Jafarov A.

The pronouns in the dialects of aghdam of garabagh

The dialectological gathers and the pronouns in their contents were researched in this scientific study, which were taken from compelled migrant about 162 residents of Agdam region and its various villages. As we know, there is no specific linguistic sense of pronouns. Which part of speech it subsitutes, it will adapt the content and grammatical meaning of that part of speech. There are specific features in the Agdam region dialects and colloquial speech dialectological features, this is clearly reflected in the pronouns.

Key words: Aghdam region, dialects, parts of speech, pronouns.

Джафаров А.

Карабах-агдам диалектісіндегі есімдіктер

Бұл ғылыми мақалада Агдам ауданының және басқа да әр түрлі ауылдардағы күштеп қоныс аударылған 162 тұрғыннан жиналған диалектологиялық үлгілер мен есімдіктер зерттелген. Есімдіктердің арнайы тілдік мағынасы жоқ екенін білеміз. Олар басқа да сөз таптарының орнына қолданылады және олардың мазмұны мен грамматикалық мағынасына бейімделеді. Агдам диалектісіндегі бұл ерекшеліктердің өзіндік формасы бар және ол диалектологиялық ерекшеліктер ауызекі тілде айқын көрініс табады.

Түйін сөздер: Агдам ауданы, диалектілер, сөз таптары, есімдіктер.

Джафаров А.

Местоимения карабах-агдамского диалекта

В данной научной работе исследованы избранные диалектологические образцы и местоимения, собранные в результате опроса вынужденных переселенцев как из самого Агдамского района, так и из его различных сел. Как мы знаем, местоимения не имеют собственные лингвистические значения. Они заменяют другие части речи, адаптируются к содержанию и грамматическому значению. В диалектах Агдамского района эти особенности имеют своеобразную форму, и эти диалектологические признаки находят свое четкое отражение в разговорной речи.

Ключевые слова: Агдамский район, диалекты, части речи, местоимения.

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THE PRONOUNS IN THE DIALECTS OF AGHDAM OF GARABAGH

Introduction

Most of the territory of Aghdam region including administrative center of the city of Aghdam is the region which has been occupied by Armenians. Nowadays this region of Azerbaijan according to the occupy only ten villages are under the control of Azerbaijan. The region of Aghdam was established on August 8, 1930. The relief of the region is mostly flat, and partly mountainous and its area is 1154 square km. The region of Aghdam, the anciently and beautifully natured land of Azerbaijan is located in the centre of Qarabagh – on the northern-eastern slopes of Karabakh mountain range, in the west of Kur-Araz lowland.

I investigated on research project of the third Shusha Grant competition of the Science Development Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan named after "The collecting toponyms and dialects of the region of Aghdam, and its scientific-linguistic analysis". In the first 6 months of my research I collected dialectological pickings from 162 residents refuging in the cities of Baku and Mingechevir, in the regions of Aghdam and Berde and their different villages.This research was on pronouns which the same residents used in their dialectes.

The Importance of this study

The pronoun is called the basic part of speech which is used in the place of a noun, an adjective, a numeral and other parts of speech and takes their grammatical features.The pronoun differs among the main parts of the speech according to having a common and abstract content. The pronoun has no lekhical meaning concretely. If the pronoun replaces any parts of speech, it adapts the content and grammatical meaning of the same parts of speech. Therefore, the meaning of the pronoun appears only in the sentence and in the tekht.One of the specific factors for a pronoun is being a convention in its contest. (3, p. 64)

The personal pronoun. The personal pronoun is a pronoun which is expressing the concept of a person without any specifics in general. (3, p. 64)

Män, Sän, O, Biz, Siz, Ollar<onlar. I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They (in dialects)..

Män hesh, *mänim* yashim kechif. Allah goysa gedärsiz *yerīzä*, yurdūza. (Nesibova Valide, age-82, the village of Shelli Gulabli of the region of Aghdam) Bajim aghliyirdikin *sän* yiäsizsän, *birda* galirsan? (Abdulazimova Khalida, age-64, the village of Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) *O* Mirzäsalehin atasi oluf vä Uzeyir bäyin mällimi oluf, Molla Mehti kishi. (Aliyev Rafig, age-65, the village of Guzanli of the region of Aghdam)

*Biz*dän ilham alir här bahar här gish,
Bizi yetishdirän ilahiyä algish.

