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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NON-PRODUCTIVE
SUFFIXES IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE**

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INTRODUCTION

The significance and degree of study of the theme. The process of morphological word formation forms the basis of derivatology in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. Being a complex historical process, it is important not only for the derivative structure of the language, but also for the development of lexical and morphological layers. Linguistic researches on the language of ancient written monuments and texts known to us also shows that the morphological method occupies a leading position in the center of word creation. In linguistics, the number of methods and ways of word formation is sometimes shown as being two, sometimes three or four. As a generalized idea, we can say that this process mostly takes place in a lexical, morphological and syntactic way. Of course, in the process of word formation, it is not right to isolate them from each other, to approach them separately. All of these ways and methods are equally important for a language. As the research work is related with lexical units formed morphologically rather than any other of these ways and methods, it greatly focuses on issues related to the grammatical structure of the language.

It is known that morphologically formed words are lexical units formed by the addition of lexical suffixes of different content to the root or base of an independent word. Among the word-forming suffixes involved in this process, non-productive suffixes have a special role. We can, without any exaggeration, say that the number of non-productive suffixes prevails over the productive suffixes in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. However, it should be noted that the attitude to the notion of non-productive suffixes and their functional features in linguistic literature is ambiguous. In this respect, today, a number of issues in the suffix system of the Azerbaijani language require new scientific approaches as a problem. For example, H.Mirzazadeh writes in his research on the historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language. For example, in his research on the historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language, H.Mirzazadeh writes: *"It is more appropriate to take words containing suffix -zar as simple nouns.*

Because the historical development of the suffix -zar shows that there are no word-formation features left in it, even the limitations of words prove this.”¹ Talibov has a different approach to the use of non-productive suffixes. He writes: “Although non-productive suffixes once played a significant role in word formation, they do not form a new lexical unit in the present day language, and at the same time they cannot get detached from the root without damaging the semantics of the root word.”² Of course, these ideas need to be reconsidered. Depending on the development of the language, this or that suffix can be used as a non-productive suffix in one period, while it was productive in other one. Or the process may be vice-versa. Moreover, just as a non-productive suffix in our language can be productive in other kindred languages, sometimes non-productive suffixes in kindred languages have the opportunity to act as a productive suffix in Azerbaijani. In this sense, S.Jafarov's view is worth of emphasizing: “On the contrary, suffixes that can form one or two words are more interesting and more important from a scientific point of view. Thus, these suffixes allow us to determine the relationship of our language with other Turkic languages, its independent development, as well as the etymology of words and suffixes.”³ We consider that the word-formation ability of productive and non-productive suffixes cannot be limited to a certain number of newly formed words. “Non-productive suffixes themselves take different positions in word creation. It can include everything from suffixes involved in the formation of only one or two words to suffixes involved in the formation of several words”.⁴

¹ Mirzazade, H. Historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language / H.Mirzazade. – Baku: Azertedrisnashr, –1962. –p.110

² Talibov, G.A. The process of word formation in modern Azerbaijani language /G.A.Talibov.–Baku: API, –1988. –p.62

³ Jafarov, S. Word formation in the Azerbaijani language / S.Jafarov. –Baku: Publishing House of ASU, –1960. –p.33

⁴ Giyasbeyli, M.N. Morphological word formation in the Azerbaijani language / M.N.Giyasbeyli. –Baku: Maarif, –1987. –p.8

Throughout the research, the current state of the language was taken into account for classifying non-productive suffixes in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. Though synchronic approach, treatment of non-productive suffixes in the process of word formation in the current state of language is dominant and leading in the thesis paper, some non-productive word-forming suffixes were studied diachronically to show their development features, functional aspects, historical forms, etymological structure, and to chase their traces in kindred languages which can be noted as one of the advantages of the dissertation paper.

Moreover, non-productive suffixes are classified by their part of speech belonging, homonymous, synonymous and antonymous features of the relevant morphemes are shown, semantic shades formed by them after being added to root words are explained on concrete monuments from ancient monuments, original texts, poems, epics, works of various poets and writers and in some cases dialect and patois materials are referred in the research paper. Despite that the dissertation paper is related to the derivatological and morphological structure of the modern Azerbaijani literary language, to obtain more complete and accurate results in the interpretation of some linguistic facts, the historical development of certain linguistic facts related to the subject matter of the paper was traced, facts and comparative linguistic analysis from different Turkic languages, especially from Oghuz group of Turkic languages are presented.

Object and subject of research. The main object of the dissertation paper is modern Azerbaijani literary language. However, taking into account the broadness of the topic, to put forward some certain views, to come to some definite conclusion on several facts of modern Azerbaijani literary language, certain facts are presented on the basis of linguistic comparison with the linguistic materials of some Turkic languages. The functional features of non-productive suffixes involved in the word-formation process of the modern Azerbaijani literary language comprises the subject of the research paper.

Aims and tasks of the research. The main purpose of the research is to determine the functional and developmental features of

non-productive suffixes in the process of word formation of modern Azerbaijani literary language, if possible, their area of use, etymology, and origin. Therefore, the following specific tasks have been identified before the research work:

- To determine the role and importance of non-productive suffixes in the process of morphological word formation;

- To determine the ways of formation of non-productive suffixes within the limits of language, to involve them in comparative linguistic analysis together with phonovariants;

- To interpret the semantic shades of non-productive suffixes in words in words they are added on the basis of specific sources, texts and artistic examples;

- To determine the place of usage of non-productive suffixes in the word structure;

- To classify non-productive suffixes according to their role in the process of word formation on different parts of speech;

- To determine the native and borrowed origin of non-productive suffixes;

- To make a comparative linguistic analysis of the role of non-productive suffixes in the source and in the Azerbaijani languages;

- To trace the historical-linguistic research of non-productive suffixes;

- To determine the homonymous, synonymous and antonymous features of non-productive suffixes;

- To reveal that the notion of non-productive suffix is connected not only with lexical suffixes, but also with grammatical suffixes;

- To present non-productive suffixes of the Azerbaijani language in comparison with word forming suffixes in kindred languages within the limits of the material;

- To compare the features of usage of some non-productive suffixes in dialects and patois with the features of usage in literary language.

Research methods. The dissertation paper is mainly of synchronous character. Nevertheless, along with synchronous

research, while giving the explanation of individual suffixes the diachronic method is used, and in necessary cases, intra-linguistic and inter-linguistic comparisons are made. In this sense, descriptive, historical-comparative method, as well as some ways of these methods relevant to the nature of the research (analogy method, linguistic observation method, historical-comparative method, etc.) are predominantly used in the dissertation paper.

