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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**GRAMMATICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF AUXILIARY
PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE EPISTLE
“KITABI-DEDE GORGUD”**

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INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. The Azerbaijani language embodies a rich historical legacy, reflected in the various stages of its linguistic evolution. Undoubtedly, language functions as a mirror of history, preserving vital information about the identity, traditions, and cultural memory of a people. It serves as a repository of millennia-old events and the linguistic "genetic code" of a nation. In this context, the epic *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* stands as a significant literary and historical monument. It represents an invaluable source for resolving a range of complex and contested issues relevant to the historical development of the Azerbaijani language and continues to be a key object of investigation for linguists and specialists in Turkic studies.

One of the central tasks for historical linguists and Turkologists is to identify previously unexplored linguistic phenomena within the epic and to subject them to rigorous scholarly analysis. It is widely acknowledged that a large portion of the lexicon in *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* is of Turkic (specifically Turkmen) origin. Nonetheless, the text also contains a considerable number of borrowings from Arabic and Persian. While some of the epic's linguistic and thematic characteristics can be traced back to the pre-Islamic era, the period during which the epic was transcribed corresponds to the spread of Islam among the Turkic peoples. As a result, Islamic religious influences are also apparent throughout the text. Despite these external influences, the dominance of the Turkic (Turkmen) lexicon remains a defining feature of the epic's linguistic structure. This makes the grammatical analysis of the epic particularly valuable for shedding light on a variety of unresolved linguistic questions.

It is important to note that, compared to the language of later classical Azerbaijani literature, the language of *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* exhibits relatively limited influence from foreign languages. In this regard, the epic is especially noteworthy as a reliable linguistic source that has preserved grammatical structures and categories reflective of earlier stages in the development of the Azerbaijani language. This is particularly evident in the treatment of auxiliary

parts of speech. The study of auxiliary elements such as particles, conjunctions, postpositions, and auxiliary verbs in the epic is a highly relevant and under-researched topic within the field of historical linguistics. The current dissertation aims to address this gap by conducting a systematic examination of the grammatical-semantic features of auxiliary parts of speech in the epic's language.

Regarded as one of the most remarkable and expressive works of the Turkic literary tradition, *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* reflects the customs, oral traditions, and socio-cultural life of the Oghuz people. It stands as a linguistic and folkloric treasure of the Azerbaijani language and has long attracted the attention of Turkologists and language historians. However, the existence of several manuscript versions, the difficulties inherent in interpreting texts written in Arabic script, and the frequent omission of vowel sounds have posed significant challenges to researchers. Variations in textual readings across manuscripts have inevitably influenced the grammatical interpretation of the epic and have led to scholarly debate.

The epic "KDG" is a reliable source that has brought grammatical categories related to various stages of language development, especially auxiliary parts of speech, to the present day. The analysis of auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic is one of the important issues facing our linguistics and determines the relevance of the topic.

The epic "KDG" was first published by Kilisli Rufat in 1916 in the Arabic alphabet, and the second time by Orkhan Shaig Gokyay in 1938.¹ Although the language of the epic was studied in Azerbaijani linguistics later than in Turkish linguistics, the work has been the object of numerous scientific studies. The full publication of the epic took place in Azerbaijan in 1939. Samet Alizadeh, together with Farhad Zeynalov, prepared the original text of the epic for publication in 1988.² The epic "KDG" was reprinted several times in

¹ Dedem Korkut / Hazırlayanı O.Ş.Gökyay. – İstanbul: Arkadaş Matbaası, –1938. –171 s.

² “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” / tərtib, transkripsiya F.Zeynalov, S.Əlizadə, red. E.Əlibəyzadə. – Bakı: Yazıçı, – 1988. – 265 s.

1962, 1999, 2004. This version was republished in 2016³, edited by Kamal Abdulla. In the dissertation work, both the 2016 edition of the KDG and the copy compiled by M. Ergi were used as the final edition.⁴

It should be noted that the study of the work, both in terms of text and grammar, has always been the focus of attention of Azerbaijani Korkud scholars. H. Arasli, A. Abid, M. A. Dadashzade, F. Zeynalov, S. Alizade, Sh. Jamshidov, K. Abdulla, G. Kazimov, A. Tanrıverdi, V. Zahidoglu, S. Aliyeva and others are among the researchers of the epic in Azerbaijan.

The contributions of A. Demirchizade⁵, T. Hacıyev⁶, and N. Jafarov⁷ to the study of the *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* monument represent significant advancements in Azerbaijani linguistics. Among the notable scholarly efforts in this field is the publication titled *Grammatical Study of the Epic of Kitabi-Dede Gorgud*, issued by the Nasimi Institute of Linguistics of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS)⁸, which stands out as a successful and influential work.

In recent years, numerous academic conferences have been organized in commemoration of the 1300th anniversary of the KDG. These events have led to the publication of a wide range of scholarly journals and collected volumes. In these studies, the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical strata of the epic's language have been

³ “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – 404 s.

⁴ Ergin, M. Dede Korkut kitabı / M.Ergin. – Ankara: Türk Dil Qurumu, – 2003. – 147 s.
Ergin, M. Dede Korkut kitabı / M.Ergin. – Ankara: Türk Dil Qurumu, – 2003. – 147 s.

⁵ Dəmirçizadə, Ə. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanlarının dili / Ə.Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Elm, – 1999. – 140 s.

⁶ Hacıyev, T.M. Azərbaycan dili tarixi / T.Hacıyev, K.Vəliyev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1983. – s.186; Hacıyev, T.M. Dədə Qorqud: dilimiz, düşüncəmiz / T.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Yeni Nəşrlər Evi, Elm, – 1999. – 216 s.

