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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

**SYNTACTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROVERBS AND
SAYINGS IN M. KASHGARI'S
"DIVANU LUGAT-IT TURK"**

Speciality: 5706. 01 – Azerbaijani language

Field of science: Philology

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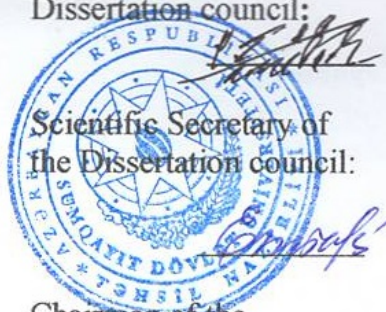
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Research issue rationale and development rate. Although the historical syntax of Turkish languages is poorly studied in comparison with other fields, and recently some research works have been conducted in this field. In particular, "Comparative-historical grammar (syntax) of Turkish languages" comparable by N.Hajiyeva and B.Serebrennikov (Comparative-historical grammar of Turkish languages (syntax))¹, A.Rajabli's "Syntax of Goyturk language"², G.Kazimov History of complex sentence development"³, M.Musayev's "Compound sentence syntax in Turkish literary languages"⁴, etc. can be considered among the significant works written in this field. Besides, historical syntax is considered one of the least studied fields in Turkology. The study of syntactic features of proverbs and sayings used in the "Divani luget-it-turk" of Mahmud Kashgari can be an impetus for other work in this field. Taking into consideration that no work has been done in this direction - the study of grammatical features of proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan" till today. It is true that, as in many areas during the works on the direction of the history of language has also increased, and in this sense, a lot of research works have been done in the connection with M. Kashgari. Of course, the basis of this work is the Azerbaijani edition of R.Asgar's "Divan". After the publication of this work the interest to M. Kashgari was increased in Azerbaijani linguistics and a number of research works were written in this field. In our opinion, it will still be written and this valuable work will be returned again and again in our linguistics. Because Mahmud Kashgari and this valuable work is one of the oldest and most valuable sources for the study of not only the history of the Azerbaijani language, but also the history of the Turkish languages as a whole. While T. Hajiyev

¹ Гаджиева Н.З., Серебренников Б.А. Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков (Синтаксис). - М., Наука: -1986. - 285 с.

² Rəcəbli Ə.Ə. Göytürk dilinin sintaksisi. - Bakı: Nurlan, - 2003. - 634 s.

³ Kazimov Q. Ş. Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlənin inkişaf tarixi. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2010, - 176 s.

⁴ Musayev M.M. Türk ədəbi dillərində mürəkkəb cümlə sintaksisi. - Bakı: Kitab aləmi, - 2010, - 403 s.

speaking about this, he rightly writes: "Divanu lugat-it turk" as the most valuable, main source and source of our language, history and culture of a thousand years ago, to open completely new horizons and directions in our science, to expand, more comprehensive and it will help to conduct more in-depth research".⁵

Undoubtedly, these views once again confirm that the study of "Divanu lugat-it turk" opens a new page for the development of our linguistics, including the development of Turkological linguistics.

N. Hajiyeve and B.Serebrennikov, well-known researchers of the historical syntax of Turkish languages, write about the history of Turkish languages: *"Many Turkologists consider syntax as a typological, but there are at least three syntactic types in modern Turkish languages: ancient Turkish, transient and Indo-European, more precisely, the Turkish Indo-European."*⁶ In this context, the study of the syntax of the all-Turkish language in the time of M. Kashgari also provides important material for tracing the historical development of the grammatical structure of the Turkish languages. N.Khudiyev writes referring to T.Hajiyev: *"... In general, there is an opinion that the level of development of the syntax of the literary language is most proportional to the intellectual progress of the people, and the development of the syntax of the spoken language is, above all, proportional to the traditions and ethnic evolution of the collective"*.⁷ If we take into account that the proverbs and parables used in the works of M. Kashgari are taken from the vernacular, then we can see ethnic evolution in these examples. Ethnic evolution also, of course, means the evolution of language. So, the study of the history of language is also the study of the historical progress of language. Although the historical study of the Turkish languages gives grounds to say that it was formed long ago. This also manifests itself in the syntactic structure. For example, speaking about the syntactic structure of the epos "Kitabi Dada Gorgud", G. Kazimov writes:

⁵ Hacıyev T.İ. "Divanü lügət-it türk" 4 cildde, I hissə, redaktordan, - Bakı: Ozan, - 2006,- s.7

⁶ Гаджиева Н.З., Серебренников Б.А. Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков (Синтаксис) - М., Наука, - 1986, - с. 285