The main provisions of the research. The following main provisions of the dissertation paper are presented for defense:

– Non-productive suffixes in modern Azerbaijani literary language can be of native and loan origin in terms of belongingness;

– Most of the non-productive word forming suffixes in the suffix system of our literary language, especially the non-productive suffixes of national origin, were also efficient in the historical grammar of our language;

– It is substantiated that non-productive suffixes of borrowed origin, especially non-productive suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin can be used as independent words in the source language whereas after being transferred to our language they lose their lexical value and act as suffixes;

– Most of the suffixes of native origin can be used in most Turkic languages with certain phonetic differences.

Scientific novelty of the research work. For the first time, hundreds of non-productive suffixes in the Azerbaijani language are systematically studied in terms of quantity and quality in the dissertation. It is true that articles on suffixes, especially on grammatical suffixes and productive word-forming suffixes, have been written, monographic researches have been conducted, and books have been published. Even some linguists have dedicated a separate section for a certain part of non-productive suffixes in their researches. To involve non-productive suffixes in modern Azerbaijani literary language for a linguistic analysis on the basis of both historical and descriptive aspects of Turkic languages, as well as on materials of our dialects and patois, to generalize their functional qualities in a complex way, to follow their historical development, to study hundreds of

unproductive suffixes, to make a comparative analysis of existing scientific ideas and approaches on the topic - issues like these, not only increase the scientific content of the dissertation paper, but also actualize the matter of its scientific novelty

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation paper provides good material in terms of historical and descriptive grammar. The linguistic comparisons, analysis and synthesis and interpretations, as well as the results obtained are of great practical and theoretical importance from the linguistic point of view. Undoubtedly, the dissertation will be one of the main sources for future researches on the subject. In addition to modern linguistic facts, the use of the achievements of historical grammar in explaining the functional features of individual suffixes, has a positive effect on the overall scientific capacity of the work, which may help resolve some controversial points for the historical and descriptive grammar of the Azerbaijani language. From this aspect, the dissertation plays an important theoretical and practical role for obtaining somewhat complete information about the derivative structure of the Azerbaijani language taught in secondary schools and in higher educational institutions.

Dissertation enriches Azerbaijan linguistics with new theoretical provisions on non-productive suffixes.

Approbation and application. The dissertation work was carried out at the chair of Azerbaijani language and technology its teaching of the faculty of Philology of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University and it was recommended for the defence after being reviewed and discussed at that chair. The main results of the research are reflected in articles published in relevant journals in accordance with the requirements of the HAC, as well as in the materials of national and international scientific conferences. Also, along with Azerbaijan, scientific works related to the topic of the dissertation were published in Ukraine and Russia. 22 scientific works of the author have been published on the subject. The works published cover the topic.

The organization where the dissertation work is fulfilled. The

dissertation was completed at the Department of Azerbaijani Language and technology of its teaching of the Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University under the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The structure of the dissertation paper. Introduction 11 pages (20026), Chapter I 63 pages (121504), Chapter II 54 pages (106226), Chapter III 17 pages (31902), Conclusion 4 pages (6294), References 11 pages (20023), list of abbreviations 1 pages(1621). Total volume 166 pages - 287805 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE STUDY

The **“Introduction”** part of the research substantiates the relevance and degree of study of the theme, defines the object and subject of research, aims and objectives, sources, methods and techniques, reflects the main provisions, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the dissertation, informs about the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed and about the total volume of the paper, and volume of sections separately in a sign.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled as **"Functional features of non-productive suffixes naming objects"**.

This chapter itself consists of four paragraphs, **"Non-productive suffixes of national origin that make names from names"**, **"Name forming non-productive suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin"**, **"Name forming non-productive suffixes of Russian-European origin"** and **"Non-productive suffixes forming nouns from parts of speech denoting motion/action"**

The paragraph **"Non-productive suffixes of national origin that make names from names"** systematically and consistently interprets native non-productive suffixes, their semantic shades, functional features, which are more active in the morphological word-formation process of modern Azerbaijani literary language. It should be noted that the vast majority of native non-productive suffixes,

forming names from the parts of speech not indicating an action in the modern literary language, have existed in our language since the time of ancient written monuments. It should be taken into account that some of the non-productive suffixes historically functioning in the language have completely lost their functioning ability in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. The morphemes involved in the study cover word-forming suffixes *-ac, -c, -axay, -xay, -dər, -qan, -sul, -sal, -ısqal, -uc, -lam, -dəm, -daş, -dış, -aş, -ey, -axlı, -ikli, -taq, -duq, -da, -dey, -kən, -tuq, -icil, -l, -man, -mən, -çaq, -çək, -çiq, -an, -ən, -aq, -ağa, -aş*, that can take part in word formation today.

In addition, the fact that the suffixes mentioned here above mainly form nouns and adjectives in the Azerbaijani language is especially actualized as the main functional feature of these morphemes. Throughout the research, to emphasize that the words formed with non-productive suffixes included in this group are found in both historical and descriptive grammar concrete facts are given, examples from valuable sources such as “Orkhon-Yenisey” monuments, “Kitabi-Dede Gorgud”, “Oguzname”, “Kutadgu Bilik”, “Divani-Lugat-it Turk”, “Dastani-Ahmad Harami”, “Koroglu” are shown.

In the paragraph **"Name forming non-productive suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin"** word forming suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin found in modern Azerbaijani literary language, their functional features, semantic shades formed in the words they are joined, peculiarities of usage etc. are interpreted. The vast majority of morphemes presented in linguistic literature as suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin are used as independent words in the source language. In this sense, such word forming morphemes entered our language not as suffixes, but within individual words, but after some time, the vast majority of morphemes in those words, unlike the source language, lost their independence in the Azerbaijani language. Thus, the lexical units which are independent words in the Arabic-Persian language, acquired the nature of suffix in our mother tongue. It is true that since the 1950s, words of Arabic-Persian origin and the features of their usage have been partly and systematically studied in Azerbaijani

linguistics. However, today, there are words of Arabic-Persian origin in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, the structure and etymology of which are the subject to scientific debate and disagreement, so, their composition needs to be reconsidered.