⁷ Cəfərov, N. Kitabi-Dədə Qorqudun dili // Türk dünyası: Xaos və kosmos, – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti, –1998. –s.92-95; Cəfərov N. “Dədə Qorqud” eposundan “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” a // Eposdan kitaba, –Bakı: Maarif, –1999. – s.60-118

⁸ Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud dastanı”nın qrammatik tədqiqi (fonetik, morfoloji və sintaktik təhlil) / – Bakı: Elm, – 2018. – 491 s.

subjected to in-depth analysis. Furthermore, a growing number of doctoral and candidate dissertations have been devoted to the linguistic features of the epic, attesting to the increasing academic interest in this field.

Particular mention must be made of the invaluable contributions of Samad Alizadeh, whose extensive and multifaceted research on the language of the epic has significantly enriched the field. Alizadeh has examined the epic from various linguistic angles and remains one of the leading figures in the study of KDG.

Additionally, scholars from Europe and Russia have made important contributions to the study of the epic's language within the broader discipline of Turkology. Researchers such as F. Dietz, T. Nöldeke, V. V. Bartold, A. Y. Yakubovsky, and V. M. Zhirmunsky have not only translated the epic but also analyzed it from historical, philological, and comparative perspectives. Among these, the work of V. V. Bartold is particularly distinguished; his philological translation of the epic into Russian remains a cornerstone of scholarly research in the field.

The KDG continues to attract the attention of scholars across multiple disciplines, including linguistics, history, literary studies, and ethnography. This multidisciplinary relevance is reflected in the scope of the present dissertation, which offers a comprehensive account of the epic's linguistic and grammatical features.

The study of the epic's language and content remains a matter of enduring scholarly interest, as the work encapsulates vital aspects of Azerbaijani history, literature, and ethnolinguistics. While the overall linguistic structure of the epic is of considerable scientific value, particular attention must be given to the auxiliary parts of speech employed throughout the text. These elements serve as a primary source for tracing the diachronic development of auxiliary categories within the Azerbaijani language and, more broadly, across Turkic languages. The epic offers consistent and context-rich examples of these grammatical elements, providing a solid foundation for accurate linguistic analysis.

Given that the grammatical-semantic functions of auxiliary parts of speech in the KDG have not been extensively studied, the

present dissertation seeks to address this gap. The historical trajectory of these grammatical components as they appear in the epic has been examined in connection with their counterparts in modern Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages. Studying them within this comparative and historical framework is one of the primary factors determining the relevance and significance of this research.

The object and subject of research. The object of the research is the epic "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud". The subject of the research is the grammatical-semantic analysis of the auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The principal objective of this study is to investigate the grammatical and semantic characteristics of the auxiliary parts of speech employed in the epic *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud*. In accordance with this aim, the research seeks to classify the auxiliary parts of speech found in the text, elucidate their semantic nuances, examine their phonetic attributes, and explore selected grammatical features. From this standpoint, the following research tasks have been identified as essential for achieving the study's goals:

- to review and analyze existing scholarly perspectives within Azerbaijani linguistic literature concerning the study of auxiliary parts of speech;
- to examine the semantic and grammatical properties of particle *s* as a subset of auxiliary parts of speech, with particular emphasis on instances of grammatical synonymy and homonymy;
- to identify and characterize the specific features of particle *s* as they appear in the epic;
- to analyze the semantic and grammatical properties of conjunctions in the text, categorizing them according to their functional-semantic groups;
- to explore the frequent usage and distinctive features of particle *s* within the epic narrative;
- to conduct a semantic and grammatical analysis of modal words and to identify their specific linguistic features;

- to investigate the occurrence of grammatical synonymy and homonymy among the auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic;
- to analyze the grammatical and semantic roles of exclamations and interjections within the epic, notwithstanding their classification as distinct parts of speech.

Research methods. Although the dissertation uses historical-comparative and comparative methods, the descriptive method takes a leading position. Where appropriate, the dissertation also uses statistical methods.

Basic theses for defence. Most of the auxiliary parts of speech found in the modern Azerbaijani language are also attested in the *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* epic.

- the affixes employed in the *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* epic exhibit a considerable degree of morphological development. Similar to modern Azerbaijani, most affixes of native origin are used with the nominative, possessive, dative, and accusative cases of nouns. Grammatical synonymy is frequently observed within specific semantic groups, whereas grammatical homonymy, though present, occurs less commonly. Instances of grammatical antonymy are extremely rare.

- a number of conjunctions used in the epic are loanwords of Arabic and Persian origin.

- the particle *s* present in the epic are predominantly of native origin. Some particle *s* exhibit signs of ongoing morphological development and have not yet become fully distinct from their lexical roots. Synonymy is observed within semantic groups of particle *s*, and the subtle differences in their contextual usage contribute to varied sentence meanings. Compared to affixes, grammatical synonymy is less frequently observed among particle *s*. Additionally, certain particle *s* display homonymy with other auxiliary parts of speech.

- modal words in the *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* epic have not yet fully developed into an independent grammatical category. In their place, borrowed elements from Arabic and Persian fulfill modal functions.

- interjections (or exclamatory words) used in the epic form a distinct group, primarily composed of words of native origin.

- all auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic have been classified based on their frequency of occurrence. Statistical analysis reveals that particle *s* are the most frequently used and functionally active auxiliary parts of speech in the text.

- a comprehensive statistical overview of the auxiliary parts of speech used in the *Kitabi-Dede Gorgud* indicates that modal words represent the least frequently employed and least functionally developed category.

The scientific novelty of the research. The auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” were systematically studied for the first time, taking into account their phonetic and grammatical characteristics, historical development, classification, as well as semantic functions, the linguistic characteristics of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, and at the same time, the facts of other ancient Turkic written monuments, using historical-comparative, statistical and descriptive methods. The grammatical-semantic characteristics of conjunctions, particle *s*, conjunctions, modal words, exclamations, and consonants were studied from a wide perspective using the historical-comparative method. A new scientific-theoretical view of the general grammatical problems of Turkic languages, including the classification of auxiliary parts of speech in the mentioned languages, was put forward based on the linguistic materials of the epic “KDG”. It was determined that the auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic language had already begun to form during the period when “KDG” was written down.

