

TEACHING ELEMENTS OF KIPCHAK LANGUAGE IN NORTH AZERBAIJANI GROUPS (WITH EMPHASIS ON EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS IN THE MOTHER TONGUE)

ELEMENTOS DE ENSINO DA LÍNGUA KIPCHAK EM GRUPOS AZERBAIJANOS DO NORTE (COM ÊNFASE EM MATERIAIS EDUCATIVOS NA LÍNGUA MATERNA)

ELEMENTOS DE ENSEÑANZA DEL LENGUAJE KIPCHAK EN GRUPOS DE AZERBAIYÁN DEL NORTE (CON ÉNFASIS EN MATERIALES EDUCATIVOS EN LA LENGUA MATERNA)

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ABSTRACT: The article discusses the morphological categories of the Azerbaijani language educational, also comparing the use of case categories, northern dialects and dialects and, the types of spelling and the number of cases of nouns in Oghuz and Kipchak languages and their integration with each other, as well as comparisons with other Turkic languages were made. It discusses a single system of phonetic differences in the resolution of nouns. All names, all words, including infinitives are used in Turkish languages. According to meanings and syntactic function, they are divided into two groups: grammatical and spatial. For example, in most Turkish languages, six cases are accepted - noun, possessive, directional, influential, local and speech. However, Kazakh, Karachay-Balkar, Chuvash and others there are two additional forms of conjugation and consonant. Therefore, this study focusses on teaching elements of Kipchak language in north Azerbaijani groups with emphasis on educational materials in the mother tongue.

KEYWORDS: Kipchak language. Native tongue. Teaching materials. North Azerbaijani groups. Education.

RESUMO: O artigo discute as categorias morfológicas do ensino da língua azerbaijana, comparando também o uso de categorias de casos, dialetos e dialetos do norte e, os tipos de ortografia e o número de casos de substantivos nas línguas Oghuz e Kipchak e sua integração entre si, como bem como comparações com outras línguas turcas foram feitas. Ele discute um único sistema de diferenças fonéticas na resolução de substantivos. Todos os nomes, todas as palavras, incluindo infinitivos, são usados em línguas turcas. De acordo com os significados e a função sintática, eles são divididos em dois grupos: gramaticais e espaciais. Por exemplo, na maioria das línguas turcas, seis casos são aceitos - substantivo, possessivo, direcional, influente, local e de fala. No entanto, no cazaque, Karachay-Balkar, Chuvash e outros existem duas formas adicionais de conjugação e consoante. Portanto, este estudo se concentra no ensino de elementos da língua Kipchak em grupos do norte do Azerbaijão, com ênfase em materiais educativos na língua materna.

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PALAVRA-CHAVE: *Linguagem Kipchak. Língua nativa. Materiais de ensino. Grupos do norte do Azerbaijão. Educação.*

RESUMEN: *El artículo analiza las categorías morfológicas de la educación en lengua azerbaiyana, comparando también el uso de categorías de casos, dialectos y dialectos del norte y los tipos de ortografía y el número de casos de sustantivos en las lenguas oghuz y kipchak y su integración entre sí, como así como se hicieron comparaciones con otros idiomas túrquicos. Discute un sistema único de diferencias fonéticas en la resolución de los sustantivos. Todos los nombres, todas las palabras, incluidos los infinitivos, se usan en los idiomas turcos. Según significados y función sintáctica, se dividen en dos grupos: gramaticales y espaciales. Por ejemplo, en la mayoría de los idiomas turcos, se aceptan seis casos: sustantivo, posesivo, direccional, influyente, local y de habla. Sin embargo, Kazakh, Karachay-Balkar, Chuvash y otros, hay dos formas adicionales de conjugación y consonante. Por lo tanto, este estudio se enfoca en la enseñanza de elementos del idioma kipchak en grupos del norte de Azerbaiján con énfasis en materiales educativos en la lengua materna.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Idioma kipchak. Lengua materna. Materiales de enseñanza. Grupos del norte de Azerbaiján. Educación.*

Introduction

The base of each language is its dialect and dialects. It is necessary to pay attention to the use of dialects and dialects when teaching in the national language, i.e., the mother tongue. Because quality education is related to the use of proper literary language.