Words with suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin are more common in our classical literature. In the Azerbaijani language, suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin were formed relatively later in comparison with non-productive suffixes forming names from parts of speech not indicating action as well as those forming names from parts of speech denoting action, i.e. from verbs. Suffixes belonging to this group occupy a transitional position between suffixes of native and Turkish origin and suffixes of Russian-European origin in terms of the history of their formation.

Based on the linguistic analysis of the language of ancient written monuments, native language literary texts, we can note that suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin, with a few exceptions, were not widely used in our written language until the XII-XIII centuries, and became more intensively used beginning from the XIII-XIV centuries. In this respect, the monuments "Orkhon-Yenisey", the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", the poems "Dastani-Ahmad Harami", "Divani-Hikmat", "Oguzname" provide rich material not only of non-productive but also productive suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin for learning.

Few words found in the texts of that period, such as *dünyapərəst*⁵ (secularist), *gəmnak* (feeling sad)⁶, *Türkistan* (Turkish countries)⁷, *həkpərəst* (defender of truth)⁸, *güzərgah* (place of residence)⁹, *dünyadar* (wordly (of a man))¹⁰, *ğamgin*

⁵ Ahmed Yesevi. *Divani-hikmet* / Ahmed Yesevi. –Baku: Chashioglu, –2004.–p.

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⁶ The same source, –p.8

⁷ The same source, –p.24

⁸ The same source, –p.33

⁹ The same source, –p. 49

¹⁰ The same source, –p. 49

(feeling sorrow)”¹¹, “bağban (gardener)”¹², “halalzadə (honest minded)”¹³ show that morphemes like these acting as suffixes today, in the early periods of our language were borrowed and used together with the words they were joined to in the source language. Much later, with the development of the language, suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin, in addition to words in the source language, were also joined to words of Turkish origin and gained the peculiarity of forming new lexical units. While these suffixes mostly form nouns and adjectives in the Azerbaijani language, they are not able to create numerals, pronouns, and verbs. Word forming morphemes of Arabic-Persian origin, used as suffixes in the Azerbaijani language, express meaning corresponding to the lexical meaning in the source language. For example, the morpheme **-xor**, which belongs to this group, was formed from word “xordən” which means means "food" in Persian. It creates attributive words in the modern Azerbaijani literary language expressing sign, quality, tendency, feature. For example, *rüşvətxor (a bribe-taker)*, *müftəxor (a parasite)*, *kəlləxor (a person who brings misfortune, bad luck)*, *kütxor (a slacker)*, *çayxor (a tea-lover)*, *nəşəxor (a drug addict)*, *dilxor (an upset person)*, *ziyanxor (a loser, harmmaker) etc.* The word *daşaxor (stony, lithic area)* in the colloquial language can also be considered as a lexical unit with suffix -xor. In our language, the suffix -xor has different meanings, such as to buy, to eat, to drink, to give, according to the notion at the root of the word to which it is added.

-dan. In addition to being a word-suffix, this suffix is the homonym of the suffix - dan of national origin. In the Azerbaijani language the suffix -dan corresponds to the word qab (tableware) in the words it is added. Compound words are formed by transforming words with *suffix -qab* to the words containing *the word -qab*. In general, this suffix is used as the last suffix of Persian origin to express the shades of tools, utensils, things, tools in words it is added. For example, *nəməkdan*

¹¹ The same source, –p. 82

¹² Dastani-Ahmed Harami: Compiled by E.Seferli – Baku: Sharq-Qarb, –2004. –p 94

¹³ Oguzname: Compiled by S.Elizade – Baku: Sharq-Qarb,–2006. – p. 89

(salt-cellar), qələmdan (pencil-box), güldan (vase), qənddan (sugar cane), çaydan (tea-kettle), şamdan (candlestick) etc.

The paragraph "**Unproductive suffixes of Russian-European origin**" deals with the functional features of morphemes of Russian-European origin in the derivatological system of modern Azerbaijani literary language. Research shows that suffixes of Russian-European origin lag behind all types of suffixes in terms of the history of their development in our language. While we come across with lexical units containing non-productive suffixes that form nouns and verbs in the language of ancient Turkish written monuments, ancient and medieval sources, and poetic epics, it is impossible to trace non-productive suffixes of Russian-European origin in sources like these. In this sense, traces of such suffixes are not found in the texts written from ancient times up to the XIX century. The intensive use of Russian-European suffixes in our language and their acceptance through the Russian language largely coincides to the beginning of the last century and beyond. The growth of neighborly relations, geographical proximity, the gradual development of economic and cultural ties, scientific and technological progress, along with words of Russian-European origin, have created a great basis for the transfer of Russian-European suffixes to our language. Undoubtedly, the Russian language played a leading role in this process, acting as both a source language and an intermediate language.

Even after gaining independence, a large number of words of Russian-European origin have passed into our language. As we have mentioned in the case of suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin, the non-productive suffixes of Russian-European origin entered our language not as ready-made units, but first as parts of individual words, especially of nouns, adjectives and terms, and then as the language developed they got features of independent suffixes.

It should be noted that the attitude to the features of the usage of unproductive suffixes of Russian-European origin in modern Azerbaijani literary language is ambiguous, and different linguists have different approaches to this issue. A. Asadov, who studied the features of the development of non-productive suffixes of Russian-

European origin on the basis of the materials of Oghuz group Turkic languages, showed that these morphemes came into our language in two ways. In his view, these suffixes entered to the Turkic languages, especially the to the Azerbaijani language, together with the terms belonging to both Russian and other Western European languages, and not through terms, but in the forms of separate derivative elements.¹⁴ Due to the fact that these words entered our language not as independent elements, but within separate words, A. Aslanov also did not accept such suffixes as word-forming suffixes in the Azerbaijani language.¹⁵

I. Guliyev connects the utilization of suffixes of Russian-European origin with the fact that most of the words of loan origin in our language are structurally derivative. He writes: *“However, many of these suffixes are used in our language together with the words to which they are joined. There are also suffixes of this origin, which are separated from the word to which they are joined and are involved in the word-formation process. But they form a minority.”*¹⁶

M. Huseynzadeh's attitude to the classification of derived suffixes attracts special attention. He writes: *“... We can consider a borrowed word as a derivative word if its root exists and is used as a separate word in the Azerbaijani language: şəxsiyyət (personality), fəaliyyət (activity), kəşfiyyət (intelligence), materializm (materialism), idealist (idealist) etc.”*¹⁷ In relation of approach to words of both Arabic-Persian and Russian-European origin, the dissertation is based on M. Huseynzadeh's above mentioned opinion and the structure of words is treated on the basis of this criterion. In addition, among the

¹⁴ Asadov, A. Terminology in Turkish languages / A. Asadov. –Baku: Elm, –1977. –154 p.