In general, until the time when “KDG” was written down in Turkic languages, auxiliary parts of speech were underdeveloped and auxiliary words of national origin appeared without completely separating from their independent meaning. Among all the auxiliary parts of speech, the particle *s*, which are the most active in the language of the epic, have developed as a grammatical category in Turkic languages in historical monuments and modern languages, and have formed as an independent category. Taking this into account, examples of auxiliary parts of speech in the epic language

were referred to as the main source. Statistical calculations were carried out during the research. It was found that the auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic language mainly consist of a layer of Turkic origin.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. The study of the grammatical-semantic features of auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” has both theoretical and practical significance for the fields of history, language, sociological linguistics, as well as etymology and ethnography. The dissertation can be used as a historical source in future studies to study the semantic-grammatical features of auxiliary parts of speech. In particular, the use of statistical methods and ethnolinguistic results can be of importance in linguistic studies. Since many units of etymological and grammatical analysis taken from the language of written monuments, which are considered an important source for historical linguistics, have been carried out, they have special value in this field.

Approbation and implementation. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the author's reports at international and republican scientific conferences, published articles. 10 scientific articles, 1 republican and 1 international conference material have been published in various journals on the topic of the dissertation. These cover the general content of the dissertation.

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

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an Introduction comprising 11 pages (19,609 characters), Chapter I with 36 pages (67,722 characters), Chapter II with 30 pages (53,537 characters), Chapter III with 36 pages (59,305 characters), and a Conclusion is 4 pages (5,496 characters). Additionally, the dissertation includes a list of 241 references over 19 pages and a list of abbreviations and symbols presented on 1 page. The total volume of the work is 136 pages and 205669 characters.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

The **Introduction** of the dissertation establishes the relevance of the research topic, evaluates the extent to which the subject has been studied, and clearly articulates the research objectives and tasks. It outlines the methodological framework employed, enumerates the key propositions advanced for academic defense, and presents the scientific novelty of the investigation. Additionally, the section discusses the theoretical and practical implications of the research findings, the institutional affiliation where the dissertation was conducted, and provides a detailed breakdown of the structural components of the work, including both individual chapter lengths and the total volume of the dissertation.

Chapter I of the dissertation is named **“Valency possibilities of auxiliary parts of speech and grammatical-semantic characteristics of link words in the Kitabi-Dede Gorgud epics”**. In paragraph I, is named **“Valency possibilities of auxiliary parts of speech in the Kitabi-Dede Gorgud epics”**, the possibilities of semantic variation of auxiliary parts of speech used in the epic are generally described. The study of a number of theoretical issues related to parts of speech, their syntagmatic analysis, as well as their functional features and valency possibilities in relation to other language units, are among the current problems that require special research. The acceptance of language as a unified system with specific functionality requires the investigation of its constituent elements as mechanisms that operate in mutual interaction. Valence, which is considered one of the important linguistic categories in modern linguistics, is intended to reflect the characteristics of the relationship between language units at different language levels and to analyze them in order to reveal "the essence of grammatical structure for the purpose of understanding the development and functional mechanism of language."⁹

⁹ Солганик, Г.Я. Валентность как лингвистическая категория // – Москва: Русский язык за рубежом, – 1994. № 4, – с. 49-55.

The second paragraph is named **“Grammatical-semantic features of link words”** and it deals with the general description, lexical-semantic and grammatical features of link words.

Based on the frequency of use in Turkic languages, particle *s* can be considered the oldest auxiliary part of speech. The gradual departure of independent words from their lexical meaning, the combination of a word used in a certain case of a noun with a new grammatical meaning, and the ability to form a paradigm, different from other word groups, was a natural phenomenon in the development of language for affixed languages.

Time and place indicators.

The link words “*Bəru*” link words. It is no coincidence that M. Ergin, while showing the index of the word, also distinguished it as a suffix used after both the particle and the case form of *-dan*.¹⁰ The author also mentions the suffix *beri* in his work “Turkish Language Knowledge” and notes that the suffix named is used in the accusative case.¹¹

As can be seen from the examples, during the period when the epic was written down, the word began to be separated from its independent meaning and, at least partially, began to show semantic activity as a conjunction.¹²

The link words “*Ala/əla*”. This link word was used in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” in the direct sense as “*tə-rəf, doğru*”. For this reason, it forms a synonymous series with words indicating direction. Turkologists also saw the meaning of direction and direction in the ancient semantics of this word. A. Qaben explained it as “*alın-tərəf*”, “*səmt*”, “*alt tərəf*”. In several places in the epic, the word “*ala*” is used as a compound, and in many places, it is used with a color and a great meaning. The word “*ala*” has created a homonymy with the word meaning color: “*Eger erdir*,

¹⁰ Ergin M. Dede Korkut Kitabı. İndeks. 1-2. Ankara. Türk Dil Kurumu, – 2018. – s.43

¹¹ Yenə orada. -s.369

¹² Qaben A.M. Eski türkçə qrameri. Türk tarih kurumu basım evi. -Ankara: -1988. -s.128

*eger arvatdur kurhusu ağac, Başun ala bakar olsam başsuz ağac, Dibün ala bakar olsam dibsüz ağac*¹³.

This word is used seven times in the language of the epic as a compound. In other places, it means color and a great meaning: For example, *Ag yuzlu ala gozlu* really means color. The homonymous meaning of the "ala/əla" combination, that is, the semantics of meaning color preserved, but its semantic function as affix has been suspended.

The link words *-taşı*. This suffix is used in the *dışarı* meaning. It is used in this phonetic variant and in the semantic function of the suffix in only one place: "*Ol məlun dəxi kaladan taşı gəlüp bunlara müqabil oldu, ər oldu*"¹⁴. The link words "*Taşı*" and "*ıçrə*" constitute antonymy from a semantic point of view. Thus, *tashi* means outside, and *ichre* means inside.