⁷ Xudiyev N. M. Azərbaycan ədəbi dili tarixi. - Ankara, - 1997, -s.492

*"The syntax of the language "Dada Gorgud "is so perfect that during the last 1500 years there has been no fundamental change in word combination and sentence structure. All innovations have been in the direction of improvement, enrichment and fluency. The technique of combining words and connecting them in sentences form of the text has advanced only in the direction of improvement and enrichment. Syntactic relations, noun and verb combinations, simple sentences, extended simple sentences, complex sentences with simple structure are the same as in modern language. Later, naturally, word combinations and sentence models were enriched, grammatical meanings of directional, local, speech cases were significantly stabilized, verb structures were developed, mixed sentence models of mixed type and means and methods providing syntactic-semantic connection of text were increased."*⁸

When we study the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan", we become the witness of this opinion once again. Thus, some of these proverbs are used as they are today and have not changed at all. Speaking about these features of M. Kashgari's work, R. Asgar writes: *"Common Turkish literature rises on the Orkhon-Yenisei monuments in ancient period, and on the four fundamental, magnificent classical works in the Middle Ages. These are the Dada Gorgud epos, one of the rarest pearls of Turkish and world literature, the "Manas" epos, the largest work in human history and culture, the poem "Gutadgu Bilig" by the great Turkish thinker, poet and statesman Yusif Khas Hajib Balasagunlu. Turkish encyclopedist, genius linguist, philologist, ethnographer, culturologist Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk".*⁹

Three of these four masterpieces, which are the main pillars of all-Turkish literature, belong to different groups of Turkish languages, for example, "Dada Gorgud" Oghuz group, "Manas" Kipchak group, "Gutadgu Bilig" Karlug group. "Divanu lugat-it turk" as a universal work is an extremely rich treasure that surpasses all groups, languages

⁸ Kazımov Q.Ş. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi. - Bakı: Təhsil, - 2003, - s.255

⁹ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.edən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.8

and dialects, encompasses and unites all of them without any distinction " "Divanu lugat-it turk". Being a common monument of the Turkish language, it is not only an example of the Turkish language.¹⁰ "The book covers all the features of Turkism a thousand years ago - history, geography, culture, economy, spiritual and national values, psychology, worldview, lifestyle, customs and traditions, family, kinship, neighborhood and social relations in general, especially language and literature. clothing, weapons, cuisine, games, entertainment ... in short, everything is perfectly reflected. " Undoubtedly, proverbs and parables reflect all these features in "Divan".

M. Kashgari speaks and writes about it: "In order to show the worldviews and knowledge of the Turks in the book, I gave examples from their poems, wise words expressing high thoughts in their careful and happy days. They have been passed down from generation to generation".¹¹

In this sense, the examples involved in the study are distinguished by their relevance, and the study of these patterns themselves and their syntactic features determines the relevance of the topic.

Object and subject of the research. The object of research is proverbs and parables used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk". The subject of the dissertation is the syntactic features of proverbs and parables used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divani lugat-it-turk".

Aim and objectives of the research. After gaining independence, our country has achieved a number of successes in the field of linguistics, one of which is the translation of Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk" into Azerbaijani. After this translation there are many serious works on the study of this fundamental dictionary began to be written in Azerbaijan, which has been the center of Turkological research for centuries, and as a result, a lot of work has already been done in this field. However, it should be

¹⁰ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.8

¹¹Yenə orada, -s.58

noted that in these studies, the syntactic features of the work were almost not taken into account or relatively little work was done in this direction. Several research works have already been devoted to the lexical, morphological and onomastic system of this encyclopedic work. However, this work will be studied for decades and dozens of studies will be devoted to its grammatical features.

The proverbs and parables which are used in this work have not been studied at all. The aim of the research is to study the syntactic features of proverbs and sayings used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it-turk". The tasks ahead in terms of investigating these issues are as follows:

- To identify proverbs and sayings used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divani lugat-it-turk";
- To determine the proverbs and phrases used in the work;
- To determine the syntactic connections used in proverbs and sayings in sentences used in the work;
- Identify simple sentences used in proverbs and parables in the work and their types of meaning;

Identify complex sentences and their types used in proverbs and sayings in the work.

Research methods. It is determined by the solution of the set tasks and the specifics of the research subject. Descriptive and historical-comparative methods were used in the dissertation.

Basic theses for defense. The examples used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divani lugat-it-turk" are important for studying the historical syntax of the Turkish languages and tracing its development.

- The historical syntax of Turkish languages is the least studied field in Turkology.

- The study of the syntactic features of the examples developed in the work of Mahmud Kashgari can create conditions for the emergence of important facts not only for Azerbaijani linguistics, but also for Turkish linguistics in general.

- The examples developed in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divan" prove that the sentence structure has not changed for thousands of years in the historical development of Turkish languages. This can be explained by the stability of the syntactic structure.

Many of the syntactic features of the examples developed in Divan coincide with the features of modern Turkish languages.

In Divan, a complex sentence is less developed than in modern Turkish languages, and most of the sentences used in the examples are in the form of simple sentences.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, proverbs and parables used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk" work were identified and their syntactic features were involved in the research.