¹⁵ Aslanov, A.A. On the creation of new words and terms by morphological method in the Azerbaijani language //–Baku: Linguistic booklet, –1960. Volume XIV, –p. 83–92

¹⁶ Quliyev, I. The process of morphological word formation in the development of modern Azerbaijani literary language / I. Quliyev. –Baku: API, – 1991. –114 p.

¹⁷ Huseynzade, M. Modern Azerbaijani language. Part III. Morphology / M. Huseynzade. –Baku: Sharq-Qarb, –2007. –280 p.

unproductive morphemes of Russian-European origin, prepositive and postpositive elements, mostly morphemes *-a, -dez, dis, -re, -ir, -poli, -pan, -post, -anti, -l, -al, -ant, -at, -atik, -er, -or, -ist, -izm, -iv, -ka, -iat, -olog, -oloji, -inq, -men, -arius*, etc. that can function as suffixes are involved in the study and their functional properties are described in here.

Paragraph IV of Chapter I of the dissertation is called "**Non-productive suffixes forming names from parts of speech denoting motion/action**". Like national suffixes forming names from parts of speech not denoting action, the suffixes included in this group have ancient historical roots, being of Turkish origin. Moreover, all of these suffixes have developed as postpositive suffixes and are still, to some extent, used in some Turkish languages with certain phonetic differences. While explaining different suffixes appropriate language facts are involved in linguistic research in comparison with materials from dialects and patois, as well as from related Turkic languages. In addition, these linguistic facts are interpreted on the basis of examples from sources and texts such as "Orkhon-Yenisey" monuments, "Oguzname", "Divani-hikmet", "Dastani-Ahmad Harami", "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", "Divani-lugat-it Turk", "Kutadgu Bilik", "Dehname", "Koroglu" and others.

The non-productive suffixes forming names from parts of speech denoting action in the Azerbaijani language are mainly as follows: *-ülü, -iş, -tay, -mur, -zik, -əzək, -inik, -y, -miş, -cı, -ci, -la, -ırlıq, -dıq⁴, -əri, -ərgi, -gəc, -qac, -ğac, -ğic, -cığ, -caq, -cək, -qan, -ğan, -gən, -kən, -gə, -qa, -ğa, -a, -ə, -mar, -ca, -cə, -alaq, -anaq, -ənək, -ır, -ir, -ar, -ər, -r, -ay, -inc⁴, -nc, -c, -ac, -əc, -c, -ri, -am, -əm, -m, -maca², -mac², -bac, -paç, -ıca, -icə, -cəli, -kəm, -an, -ən, -n, -imli, -id⁴, -d, -qar və s.*

As an example, we can look at the functional features of the suffix *-ri*. Today we come across with this suffix in adjectives *yumru* (*round*), *əyri* (*crooked*). In linguistics, it is noted that this suffix forms only the

word *ayri* (crooked)¹⁸. The frequency of usage the word *ayri* (crooked) is more intensive in such original, valuable sources as Orkhon-Yenisey” monuments, “Oguzname”, “Divani-hikmet”, “Dastani-Ahmad Harami”, “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud”, “Divani-lugat it Turk”, “Kutadgu Bilik”, “Dehname”, “Koroglu”. We assume that the suffix -ri had four variants and more productive in early periods of its formation.

The second component “bükürü” in words “*ayri-büyürü*”//“*müyürü*”//“*üyürü* (tortuous)” and the words “*yumru* (round)”, “*körpü* (bridge)” in modern Azerbaijani language, can be considered to have originated through this suffix. The components “*büyürü*”//“*müyürü*”//“*üyürü*” is the deformed form of the word “bükürü”. Research on the language of ancient monuments and texts shows that the word “*körpü* (bridge)” in early periods was in the form of “*köpürü*” and was later as a result of the displacement of *rp>pr* (as in the words *yarpaq* (leaf), *torpaq* (soil) got stabilized in the form of “*körpü*”. The second component of the word “*ayri-büyürü*”//“*müyürü*”//“*üyürü*” is connected with the verb “*bükmək* (to bend)”. The substitution of *k>g* in Turkish languages, including Azerbaijani, is quite natural. K. Bashirov also notes about Radlov’s view on the connection of this double word with the verb “*bükmək* (to bend)”.¹⁹ However, before Radlov, M. Kashgari in his "Divan" gave meanings of the word “*bök*” as “to bend till the ground”, “get bored”, “be fed up”, “be satisfied”²⁰, the word *bügri*//*bukrı* (bent)” as “*ayri-üyürü* (flexious)”²¹, the word “*bük* (bend)”²² as “*sinmək*, *gizlənmək*, *əyilmək*, *toplanmaq*, *bükülmək*, *bükmək* (to hide, to bend, to get

¹⁸ Kazimov, Q. Modern Azerbaijani language. Morphology / Q.Kazimov.–Baku: Elm və təhsil, –2010. –400 p.

¹⁹ Bashirov, K. Explanatory dictionary of synonym doublets in the Azerbaijani language / K.Bashirov. –Baku: Elm və təhsil, –2012. –180 p.

²⁰Mahmud Kashgari. Divani lugat-it-turk: [In 4 volumes] Mahmud

Kashgari.translated and prepared for publication by R. Asgar. –Baku: Ozan, –IV vol., –2006. –p.105

²¹ The same source, –p.118

²² The same source, – p.118

gathered, become bending, to bend)". It should be noted that the word "əyri-üyürü (flexious)" used as a compound adjective in our modern language was given in "Oguzname" in the forms of "əgri-bügri"²³ və "əgri bögri"²⁴, corresponding to its original form: *Əgri-bügri yol toğrulur. Yılan nə dənli əgri bögri yürürsə, ini qapusına gəlicək toğrulur.*