The combination of "*ıçrə*". The combination of *ic+re* means inside, between. In written monuments, the antonyms of this are *taşı*, *taşra*, *daşra*, which none of the mentioned combinations is currently used in our modern language and is considered archaic. J.Deni, writing about the conjunction *ichre*, notes that this conjunction is also found in the Chagatai and Uyghur languages.¹⁵

The dissertation also studied the conjunctions *içün*, *çelayın/çileyin/leyin*, etc.

The link words used in the language of the epic begin to form as a part of speech, and some conjunctions even stand out for their intensity. However, in general, activity is not characteristic of all conjunctions. Many of the conjunctions used in our modern language, as well as in other Turkic languages, are found in the language of the epic.

The name of the chapter II is named **"Grammatical-semantic features of conjunctions and modal words used in the Epic.** This

¹³ "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.232.

¹⁴ Yenə orada. – s.271.

¹⁵ Deny J. Türk Dil Bilgisi, -İstanbul: Kabaalçı, –2009, – s.559.

chapter comprises three sections. The first paragraph is named “**A General Overview of Conjunctions in the Epic.**”

Based on data obtained from historical linguistic sources, it may be inferred that the Turkic languages did not originally possess dedicated connective elements in their grammatical systems. Rather, lexical items from various parts of speech fulfilled connective functions, facilitating coherence and syntactic organization in discourse. This section provides an account of the developmental features and functional properties of connectives as reflected in the epic tradition.

It should be noted that many of the conjunctions observed in the epic "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud" attract attention with their lexical-semantic variability.

In comparison with link words, conjunctions serve a broader range of functions and hold a more prominent role in the structuring of linguistic expression. They contribute not only to syntactic cohesion but also to the articulation of logical and rhetorical relationships between clauses and sentences.

In the corpus of medieval Turkic literature particularly that which reflects a natural, folk-based linguistic style rather than an artificial or elevated register many of the connectives are of Arabic and Persian origin. This idea was also confirmed by A.M. Sherbak.¹⁶ And in some cases, the conjunction "və" and the conjunction national origin “ilə” create a synonymous series. However, in some situations and at the beginning of the sentence, it expands its semantics and creates an introductory character to the sentence.

“Və dəxi neçə buna bənzər söz söylədi”¹⁷

It is interesting that in the epic, the conjunction “və” is used both together with the conjunction “həm” and in the form of. *Həm səninlə ox atalım. Məni keçərsən, anı dəxi keçərsən və həm səninlə*

¹⁶ Щербак, А.М. Очерки по сравнительной морфологии тюркских языков (Наречие, служебные части речи, изобразительные слова) / А.М.Щербак. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1987. – 151 с

¹⁷ “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ -Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.205.

gürəşəlim”¹⁸. (“Let’s shoot arrows with you. If you pass me, you will pass the moment and let’s wrestle with you.”)

The conjunction “ilə”. There is no doubt in linguistic literature that this word was previously a conjunction. It was used as a conjunction in both Azerbaijani and other Turkic languages. However, later, a semantic-functional expansion occurred and this word began to carry a connecting function at the same time. The morpheme with the conjunction with and connects words and some of their combinations, and can be synonymous with each other. However, the scope of the conjunction with and is wider than the morpheme with.

In the language of the monument, the conjunction “ilə” and can be encountered with both the semantics of a conjunction and a linking word. That is, the morpheme “ilə” and has already been able to create grammatical homonymy by performing both functions.

*“Məkkə ilə Mədinənin qapısı ağac!”*¹⁹

“Amma” conjunction. *Amma* conjunction creates a synonym row with the *lakin*, *fəqət* and *yoxsa* conjunctions. Since it is a conjunction of coordinating, it is rarely used in the language of the epic. All three of the *amma*, *lakin*, *fəqət* conjunctions are borrowed due to their origin.

*“Babamdan can dilədim, amma vermədi”*²⁰. (*I begged my father for my life, but he did not give it.*)

Sometimes it can be used instead of the “if” conjunction. *“Əmma gətirmüyəcək olursan, bu qatla öldürmədim, ol vaxit öldürürəm”*²¹. (“If you will not bring it, I will not kill you with this layer, I will kill you in time.”)

The conjunction “Yoxsa”. This conjunction, which occupies a position between the semantics of comparison and the condition, is rarely encountered in the language of the epic: *“Nə qaqarsan bana,*

¹⁸ “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s. 240.

¹⁹ “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.232.

²⁰ Yenə orada. –s.279

²¹ Yenə orada. – s.277.

ağam Qazan? Yoxsa köksündə yoqmıdır iman?”²² (“What are you doing to me, my lord Kazan? Or is there no faith in your chest?”)

In this chapter of the dissertation, *çünki*, *zira*, *kim*, *da* conjunctions have also been investigated.

Thus, despite the fact that the almighty conjunctions are rarely used in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud,” we witness the beginning of the formation of conjunctions. True, words that act in this role sometimes continue to act as the main part of speech. As we noted above, the slow formation of the subordinate complex sentence had a strong influence on the classification of parts of speech in Turkic languages, including the Oghuz group of Turkic languages.

The second paragraph of chapter II is named “**Semantic-functional characteristics of conjunctions used in the epic**”.

According to their grammatical function, conjunctions are distinguished in the sentence as subordinate and independent. According to their syntactic function and types of meaning, grammatical homonymy and grammatical synonymy have been identified in conjunctions. This feature also manifested itself in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”.

In the language of the epic, conjunctions do not act as a fully formed part of speech. It is for this reason that some words create multifunctionality, being used both as conjunctions and as other parts of speech in the language of the epic “Kitabi-De-de Gorgud”.

İlə (ilən) acts as both a conjunction and a conjunction. Let us note that this process continues even now.

This words *Dəxi* (*dahi*, *tagi*, *taki* etc.) can sometimes be used in the work and in some classical literature instead of a conjunction. Thus, this word simultaneously forms a synonymous series with both *da/də* conjunctions, and in some cases it is homonym with the habit in which it acts as a conjunction.

