

LITERARY LANGUAGE NAMES IN WESTERN AZERBAIJANI DICTIONARIES

NOMES DE LÍNGUAS LITERÁRIAS EM DICIONÁRIOS DO AZERBAIJÃO OCIDENTAL

NOMBRES DE IDIOMAS LITERARIOS EN DICCIONARIOS DE AZERBAIYÁN OCCIDENTAL

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ABSTRACT: Azerbaijani Turks, an aboriginal population of Western Azerbaijan, settled in various areas after being deported from their homeland for thousands of years. As a result of this process, they are deprived of a compact life, their dialectal features become increasingly neutral, and this process later manifests itself in the field of teaching and learning. However, Western Azerbaijani dialects have rich lexical and grammatical features. It contains traces of the most ancient periods of the Azerbaijani language, which are important for research, study and teaching. The Azerbaijani language is extremely important in terms of studying the history of these problems on the basis of teaching materials. Therefore, the aim of this study was to literary language names in Western Azerbaijani dictionaries.

KEYWORDS: Dialect. Noun. Adjective. Pronoun. Adverb. Teaching of Azerbaijani language.

RESUMO: *Os turcos do Azerbaijão, uma população aborígene do Azerbaijão Ocidental, se estabeleceram em várias áreas depois de serem deportados de sua terra natal por milhares de anos. Como resultado desse processo, eles são privados de uma vida compacta, seus traços dialetais tornam-se cada vez mais neutros, e esse processo posteriormente se manifesta no campo do ensino e da aprendizagem. No entanto, dialetos do Azerbaijão Ocidental têm ricas características lexicais e gramaticais. Eles contêm vestígios dos períodos mais antigos da língua do Azerbaijão, que são importantes para pesquisa, estudo e ensino. A língua do Azerbaijão é extremamente importante em termos de estudar a história desses problemas com base em materiais didáticos. Portanto, o objetivo deste estudo foi para identificar nomes de línguas literárias em dicionários do azerbaijão ocidental.*

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Dialeto. Substantivo. Adjetivo. Pronome. Advérbio. Ensino da língua Azerbaijana.*

RESUMEN: *Los turcos azerbaiyanos, una población aborigen del oeste de Azerbaiyán, se asentaron en varias áreas después de haber sido deportados de su tierra natal durante miles de años. Como resultado de este proceso, se ven privados de una vida compacta, sus rasgos dialectales se vuelven cada vez más neutrales y este proceso se manifiesta más tarde en el campo de la enseñanza y el aprendizaje. Sin embargo, los dialectos y dialectos de Azerbaiyán*

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occidental tienen ricas características léxicas y gramaticales. Contiene rastros de los períodos más antiguos de la lengua azerbaiyana, que son importantes para la investigación, el estudio y la enseñanza. El idioma azerbaiyano es extremadamente importante en términos de estudiar la historia de estos problemas sobre la base de materiales didácticos. por lo tanto, el objetivo de este estudio fue identificar los nombres literarios de las lenguas en los diccionarios de azerbaiyán occidental.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Dialecto. Sustantivo. Adjetivo. Pronombre. Adverbio. Enseñanza del idioma Azerbaiyano.

Introduction

There are a number of lexical units in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan, which were historically used in the literary language, and later became archaic and out of the literary language but preserved in the dialects. The article deals with archaic names (nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs) used in Western Azerbaijani dialects and dialects. Nouns used in Western Azerbaijani dialects can be grouped according to their lexical-semantic features as follows: 1. Archaic nouns related to the concept of human; 2. Archaic nouns denoting abstract concepts; 3. Archaic nouns denoting the concept of time; 4. Archaic names related to nature; 5. Archaic names related to household and economy. We have grouped the adjectives used in Western Azerbaijani dialects according to their lexical-semantic features: 1) adjectives denoting human appearance and physical features; 2) Adjectives denoting character and psychological features; 3) Adjectives denoting signs and qualities in general; 4) Adjectives denoting signs related to animals. Pronouns used in Western Azerbaijani dialects include return, question, indefinite pronouns, and envelopes include manner, time, and place envelopes. Lexical units archaic for the literary language on these parts of speech, working for the dialects of Western Azerbaijan, were developed in the artistic samples of classical Azerbaijani literature until the end of the XVIII century.