Theoretical and practical importance of the research. The research is great importance from the point of view general Turkological. The research studied the syntactic features of proverbs and parables used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk". This can provide researchers with very important materials in terms of studying the historical syntax of the Turkish languages.

The results of the research can also be used as an additional tool in the teaching of language history and Turkology at the bachelor's and master's levels of higher education.

Approbation and implementation. The main provisions of the research were presented at scientific-theoretical conferences and seminars. The main content of the study was published in scientific journals that meet the requirements of the High Attestation Committee.

The name of organization where the dissertation is performed. The dissertation work was carried out at the department of Azerbaijani language and its teaching methods of Sumgayit State University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and general volume with sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. Introduction 7 pages, Chapter I - 40 pages, Chapter II - 39 pages, Chapter III - 39 pages, Conclusion - 2 pages, list of used literature - 10 pages, appendix - 4 pages, Total volume 140 pages - 240 084 characters.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

The "**Introduction**" part of the dissertation discusses the relevance of the topic, goals and objectives of the research, object,

subject, methods and sources, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, the main provisions of the defense, approbation and structure of the work. **The first chapter** of the dissertation is entitled **"Phrase combinations and grammatical connections in proverbs and sayings used in Mahmud Kashgari's " Divanu lugat-it turk "**". The first chapter consists of two sub-chapters. The first subchapter of the chapter is called "Word combinations". This subchapter, in turn, is divided into two parts: noun and verb combinations.

An important part of word combinations in Turkish languages are noun combinations. N.Mammadov writes: *"As it was mentioned, noun compounds are defined by the main leading word in them, ie by the word used in the second part. In this case, the word or words used in the first part of the noun phrase must be either a noun or a noun (substantivized) word, regardless of whether all the words used in the first part are used in the speech part."*¹²

However, it should be noted that there are some noun compounds in which the main part is expressed by an adjective, but these words are not substantivized. For example, *əlləri bağlı, gözləri yaşlı*, and so on. In this sense, in our opinion, the division of G. Kazimov is more expedient. Thus, the name of a well-known linguist notes that compounds are formed on the basis of substantive and attributive models. Some of the noun compounds are based on the substantive and some on the attributive model. Therefore, noun combinations can be divided into two groups:

a) In most models of noun combinations, the main part (preposition, subordinate part) consists of nouns and named parts of speech (adjectives, numbers and pronouns). These types of noun compounds are often found in the work of M. Kashgari. For example: *Kişi alası içtin, yolkı alası taştın – Adamın alası içində, heyvanın alası çölündədir*¹³ *Oğlan suv tökər, uluğ yanı sınır – uşaq su tökər,*

¹² Məmmədov N. N. Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin nəzəri əsasları. - Bakı: Maarif, - 1971, - s.296

¹³ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.edən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. – s.155

*böyüyün bir yanı inciyər.*¹⁴

b) In some of the noun combination models, the main side is expressed by adjectives (simple or -li, -li, -lu, -lü; -ıq, -ik, -uq, -ük, etc.). Unlike the above compounds, such compounds are called attribute compounds. For example, the crane has eyes, the eyes are closed, the door is closed, the mouth is open, the arms are cut off, it is known to everyone, it is high above the mountains, and so on. Such compounds can also be adverbialized within a sentence.

In the Turkish literature, noun compounds are often classified according to the means of expression of the original. This type of combination is also found in the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan": For example. *Başmasar boz kuş tutar, evəsər üzünq kuş tutar – ovçu bezməsə boz quş tutar, tələsməsə ağ quş tutar. Bir kərğa birlə kış gəlməz-bir ğarğa ilə qış gəlməz.*¹⁵ and so on.

One of the main features of the second type of definite word combinations is that these expressions express generality and abstraction. For example, *Ata oğlu ataç toğar – Oğul öz atasına çəkər.*¹⁶ *Ər oğlu munqadhmas, it oğlu külərməs – adəm oğlu əzabda qalmaz, it küçüyü ağnamaz.*¹⁷ and so on.

The following examples are examples of the third type of noun combinations from Divan. For example, *Anınq yüzinqə titinü baxsa bolmas – onun üzünə dik baxsa, olmaz (insan onun gözəlliyi ucbatından üzünə dik baxa bilməz)*¹⁸

According to the method of syntactic connection between the parties, verb compounds are divided into three groups:

1. Coordinative verb compounds;
2. Approach-related verb compounds;
3. Management-related verb compounds.

¹⁴ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cilddə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 2. - 2006. - s.47

¹⁵ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cilddə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 2. - 2006. - s.51-52,159

¹⁶ Yenə orada, -s. 111

¹⁷ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cilddə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 3. - 2006. - s.118

¹⁸ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cilddə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.166

Depending on the dependent side, the verb combinations are divided into several groups:

- a) verb combinations consisting of dependent nouns;
- b) verb combinations consisting of dependent verbs;
- c) verb conjugations, the dependent side of which consists of envelopes;
- d) verb combinations consisting of words and combinations with adverbs;
- d) verb compounds, the dependent part of which consists of nouns and verbs

