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**INTEGRATION OF AZERBAIJAN DIALECTS**

The presented article has been designed for the purpose of carrying out a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the dialectological units of the genetically and typologically kindred Turkic languages and of lexical-semantic and morphological features of these units. Our primary goal is to describe and analyze these language units in those languages, to systematically explain the role of historical and social linguistic factors and ethnocultural indications in their formation and to learn the typological character of the patterns. The presented article is a step taken for development of the Turkic linguistics.

**Key words:** Turkic languages, Oguz group of Turkic languages, Kipchak group of Turkic languages, problem of monogenesis, mutual integration of dialects, linguistic innovations.

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**Әзербайжан диалектілерінің интеграциясы**

Берілген мақалада генетикалық және типологиялық жағынан туыстас түрік тілдері диалектикалық бірліктерінің ұқсастықтары, айырмашылықтарымен қатар лексика-семантикалық және морфологиялық ерекшеліктеріне салыстырмалы тұрғыда талдау жасалынады. Біздің басты мақсатымыз - бұл тілдердегі осы тілдік бірліктерді сипаттау және талдау, тарихи және әлеуметтік лингвистикалық факторлардың рөлін жүйелі түрде түсіндіру және оларды қалыптастырудағы этномәдени белгілер, үлгілердің типологиялық сипатын зерттеу. Ұсынылған мақала - түркі лингвистикасының дамуына арналған қадам.

**Түйін сөздер:** түркі тілдері, түркі тілдерінің оғыз тобы, түркі тілдерінің қыпшақ тобы, моногенез мәселесі, диалектілердің өзара интеграциясы, тілдік инновациялар.

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**Интеграция азербайджанских диалектов**

Представленная статья была разработана с целью проведения сравнительного анализа сходств и различий между диалектическими единицами генетически и типологически родственных тюркских языков и лексико-семантических и морфологических особенностей этих единиц. Наша основная цель – описать и проанализировать эти языковые единицы, систематически объяснить роль исторических и социальных лингвистических факторов и этнокультурных указаний в их формировании и изучить типологический характер закономерностей. Представленная статья является шагом, предпринятым для развития тюркской лингвистики.

**Ключевые слова:** тюркские языки, огузская группа тюркских языков, кипчакская группа тюркских языков, проблема моногенеза, взаимная интеграция диалектов, языковые инновации.

The Azerbaijani language is divided into two varieties: North Azerbaijan and South Azerbaijan, as well as a large number of dialects. According to some researchers, the Khalaj language, the Kashkay dialect and the Salchuk language are separate languages based on the Azerbaijani language (the assignment of the Khalaj to the Oguz languages, however, is doubtful (1). Despite the large number of dialects of the Azerbaijani language, there are no significant differences between them. As a rule, speakers of different dialects of the Azerbaijani language understand each other, problems with understanding may arise between representatives of Caucasian and Iranian Azerbaijanis due to the fact that some words of Iranian dialects are of Arabic or Persian origin and may not be known in Azerbaijan, where there are synonyms for these words. Such an effect arose after the division of linguistic communities in 1828. Conversational Azeri is represented by a variety of dialects and dialects, which are combined into the following groups: 1) Eastern (Cuban, Derbent, Baku, Shemakha dialects, Mugan and Lenkoran dialects); 2) Western (Kazakh, Karabakh, Ganja dialects and Ayrum speech); 3) northern (Nukh dialect and Kakakh language); 4) southern (Yerevan, Nakhichevan, Ordubad, Tebriz dialects and Yerevan dialect). We may distinguish the following Azeri dialects (see Širāliev, 1941 and 1947): (1) eastern group: Derbent (Darband), Kuba, Shemakha (Šamākī), Baku, Salyani (Salyānī), and Lenkoran (Lankarān), (2) western group: Kazakh (not to be confounded with the Kipchak-Turkic language of the same name), the dialect of the Ayrīm (Āyrom) tribe (which, however, resembles Turkish), and the dialect spoken in the region of the Borchala river; (3) northern group: Zakataly, Nukha, and Kutkashen; (4) southern group: Yerevan (Īravān), Nakhichevan (Naḵjavān), and Ordubad (Ordūbād); (5) central group: Ganja (Kirovabad) and Shusha; (6) North Iraqi dialects; (7) Northwest Iranian dialects: Tabrīz, Režā'īya (Urmia), etc., extended east to about Qazvīn; (8) Southeast Caspian dialect (Galūgāh). Optionally, we may adjoin as Azeri (or «Azeroid») dialects: (9) East Anatolian, (10) Qašqā'ī, (11) Aynallū, (12) Sonqorī, (13) dialects south of Qom, (14) Kabul Afšārī (2).