In linguistic literature, almost all authors have commented on the language - spoken language, talked about its characteristics. Human language is an unusual multifaceted phenomenon and to understand the true nature of language, it is necessary to look at it from different angles; how it is constructed, how the elements of its system relate, how it is exposed to the environment, what causes language changes in the process of historical development, and what specific forms and functions of language exist in human society.

Language is like a living organism. In its vocabulary, separate lexical units appear, live and cease to function, and, figuratively speaking, die. Some of the lexical units derived from

the active part of the vocabulary of the language pass to its passive fund. “If we look at the lexicon of the modern Azerbaijani language, and compare it with the ancient times of our language, there are some changes and different features. Of course, this is natural. The lexicon of any language changes over time, and this change is gradual, not sudden. One of the branches of the change in the lexicon of our modern language is the obsolescence of words, the narrowing of their scope of use and, finally, their disappearance from activity, their disappearance from the language” (JAFAROVA, 2016, p. 142, our translation).

Some words that become archaic in a literary language become obsolete and lose their functionality, leaving both the literary language and its dialects and dialects, while others become obsolete only in terms of literary language and retain their functionality in one or another dialect of the language. “The obsolescence of a word in a language is the result of a very complex process. Therefore, it is impossible to set an artificial boundary for the obsolescence of this or that word. The word in the language either lives as an active unit for many years, or for some reason may become obsolete after a certain period. The fate of each word depends on the meaning it expresses, on the thinking of the people it serves. Based on all this, the obsolescence of the word occurs on the basis of objective regularity” (GURBANOVA, 2004, p. 532; our translation).

In order to determine the archaicity of words in terms of modern literary language, it is possible to prove that the words were once used in literary language with examples from classical literature. If we come across any word that is not used in modern literary language, both in our classical literature and in one or another dialect of the Azerbaijani language, such lexical units are archaic ancient elements in terms of literary language. This type of lexical units is found not only in one or another dialect of the Azerbaijani language but also in the literary languages and dialects of other Turkic languages.

Methodology

Language, which is a social phenomenon, was formed in society, and as society developed, individual languages also developed and enriched. In accordance with the pace of development of society, new words are constantly emerging in the language, as well as certain words that exist in the language lose their function and significance and leave the vocabulary of the language. The lexical structure of language directly reflects all the changes that take place in the life of society. Slowly, two processes take place in the language: new words appear and individual words and phrases cease to function. Historical lexicology studies the historical

development of the vocabulary of a language, and the process of increasing or losing the functionality of lexical units.

As in all world languages, the words included in the Azerbaijani language dictionaries are in the process of development: as a result of scientific and technical progress, new words enter our language. For some time, these words are used as neologisms, and later, some of these words become so uncommon it can even become an obsolete word. One of the reasons for the differentiation of lexical groups in a language is the process of its constant updating. It is known that the composition of the dictionary is closely related to various spheres of society, various aspects of the functioning of the developing human intellect. Therefore, the vocabulary is constantly updated to meet the new requirements of life. This update goes in three main directions: a) new words appear; b) unnecessary words pass on a passive background; and c) words change their meaning. One of the results of updating the vocabulary is the formation of the lexical group of neologisms and the lexical group of archaisms.

The current state of the language is the main criterion for identifying both new and old words in the language. In the modern state of language, lexical units that are not actively developed, are obsolete and unproductive words. “When we say modern literary language, the main criterion is the understanding of language units from a modern point of view. When the modern literary language of Azerbaijan is compared with the materials of the literary language of the XVIII century, there are almost no difficulties. Therefore, when we say modern Azerbaijani literary language, we must mean the literary language from the XVIII century to the present day” (GURBANOVA, 2014, p. 533, our translation).

However, when we look at the examples of literary language created before the XVIII century, we come across a large number of linguistic units that are not used in today's literary language, have lost their function, become obsolete and archaic. Some of these linguistic units have become completely archaic, out of language in general and also for literary language, but they are still being developed in one or another dialect of the Azerbaijani language.

In our study, we are interested in a group of archaisms of obsolete words. As we know, a group of archaisms has become archaic for the language in general, and these words are not used in the modern Azerbaijani literary language or its dialects. Another group of archaisms is obsolete only in terms of modern literary language, they are still developed in one or another dialect of the Azerbaijani language. In order to study the archaic lexical units of the literary language in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan, one of the widest dialects of the Azerbaijani language, it is more expedient to analyze them by grouping them into parts of speech, because the largest semantic grouping of words is classification by parts of speech. categorical-semantic

and functional. These groups of words, which are confused by the nature of their semantics, often constitute a specificity that distinguishes one language from another. OP Sunik notes: “Speech parts are not words, not lexical-grammatical units (or categories), but word classes that are explained in one way or another ...” (SUNIK, 1968, p. 343; our translation).

