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [4 hissədə]. II h. Leksika. / S.Cəfərov. Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – s.113; Xəlilov, B. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası. / B.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s.428-429.

Aghakishiler (Zangilan), *Borchalilar* (Imishli), *Garataglar* (Dashkesen), and *Garagullar* (Dashkesen) and etc.

A certain group of complex words is formed through the use of the third-person possessive suffix in the second component. In such formations, the following elements are typically observed: - *qabağı* (before/pre) (*bayramqabağı* – before the holiday, *əkinqabağı* – before sowing, *yarısqabağı* – pre-competition (period), *yazqabağı* – pre-spring period, *imtahanqabağı* – before the exam / pre-exam period); - *çağı* (a time period) (*axşamçağı* – in the evening, *günortaçağı* – in the afternoon, *səhərçağı* – in the morning, *günbatançağı* – at sunset); - *altı* (under / beneath) (*ətəkaltı* – under the skirt, *yəhəraltı* – under the saddle, *yeraltı* – underground); - *üstü* (above / over / on) (*yerüstü* – above ground, *axşamüstü* – in the evening, *günortaüstü* – in the afternoon); and - *qırağı* (edge / side / bank of) (*çayqırağı* – riverbank, *məşəqırağı* – edge of the forest, *yolqırağı* – roadside).

The participation of the following verbal grammatical suffixes can be observed in the formation of such words:

Forms derived with the past tense suffix (-dı⁴). The complex words with general meanings such as *adqoydu* (naming ceremony), *dabanbasdı* (fast/firm walking), *yolbasdı* (road toll/fee) and *kimvurdu* (unknown person), as well as, the compound personal names such as *Allahverdi*, *Tanrıverdi*, *Ocaqverdi*, *Xudaverdi*, and *Pirverdi* are formed with the participation of this suffix.

Forms derived with the past tense suffix (-miş⁴). The attributive words such as *çoxbilmiş* (knowledgeable / experienced; also cunning or shrewd), *dəli-qudurmuş* (completely furious/deranged), *boğazıqurumuş* (parched/thirsty), *yoluyurulmuş* (exhausted), and *caniyanmış* (deeply distressed/heartbroken) are formed with the participation of the evidential past suffix –*miş* (–*miş*, –*muş*, –*müş*).

Forms derived with the affirmative form of the indefinite future tense. The words such as *həmişəyaşıl* (evergreen), *sututar* (reservoir; water tank), *yelçəkər* (ventilator; air vent), *südəmər* (infant), and *Elsevər* (a personal name) are formed with the participation of this form.

Forms derived with the negative form of the indefinite future tense. The words such as *adamaqovuşmaz* (unsociable), *dodaqdəyməz* (labial-consonant-free poetic form), *diltərpənməz* (speechless/silent), *dildönməz* (a type of poetic form), and *topdağıtməz* (impregnable/invincible) are formed with the participation of this form.

Forms derived with the participation of the negative suffix. The words such as *adqoyma* (naming ceremony), *yeniyyətə* (adolescent), *metaləritmə* (metal smelting), *əlvermə* (handshake/meeting), *yölölçmə* (measurement of distance/movement), and *iybilmə* (sense of smell/sensitivity) are formed with the use of this suffix.

The third paragraph of the third chapter is entitled as “The Derivational Function of Grammatical Elements Used in Both Components of Complex Words.”

Since the Azerbaijani language has an agglutinative structure, the abundance of grammatical suffixes allows for the formation of new complex lexical units through the use of affixes within and at the end of words. *A rich system of word formation has happened in the Azerbaijani language. These can be briefly classified as follows:*

a) formations created through the use of the plural suffix in the first component and the possessive suffix in the second component. Examples of such complex units as *dağlararası* (between mountains), *çaylararası* (between rivers), *süfrələr bəzəyi* (table decoration), *dillərarası* (interlingual), *ölkələrarası* (international), *millətlərarası* (interethnic), *növlərarası* (interspecies) can be shown in the Azerbaijani language.

Although some of these linguistic units, which appear relatively recent in terms of their formation, have been described as calques in various studies, it should be noted that this model itself is not new to the Azerbaijani language. This pattern has long been productive in the general style of the language, and it is no coincidence that it is also found in the language of Molla Panah Vagif, in expressions such as *ellər yaraşığı* (the adornment of the people) and *ölkə gözəli* (the beauty of the country)²⁵;

²⁵ Vagif, M.P. Əsərləri. / M.P.Vaqif. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2004. – s.41.

b) Another group consists of formations in which the dative case is used in both components, as well as those in which the dative case appears in the first component and other grammatical suffixes in the second. In some of these, the dative case suffix is present in both components, as in *eninə-uzumuna* (thoroughly/in all directions) and *sağına-soluna* (looking around). In other cases, the dative case appears in the first component, while the second component contains the indefinite future tense suffix, as in *güləbənzər* (rose-like), *çayabənzər* (tea-like), *adamaoxşar* (human-like), *qazabənzər* (like a gas), and *ağacabənzər* (tree-like) and etc.