The conjunction *gərək* and the modal word *gərək*. Of course, particle *s* and adjectives act as the main basis for the formation of

²² “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. –s.228.

auxiliary parts of speech. Must in the language of the epic is one of the words included in this series. It acts independently as both a conjunction and a modal word.

It is possible to speak of the formation of conjunctions as a separate auxiliary part of speech when the epic was transcribed, but it is clear that this process has just begun and has not yet reached full normality. At the end of the chapter, a table has been compiled showing the descriptions of conjunctions used in the language of the epic and their places of use.

The third paragraph of Chapter II is named **“Grammatical-semantic features of modal words”**. There are several auxiliary parts of speech used in a very small number in the language of the “Kitabi-Dade Gorgud” epic, one of which is modal words. Modal words are morphologically invariable, do not participate in word formation, and do not enter into contact with any sentence member. It should be noted that modal words such as *gərək*, *əlbəttə*, ²³*qətiyyə*n, etc. are sometimes given as particle s in Turkology. Of course, one cannot agree with this opinion. “*Ola kim*” and “*böylə kim*” are given as conjunctions. The main meaning of these lexemes is close to “belke” and in Azerbaijani linguistics, language historians mainly give this word as modal words, but in our opinion, it is premature to talk about the full modalization of these words in the language of the “Kitabi-Dade Gorgud” epic. As can be seen, these words gradually approach the modal as a conjunction: “*Oğlana qorxunc xəbərlər verəyim, ola kim, getmiyə, dönə*”²⁴. Another example: “*Ola kim, bir ağzı dualının alqışılə Tənqri bizə bir yetman əyal verə, - dedi*”²⁵.

Many lexemes are used in the language of the epic, which can be called stable modal words: *əlbəttə*, *əlhasil* etc.

The modal word “*əlbəttə*”. The modal word “*əlbəttə*” is borrowed from the Arabic language. In the language of the epic, it is used in two variants as certainly and certainly. This lexeme, which

²³ Ergin M. Dede Korkut kitabı / M.Ergin. – Ankara: Türk Dil Qurumu, – 2003. – s.115

²⁴ Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.267.

²⁵ Yenə orada. – s.213.

expresses certainty, confirmation, and agreement according to the meaning group, can be seen in several places in the language of the epic “Kitabi-De-de Gorgud”. For example: “*Çünkü dedün əlbətdə varsam gərək. Yok, əlbətdə öldürsəm, gərəkdür*”²⁶ and so on.

It is clear from the examples that the word of course expresses full modality. In the language of the epic “Kitabi-De-de Gorgud”, this word cannot create synonymy with another word. Thus, since modality is passive from a semantic-functional point of view in the language of the epic, and words are not fully modalized, synonymous and homonym words are not found.

It is given only in one place as a repetition and its meaning is close to its absolute, obligatory meaning:

“*Əlbətdə və əlbətdə, Qazan bəg mana yetişsün*”²⁷.

The modal word “*Əlaqibət*”. The modal word “*Əlaqibət*” is of Arabic origin and indicates a conclusion, a result. For example: “*Əlaqibət uzun yaşın ucı ölüm, axırı ayrılıq*”²⁸.

The modal word “*Əlaqibət*” is used only in one place in the epic. It is an archaic word for our modern language. Apparently, when the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” was written in the language, its functionality was not strong, and over time it became completely archaic. This word is used in a limited semantic-functional sense in the epic and occurs in the meanings of “*sonda*”, “*sonunda*”, “*nəhayət*” Due to its origin, it is borrowed from the Arabic language.

The modal word “*Olmaya*”. This word can be attributed to a modal word indicating assumption, possibility, doubt. It is a verb-based modal word of national origin. In the language of the epic, it is recorded in the *olmiya* variant: “*Olmiya kim, bu ola*”²⁹.

The modal word “*sanki*”. It is derived from the verb “*sanmaq*”. It is used in the sense of probability relation. It is rarely used in the modal function in the language of the epic.

²⁶ Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. –s.267.

²⁷ Yenə orada. – s.267.

²⁸ Yenə orada. – s.367.

²⁹ Yenə orada. – s.240.

“*Sanasan kim, tar yolda tolu düşdi*”³⁰.

The modal word “məgər”. In the language of the epic, the word mager is often used as a modal word in this sense: “*Məgər, xanım, Bayındır xanın bir buğası vardı, bir dəxi buğrası vardı*”³¹ etc.

The study of the language of the epic proves that at that time, like all auxiliary parts of speech, modal words were not fully formed, but had already begun to gain activity in the language. Unequivocally, in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” modal words were used in small numbers.

Chapter III is named “**Grammatical-semantic properties of particle s used in the epic. Special parts of speech in the epic**”.

The first paragraph of this chapter is named “**Grammatical-semantic properties of particle**”. Particle are the most intensive part of speech among the auxiliary parts of speech in the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”. “*Particle are a relatively new grammatical category in Turkic languages and act as a transitional stage between modal words and suffixes. The tendency of particle to become suffixed is clearly felt. Some particles lose their independent phonetic form by joining words and are subjected to phonetic phenomena like suffixes. The frequency of use of particle s turns them into grammatical forms*”³² For this reason, many particle s are used in several phonetic variants.

It can be concluded that a separate group of particle s was formed in ancient Turkic languages as a result of the frequent use of independent words in an auxiliary role. Particle s were formed mainly on the basis of nouns, verbs, and exclamations. According to a general idea accepted in Turkology, particle s have developed more in the last thousand years and have become more widespread in the last two hundred years when literary languages were formed.