Although verb combinations are very interesting, they are rarely found in proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's work. This probably indicates that such compounds were still in their infancy at that time. However, there are some examples on the sofa. For example, *Əlig tutğınca ot tut – kaş əl tutacağın yerdə od tutaydın (Zamin olmaq əvəzinə od, atəş tut, çünki insan zamin olduqdan sonra peşman olur) Saçratğudın korkmuş quş kıqk yıl adhrı yığac üzə konmas – tələdən qorxan quş qırx il haça ağac üstünə qonmaz.*¹⁹

The second sub-chapter of the chapter is entitled "Grammatical relations in proverbs and parables used in Mahmud Kashgari's" Divanu lugat-it turk" and their means of expression." Words are also related to each other in two ways: in terms of meaning (semantics); grammatically (syntactically). In other words, there is a semantic and grammatical connection between the words that make up a word combination and a sentence. In linguistic literature, grammatical (syntactic) relations are divided into two types: 1) the relationship of disobedience; 2) subordination relationship.

The relationship of disobedience. In a relationship of disobedience, one of the parties does not obey the other, does not explain it. For example, *Alp yağıda, alçaq çoğıda – alp adam düşmən*

¹⁹ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 2. - 2006. - s.288-289,318

qarşısında, ağciyər adam isə döyüşdə bəlli olar. Ərik irini yağlıq; Ərməgü başı kanlıq- Qoçağın dodağı yağlı; Tənbəlin başı qanlı.²⁰

Subordination relationship. The role of this type of grammatical connection in language is greater. The basis of the sentence is based on this connection. Let's pay attention to the examples: Açıqlıq ər şəbük kəriməs –*varlı adam tez qocalmaz. Çərig sıyumas –arxasız ər düşməni basa bilməz*²¹ and so on.

The second chapter of the dissertation is called "Simple sentence". This chapter, in turn, consists of three sub-chapters. **The first sub-chapter is called "A Simple Sentence and Its Signs".** Each language has its own sentence structure according to its internal laws. In contrastive inflected languages, case suffixes and descriptive forms of verbs play an important role in sentence construction. In this sense, the Azerbaijani language is no exception. We clearly see this in the sentence structure of our language. They also provide a kind of basis for the expression of the main features of the sentence: predicative, ending intonation and modality. A sentence can be expressed by a sound with a predicative, modal, exhaustive intonation, a word, a combination of words and a combination of words in different ways. The combination of predicativeness, modality, and intonation exhaustion ensures that words and phrases are converted into sentences to express ideas.

Thus, if there is no predicative, the sentence loses the ability to express a certain idea. Time suffixes, modality, and person endings are important for predicativeness. K.Abdullayev writes: Predicativeness is getting stronger in antiquity. Three stages are defined in the development of the predicative structure of a sentence: 1) The initial stage, which is characterized by strong, or more precisely, equally strong predicative points; 2) The middle stage of the elimination process, which prepares a single predicative point trend in the future due to the weakening of other predicative points;

²⁰ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.115, 138-139

²¹ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.203,286

3) The final stage of the elimination process, in which a single, strong predicative point is formed.²²

According to A. Rajabli, in some modern Turkish languages, the suffix *-dır* is used in the third person singular. In some Turkish languages *Al bala* “O, oğlandır”, however, it is not necessary for the third person noun to form a message, that is, to take the suffix news. For example, in modern Kyrgyz, the noun does not accept the suffix *-dır*; It is also in the language of the ancient Turkic tribes ... there was no suffix and the predicative was expressed in the third person singular (as in Kyrgyz) not by grammatical indication (morphological sign) but by intonation exhaustion; We can also come across proverbs and parables used in “Turk”. For example: It is better to have a calf's head than to have a bull's head, and to have a calf's head, and to have a calf's head²³ As can be seen from the examples given, the noun can be used without accepting the suffix news. The grammatical synthesizing function of intonation is mainly to ensure that the individual parts of a sentence are combined on the basis of general melodic harmony. The sentence can be divided into one or more syntagms. Sequential division of any sentence into one or more syntaghs characterizes the function of intonation divider - "division into syntagms".

V. Vinogradov notes four main functions of intonation:

1. Grammatical synthesizing function;
2. Syntax division function;
3. Predicative function;
4. modal - distinguishing function.²⁴

Generally, in linguistics, intonation is sometimes incorrectly mentioned as an object of study of phonetics, and its role in syntax is diminished. However, it should be noted that intonation, which is one of the main features of sentence formation, is important for syntax. It

²² Abdullayev K. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri. - Bakı: Marif, - 1998, - s.12

²³ Mahmud Kaşğari. “Divanü lüğat-it-türk” [4 cilddə] / tərc.edən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.130

²⁴Виноградов В. В. Вопросы синтаксиса современного русского языка. - М., Учпедгиз, - 1950, - s.91

is no coincidence that sentences are divided into certain groups according to their purpose and intonation, and one of the main means of this division is intonation. These features of intonation are taken into account in textual linguistics and discourse teaching. *"In discourse training, intonation must be understood in a broader sense. Intonation is a key indicator of the formal-substantive organization of discourse. At the level of discourse, the intonation contours interact with each other to create its prosodic pattern. In discourse analysis, there are always elements and parts that make up the discourse, the beginning and end of which are more pronounced with intonation signs. These features include the movement of the tone, the strength (intensity) of the tone and the tempo during the sound"*²⁵.