Results

We have grouped the archaic lexical units of the literary language used in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan in accordance with the parts of speech as follows: 1. Archaic nouns in the literary language used in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan; 2. Archaic adjectives in the literary language used in Western Azerbaijani dialects; 3. Archaic pronouns in the literary language used in Western Azerbaijani dialects; 4. Archaic envelopes in the literary language used in Western Azerbaijani dialects; 5. Archaic verbs in the literary language used in Western Azerbaijani dialects. In this article, we consider it expedient to talk about archaic names in Western Azerbaijani dialects - nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and adverbs.

Archaic nouns in the literary language used in Western Azerbaijani dialects

There are a number of features in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan that differ from our literary language, most of which are in the lexical layer. From this point of view, the study of lexical features of dialects opens wide opportunities to get acquainted with the history of the Azerbaijani people, to study the history of the Azerbaijani language, to follow the path of development to modern times.

A number of lexical units related to different stages of the development of the Azerbaijani language in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan have been preserved. The lexicon of Western Azerbaijani dialects contains a large number of words and expressions that are archaic in comparison with the modern literary language. The most accurate way to identify words and expressions used in dialects, but archaic in terms of modern literary language, is to find, compare, and analyze them in written monuments. In order to consistently consider all stages of language development, it is known that the facts of literary language are not enough, and it is necessary to study dialect materials. As a result of this mutual research, it is possible to follow the historical development of the language to a certain extent. Names used in Western Azerbaijani dialects, archaic in the modern Azerbaijani literary language, attract attention with their lexical and semantic richness. When dividing words into semantic categories, a number

of features are taken into account. For example: 1. names of concrete objects / names of abstract concepts; 2. names of living / inanimate objects; 3. names of countable / uncountable items; and 4. Assistants of persons / non-persons, etc.

In our research, we consider it expedient to divide the archaic nouns used in Western Azerbaijani dialects into 5 groups according to their lexical-semantic meanings: 1. Archaic nouns related to the concept of human; 2. Archaic nouns denoting abstract concepts; 3. Archaic nouns denoting the concept of time; 4. Archaic names related to nature; and 5. Archaic names related to household and economy.

I. Archaic nouns related to the human concept. The words that belong to this group can be grouped as follows: 1. Archaic nouns denoting personal and kinship relations: Examining the lexical composition of Western Azerbaijani dialects, we see that this lexical composition preserves the most ancient layers of Turkish lexicon. For example, there are some words related to kinship that we find in other dialects, but there are also some that can be found only in different dialects of Western Azerbaijan. Lexical units of this kind are the most reliable sources for tracing the history of language development. Examples of nouns denoting personal and kinship relations used in Western Azerbaijani dialects are agabaji (elder brother's wife; Goycha), againna (grandmother; Iravan), agamirza (elder brother-in-law; Iravan), akqa (brother; Agbaba), beba (newborn) child Daralayaz, Agbaba (here also in the sense of grandfather), uncle (uncle's wife; Vedibasari), elti (wife-in-law; opposite.shiv.), Giyav // gev // sky (groom; Zangazur, Yerevan, Goycha), gaga (father, brother; Goycha), torun (grandson; Agbaba), turalga (relative; Agbaba), urukh (generation; Agbaba) and so on can be shown. Some of them were historically developed in the literary language, and later became archaic in the literary language and remained at the dialectal level.

II. Archaic nouns denoting abstract concepts. Words of this kind include disaster (power, strength; Mountain Borrower, Goycha, Yerevan), al (lie, deceit; Agbaba), dependence (protest; Daralayaz), asukun (ungrateful; Yerevan), babal (sin; Yerevan), basarat (fortune), hanir (weak voice; Goycha), xu (temperament; Agbaba, Goycha), gada (misfortune; reverse.shiv.), gargasha (noise; Goycha), qaxynsh multiplication (spirit; Goycha, Yerevan, Agbaba), sleep (dream; Agbaba), fame (sound; Daralayaz, Agbaba, Goycha), difficulty (difficulty; Yerevan), vagya // vayga (dream; Loru-Pembek, Daralayaz, Goycha), yigval (luck, fortune; Agbaba) and so on, such as lexical units. The word “disaster” is used in the meaning of “power, force” in the dialects of Dag Borchalis, Goycha, and in the dialects of “disaster” in the Zangibasari and Vedibasari dialects of the Iravan dialect, it means “to lose strength”; eg: The child was called Afat (Dag Bor) because he was big and heavy; Samand said that my