This model is also not new to the Azerbaijani language and consists of linguistic units that have long been used in spoken language (e.g., *yayabənzər* (bow-like), *çayabənzər* (tea-like), *balabənzər* (honey-like))²⁶.

c) Another group consists of formations in which possessive suffixes are used in both components, as well as those in which the possessive suffix appears in the first component and other grammatical suffixes in the second. Examples include *gözüdolusu* (with full satisfaction), *ömrüboyu* (throughout one's life), *həyatıboyu* (throughout one's life); *adıbatmış* (disgraced/ill-famed), *gözü çıxmış* (shameless / brazen), *başıbatmış* (wretched / damn you); and *arasıkəsilməz* (continuous/uninterrupted).

c) The formations in which the affirmative and negative forms of the indefinite future tense are used in the components: *gedər-gəlməz* (a place of no return; also 'death'), *düşər-düşməz* (uncertain / unreliable), *dəyər-dəyməz* (barely worth), *dinməz-söyləməz* (silently), *ölməz-itməz* (enduring/lasting) and etc.

d) The formations in which the ablative case and other suffixes are used in the components: *əldən-dildən* (to fall completely exhausted), *yazıdan-yabandan* (from distant places), *əldən-ələ* (from hand to hand), *başdan-başa* (entirely) and etc.

e) The formations in which the past tense, desiderative, and imperative suffixes are used in the components: *tutdu-tutmadı* (whether it worked or not), *bildi-bilmədi* (aware or unaware),

²⁶ Sarıyeva, İ. Folklorumuzun qədim örnəkləri sayacı sözlər, holavarlar, əkinçi nəğmələri // – Bakı: Xəbər, – 2015, –24 iyun, – s.15.

qırdıqaçdı (in chaos/commotion); *baxa-baxa* (while looking), *yata-yata* (gradually/while lying), *ölüm-itim* (the mortal world, death and loss), *ölüm-dirim* (life-and-death struggle), *görüüm-baxım* (consider) and etc.

The word-formation process based on the tendency of grammatical suffixes toward derivationality is highly productive, has deep historical roots, and continues to develop, contributing to the richness of the lexical-semantic potential of the language in the Azerbaijani language.

Thus, the third paragraph confirms that grammatical elements function not only in establishing syntactic relations but also as active word-formation components. Grammatical affixes ensure cohesion within complex words and contribute to their unified nominative meaning. The use of grammatical elements in both components promotes semantic generalization and stabilizes complex constructions as independent lexical units, especially in colloquial speech, folklore, classical poetry, and modern writing.

Grammatical elements in complex words have diverse functions: some link components, while others express attributive, adverbial, relational, modal, and emotional meanings. Their shift toward derivational functions reflects the internal regularities of the language.

In conclusion, the derivational function of grammatical elements in complex words is an important word-formation process in Azerbaijani, expanding its lexical and expressive potential. Its continuity reflects both historical development and the expression of new concepts in the modern language.

The common content of the dissertation is summarized in the following **conclusions**:

1. Grammatical (inflectional) and derivational affixes are universal in agglutinative languages. Inflectional affixes establish grammatical-syntactic relations, while derivational affixes form new words from existing lexical roots.

2. The main typological difference between affixal analytical-inflected and agglutinative languages lies in the positional function of affixes. In agglutinative languages, suffixes have developed a sequential structure, while prefixes, infixes, and interfixes have largely weakened, although their historical traces persist.

3. Although grammatical affixes primarily establish linguistic connections, they may acquire derivational functions when existing word-formation resources are insufficient to meet the language's growing need for new lexical units.

4. A widely accepted view is that grammatical affixes emerged before derivational affixes. This is supported by the need for early speech units to be connected through linguistic elements, which initially functioned as grammatical markers.

5. This principle has become an established and unbreakable rule in agglutinative languages. However, the occurrence of grammatical-type affixes preceding derivational ones within certain words has created an impression of paradox in some cases in the modern period. For example, the use of grammatical elements (-m, -im, -də) before derivational suffixes (-gil, -ki) is sometimes even regarded as a violation of agglutination in words such as *atamgil* (my father's family), *bizimki* (ours), and *məndəki* (the one I have). Nevertheless, structural analyses of the language demonstrate that, there is nothing irregular in this phenomenon; rather, the word-formation capacity of the language has led grammatical elements to develop a tendency toward derivational functions.

6. In Azerbaijani, grammatical affixes may shift into word-forming functions, often preceding derivational suffixes. In this process, they lose their original grammatical and syntactic roles and acquire a derivational function.