The linguistic literature mentions four types of sentences according to purpose and intonation:

1. Affirmative sentence; 2. Questionary sentence; 3. Imperative sentence; 4. Exclamatory sentence.

The proverbs and sayings used in M. Kashgari's "Divan" are mainly affirmative and imperative sentences.

A number of factors are noted, one of which is modality. Because in every sentence there is any attitude to the idea. True, modality may be relatively weak in some sentences. We read about this in the book *"Modern Azerbaijani language": "Since some sentences express a certain idea without any additional attitude, modality weakens and can not express itself in a special way"*.²⁶ It should be noted that compared to predicative and intonation, modularity is given less space in Turkological literature. However, in some literatures, modality is sometimes misinterpreted more broadly, and types of sentences, such as questionary, affirmative, and imperative, are considered modal rather than objective and intonation.²⁷ Modality is divided into objective and subjective. In objective modality, modality is the relation of information given in a

²⁵ Veysəlli F.Y. Diskurs təliminə giriş. - Bakı: Təhsil NPM, 2010, s.68

²⁶ Abdullayev Ə., Seyidov Y., Həsənov A., Müasir Azərbaycan dili. IV hissə, Sintaksis. - Bakı; Şərq-Qərb, - 2007, - s.79

²⁷ Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Üç cildə. III cild, - Bakı: Elm, - 1981, - s.146.

sentence to objective reality. Objective reality is expressed more in the form of a verb's message, that is, the reality of what is being said in a sentence is thought of over a period of time.

The second subchapter of the second chapter is called "Types of Simple Sentences". Sentences are divided into simple and complex according to the number of predicative centers. Sentences with a predicative center (in principle - news) are simple sentences.

These types of sentences are also divided into different structural-semantic types. Such sentences consist of only one part of the sentence. Other sentences are grammatically divided into several sentences. According to the number of sentence members, simple sentences are divided into two parts:

1. Simple sentences;
2. Simple sentences that are not members.

Most of the sentences belong to the member sentences. Simple sentences that are not members are words.

There are different types of simple sentences in Turkish and Azerbaijani. Depending on the presence of sentence members, such sentences are divided into two parts, double and single contented. The more extensive study of monosyllabic sentences in Turkish began after the 1940s.

There are some differences in the existing works on the issue of single-contented sentences. These controversial points are summarized in grammar books.

1. In some works, a single contented sentence is classified according to the means of expression of the message.

2. In a number of works, some monosyllabic sentences (impersonal sentence, indefinite person, general person sentence) are classified according to the degree of uncertainty of the person, some (noun sentence) by content, and some (word-sentence) form. Such a division is accepted by most Turkologists. Let us consider the divisions made by a number of linguists based on these principles. In a number of works, monosyllabic sentences are divided into two main groups:

1) formed on the basis of the principle; 2) formed on the basis of news. Simple sentences with two parts are also classified in different ways:

1. Such sentences shall be divided into two parts if the secondary members are present in the sentence together with the main members:

- a) short sentences.
- b) broad sentences.

2. Due to the presence of one or both of the main members, simple sentences with two parts are divided into two groups:

- a) whole sentences.
- b) incomplete sentences.

Mahmud Kashgari's "Divan" is dominated by double sentences. It should be noted that this is also reflected in the ancient Turkish-speaking monuments. Speaking about this, A. Tanrıverdi writes: *"In the language of ancient Turkish and Azerbaijani written monuments, double contented sentences (formed with the participation of both main members) seem to be in a superior position, but mainly as in our modern literary language. To be precise, the difference here is more in the endings of the person involved in the realization of the news."*²⁸

In the structure of a short sentence, the morphological expression of the subject is the next event in the language; In earlier periods, in general, the message of a simple sentence had a nominative structure: *Söz ağası – söz ağası. Qız yükü – duz yükü. Dağ yeri – duman yeri.*²⁹ We come across these cases in the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan". Let's look at examples. For example, *Ər sözi bir, ədhər köki üç – kişi sözü bir*

²⁸ Tanrıverdi Ə. V. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi qrammatikası. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, -2012, - s.425

²⁹ Mirzəzadə H. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi qrammatikası.- Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, - 1990, - s.316

olar, yəhər bağı üç. ³⁰ . Alp yağıda, alçak çoğıda – alp adam düşmən qarşısında, ağciyər adam isə döyüşdə bəlli olar. ³¹