grandfather's catastrophe had taken place and he was very poor (Zangib.). In the Agbaba dialect, the word *al* is used to mean “trick”; eg: I fell asleep in the Matlavi language (Agb.). This lexeme is also used as a component of some complex words and expressions; eg: *Zahlam* runs away from *aladil adam* (Dag Bor.); The trick of picking up a fairy is also easily beaten (Basark.). In the Daralayaz dialect, the dependent lexeme is used in the sense of “protest, rebellion, dissatisfaction”; eg: It does not depend on God, baby, it does not depend on God (Ed.). The lexeme of *asuk* used in the Yerevan and Goycha dialects to mean “dissatisfied with God, ungrateful, disobedient to holy beliefs, protesting” and the verb *asilamma* used in the Agbaba dialect to mean “dissatisfied with God, ungrateful” have the same root. In the literary language, this word was once used in both dependent rebellious variants: V.V. Radlov explained this word in the sense of “protest, rebellion”. In Garakilsa and Megri dialects of Zangazur dialect, the word *gut* means “strength, power”, in Iravan, Goycha, Zangazur dialects the word *gut olmak*, *gutdan dushmakh* is used as a component of verbs in the sense of “strength”; eg: I ate a mouthful to bless my heart (Asht.); If a man falls out of the box, he will not stay, he will die (Meg.). *Gargasha* // *gargasha* lexeme is used in the Chambarak dialect of the Goycha dialect to mean “noise”; eg: The curse of these is not cut hash (RADLOV, 1940, p. 676).

III. Archaic nouns denoting the concept of time. Examples of nouns used in Western Azerbaijani dialects, denoting the concept of time, are *adna* (Thursday; reflection), *gray moon* (last month of winter, March; Daralayaz, Goycha), *big chilla* (first 40 days of winter; idol), *sentences* // *sentences* (last month of winter, one month before Novruz holiday; Yerevan, Daralayaz), *çəşt* // time of sunrise (morning time; Zangazur, Loru-Pembek), *initial* (afternoon, afternoon; Mountain Borchalisi), *small chilla* (20 days after the big chilla in winter; but.shiv.), *Autumn* (autumn; Agbaba, Goycha), *oyna* (afternoon; Goycha, Agbaba), etc.

In most Western Azerbaijani dialects, the word *adna* is used to denote the fourth day of the week (Thursday). Especially during mourning ceremonies, the word is used to denote a gathering of *Ihsan* held on the fourth day of each week until the deceased turns forty; eg: *Hasani's name, gedejem orya* (Agb.); They did not give *Adna*, and we will go again in forty` (Asht.). In literary language, the word is used to mean the fourth day of the week, and also, this lexeme has an average frequency of processing. The first, *ikindi Dag Borchalisi*, one of the words denoting the concept of time, is used in Agbaba dialects in the meanings of "noon, after noon, towards evening"; eg: *Miseyif* did not repent, he returned to the village at an early age (Dag Bor.). This lexeme has historically been used in literary language as well, and the fact that it is rarely used in written monuments allows us to say that this lexeme is not a characteristic word of literary language, most likely it has a dialectal character.

IV. Archaic names related to nature. There are many lexical units related to nature in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan. These include words that reflect different landforms, words that describe climatic features, and words that describe the names of various plants and living things: agyel (warm wind, wind blowing from the south; Dag Borchalisi), frosty wind (early morning cold wind; Daralayaz), bagaburcu (moss formed on the trunk of a tree; Goycha), batdakh (mud; Goycha, Dag Borchalisi), belen (mountain pass; Goycha, Zangazur), boganakh (wind blowing; Goycha, Agbaba, Dag Borchalisi) long meadow grass; Agbaba), chalpoyn (windy and snowy weather; Goycha), mud (mud; reflection), chatak (place where two valleys meet; Goycha), cheyil (wet place, wet, grassy place; Daralayaz), wild wind (wind blowing from the direction of Cildir (Turkey); Agbaba), chisakh` (pomegranate rain; Yerevan, Goycha, Dag Borchalisi), shepherd (spring rain; Daralayaz), dagavar (mountain foothills; Goycha), demi (place where no water comes out; Daralayaz), gav (large valley, stone crossing; Goycha, Agbaba), goose (pass; Daralayaz), eye (spring, fountain; reverse. Shiv.), irema (valley-hill, hilly place; Goycha, Agbaba), kafshan (grassland, pasture; Agbaba), black wind (north wind; Yerevan), karagan (autumn grass; Yerevan), karama (swamp; Garakilsa), boiling (spring; Yerevan), qajar (forest-grassland), pasture; Megri), sword (mountain pass; Goycha), cliff (mountain peak; Goycha, Zangazur), lehma (mud, muddy water; Yerevan, Daralayaz), silvi (hill; Goycha), Shavakh (pass; Zangazur), shapa (hill formed as a result of wind gathering snow; Agbaba), tap (small plain in mountainous area; Goycha, Zangazur), tar (wind accumulated snow; Agbaba), tiraboran (continuous rain; Yerevan), rain (rain; opposite; .shiv.), zaga (cave; opposite.shiv.), zyg (mud; opposite.shiv.) and so on. Some of them have historically been developed in literary language.