7. The affixes classified as *form-building* in traditional typologies also functional-derivational affix complexes when they participate in the formation of complex units, in fact. Although such affixes are typically regarded in the linguistic literature as intermediate elements positioned among derivational and inflectional categories, within complex structures they effectively operate as components of a derivational system by contributing to word formation.

8. Complex words play an important role in Azerbaijani word formation. Although morphological formation has been widely studied, syntactic word formation remains under-researched despite its considerable lexical-semantic potential, shaped by both language contact and historical traditions.

9. There exist long-standing traditions of internal linking elements of the infixal and interfixal type, similar to those found in

analytical-inflected languages in the word-formation process of the Azerbaijani language. Although the primary function of these intermediate elements is to establish connections, the linguistic units formed through such linking mechanisms (e.g., *vurhavur* (*commotion / turmoil*), *gəlhagəl* (*bustle*), *dalbadal* (*consecutively*), *üzbəüz* (*face-to-face*)) are structurally regarded as complex words.

10. The grammatical elements themselves can also actively participate in the formation of complex words alongside the traditionally established intermediate elements functioning as interfixes such as *-ha-*, *-ba-*, *-bə-*, *-a-*, *-ə-* in the Azerbaijani language. Their word-forming activity isn't only limited to intra-word positions (e.g., *gözütox* (*content/satisfied*), *əliboş* (*empty-handed// poor/destitute*), *əməlisələh* (*righteous/honest*), *suyu şirin* (*pleasant*)), but also extends to functioning as the final component of complex structures (e.g., *insanabənzər* (*human-like*), *adamaoxşamaz* (*ugly*), *qırdı-qaçdı* (*erratic/unreliable*), *dəymədişər* (*oversensitive*), *ələkeçməz* (*unattainable/inaccessible*), *qorxubilməz* (*fearless*), *gözəgörünməz* (*invisible*)).

The following articles and conference papers related to the common content of the dissertation have been published:

1. Derivative function of the elements of the verb forms // Modern Scientific Research Achievements, Innovations and Development Prospects. Proceedings of XV International Scientific and Practical Conference. – Berlin, Germany: –14-16 August, – 2022, –p.304-310.
2. The word-formation function of the grammatical elements of the verb that precede the word-forming suffix in the composition of the word. // – Philadelphia, USA: International Scientific Journal. Theoretical and Applied Science, –August 30, – 2022. Volume 112, Issue 08, – p.166-171.
3. Aqlütinativ sistemdə sonşəkilçilər və onların funksional xüsusiyyətləri. // – Gəncə: Gəncə Dövlət Universiteti, Elmi Xəbərlər, – 2022. № 2, – s.287-295.
4. Söz tərkibində işlənən nisbi sözdüzəldici şəkilçilər //– Bakı: AMEA, M.Füzuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2022. № 10, – s.93-101.

5. Feil kateqoriyalarına məxsus qrammatik elementlərin söz sonunda derivativ funksiyası // Azərbaycan Respublikasının Təhsil İnstitutu. Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXV Respublika Elmi Konfransının (NASCO XXV) Materialları (Humanitar elmlər). – Bakı: – 23-24 noyabr, – 2022, – s.71-74.
6. Ad kateqoriyalarına məxsus qrammatik elementlərin söz sonunda derivativ funksiyası. // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2022. № 3(120), – s.9-13.
7. Düzəltmə söz tərkibində sözdüzəldici şəkilçidən əvvəl işlənən ad qrammatik elementlərinin derivativ funksiyası // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, Dil və ədəbiyyat, – 2022. XII cild, № 2, – s.43-53.
8. Derivative function of grammatical elements used in the second component of compound words. // Science and Innovation of Modern World Proceedings of V International Scientific and Practical Conference. – London, United Kingdom: – 25-27 January, – 2023, – p.432-437.
9. Derivative function of compound words in the Azerbaijani language // Elmi Tədqiqat. Beynəlxalq onlayn elmi jurnal. III Beynəlxalq Elm və Təhsilin əsasları Konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 7 Aprel, – 2023, – s.54-55.
10. Mürəkkəbtərkibli sözlərin birinci tərkibində işlənən aralıq tipli qrammatik elementlərin derivativ funksiyası. // – Bakı: Humanitar Elmlərin Öyrənilməsinin Aktual Problemləri, – 2023. № 1, – s.58-64.
11. Mürəkkəbtərkibli sözlərin hər iki tərəfində işlənən qrammatik elementlərin derivative funksiyası. // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, –2023. № 1, – s.128-133.
12. Derivational functions of nominal grammatical elements in postpositive position: a comparative study of Azerbaijani and English // Универсальное и культурно-специфичное в языках и литературах. Сборник материалов VIII международной научной конференции. – Курган, – 18-19 апреля, – 2025, – p.480-483.
13. Калка и формирование сложных слов в азербайджанском языке // Вестник филологических наук, – 2025. Том 5, № 3, с.172-177.

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