The third sub-chapter of the second chapter is called "Sentence Members". A sentence is usually made up of members of a sentence. Any sentence consists of one or more words, and some of these words have a certain role in the construction of the sentence, while others are only auxiliary role in the sentence. Words with lexical meaning are part of the sentence. Although they may be, words that do not have a lexical meaning have only an auxiliary function in the sentence and cannot be part of the sentence. In M. Kashgari's "Divan" involved in the study, we also come across the expression of the principles in different words. Let's pay attention to the examples: *Ağız yesə, köz uyadhur – ağız yesə, göz utanar (Birinin hədiyyə və ya pulunu yeyib işini görməyən və utanan adam haqqında deyilir)* ³²

As in modern Turkish languages, it is observed that in proverbs and simple sentences in proverbs and sayings used in M. Kashgari's "Divan", the nouns of verbs are used more than the nouns. Let's take a look at some real-life examples:

Tülkü öz yiningə ürsə, udhuz bolur – Tülkü öz hininə hürsə, qotur olar. ³³

We see that the secondary members of the sentence are also widely used:

Alğıl ögüt məndin, oğul, ərdən tilə; Boyda uluğ bilgə bolup bilginq ülə – Ey oğul, məndən öyüd al, fəzilət dilə; Boyda böyük alim olub biliyini payla (Ey oğul, məndən öyüd al, ədəb və ərdəm öyrən ki, ulusun böyüyü olasan, xalq arasında hikmətin, biliyin yayıla). ³⁴

³⁰ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 2. - 2006. - s.279

³¹ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.115

³² Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006.- s.127

³³ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 3. - 2006. - s.115, 138-139

³⁴ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 1. - 2006. - s.124

As in the modern Turkish language, in the examples involved in the study, the envelopes are mainly expressed in envelopes, but there are also many envelopes in other parts of speech.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called "Problems of complex sentences and ways to determine in Divanu lugat-it turk". The first sub-chapter of the chapter examines the formation and history of a complex sentence. Types of complex sentences are one of the most important factors in determining the level of language development. The formation of a complex sentence is already considered a product of the high period of language. The history of complex sentences in Turkish, including Azerbaijani, is very old. Speaking about the history of complex sentences in the Azerbaijani language, G. Kazimov writes: "The history of the formation of the complex sentence structure in the Azerbaijani language is very old. A comparison of the syntax of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", a great monument of the Azerbaijani oral literary language, with the syntactic structure of our modern literary language shows that almost all of the complex sentence models of today's literary language are in the language of "Dada Gorgud". Over the past 500 years, complex sentence models have come a long way in terms of pronunciation and enrichment. The results of this development process are "Dastani-Ahmad Harami", "Mehri and Vafa", Masnavi, Hasanoglu, Gazi Burhaneddin, Yusif Maddah, Nasimi, Hamidi, Hidayat, Kishvari, Habibi, Fuzuli, Shah Ismail Khatai, Gurbani, Sahib and Sahib. It is reflected in the works of Masihi, M.P. Vagif and others, it is reflected in the language of translated works such as "Shuhadaname" and epics such as "Shahriyar".³⁵ Speaking about the history of the development of complex sentences in Turkish, researchers note that in Turkish, as in many other languages, the process develops from simple to complex. This process is more pronounced in the language of written monuments. As in the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan" in the epics "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", the fact that a complex sentence is used less than a simple sentence is due to the fact that these examples belong not to the written language, but to the oral

³⁵ Kazimov Q. Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlənin inkişaf tarixi. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2010, - s.12

speech.³⁶ Returning to this issue, A. Demirchizadeh explains the lack of complex sentences used in the *"Kitabi-Dada Gorgud"* epos. *Of course, the relatively large number of simple sentences and the small number of complex sentences in the Kitabi-Dada Gorgud epics are not only due to the above-mentioned law.*³⁷ The development of simple sentences in the epos "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" is also connected with the fact that this work is a work of art - an epic³⁸. Such works are not written in written literary language, but in oral literary language. The stabilization and development of complex sentences is more related to the written literary language. In oral literary language, non-written means such as intonation and punctuation are sometimes replaced by different morphemes in written language, and these morphemes also serve to create connections between sentences, and thus complex sentence types that do not exist in oral literary language appear in written literary language. For all these reasons, it is impossible to find comprehensively developed types of complex sentences in the language of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud".

M. Valiyeva, who conducts a separate study on complex sentences, disagrees with A. Demirchizadeh and notes that complex sentences are sufficiently developed in the language of "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epics. "Further research will show that the language of the epics is rich in colorful complex sentence patterns, and it was not as simple as A.M. Demirchizadeh, who made the initial observation, said." We find this in the proverbs and sayings used in Mahmud Kashgari's *Divanu lugat-it turk*.