The word "yumru" (round, circle) used in the modern Azerbaijani literary language can be found in the Dada Gorgud epos in the shapes of "yumri"²⁵ and "yamrı-umrı"²⁶. It can be concluded with the fact that this suffix was formed in ancient times as a result of the complete archaicization and weakening of the suffixes -ır, -ir, -ur, -ür which formed verbs from the verbs and the suffixes -ı, -i, -u, -ü which formed names from the verbs. From this point of view, F. Jalilov evaluated the formation of the suffix as a result of the fusion process²⁷. The use of the consonant "r" at the beginning of a words in the ancient Turkic language was not considered a characteristic feature of the Turkic languages. It is likely that words such as *diri (alive), iri (big, large), doğru (true), sivri (sharp), arı (clean), quru (dry)* in the modern Azerbaijani literary language were etymologically formed by the suffixes -rı,-ri,-ru,-rü. The word "təgrə" ((təg→təg+ır→təgir+/i→təgri-İ.Ə.) which menas "round" in "Divan" can also be added here. Another noteworthy point is that the -r element plays a leading role in this suffix, and it often forms an adjective when used with closed vowels and a verb when used with open vowels. This fact is also confirmed by the simple two-syllable petrified verbs in our language, such as *titrə (tremble), kükrə (roar), doğra (chop), büdrə (bruise), yara (wound), sıçra (leap), dirə (resist)*. -ıd, -üd, -id, -ud, -d is a derivational morpheme that forms a noun from a verb, and in rare cases

²³ Oguzname: compiled by S.Alizade. –Baku: Sharq-Qarb,–2006. – p.52

²⁴ The same source, –p.180

²⁵ "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epos: compiled by S.Alizade. –Baku, Ondar, –2004. – p.30

²⁶ The same source, –p. 154

²⁷ Jalilov, F. Morphology of the Azerbaijani language / F.Jalilov. –Baku: Maarif, –1988. –285 p.

from a noun, and forms new nouns from action words. The words it forms often consist of concrete, specific nouns. It was used as a part of such lexical units as *keçid (transition), yaşid (age mate), qurud (special type of yoghurt), ayırd (distinction), öyüd (sermon)*. In Turkological linguistics, there have been some studies that incorrectly connected this suffix with the suffix *-dık,-dik,-duk,-dük*.²⁸ B. Serebrennikov writes that this suffix forms nouns that express the result of the action in the Turkic languages.²⁹ M. Ergin described the suffix as *-t*, and the closed vowels that stand before the suffix as auxiliary sounds³⁰. Z.Korkmaz also noted that in Turkish language such words as *düşüt (lower), geçit (transition), kurut (a type of yoghurt), yogurt (yoghurt), yakıt (fuel), öğüt (advice), taşıt (vehicle), anıt (monument) and others* were created by four-variant suffix *-it*. He noted that such words are formed with the four-variant suffix *-it*.³¹ This derivational morpheme has historically been non-productive in the Azerbaijani language and has been used in the form *-it, -it, -ut, üt, -t*. Words such as *binət, öyüt, yüklət, yoğurt, içət, keçit, aşut, aşıt* in the language of the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" also prove this fact. In the word "ümid" (hope) the suffix is petrified (passive). The word *qayıtmaq (to return)*, which means *cavab vermək (to answer), demək (to say), söyləmək (to tell)* in the lively colloquial language is also petrified (passive). The word is based on the archaic verb "ayıt". It is likely that the element "q" in the word *qayıtmaq (to return)* is also a remnant of the syncretic root "ge", "gə", "ke" in the words "getmək" (to go), "gəlmək" (to come). The words "yuat", "ölet" and "kesmet" in the Azerbaijani language are also formed on the basis of this morpheme. It should be noted that the word "kəsmət" is also used in

²⁸ Jafarov, S. Word creation in the Azerbaijani language / S.Jafarov. –Baku: ASU Publishing House, –1960. –204 p.

²⁹ Serebrennikov, B.A. Comparative historical grammar of Turkish languages / B.A.Serebrennikov, N.Z.Hajiyeva. –Baku: Sada, –2002. –380 p.

³⁰ Ergin, M. Turkish grammar / M.Ergin. –Sofya: Narodna prosveta, –1967. –388 p.

³¹ Korkmaz, Z. Turkish grammar of Turkey (morphology) / Z.Korkmaz. –Ankara: Turkish Language Association Publications, –2009. –1224 p.

the Sheki dialect as “kəsəmət”. This form of the word is also found in Turkey variant of Turkic language. In the epos of Dada Gorgud, it was used in the form of “Gəlün kəsım kəsəlim” (Let's cut and cut).³²

The II chapter of the dissertation is entitled as "**Functional features of non-productive verb making suffixes**". This chapter in its turn consists of two paragraphs, "**Non-productive suffixes forming verbs from parts of speech not indicating action**" and "**Non-productive suffixes forming verbs from verbs**". The suffixes given here were distinguished from the suffixes belonging to other groups, and the non-productive suffixes found in the modern Azerbaijani literary language were classified systematically and consistently. While interpreting the functional features of the morphemes included in this group during the research, the references, opinions and view points of such linguists as S.Jafarov³³, A.Demirchizade³⁴, H.Mirzayev³⁵, A.Rajabli³⁶, G.Kazimov³⁷, B.Khalilov³⁸, A.Von Gaben³⁹, B.Serebrennikov⁴⁰, N.Hajjeminoglu⁴¹,

³² “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” epos: compiled by S.Alizade. –Baku: Ondar, –2004. – p.127

³³ Jafarov, S. Derivational and word-changing suffixes in the Azerbaijani language / S.Jafarov. –Baku: Maarif, –1968. –106 p.

³⁴ Demirchizade, A. The language of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epics / A.Demirchizade. –Baku: Science, –1999. –140 p.

³⁵ Mirzayev, H. Verbs in the Azerbaijani language / H.Mirzayev. – Baku: Maarif, –1986. –320 p.

³⁶ Rajabli, A. Morphology of the Goyturk language / A.Rajabli. –Baku: Baku University Publishing House, –2002. –475 p.

³⁷ Kazimov, G. Simple two-syllable simple verbs in the Azerbaijani language / G.Kazimov. –Baku: Aurora Publishing House, –2018. –192 p.

³⁸ Khalilov, B. Morphology of modern Azerbaijani language, part II / B.Khalilov. – Baku: Nurlan, –2007. –354 p.

³⁹ A.Von Qabain. Old Turkish grammar / A.Von Qabain. –Ankara: –1988. –313 p.

⁴⁰ Serebrennikov, B.A. Comparative historical grammar of Turkish languages / B.A.Serebrennikov, N.Z. Hajjiyeva. –Baku: Sada, –2002. –380 p.