Dialectology which is the important field of linguistics enables more comprehensive study of a language or kindred languages and plays a crucial role in clarification of many language problems. Comparative dialectological studies contribute to dialectic division of language and detailed analyses of innovative features emerging in the development of language, modification of the initial versions

of language units, and similarities and differences between related languages, Turkish languages, which are among the widespread languages of the world and come from the same roots and history, have common language units. Our aim is to study dialectal systems of Turkic languages, to involve common dialectological units and their areal in linguistic research and to study the lexical and semantic-grammatical structures, conceptual meanings and similarities and differences of these language units in the comparative and historical researches. The main purpose is to conduct lexical-semantic and etymological studies of the dialectological units and to cover the role of social and geographical factors, linguistic and extra-linguistic causes and ethnocultural factors in the formation of the dialectological units. It is clear that the dialectological units preserve a lot of archaic, dead and ancient relicts of a language. The actuality of the subject is provided by the comparative study of these factors in the Turkic languages. Another actual aspect of the subject is that the dialectological units play a major role in study of the lifestyle and economic life of the people (peoples) they belong to and the characteristics of the lands where such peoples live. In his speech in the «Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States» held in 2014 and attended by the Heads of Turkic-speaking countries, Mr. President Ilham Aliyev stressed the importance of education in strengthening the relations. He noted that preparation of common textbooks on literature, geography and history in Azerbaijani and Turkish languages is one of the essential issues. Our project is one of the tasks which are carried out on the initiative of the Mr. President and is a step taken in this field. As well, realization of the project which we present in accordance with the requirements of the order dated April 9, 2013 of Mr. President Ilham Aliyev on approval of «the state program on the use of Azerbaijani language in the context of globalization, in accordance with the requirements of the times and the development of linguistics in the country» is very necessary, and this project will contribute to the development of multilateral relations between the brother countries. Furthermore, it should be noted that although several tasks have been carried out related to study of dialects of the Turkic languages, systematic comparative analysis of these language units have not been conducted, various lexical-semantic groups have not been defined and their mutual and multilingual dictionaries have not been created yet. This is one of the actual aspects of the subject. Despite the fact it is easy to compare the Turkic languages with the

ones which are not kindred with Turkic languages from genetic and morphological points of view, it is difficult to compare kindred languages with each other. Because the Turkic peoples living in different geographical areas do not have the same way of thinking. Such comparative analysis of dialects of the Turkic languages helps study of different ways of thinking and various traditions of the language speakers. Hence, it is important to carry out a comparative analysis of the dialectological units. Lack of textbooks, teaching aids and dictionaries in this field proves the actuality of the subject once more (3).

The presented article has been designed for the purpose of carrying out a comparative analysis of the similarities and differences between the dialectological units of the genetically and typologically kindred Turkic languages and of lexical-semantic and morphological features of these units. Our primary goal is to describe and analyze these language units in those languages, to systematically explain the role of historical and social linguistic factors and ethnocultural indications in their formation and to learn the typological character of the patterns. The presented article is a step taken for development of the Turkic linguistics. It is very important to carry out a comparative analysis of the dialectological units, to create their dictionaries and to design common textbooks and teaching aids. The article aims to carry out a comparative analysis of the dialectological units constituting an integral part of the vocabulary of the Turkic peoples living in different areas, within the framework of logical laws. The objectives of the article include to conduct comparative study of the dialectological units of different Turkic languages and to create their dictionaries, to give a fundamental description of these language units in the lexical system of languages; to determine the origin of the dialectological units which are distinguished by their lexical, semantic, structural, grammatical and lexicographical identities and are used by several Turkic peoples, etc. Therefore, the project is of great importance for the development of Turkic linguistics. As the result of this project-study we can get a lot of materials related to «common dialectology and lexicology of the Turkic people». Moreover, these materials can help to strengthen the relations between the Turkic peoples and can be used as a beneficial source for development and efficient organization of dialectology lessons, seminars and courses, as well as lexicography. The scientific and theoretical significance of the project is that it can be used during the studies based on the

comparative analysis of the Turkic languages and the researches conducting for the purpose of comparing dialectological materials. The practical significance of the project is that it can be used for development of dialectological multilingual dictionaries, textbooks and teaching aids which describe the characteristics and traditions of the lands inhabited by the Turkic peoples and so on (5).