In the second sub-chapter of the chapter, compound sentences are involved in the research. In modern Turkish languages, some of the disobedient compound sentences are connected with compound conjunctions and intonation, and some are connected only with the intonation of compound. In the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan", since no conjunctions have been

³⁶ Dəmirçizadə Ə.M. "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud" dastanlarının dili. - Bakı: Elm, -1999, - s.116

³⁷ Vəliyeva M. " Ə.M.Dəmirçizadə və "Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud"un dilində mürəkkəb cümlə məsələsi. Dilçilik məsələləri 1 (2), - Bakı: -2005, - s. 3

developed at that time, compound sentences are mostly connected with intonation. Linguists point out that the intonation of compound sentences, as well as compound conjunctions and at the same time intonation, show that “combining sentences of any content with these conjunctions does not create a compound sentence. A subordinate compound sentence is a combination of several actions, situations, actions, signs that are related in one way or another in terms of content or are considered as a whole. Therefore, such an interdependence of content between single-sentence sentences is the essence of a subordinate compound sentence, and the connecting means used between those sentences are a formal aspect of its formation. At the same time, the sentences that make up the subordinate compound sentences are united by their syntactic structures, which is a sign that serves to express the relationship of the content of these sentences. Therefore, when discussing the main feature of a compound sentence, it is not possible to use the lexical meaning of the word "compound" in this term and explain that it is possible to use sentences within a compound sentence as an independent sentence in order to distinguish this compound sentence type from subordinate compound sentences because when sentences that make up a compound sentence are used as independent sentences, a qualitative change occurs that is different from the previous situation. For example, *Ot tütünsüz bolmas, yigit yazuksuz bolmas – od tüstüsüz olmaz, igid günahsız olmaz. Təlim sözüg unsa bolmas, yalım kaya yıksa bolmas – Çox söz anlaşılmaz, yalçın qaya yıxılmaz (insan dağdan yalçın qayanı yıxa bilməz, eləcə də çox sözü anlaya bilməz)*³⁹

The third sub-chapter of the chapter is called "Subordinate compound sentence". Since the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's work are oral examples, the connecting means is almost not used, and in this case a great burden falls on the intonation. Speaking about the role of intonation in a complex sentence, G. Kazimov writes: “*When you add a conjunction between the main and branch sentences, the pause that connects the branch sentence to the*

³⁹ Mahmud Kaşğari. “Divanü lüğat-it-türk” [4 cilddə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 3. - 2006. - s.25

*main sentence is used for the pronunciation of the conjunction. In such sentences, it is noted that the connector is dropped. In fact, subordinate clauses formed by intonation are a continuation of the original and ancient form, showing that intonation and pause exist before all other connecting means and continue to play a major role in oral speech. Thus, each subordinate compound sentence has an exhaustive intonation, but a number of subordinate compound sentences, in addition to this natural function of intonation, also use it as a means of connecting the components. Therefore, along with compound sentences without subordinate clauses, it can be noted that subordinate compound sentences are formed in two ways: 1) only by intonation; 2) with connecting means (connective, connecting word, suffix, modal word, custom, etc.) and intonation”.*⁴⁰

The proverbs and subordinate compound sentences in the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk" are weaker than the subordinate compound sentences, and this is probably due to the fact that these examples are more related to oral speech. However, at least in these examples, we come across several types of subordinate compound sentences. For example *Kiminq bilə kaş bolsa, yaşın yakmas-kimin üstündə qaş olsa, ana şimşək toxunmaz* in the sentence, the connecting word is used.⁴¹ The interesting thing is that the word is not used in this sentence. This sentence can be an example of a branch sentence in principle. Speaking about the history of such sentences in our language, G. Kazimov writes: "In the literary language of this period, in the principle of connecting the branch sentence to the main sentence with the connecting word, the branch sentence was developed before the main sentence and connected to it with a number of connecting words. Be the first to respond in the main sentence, gradually the word is developed. In their absence, it is imagined. "One of the interesting points is that in the studied examples, compound sentences with conditional clauses are more common.

⁴⁰ Kazimov Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2010,- s.317

⁴¹ Kazimov Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində tabeli mürəkkəb cümlənin inkişaf tarixi. Bakı: Elm və təhsil, 2010, s.25

Conditional clauses are related to the content of the sentence as a whole and do not specifically explain any member. G. Kazimov divides conditional clauses into two parts: 1. synthetic conditional clauses; 2. analytical condition branch sentences. In synthetic conditional branch sentences, the branch sentence is connected to the main sentence with the conditional suffix -sa, -sa. Such sentences are widely used in the work of M. Kashgari. One of the interesting things is that we can see in these examples the historical development of subordinate compound sentences. That is, some sentences have not yet become fully complex because they have a single core, and have been developed as simple sentences with the same clause. Let's pay attention to the examples: Yazın katıqlansa, kışın səvnür – *yayada çalışan, qışda sevinər*.⁴² Şərt budaq cümlələrinə aid nümunələrə baxaq. Məsələn: Tülkü öz yinigə ürsə, udhur bolur – *tülkü öz hininə hürsə, qotur olar*. Kolan kuduğka tüşsə, kur baka ayğur bolur – *qulan, çöl eşşəyi quyuya düşsə, (quyunun sahibi) qurbağa ayğır olar*. Suv berməşkə, süit ber – *su verməyənə, süd ver (sənə su verməyən adama süd ver)*. Yazıda böri ulısa, əvdə it bağırtışur – *çöldə qurd ulısa, evdə qurda acıyan köpəyin bağırtışur*. Atası-anası açıq alınula yesə, oğlu-kızı tışi kamar – *ata-anası turş alma yesə, oğlunun qızının dişi qamaşar*.⁴³