⁴¹ Hajjeminoglu, N. Verbs in terms of structure in Turkish language / N.Hajjeminoglu. –İstanbul: Bilge Kültür Sanat, –2016. –320 p.

M. Ergin⁴², T. Tekin⁴³, Z. Korkmaz⁴⁴ and others were taken into consideration, and attitude was expressed to them. Here such suffixes as *-a,-ə,-ala,-ələ,-ix,-ix,-ux,-üx,-ik,-ük,-k,-x,-arla,-arğala,-ar,-ər,-var,-ı,-i,-u,-ü,- aqla,-qlə,-klə,-ran,-rən,-əclə,-lat,-lət,-ırğa,-ürgə,-irgə,-ta,-də,-da,-sa,-sə,-si,-si,-su,-sü,-san,-sət,-san,-sən,-imsə,-msa,-msın,-msin,-msun,-msün,-sıt,-sıt,-sut,-süt,-sıra,-sirə,-şdır,-ız,-iz,-uz,-üz,-ızdır,-izdir,-uzdur,-üzdür,-ğuz,-şır,-gin,-əzi,-şa,-şə,-aş,-əş,-nux,-an,-ən,-n,-xul,-na,-nə,-naş,-nəş,-qun,-qan,-xin,-xan,-xa,-xala,-dala,-cala,-la,-dar,-dər* and other verb forming non-productive suffixes, their functional features, development area, grammatical homonymy and synonymy, phonetic variants in dialects, as well as in related Turkic languages, derivatives are brought to the level of linguistic comparison on concrete linguistic facts and scientifically studied. Let's analyse the suffix *-ar,-ər*. This suffix is homonymous and can be used as both a lexical and a grammatical suffix. This suffix makes verbs from parts of speech not indicating action and verbs. As a morpheme that forms verbs from parts of speech not indicating action, it has historically formed verbs from nouns. This case is still possible to come across in M. Kashgari's "Divani-lugat it turk" and in the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud". For example, in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, the words "evləndirmək" (to make marry), "ev sahibi etmək" (to help someone get home) have historically been used in the meaning of "evərmək" (to marry, to host). E.g: *Nə görəyim, oğlu olan evərmiş, qızı olan köçürmüş... Babası aydır: Oğul, ya səni evərməxmı gərək? Bəli, bəs ağ saqallu əziz baba. Evərməx gərək!-dedi.* (What do I see is if you have a son he will marry, and a daughter she will marry and go... - Daddy says: Son, should I make you marry? Yes, dear white-bearded father. I want to marry! -

⁴² Ergin, M. Turkish grammar / M.Ergin. –Sofya: Narodna prosveta, –1967.–388 p.

⁴³ Tekin, T. Orkhon Turkish grammar / T.Tekin. –İstanbul: –2003.–272 p.

⁴⁴ Korkmaz, Z. Turkish grammar of Turkey (morphology) / Z.Korkmaz. –Ankara: Turkish Language Association Publications, –2009. –1224 p.

He said)⁴⁵. The word “Evərmək” (to marry) in the meaning “evləndirmək” (to make marry) was used in M. Kashgari's dictionary as “əwlənip” (has already married): “*Tünlə yorup kündüz səwnür, kiçikdə əwlənip ulğadhu səwnür- yolu gecə ikən gedən gündüz sevinər, çünki o, yolu görmədən getmişdir, gənc ikən evlənən adam isə yaşa dolanda sevinər, çünki uşaqları işləyərək onun ehtiyacını ödəyərlər, adam rahat olar*” (He who walks in the night rejoices in the day, because he passed the way without seeing the difficulties in the dark, and he who marries in his youth rejoices when he grows old, because the children will work and meet all the needs of their parents, a person will live comfortably).⁴⁶ For example, in that dictionary, M. Kashgari gave such words as “tozardı”, “közər” with the suffix -ar,-ər. In our modern language, it is possible to come across this suffix to form a verb from nouns in such words as “otarmaq” (to gaze), “küzərmək” (to burn), “cücərmək” (to germinate). B.Ahmadov notes that the verb “cücərmək” (to germinate) was formed as a result of the change of the verb “göyərmək” (to sprout)⁴⁷. It seems to us that this word is etymologically connected with the morphemes *cücə* (chicken), *cücü* (bug), *cocuq* (kid), *cıqqılı* (little), *cıqqış* (small) and *-cıq,-cik,-cuq,-cük*. The verb *önərmək* (to offer) to be used in modern Turkish can also be considered as a word with -ar,-ər suffixes. In addition, the -ar,-ər derivational morpheme can form verbs denoting the result or the result of the process from some adjectives denoting sign and color⁴⁸. For example: *yaşarmaq* (to live), *bozarmaq* (to turn gray), *göyərmək* (to turn blue), *ağarmaq* (to turn pale), *sararmaq* (to turn yellow), *qararmaq* (to turn black) and so on. In these words, the suffix -ar,-ər acts as a grammatical synonym of the suffix -al, -əl, which forms a

⁴⁵ “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” epos: compiled by S.Alizade. –Baku: Ondar, –2004. – p.57

⁴⁶ Mahmud Kashgari. Divani lugat-it-turk: [In 4 volumes] Mahmud Kashgari.translated and prepared for publication by R. Asgar. –Baku: Ozan, –vol.3. –2006, –p.79-80

⁴⁷ Ahmadov, B. Dictionary of etymology. Research, considerations / B.Ahmadov. –Baku: Altun kitab, –2015. – 288 p.

⁴⁸ Modern Azerbaijan language. Morphology. [In 3 volumes] editor Z.Budaqova – Baku: Elm, –vol.2. –1980. –510 p.

verb from the parts of speech not indicating action. Both morphemes can give the semantics of the auxiliary verb “olmaq” (to be) in the words they join. For example: ağarmaq-ağ olmaq (to turn white), göyərmək-göy olmaq (to turn blue), dincəlmək-dinc olmaq (to be relax), çoxalmaq-çox olmaq (to be much, to grow) and so on. However, this situation does not manifest itself in verbs with –ar,-ər suffixes formed from nouns. To be more precise, when transforming the morpheme –ar,-ər into verb "ol" (to be) in the verbs made up of nouns, there appears a big difference in the semantics of those words. Therefore, the expressions *otarmaq* (grazing) and *ot olmaq* (being grass) , *közərmək* (burning) or *köz olmaq* (to be cinder) can not be considered as the same equivalents.