In the works of world Turkologists, as well as Turkish linguists, all auxiliary parts of speech are combined under the name

³⁰ Yenə orada. – s.264

³¹ Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016.– s.213

³² Tanrıverdi Ə. Dədə Qorqud kitabının dil möcüzəsi / Ə.Tanrıverdi. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. –s.504

of particle s, and pure particle are given as strengthening particle s. In Azerbaijani linguistics, particle are given as independent parts of speech both in the modern state of the Azerbaijani language and in historical grammar studies. The first information about particle s in Azerbaijani linguistics was provided by A.Abdullayev³³. R.Guliyeva's³⁴ research in the mentioned field is especially noteworthy.³⁵

His dissertation work named as **“Particles in Modern Azerbaijani Language”** occupies an exceptional place in the study of particle s.

Particle have no lexical meaning, do not change, do not answer any questions, and are not part of a sentence. Particle is an auxiliary part of speech that has a high frequency of use in the language and serves to strengthen the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence.

Particles used in the epic language can be divided into three groups according to their origin: 1. Turkic origin: *kim/ki, iştə/üştə*; 2. Arabic origin: *axır, bəli*; 3. Persian origin: *bəs/pəs, məgər*.

It should be noted that the particle s used in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” surpass other auxiliary parts of speech in terms of intensity. In the work “*Grammatical Research of the Essay of Kitabi-Dede Gorgud*”, a certain part of the particle s was studied. A. Tanrıverdi writes about particle s: “Morphemes such as *-ca/cə, -cana/cənə, -mı* which are studied in our linguistics under the title of “particle s moving towards formalization”, are already formalized in the language of written monuments. This idea finds its confirmation at least in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”: *alca,*

³³ Abdullayev Ə.Z. Köməkçi nitq hissələri / Ə.Z.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Universiteti, – 1958. – 49 s.

³⁴ Quliyeva R. Bir neçə ədatın mənşəyi haqqında // – Bakı: ADU-nun elmi əsərləri, – 1976. №3. – s. 40-46.; Quliyeva, R. Ədatların qrammatik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR Ali və Orta İxtisas Təhsili Nazirliyinin elmi əsərləri, – 1978. №6. – s. 57-63; Quliyeva, R. Tabeli mürəkkəb cümlələrin qurulmasında bir köməkçi vasitənin rolu // Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlə məsələləri, – Bakı: – 1983. - s. 94-96.

³⁵ Quliyeva R. Bir neçə ədatın mənşəyi haqqında // – Bakı: ADU-nun elmi əsərləri, – 1976. №3. – s. 40-46.

ağça, öldürsənə, aslandırmı, qaplandırmı”³⁶.

The particle "*Məgər*". This particle, which is most common in the epic language, has been studied in detail by linguistic historians. J. Deni³⁷, M. Ergin³⁸ have listed the word "*Məgər*" among the conjunctions.

In our modern literary language, the particle "*məgər*" is given as a fixed question particle. It is one of the particles intensively used in the language of the epic "*Kitabi-Dede Gorgud*". The particle "*məgər*" is taken as the semantic equivalent of the word "*pes/bes*".

This particle, like other question particles, increases the question intonation of the sentence. At the same time, the particle "*məgər*" also expresses surprise and emphasis. It is usually used in question sentences to strengthen the question.

*"Məgər sən Qazan xanın oğlu deyilsən"*³⁹ etc

"Aren't you the son of Kazan Khan?"

This particle is still used in colloquial speech today and is used in our dialects in the form of *meyar*, *bayam*.

In the language of the epic "*Kitabi-Dede Gorgud*", the particle "*məgər*" is used in the sense of the word "*bəlkə*", meaning possibly: *"Oğul məgər sən istədiyin Baybecanın qızı Banıçıçay ola?"* ("*Son, is it possible that you want to be the daughter of Baybeca, Banichichey?*")⁴⁰

Thus, the particle "*məgər*" which is intensively used in the language of the epic, is an antonym with the particle *meyar* and forms a synonymous series with other question particles. At the same time, the particle "*məgər*" creates grammatical homonymy with the modal words *sen deme* and *deme*.

-mi particle. The origin of the *-mi* particle has not yet been studied. However, different opinions are expressed about it.

³⁶ Tanrıverdi Ə. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi qrammatikası / Ə.Tanrıverdi. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2012, –s.353

³⁷ Deni J. Türk Dil Bilgisi / J.Deni. – İstanbul: Kabaalçı, – 2009. – s.624

³⁸ Ergin M. Dede Korkut kitabı / M.Ergin. – Ankara: Türk Dil Qurumu, – 2003. – 147 s.

³⁹ "*Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud*" – / Elmi red.: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.342

⁴⁰ Yənə orada.– s.342

According to some Turkologists, this particle is derived from the demonstrative pronoun *bu/mu*.⁴¹ In Azerbaijani linguistics, there are scholars who assume that it is a password.

It should be noted that the interrogative particle *-mi* has a high intensity of use. It is encountered in many places throughout the epic.

The particle *-pes* is sometimes synonymous with the word "məgər". Thus, both words have the property of acting in a medial function in storytelling. Due to its lexical-semantic property, it always participates in the formation of interrogative sentences: "*Bəli, canum baba, eylə isterem, pəs varasın bir cici-bici türman qızını alasın*"⁴². ("Yes, my dear father, I want you, *pes* varasın bir cici-bici Türman qızını alasın").

Our great linguists who studied the history of the Azerbaijani language did not study the exclamations and onomatopoeic words as objects of research. True, although our topic is auxiliary parts of speech, we also wanted to draw attention to the noticeable features of the special parts of speech in the epic "Kitabi-Dədə Gorgud".

The second paragraph of chapter III is named "**Special Parts of Speech Used in the Language of the Epic.**" Part I of the subchapter is named "**Grammatical and semantic features of exclamations in the epic "Kitabi-Dədə Gorgud"**". Exclamations are a word group that exists in every language, but are classified differently in linguistic literature. Researchers, depending on the aspect of their approach to the issue, have examined exclamations as auxiliary parts of speech and included them in the classification. Exclamations are also included in the classification of G. Kazimov.

Exclamations found in the language of the epic "Kitabi-Dədə Gorgud" are used as addresses, but also carry a semantics of appeal. "**Ay**" exclamation has the ability to provoke and compel.