Though Turkic languages are great and ancient families of languages, they have been less involved in research in comparative linguistics in contrast to the Indo-European languages. Though the comparative historical method has been mainly used in Europe since the nineteenth century, it is clear that, this method has been applied by M. Kashghari in the eleventh century. And it is clear that Mirza Kazim bey have been implemented researches in this field in XIX century. Until the second half of the twentieth century the idea about Indo-European languages are the greatest and most ancient family of languages ruled in linguistic world. And Turkic languages were kept in the background during researches. Theory of Altai studies allowed the issue aims to the wrong direction. And this arises from the misunderstanding of the essence of the Altai studies. The theory of Altai Studies (the fact of Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus-Manchurian languages being kindred languages) is generally accepted in Turkology recently. The obscure side of the issue here is the fact that original homeland of the Turks has been the Western Asia but not Central Asia. Turks are the aboriginal families of the Western Asia and Azerbaijan. Based on the theory of Altai studies, the World linguists and Turkologists came to conclusion that, Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus-Manchurian languages are the genealogically kindred languages and Turks have been in touch with Mongoloid race in the Central Asia. And all the problems start from here. The Turks supposedly settled in the central Asia initially and they ramified from the Central Asia-Altai. Nevertheless it has long been known that, initial civilizations, dialect divisions and the first migrations just began from the Western Asia. Such formulation of the problem makes urgent the issues on the determination of history, phases of development and classification of Turkic people once more and necessitates. In Turkology, sagacious researchers imagine the closeness among Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus-Manchurian languages more clearly, consider specific differences as the natural result of the history. However, the first homeland of the Turks is in the Western Asia, but not in the Central Asia. And Turks used the word «Altai» as «Alatey» in the Western Asia long before Altai.

The well-known Turkish historian Y. Yusifov consider that, proto-Turks spread from the Western Asia in the eighth-sixth millennium BC, reached to the Central Asia and Altai and met here with the Mongoloid race. The places of Saks, Cimmerians, and Scythians in the phase of historical development of Turkic languages should be defined more precisely again. The initial dialect divisions of Proto-Turks began from the Western Asia too. The underlying lexical balances of the ancestor language should be studied on these grounds. And the formation of Turkic people and languages as separate languages belongs to a bit more subsequent periods. Most of the Western scientists tried to combine many of the world's languages in Indo-European family of languages, and according to the well-known Turkologist A. Mammadov, even to settle the people speaking in Indo-European languages in the majority of the ancient cultural centres of Europe and Asia in order to prove that their ancestors were more ancient. Norwegian scientist and traveller Thor Heyerdahl notes that, still fairly unexplored culture of Azerbaijan is much older than Mesopotamia. American scientist, Sumerologist S.Kramer, English scientist L.Bulli, Polish scientist Z. Kosedovski, Mary Boys, Eliza Reklew and many other world-class scientists proved in their works that the initial homeland of Turkic people was in the Western Asia. To comparatively analyse phonetic, lexical and grammatical dialect units in Turkic languages which belong to genetically same family of language (Family of Turkic languages) and morphologically, typologically same group (agglutinative), to follow the dynamics of their development in each Turkic language, to discover different and similar aspects between them lexically, semantically, structurally, to define irregularities in their formation process, to determine qualification criteria, principles of the research, to give linguo-ethnic and linguocultural description of dialectological units. Dialectological units were not involved in the full systematic, comparative researches in Turkology. All dialects of

Azerbaijani language, as well as Turkic, Turkmen, Gagauz, Mehsetian languages belonging to Oghuz group, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Altai, Nogai, Crimean Tatar languages belonging to Kipchak group and their dialects are involved in the project we plan. Consideration of the issue in terms of Turkological aspects, determination of similar and different features will contribute to the removal of borders between Turkic states and Turkic languages, Turkic peoples. Project manager associate professor M.N. Huseynova prepared a separate chapter «On teaching of dialectisms» in her doctoral thesis and published manual entitled «On modern Azerbaijani language: Teaching of dialectisms in the works of ashugs and People's Poets» Executive professor M.A. Ismayilova elucidated the history of Azerbaijani language, general issues of Turkology, history of Turkic people and stages of development in the published programs, manuals and training supplies. In the doctoral thesis of Executive assistant of associate professor K.I. Samadova textbook entitled «Vocabulary and habitats of Northern group dialect words» related to the subject of Project and scientific articles more than 15 were published in Azerbaijan and abroad. Executive Executive assistant of associate professor S.S. Sadigova researches the Western Azerbaijani dialects of Azerbaijani language and her 11 scientific articles were published in Azerbaijan and abroad. Executive professor G.I. Mashadiyev is engaged in the research of Turkic peoples' natural habitats, ancient written monuments. Executive senior researcher E.M. Ismayilov is engaged in the language and style features of independent newspapers and study of toponyms. Executive senior researcher Z.I. Tahmazov is engaged in the study of lexical dialectisms in prose, auxiliary parts of speech in Turkic languages, Executive senior researcher P.Kh. Ismayilov works on the doctoral thesis on Azerbaijani language onomastics. He also studied Kalbajar dialects in the work of Doctor in Philosophy(13).

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