(Guliyeva Gelebeste, age-66, the village of Gulabli of the region of Aghdam)
Adil aftamati chähdi, dedi, äjlaflar, chäkilin geri, män gätirmishäm *ollari*, män ozum dä jäza *veräjäm*, gedin *siz* gätirin, *siz* dä jäza verin. (Abdulazimova Khalida, age-64, the village of Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) Gardashimin oghlu da onun kimi, *ollar* da polisdä ishdiyirdi, *ollar* da *e:e putun* o SHushanin kätdäridi *zadidi*, bakh oralarda, Cämillidä zadda chokh doyushuflär. (Javadova Farida, age-69, the region of Aghdam)

The reflekhive pronoun. In our language the reflekhive pronoun is formed by adding possessive suffikhes to the defining pronoun "oz" (self) in all persons. (3. p. 67)

(Ozum, Ozun, Ozu, Ozumuz, Ozuuz<ozunuz, Ozdäri<ozläri) Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Ozum stamatolog okhumusham, stamatolog da ishdiyiräm. (Ayvazov Ali, age-33, the region of Aghdam) *Ermännin* älinä *keshmäsin deyin ozun partdadifdi.* (Abdulazimova Khalida, age-64, the village of Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) Dedi ki, Fuzuli kuchäsinnän, indi *ozu* gäsdän shähäri deyir. (Khudiyev Khudu. age-77, the village of Salalhli Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) Biz onu o vakhti *ozumuz* uchun bir kino hesab eliyirdih. (Adigozelov Zahir, age-33, the village of Aliagali of the region of Aghdam) *Ozuuz* yakhshi bilirsiz ki, bini hesh kim istämäz. (Aliyev Amir, age-79, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam) Män elä dēräm bi irähbär ichchilärmiz sädä olsunnar ozdärinä sakhda *chapan chaldirmasinnar.* (Shirinov Akber, age-80, the village of Alimededli of the region of Aghdam)

The defining pronoun. The defining pronoun comes before nouns in the sentence and they are the words which determine them. (3. p. 70)

(Oz, Putun<butun, Här, Fīlan<filan) All, each, one.

Azärbaycan dilindä tärcumäsin bilmillär. Bizim *oz* turkchämizdä *Sinär* olsun. Yäni rahat *sindiräsän.* (Ayvazov Ali, age-33, the region of Aghdam) Biz İsmayilin näslinnäniy *putun* äräpistanin yarsi İsmaylin näslinnändi. (Abdullayev Jalal, age-88, the village of Guzanli of the region of Aghdam). İndi bashka alämdi, indi *putun* shähärrärimiz gozälläshif. Allah pirezdentimizin canin sagh eläsin. (Allahverdiyev Azay, age-70, the village of Imamgulubeyli of the region of Aghdam) Mähtäbizdä *här* il 70-80 *fayiz* inustuta girännärmiz olur. (Hasanova Esmira, age-47, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam) Dēr bir gun getdim Muslumun yanna dedim *fīlan* därtdän otru gälmishäm. Bashdadi *fīlan-fīlan-fīlan,* dietdärdän, hansi yemählärdän. (Ahmedov Rasim, age-68, the village of Gulabli of the region of Aghdam)

The demonstrative pronoun. The demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun which signs a thing in general. (3, p. 68)

(O, Bi<bu, Elä, Belä, Hämin) That, this, such, the same.

Aghdamda urusdar, belarusdar, ukraynallar, maldavannar, yahudilär, tatarrar, lahishdar, malagannar, *o* mämfur ermännär variydi. (Aliyev Nadir, age-80, the region of Aghdam) Nä *bashı:zi* aghridim, *bi* Tamasha, Kamila bullar yas yerindä gäshäh dä säsi varidi. (Ahmadov Rasim, age-68, the village of Gulabli of the region of Aghdam) *Elä* insan az-az gälir dunyaya. (Allahverdiyev Azay, age-70, the village of Imamgulubeyli of the region of Aghdam) Birdanda *belä* inshallakh *kohlu-komäshdi* oz torpakhmiza kochuf gedärih. (İnshallah) (Guliyev Akif, age-65, the village of Shurabad of the region of Aghdam) O *diyarman* su ilä ishdiyirdi. *Hämin* diyarmanin suyu Garachava addanan chaydan ayrilirdi. (Hasanova Zabila, age-67, the village of Khidirli of the region of Aghdam)

The Indefinite pronoun. The indefinite pronouns are the words expressing unknown persons and objects.

(Biri, Kimsä, Härä, Här kesh<här käs) One, somebody, every, everybody.