⁴¹ Moskalskaya O. Grammatik der deutschen Gegenwartssprache: [Elektronische ressource] / O. Moskalskaya. – Mockau: Hochschule, – 1975. URL: https://www.scribd.com/doc/239828513/Text-and-Discourse-81_s.509

⁴² "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.123

“Ay” exclamation. About this exclamation The informant M.Ergin emphasizes that the call exclamation is still used in the Azerbaijani language today.⁴³

*“Görərmisin, ay oğul, nələ oldu?! Oğul, ay oğul”*⁴⁴.

“Do you see, son, what happened?! Son, son.”

This exclamation is used in several places in the epic before the address to the son.

The exclamation “A”. *“Oğul xəberin, a Dirsə xan digil manə”*⁴⁵.

However, today it also expresses regret and surprise, and this is not the case in the language of the epic “Kita-bi-Dede Gorgud.” This exclamation is used with another exclamation cannot create synonymy. However, it cannot be claimed that in a living spoken language this exclamation did not have the ability to create homonymy. Thus, as we noted above, there are such serious differences even between the written versions of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”.

“Hay” exclamation. *“Hay! Demədin baş görürəm cəlladı olur”*⁴⁶. *“Hay! “I will be the executioner when I see you.”*

This exclamation, which sounds like an exclamation of invitation, carries the semantics of incitement and coercion.

“Hu” exclamation. *“Qanturalı Sarı tonlu qız eşqinə bir hu dedi”*⁴⁷.

However, it is an exclamation that is used more often when preparing for a war or attack. One of the interesting facts is that the “hu” exclamation was later used before a battle in many Turkish states, including the Ottoman Empire. was.

Emotional expressions.

⁴³ Ergin M. Dede Korkut kitabı. İndeks 1-2. -Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, -2018, -s.456.

⁴⁴ “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev / - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.404

⁴⁵ Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.404

⁴⁶ Yenə orada. – s.404

⁴⁷ Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.406

The exclamation of “*Buy*”. ⁴⁸ “*Buy, dəli boğma çıxaracaq olanca eybimizi qaqdı*” “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” – / Elmi redaktor: K.Abdullayev/ - Bakı: TEAS Press, – 2016. – s.406.

This exclamation is a word expressing surprise and interest. It is used in one place in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”. It should be noted that even today, surprise is expressed in our everyday language.

The word “*aman*”, which is a lexeme of *alinma*, is also used as a homonym in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”. M. Ergin uses this word only in its full meaning. He gave the lexeme *Kim*, but did not mention its transition stage to an exclamation.

“*Ya*” exclamation. This exclamation is also of an appeal nature. It is used before an address. In some respects, its semantics are close to the exclamations “*ay*” and “*a*”, but they cannot form a fully synonymous series. For example, the exclamation “*ay*” is an exclamation based only on sad notes, the exclamation “*a*” is of an invocation nature, the exclamation “*ya*” is different from these. It is used before the address: The exclamation that precedes addresses such as “*Ya Azrael*” or “*Ya Gabriel*” acts as a symbol of respect and honor.

In a clear sense, the most active exclamation in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” is the exclamation “*hey*”. Thus, this exclamation is included in the title of many verses or at the end of Dede Gorgud’s prayers, it ends with this exclamation. It is known that Dede Gorgud ends many of his words with the address “*xanım hey!*” , (my lady hey!) The exclamation “*hey*” is not replaced by another exclamation, that is, it has no synonym. It expresses a challenge and a conclusion – it indicates the end of the sentence. It is as if the exclamation “*hey*” is already playing the role of a signal that the neck is over.

As it seems, the semantic function of exclamations in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” is not that extensive, their ability to create synonyms is limited or not at all accidental.

⁴⁸ Yenə orada. – s.406

The third paragraph of chapter III is named “**Voice onomatopoeic words in the epic**”. Voice onomatopoeic words are a separate group of words.

In the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” one can find some words that can be attributed to the group of voice onomatopoeic words. Some of these words are used in simple, some in a fixed form, and some are used in repeated or paired forms. Let us note that the words of the *sestaqlid* are of national origin. In the language of the epic, borrowed words are not encountered. Thus, in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” we come across the words of the voice Voice onomatopoeic words *çakdı, çatlat, çırp, kişnəmək, manrışmaq, mavıldamaq, burcuq-burcuq, yıldır-yıldır, yalab-yalab, böyürə-böyürə* etc.

It is observed that the *sestaqlid* words used repeatedly in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” create intensity together with the verbs formed from them.

The voice onomatopoeic words recorded in the language of the epic can be divided into three groups according to the level of use in the modern period:

a) Voice onomatopoeic words whose traces have been completely erased and have become archaic for the modern era: *burcuq-burcuq, vaf-vaf, yab-yab, yalab-yalab, gü-gü, qas-qas*, etc.

b) Voice onomatopoeic words whose traces have remained to a greater or lesser extent in other parts of speech: *işilda, parla, qarğa* etc.

c) Voice onomatopoeic words used in modern language: *fııldamaq, çapmaq, kişnəmək* etc.

Thus, the analysis of the voice onomatopoeic words used in the language of the epic shows that sedative words were already actively involved in word creation at that time. Verbs formed from such words are noticeable in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”.

The main scientific and theoretical **Results** obtained from the study can be summarized as follows:

1. In general, it is clear from the study of the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” that at that time auxiliary parts of speech

were still in the stage of formation. However, many of the words that act as auxiliary parts of speech are not completely separated from their independent meaning and are noticeable in the epic language as grammatical homonyms.

2. In the epic language, some affixes have very little functionality, which can be explained by various reasons. A less functional affix is already suppressed by its synonym and removed from the active fund, it cannot gain activity in the period when it first began to form, and its semantic function as an affix ceases. For example, the affix *cəlayın* // *ciləyin* // *ləyin* could not gain activity and was suppressed by the affix *kimi*, and was even suppressed and removed from the active fund to such an extent that it was preserved neither in the literary language nor in the colloquial language.