V. Archaic names related to household and economy. Vocabulary related to life and economy in Azerbaijani linguistics, in general, the way of life, life, worldview, etc. Sufficient research has been conducted on the study of ethnographic vocabulary, dissertations and monographs have been written. Research in this area includes ethnographic vocabulary, food names, clothing names, folk medicine vocabulary, household items and dish names, game names, ceremonial vocabulary, wedding vocabulary, mourning vocabulary, vocabulary denoting other ceremonies and traditions, mythological vocabulary, religious concepts, and words and terms reflecting rituals. In our study, we considered it expedient to group the archaic lexical units of the literary language related to everyday life and economy with reference to the language materials collected from the dialects of Western Azerbaijan.

The dialects of the Azerbaijani language, one of the richest languages in the world, are also rich and colorful in terms of vocabulary. The lexicon of dialects covers the history, ethnogenesis, ethnography, customs, and life of the people.

The lexeme of the mirror is used in all dialects of Western Azerbaijan, meaning “mirror, glass, window”; e.g., rain as if wiping the mirrors (Ir.); It is bad to break a mirror (Basark.). In literary language, this lexeme has a high frequency of development. In the dialects of Agbaba, Yerevan, and Zangazur, the lexeme *badya* is active in the sense of “large pot”; eg: My grandmother's milk was always milked in a bath (Zangib.). This lexeme is sometimes pronounced in the *bayda* phonovariant as a result of metathesis; e.g. The lexeme *cam // jam* is used in most dialects of Western Azerbaijan, meaning “copper bowl”; eg: A glass of water, my stomach burned (Ed.); He jumped to the ground with all his might (Agb.). This lexeme has historically had a high frequency of use in the literary language, although in the literary language it is used in the sense of “cup”, but in the dialect it remains in the sense of “bowl, bowl”. The lexeme *Chanbara* is used in Agbaba, Goycha, Iravan dialects, in Garagoyunlu dialect in the sense of “circular stick”. This round rod is made to be placed in the mouth of certain objects (motal, bag, etc.). For example, choose one or two of the jugs and return to the circle (Basark.). In the literary language, this word was used in the sense of “circular, belt, wheel, hoop, ring”, and had a medium frequency of processing. It is recorded in VVRadlov's dictionary (RADLOV, 1940).

VI. Archaic names denoting the names of clothes and ornaments. Examples of words for clothes and ornaments used in Western Azerbaijani dialects are *baghdati* (type of kalagai; Yerevan), *barmahlikh* (special gloves worn at work; Daralayaz), shoes (shoes; Yerevan, Zangazur), *burq* (hat; Zangazur), *chargat* (large kalagai; Yerevan), *çechikh`* (gold necklace; Yerevan), *çəkələh`* (open-toed shoes worn at home, in the yard; reverse shiv.), *işdix`* (warm underwear; Yerevan, Goycha), *kasaray* (baby's head scarf; Megri), *chain* (necklace; Yerevan), *tana // tana* (earrings; Goycha), *telbasdi* (gold hair ornament; Yerevan), *yashmak*, etc. Some of them (slippers, *burq*, *tana*, *yashmaq*) have historically been developed in literary language.