The words “sararmaq” (to turn yellow) and “qararmaq” (to turn dark) indicate that the vast majority of studies on the phonetic phenomena and laws have involved dissimilation and have been stabilized as “saralmaq” (yellowing) and “qaralmaq” (darkening) as a result of sound differentiation. However, this fact does not fully correspond to the nature of dissimilation. Observations show that the difference in sounds in the Azerbaijani language is much more observed in simple words with two syllables. Academician A. Akhundov also notes that there are no phonetic process in these words from the point of view of modern language. He writes: “... *if the origin of the word is explained in the form of qaralmaq (darkening) -qara olmaq (to be black), saralmaq (yellowing) - sarı olmaq (to be yellow), so there would be no case of distinction in terms of historical phonetics. The patterns of ağ+armaq (to turn white), boz+armaq (to turn gray) complicates the explanation of the origin of the word. Therefore, in anticipation of the phonetic tradition, we connect the words qaralmaq (darkening) and saralmaq (yellowing) with the phenomenon of differentiation*”⁴⁹ It seems to us that the phenomenon of dissimilation in the words sararmaq (to turn yellow) and qararmaq (to turn dark) is artificial, and that the words saralmaq (yellowing) and

⁴⁹ Akhundov, A. Phonetics of the Azerbaijani language / A.Akhundov. –Baku: Maarif, –1984. – p.224

qaralmaq (darkening) are not the result of sound differences. Thus, beginning from the Orkhon-Yenisey monuments, the use of both of the suffixes -ar,-ər and ki -al,-əl are observed in parallelly. However, we do not doubt that the words sararmaq (to turn yellow) and qararmaq (to turn dark) are much older. It is also noteworthy that the adjective “sarı” (yellow) and “qara” (black) have the same semantic meaning when they are used with both of these suffixes. It is true that it is possible to create a new lexical unit by adding different lexical suffixes to the same word in our language. This can make a semantic difference in some words, but not in others. For example, although the noun ot (grass) gives rise to the verbs “otuxmaq” (to graze) and “otlamaq” (to graze), there is a difference in the meanings they express. In verbs, the difference is mainly related to the type of grammatical meaning of the word. For example: deyinmək (to complain) -deyişmək (to debate) -deyilmək (to be told), döyülmək (to be defeated) -döyünmək (to beat) -döyüşmək (to fight), baxışmaq (to look to each other) -baxınmaq (to look for) -baxılmaq (to be looked) etc.

Probably, the similarity in the words “sararmaq” (yellowing), “qararmaq” (darkening), “saralmaq” (to turn yellow) and “qaralmaq” (to turn dark) is due to the etymological connection of the suffixes -ar,-ər, -al,-əl. The use of the suffix in the İraqı-Turkmen dialect is the same as in the Azerbaijani language.⁵⁰ B. Serebrennikov explained this suffix as a morpheme expressing repetitive action.⁵¹ A.Rajabli also noted that this derivational morpheme is non-productive in the morphological structure of the Goyturk language and is used in only 6 words.⁵² Examples of these words are “əgər” (to besiege, to follow), “uluğar” (to upgrade), “kobar” (to multiply) in the language of monuments. Unlike our modern language, the language of monuments also formed verbs from numbers. Unlike our modern language, the

⁵⁰ İraqı-Turkmen dialect : editor A.Akhundov, A.Bandaroglu –Baku: Elm, –2004. – 422 p.

⁵¹ Serebrennikov, B.A. Comparative historical grammar of Turkish languages / B.A.Serebrennikov, N.Z. Hajiyeva. –Baku: Sada, –2002. –380 p.

⁵² Rajabli, A. Morphology of the Goyturk language / A.Rajabli. –Baku: Baku University Publishing House, –2002. –475 p.

language of monuments also formed verbs from numbers. Probably, today at the root of the verb “qoparmaq” (to pluck) with the suffix -ar there stands the number “kob” (many, a lot) which means *a lot*. It is known that for Turkish languages the substitution of k>q, b>p is completely natural. The word "kob" (many, a lot) is also explained in M. Kashgari's dictionary. The use of the word "kobran" in the language of monuments is connected with this. According to us, in ancient times the word kob/p was homonymous, being used both as a number and as a verb. Indeed, among the semantic shades expressed by the word “qopartmaq” (to tear), though in a secret form, the concept of a plurallity also manifests itself. However, over the time, the semantics of this word has changed, and the word has acquired new shades on the basis of metaphor. It is less common for a suffix to form a verb from a verb. Intransitive verb “çixmaq” (to exit) makes the effective transitive verb “çixarmaq” (to take out).

The III chapter of the dissertation is devoted to the study of suffixes forming adverb in the Azerbaijani language. This chapter, entitled **"Functional characteristics of non-productive adverb forming suffixes"** consists of two paragraphs, **"Non-productive suffixes forming adverbs from parts of speech not indicating action"** and **"Non-productive suffixes forming adverbs from verbs"**. It is shown here that in the morphological structure of the Azerbaijani language, adverbs are also considered to be poorly developed due to their ability to form words, such as numbers and pronouns. Regardless of their productivity, a significant number of derivational morphemes that act as adverb forming suffixes have the quality of commonality with lexical suffixes that form nouns and adjectives. Therefore, in our language, the suffixes that make up just an adverb are a minority in quantity. Ancient written monuments, texts, and works of art also provide less material for the linguistic analysis of adverbs than in previous chapters. However, there are a number of non-productive suffixes in the Azerbaijani language, which, depending on the stage of development, are formed as suffixes that form an adverb. Some of these suffixes are formed as a result of the transformation of a grammatical suffix into a lexical suffix. Like non-

productive derivational morphemes, which form adverbs from parts of speech not indicating action, non-productive suffixes, which form adverbs from verbs, are formed mainly as a result of the transformation of grammatical suffixes into word-forming suffixes. Some of the morphemes belonging to this group have a common feature with adjective-forming suffixes.

Scientific results obtained from the study are summarized in the conclusion as follows:

– When classifying suffixes according to their productivity, it is not justified to group them into three groups. Thus, in addition to being productive and non-productive, it is not correct to classify suffixes as less productive because of their lexical ability. In general, there is no specific criterion in linguistics for accepting a suffix as productive or non-productive. This is usually based on the number, minority, majority and plurality of words formed by suffixes. These suffixes can change their place and position over the time. This situation seems more realistic in terms of comparison of Turkic languages. A derivative morpheme that acts as a non-productive suffix for one language can be productive in terms of lexicalization in another language. For example, the suffix *-sal*, which is non-productive in the Azerbaijani language, acts as a productive function in the modern Turkish in the variant *-sal*, *-sel*. Or the suffixes *-sa*, *-sə* and *-ran*, which formed the non-productive verb in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, have historically been more productive and active. Therefore, the expression of less productive does not fit the process.