3. Although the affixes *Taşı* and *ıçrə* have retained their independent meanings in many Turkic languages, they have passed into the passive background as affixes. The homonym meaning of the *Ala/ələ* affix, i.e. the semantics indicating color, has been preserved, but its semantic function as affix has ceased.

4. In the epic language, affixes begin to form as a part of speech, and some affixes are even distinguished by their intensity. However, in general, activity is not characteristic of all affixes. Many of the affixes used in our modern language, as well as in other Turkic languages, can be found in the language of the epic. “*kimi*, *ilə*” are the most active affixes in the epic language. The affixes “*kimi*” and “*ilə*”, which are distinguished by their activity, have retained their functionality in most modern Turkic languages. The affix “*sonra* (after) and *üçün* (for)” which is active for our modern language, does not have intensity in the epic language. In addition, the affixes “*sonra* and *üçün*” are also quite active in modern Turkic languages, although they are not as active in the epic language.

5. The affixes used in the epic language are encountered in all situations corresponding to their function in the modern literary language: in the nominative case: *нче*; in the possessive case *kibi*; in the directional case *karşu*, *ala/ələ*, *cəlayın*; in the particle ial case *sonra*, *bərlü*, etc.

6. Some of the words used in the epic “Kitabi-Dade Gorgud” function as a conjunction. The frequency of use of lexemes that perform this function differs significantly from each other. The same words that function as a conjunction can sometimes be found several times on one page, while some of them are found only once or twice throughout the entire epic.

7. The most functional conjunction is the conjunction *kim* (*ki*). Among the derivational conjunctions, *amma* (*əmma*) also stands out with its relative activity. Although it does not act as a complete conjunction, the examples we have given are evidence that this unit has already begun to form as a distributive conjunction. The activity of other conjunctions in the language of the epic is not as high as the aforementioned conjunctions.

8. The fact that conjunctions of national origin carry both the function of conjunction, preposition, and conjunction, and that some particle *s* and adjectives act as conjunctions at the same time, primarily stems from the changing semantics of those words. Changing semantics, in turn, gives the word new functions, so that the word begins to act in a new role. None of the words we have examined in the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” can be attributed to the category of conjunctions directly due to their semantic function.

9. At the time when the epic was written down, conjunctions act as a newly emerging auxiliary part of speech in the language of the epic. The semantics of the conjunctions used in the language of the epic fully correspond to our modern language and serve the same function with minor differences.

10. In the epic language, the particles *məgər*, *dəxi*, *-mı* are the most active particle *s* in terms of intensity. Affirmative and negative particle *s* are not as active as in our modern era in terms of intensity. The semantics of particle *s* is realized within the text. There is little grammatical synonymy in particle *s*, but there is more homonymy in them. Although homonymy is noticeable in some particle *s*, other functions are also intensive. For example, the connecting functions of the particles *da* // *də*, *ki* // *kim*, *gərək* are also quite active.

11. The study of particle *s* is important from the point of view of linguistic history, as well as from the point of view of the study of the epic language, and this study covers a wide spectrum. The indicative particle *s*, which are archaic for our current language, have a certain activity in the epic language. The particles *iştə//üştə//uşda, hud*, etc. are of this order. Activity, of course, belongs to the question particle *s*: the particles *pəs, -mı, məgər* are the most active particle *s* after the particle *dexi*. The particle *barı* which expresses desire, etc. and the intensity of the particle *s* is weak. The same idea can be attributed to the restrictive particle *s*. It should also be noted that for the period when the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud” was written, particle *s* such as the particle were also formed more perfectly than other auxiliary parts of speech.

12. The study of the language of the epic proves that at that time, like some auxiliary parts of speech, modal words were not fully formed, but slowly began to gain activity. Expressing an attitude to the idea is weak in the language of the epic. In the language of the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”, modal words are rarely used. Modal words characteristic of the modern Azerbaijani language, for example, *tutalım* appeared in the language of the epic not as modal words, but in their independent meaning.

13. The study of the exclamations used in the language of the epic shows that borrowed exclamations are very rare in the language of the epic, on the contrary, national and original exclamations prevail. Exclamations are often used together with the address, increasing its impact. The use of the exclamations *a* and *ay* with the address is more common. Exclamations are used with both simple and multi-component addresses, increasing the emotional impact of the epic. Exclamations carrying the semantics of feeling and excitement, incitement and preparation for war, surprise and regret, sadness and call added variety and emotionality to the language of the epic.

14. The analysis of the language of the epic shows that consonants were already actively involved in word creation at that time and played the role of the basis for newly emerging simple lexemes.

The essential content of the dissertation is reflected in the following scientific articles and conference papers.

1. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanlarında köməkçi nitq hissələrinin pragmasemantik baxımdan təhlili //– Bakı: Dil və Ədəbiyyat, – 2018. № 4, –s. 30-33.

2. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanlarında bəzi bağlayıcılarla bağlı qeydlər// – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – Bakı, 2019. №2, – s. 86-93

3. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanında bəzi bağlayıcıların leksik-semantik xüsusiyyəti haqqında // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2019. № 3, – s.102-106 .

4. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanında işlənən qoşmaların leksik-semantik xüsusiyyətləri // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2019. № 14, – s.260-265 .

5. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanında işlənən ədatların səciyyəvi xüsusiyyətləri // “Azərbaycan filologiyasının aktual problemləri”. Ümummilli Lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 96-cı ildönümünə həsr olunmuş Respublika elmi-nəzəri konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 2019, – s.374-385

6. О лексико-семантических особенностях некоторых соединений в эпосе «Книга Деда Коркута», Языки и культуры народов России и мира. Международная научная конференция// –Махачкала. –19-21 сентября 2019, s. 38-45.

7. “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” dastanlarında nidalar // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2020. № 2, – s.107-110

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