Archaic adjectives in literary language in Western Azerbaijani dialects

Azerbaijani dialects can be distinguished from each other more lexically in terms of the part of speech called adjective, because, as in other dialects of the Azerbaijani language, there are many specific units of this part of speech in Western Azerbaijani dialects. Adjectives used in Western Azerbaijani dialects can be grouped according to their lexical-semantic features as follows: 1) Adjectives denoting human appearance and physical features; 2) Adjectives denoting character and psychological features; 3) Adjectives denoting signs and qualities in general; 4) Adjectives denoting signs related to animals. Of course, in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan, color, taste, size, etc. there are also adjectives, but they are not included in our research object, as they are not historically developed in the literary language and archaic lexical units in terms of modern literary language. For this reason, we consider it expedient to only analyze the adjectives.

Archaic pronouns in the literary language used in Western Azerbaijani dialects

Pronouns are a minority compared to other parts of speech used in Western Azerbaijani dialects, which are considered archaic in terms of literary language. Pronouns are usually words that do not express content but only objects, quality or relative features and quantity. Thus, pronouns are defined as a class of descriptive words, they are general, general quality, general quantity, and so on. has meanings (KARİMOV, 2005, p. 144). Due to the semantic and functional nature of pronouns, this group of words is classified as a separate part of speech, consisting of nouns, adjectives, numbers, etc. What differs them is the way they are used in speech as substitutes for nouns, as the term pronoun itself suggests. There are not many archaic pronouns used in Western Azerbaijani dialects. For such pronouns we can show the pronouns of village, dagger / dagger, someone, namana. We find these pronouns in the classical literary examples of the Azerbaijani literary language, but they gradually lost their function in the literary language and remained in some dialects, as well as in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan.

The development of these pronouns in the literary language took place until about the middle of the 18th century, and from the end of the 18th century, and the beginning of the 19th century, they gradually disappeared from the literary language.

Archaic envelopes in literary language in Western Azerbaijani dialects

The envelope indicates the style, place, time, quantity of the work and action, as well as the sign. Dialectological researches have defined time, place, style-movement, quantity, question envelopes (AZIZOV, 2016, p. 348) in historical grammar style-action, time, place, quantitative envelopes (AZIZOV, 2017, p. 538). However, the archaic envelopes used in Western Azerbaijani dialects do not cover all of these groups by type of meaning. We came across the types of meanings of the envelopes used in Western Azerbaijani dialects, archaic in the literary language, such as style, movement, time, place envelopes. Style-action envelopes: In the literary dialects of Western Azerbaijan, archaic style-action envelopes include *yeah*, *becid*, *bildir-bildir*, *nagah-nagah*, and others. In the Agbaba dialect, the verb *yeah* is used in the sense of “pedestrian”. This envelope, which had a medium frequency of development in the literary language and was developed in *yayag* variants, was later transformed and used in the Agbaba dialect in the *yeah* phonovariant.

Discussion

In general, when studying the dialects of Western Azerbaijan, we come across a number of interesting linguistic facts. These facts are considered comparatively on the basis of teaching materials of the Azerbaijani language. Their study during the teaching process includes literary language, dialectology, language history, historical grammar, etc. It is also effective for research in other areas.

We have mentioned that there are a number of lexical units in the dialects of Western Azerbaijan, which have historically worked in the literary language, and later became archaic and out of the literary language, but are preserved in the dialects. In this article, we have included archaic names (nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs) in the literary language used in Western Azerbaijani dialects on the basis of teaching materials of the Azerbaijani language.

Based on the mentioned teaching materials, we grouped the nouns used in Western Azerbaijani dialects according to their lexical-semantic features as follows:

1. Archaic nouns related to the concept of man;
2. Archaic nouns denoting abstract concepts;
3. Archaic nouns denoting the concept of time;
4. Archaic names related to nature;

5. Archaic names related to household and economy.

On the basis of the available teaching materials, we grouped the lexical-semantic features of the adjectives used in Western Azerbaijani dialects as follows:

1. Adjectives denoting human appearance and physical features;
2. Adjectives denoting character and psychological features;
3. Adjectives denoting signs and qualities in general;
4. Adjectives denoting signs related to animals.

Conclusions

In linguistic literature, almost all authors have commented on the language - spoken language, and talked about its features. Human language is an unusual multifaceted phenomenon. To understand the true nature of language, it is necessary to look at it from different aspects in the teaching process. Its role in education, how it is constructed, how it is taught, how dialects are used in the teaching process, and the relationship of the elements of its system are really important. It is necessary to consider the impact of language on the teaching process and the environment, the reasons for changes in language in the process of historical development, and the specific forms and functions of language in human society.

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