–The classification of only word-forming suffixes in the productive and non-productive stems comes from a one-sided approach to the problem. Such a situation, albeit to a lesser extent, manifests itself in the functional properties of the so-called word-changing suffixes. In this respect, the morphological features of the category of degree of the adjective, four-variant verbal suffix developed without affiliation *-dıq* in accordance with the historical form, and so on can be shown. In this sense, suffixes can be processed productively and non-productively, regardless of whether they are lexical or grammatical.

– Non-productive suffixes in modern Azerbaijani language are more in quantity than productive suffixes. Non-productive suffixes of national origin between them can be found in ancient written texts, monuments, and certain phonetic varieties in different Turkic languages. This situation is much more observed in the one-syllable verbs with a significant V, C, CV, VC, CVC, VCV, CVCV, CCVC, etc. model, and very few of them with the two-syllable verbs. In addition, like productive suffixes, non-productive suffixes can also be homonymous, antonymous, and synonymous with each other, depending on the semantic shades they express.

– While some of the non-productive suffixes of national origin in the Azerbaijani language are formed from fused words due to the narrowing of the lexical meaning of some words, the gradual loss of their internal semantic capacity, but some of them appeared in the process of asemantization based on the synthesis of two different suffixes. Non-productive borrowed suffixes, on the other hand, appeared after the emergence of suffixes of national origin at a certain stage in the history of language in connection with certain conditions. In this regard, there are some differences in the borrowed suffixes. The study of the language of the texts shows that suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin are very rarely met before the XIII century in the Azerbaijani language. Most of the non-productive suffixes of Russian-European origin have been used in our language mainly since the 20th century and are mostly used in conjunction with borrowed words, and in very few cases can be joined to words of Turkish origin. In addition, it is more difficult to determine the etymology and origin of non-productive suffixes of Russian-European origin compared to national suffixes and suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin. Although some of those suffixes belonging to this group come after the Arabic-Persian suffixes in terms of the history of their usage in our language, but they are older than them. Non-productive suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin form mainly nouns and adjectives. The use of suffixes belonging to this group with verbs are not met. They can be used with words of both national and borrowed language and form words belonging to the relevant part of speech. In this case, when the vast majority of non-

productive lexical units of Arabic-Persian origin are transformed into another word, the lexical meaning they express in the etymological language becomes even more relevant. Thus, in contrast to the non-productive suffixes of Russian-European origin, the vast majority of suffixes of Arabic-Persian origin can be used in the etymological language as an independent lexical unit. For example, in the words used with such suffixes as -dan, -paz, -baz, -xor, etc. from Arabic-Persian origin, the meaning they have as an independent word in the source language is revealed: güldan-gül qabı (vase, flower pot), aşpaz - yemək bişirən (cook, chef), qumarbaz - qumara meyilli olan (gambler), rüşvətxor-rüşvət yeyən, ona meyilli olan (bribe taker).

– Non-productive suffixes that make up a part of speech not indicating action have the following characteristics, and they mainly form nouns and adjectives: the vast majority of nouns formed by non-productive suffixes consist of specific nouns, and the vast majority of adjectives consist of adjectives denoting quality; both prefixes and suffixes are found among the non-productive suffixes that make up a part of speech not indicating action; the vast majority of prefixes, which occupy a special place among non-productive derivative morphemes, are mainly used with borrowed words, but with a few exceptions; there are almost not any number and pronoun forming derivative morphemes among non-productive suffixes.

– Verb forming suffixes are especially noteworthy for their functional qualities among the non-productive suffixes. It is known that verbs play an important role in preserving the originality of language. This also manifests itself in suffixes. For example, while there are non-productive suffixes of national, Arabic-Persian, Russian-European origin among suffixes forming names from parts of speech not denoting an action, there are no suffixes of borrowed origin among the suffixes that form names from parts of speech denoting action (mainly from verbs). At the same time, all non-productive suffixes that form verbs from names and verbs are the final suffixes of Turkish origin, and in this respect their functional features and etymological structure can be described more widely than the suffixes making up names.

– In Azerbaijani and Turkological linguistics, among non-productive suffixes forming verbs, it is more accurate to analyze the formation of the word-creating morpheme -gin on the basis of the combination of the verb -gi and formant -n that is one of the features of the reflexive form of the verb.

– The sources presented in the dissertation do not provide as much material and facts about the suffixes that form adverbs. This can be observed both historically and now. Such word-forming morphemes usually have a dual character (i.e. the use of one suffix in place of another according to the situation/context), and all of them, both native and borrowed, are final suffixes. However, there are no formants of Russian-European origin among the non-productive suffixes forming adverbs.

The dissertation discusses the functional features of non-productive suffixes in the word-formation system of modern Azerbaijani literary language, as well as provides good material for studying the historical grammar and morphological system of the Azerbaijani language. Therefore, the facts provided in the paper can be used to solve a number of problems that arise in the process of language teaching, and included in textbooks and manuals.

The author has following publications in connection with the dissertation.

1. The role of non-productive suffixes in morphological word formation / –Baku: Science and education, –2014. – 72 p.

2. Non-productive suffixes creating productivity in the Azerbaijani language / –Baku: Science and education, –2015. – 148 p.

3. Simple, derivatyive, or complex? // –Baku: Philological issues, –2015. № 1, –p.8–15.

4. Pseudo-linking consonants in modern Azerbaijani literary language // –Baku: News of the Pedagogical University, –2018. C.66, № 4, –p.58–63.

5. Functional features of the suffix -sa, -sə // –Baku: Researches, –2018. №3, –p.151–156.

6. The role of suffixes with -s element in morphological word formation (-san, -sən, -sat, -sət) // –Baku: Philological issues, –2018. № 15, –p.48–52.

7. Features of use of suffixes -sin,-sin,-sun,-sün // –Baku: Philological issues, –2018. №17, –p.122–127.

8. Features of use of suffixes -baz and -paz // –Baku: Researches, –2018. № 4, –p.184–188

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