Proverbs used in M. Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk" and some of the subordinate compound sentences used in parables are also comparative branch sentences. "In compound sentences with a subordinate clause, the content of the main and subordinate clauses are compared, compared, differentiated or compromised."⁴⁴ Let's pay attention to the examples: Küç eldin kirsə, törü tünqlüktən çıxar – *zorakılıq qapıdan girsə, törə bacadan çıxar (Zülm evin qapısından girsə, ədalət və insaf bacadan çıxar)*. Aslan kökrəsə, at adhakı tuşalır – *aslan kükrəsə, at ayağı dolaşar*. Əvlig todhğursa, közi yoka bolur –

⁴² Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 3. - 2006. - s.159

⁴³ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cildə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 3. - 2006. -s.13,136,238,250

⁴⁴ Kazimov Q. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. - Bakı: Elm və təhsil, - 2010, - s.397

*ev sahibi qonağı doyursa, gözü yola dikilər.*⁴⁵ In the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan", we can also come across a few mixed sentences of mixed type. For example, *Anası tevlük, yavka yapar, oğlu tətik, koşa kapar – anası bicliklə lavaşı nazik, incə yapar, oğlu isə tətik, diribaş olduğu üçün qoşa-qoşa qapar (anası uşağı aldatmaq üçün bicliklə çörəyi incə yapar, uşaq isə zirək olduğu üçün çörəyi iki-iki qapar).*⁴⁶

In the **Conclusion** part of the dissertation, the following conclusions were made during the research:

1. The historical syntax of Turkish languages is relatively little studied in comparison with other fields.

In this sense, it is important to study the syntactic features of proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divanu lugat-it turk".

2. Research shows that although hundreds of years have passed, there have been no cardinal changes in the syntactic structure of the Turkic languages, and the grammatical structure has remained stable and stable.

3. Most of the proverbs and phrases in the Divan are noun phrases. However, there are a few verb conjugations. The fact that nouns are more common than verb conjunctions is probably due to the fact that the examples are more related to proverbs and parables that reflect the vernacular.

4. Syntactic forms of communication in Turkish languages, including Azerbaijani, have not changed for thousands of years. We witness this once again in the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan". In these combinations, as in our modern language, there are two forms of syntactic relations: 1. Compound; 2. Complex. The relationship of subordination is divided into three: 1. Approach; 2. Management; 3. Reconciliation.

5. Although modality, predicative and intonation play an important role in the formation of a simple sentence, predicative is more pronounced.

⁴⁵ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cilddə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 2. - 2006. - s.46,167,190

⁴⁶ Mahmud Kaşğari. "Divanü lüğat-it-türk" [4 cilddə] / tərc.ədən və nəşrə hazırlayan R. Əskər . – Bakı: Ozan, c. 3. - 2006. - s.36

6. The absence of the suffix -dir in the language of the ancient Turkic tribes is a accepted fact in linguistics. In some modern Turkic languages, such as modern Kyrgyz, it is not necessary for a third person noun to form a noun, that is, to take the suffix of a noun. In the samples involved in the study, the predicative is sometimes expressed not by a morphological feature in the third person singular, but by intonation exhaustion.

7. The proverbs and sentences used in M. Kashgari's "Divan" are mainly narrative and command sentences.

8. Due to the lack of dialogue texts in the proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divan", there are no non-member sentences - word sentences.

9. In Mahmud Kashgari's "Divan" proverbs and parables are dominated by double sentences, but there are also single sentences.

10. In the proverbs and parables used in Mahmud Kashgari's "Divan", the members of the sentence are expressed in different parts of speech, as in modern Turkic languages.

11. Proverbs and proverbs used in M. Kashgari's "Divan" are less developed than simple sentences, because these examples are not written, but oral.

12. Although sophisticated sentences are rarely used in Divan, both types are found.

13. On the way from a simple sentence to a complex sentence, simple sentences are usually formed by simple combinations, ie by intonation. It is noteworthy that in the sentences involved in the study, there are almost no conjunctions, and both subordinate and subordinate compound sentences are used without conjunctions.

14. Proverbs and subordinate compound sentences in proverbs and parables used in M. Kashgari's "Divanü lügət-it-türk" are weaker than subordinate compound sentences, and this is probably due to the fact that these examples are more oral.

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