Män bu rayonda chokh bachji gormushäm, *biri* irayona ishdiyif, *biri* ozunä ishdiyif, *biri* gohum *oylätinä* ishdiyif. (Aliyev Amir, age-79, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam) *Bu heynidä kimsä* papakh gätirdi, älavä ona *bukhar* papaghi gätirdi. (Huseynova Regina, age-58, the region of Aghdam) Bir gejädä orda yatmishikh, oyevläri *tämizdiyif* bir gejä galannan soṇra tokhdamamish (4, p.500) *härä* daghildi bi täräfä. (Guliyev Akif, age-65, the village of Shurabad of the region of Aghdam yash) Allah rähmät eläsin, chokh yakhshi

dostuydu. Allah *här keshä* heylä dos kismät eliyä bilä. (Aghayev Shikar, age-60, the village of Bash Garvent of the region of Aghdam)

The Interrogative pronoun. The interrogative pronouns are the words which are used in order to give questions. If the interrogative pronoun belongs in what parts of speech, it carries the quantity of features of the same parts of speech, and acts its acting, and expresses one person, one object, quantity of features in the sentence as a question in common. (3, p. 69)

(Kim, Nä, Hara, Havakh<hansi vakht, Nejä<netjä, Näymish<nä imish, Hansi, Nechä, Neynäsin<nä eläsin, Neyä<näyä. Nätä:r<nä tähär) Who, what, where, when, how, which, how much, how many.

Yäni o vakhdi biräz, *nätä:r* diyem yazif okhumaghi bildiyim uchun. (Aghayev Shikar, age-60, the village of Bash Garvent of the region of Aghdam) Kabaf bishrännär gäländä onn oghlunun toynda dedlär ki ay khala bini *kim* bishirif?. (Valiyeva İzabella, age-72, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam yash, Aghd.) Jalal gedif älin salif meshokhun ichindä belä galdirif gorufkun bunn hamsi yunguldä, yungul gozdar da churuy olar *bu:n* daysi deyif kin, bajoghlu *nä* akhdarirsan? -deyif, dayi goz-findigh almagh ishdiyiräm. (Aghayev Shikar, age-60, the village of Bash Garvent of the region of Aghdam) Bi kishi bashdiyif guduf, gorufkun h**ä**:, Khidir gamishdari birakhdi. Deyif ki, ä: Khidir, deyifki nädi?, deyif ä: bi gamishdari *hara* birakhirsan?. (Ahmadov Rasim, age-68, the village of Gulabli of the region of Aghdam)

Bu därdä sän soylä män dozum *nejä*
Butun varlighim da donufdur hechä.
Va:rikän yokholmakh *näymish* Allah.
Yashamag nä yaman chätinmish Allah.
(Gasimova Shukufe, age-46, the region of Aghdam)

Demäli o yeznäyä demishäm kin, *havakh* gorsän ush yeshih al gäti. **(**Hasanova Zarifa, age-49, the village of Abdal Gulabli of the region of Aghdam)

Deir äli belli *neynäsin*
Shana telli *neynäsin*

Dähnä dibdän uchufdu
Äli belli *neynäsin.*

(Aliyeva Thamara, age-70, the village of Goytepe of the region of Aghdam). Ähmäd kishi, chäpärin bashinnan männän sorushduku, ä: *neyä* gälmisän, dedim bä belä-belä ämi, goturmädilär sänäti, dedi savah *gä* idariyä. **(**Aliyev Amir, age-79, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam)

The negative pronoun. The negative pronoun frequencies for the development of our language. It created from the combination of the words: no-nobody, no one, nothing and etc. (3, p. 71)

(Hesh nä<hech nä, Heshkäs<hech käs, Hesh zaman<hech zaman) Nothing, nobody, no one, no time.

Kim ki, evinin verini-veshini chikharif, kändä-käsäyä aparirdi, onnara ajighi tuturdu dērdi kin, ä:, kishi *do:lsunuz* cama:ti panikaya salmayin, *hesh nä* olmuyajakh. (Gasimova Räfigä Yunis gizi, age-58, the region of Aghdam) *Bäakh* (4, p.47) dedim Aghdamsiz yashamakh *heshnädi.* (Salmanov Abbas, age-76, the village of Khangarli of the region of Aghdam) M**ä**:m aldghim penisyäni *hesh käs* almir. Män aliram bisahat o yuz *manitdan* savayi, yuzonsäkgiz *manit.* (Safarov Majid, age-96, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam)

Gadina ehtibar etmä *hesh zaman,*
Donär oz ähdinnän, oz ilgarinnan.
İnan ki, gadinin yalvarishi da,
Hirsi gäzäbidä yalandir yalan
(Hamidov Jalal, age-78, the region of Aghdam)

The result

As the result of we can say that our research was the investigation of pronouns which was taken from the 162 residents who have refuged unoccupied places of Aghdam and its villages in the morphology of Aghdam dialects.The pronoun has no morphological meaning concretely. If it replaces which parts of speech, it adapts the content and grammatical meaning of the same parts of speech. This features place in the dialects of Aghdam region in the specific form and in spoken speech dialectological features have been widely used.

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