There is a unified system of phonetic differences in the pronunciation of nouns in Turkish languages. In Turkish, all nouns, all words, including infinitives, are divided into two groups according to their meanings and syntactic functions: grammatical and spatial.

In most Turkic languages, six cases are accepted - noun, possession, direction, influence, place and speech. However, Kazakh, Karachay-Balkar, Chuvash and others languages, there are two additional forms of conjugation and conjugation. The category of cases is very old, it was formed in the Praturk period, during which the formal features of spatial conditions were excessive (ZEYNALOV, 2017, p. 149).

In some research works, the sources belonging to the Kipchaks are more similar to the case suffixes of the Azerbaijani language in the sources before and after the 16th century (TANRIVERDIYEV, 2000).

All words with independent meanings in the language, including nouns, change their form at the request of the word with which they are closed or dependent when acting as a member. There are six cases in most Turkish languages and there are six cases in Azerbaijani language (ZEYNALOV, 2017, p. 148).

M. Mammadli, who studies the grammatical categories of nouns in the Azerbaijani language, tried to differentiate the modern state of case suffixes based on Oghuz, Kipchak and Uyghur language types. The dialectologist compared the dialect with the Oghuz and Kipchak languages and pointed out six differences between them. Compared to the Oghuz language, there are many variants of the Kipchak group of languages. and the development of a reduced form, and in Kipchak languages the development of full forms (-ni / -ti // -di), the preference for the element “d” in the Oghuz languages and the element “t” in the Kipchak languages, the third person suffix in the Oghuz languages. Gave a comparative analysis of the use of *n* in nouns in place and speech, and in Kipchak languages only the use of *n* in speech (MAMMAD, 2003, p. 112).

Turkish was used as two separate literary languages in the early twentieth century. The closeness between the languages of this writing led to the emergence of the idea of forming a common Turkic language by various Turkologists from the middle of the twentieth century. At that time, Ismail Gaspirali and his colleagues at the end of the century, based on the idea of “unity in language, thought, work”, did various things to create a common written language in the Turkic world. However, this process failed because of various political influences. (ERJILASUN, 2010, p. 589).

Recently, the interest of Turkish communities in their history, as well as in the historical past and present of the all-Turkic language, which is part of the Turkic world, has increased. Although the history, culture, literature, and written monuments of the ancient Turks have been studied very poorly in the past, the study of the all-Turkic language and monuments has recently expanded rapidly. It is known that there is no definite idea about the existence of another Turkish written monument before the Orkhan-Yenisei monuments. The richness of the phonetic, lexical and grammatical structure of this monument shows that the monument can be dated to prehistoric times. Pre-Christian Turkic-speaking peoples were in the form of tribal and tribal associations, had a long history of development and were in contact with different languages. (BARTOLD, 1968, p. 44).

By “ancient Turkish” we mean the language of ancient Turkish written monuments. Words of Kipchak origin in the common Turkish lexicon written in ancient Turkish and their areas in the Azerbaijani language. 12 monuments do not mean the ancient Turkic language in the full sense of the word. Because the concept of ancient Turkic language refers to the very ancient times of modern Turkic languages. Therefore, the term “ancient Turkish” is used here conventionally in the sense of the language of ancient Turkish written monuments. He divides the ancient Turkic written monuments into two groups. 1. Goyturk monuments. 2. Uyghur

Turkic monuments. These monuments are written in two closely related literary languages. However, if some dialect features of these monuments are not considered, there is no significant difference between them. Phonetic variants of several lexical units have been extensively developed in the language of monuments.

T. Halasi Kun divides the language of Mamluk-Kipchak works into three groups. 1. Real Mamluk Kipchak. 2. Original Oguz. 3. Oguz-Kipchak mixed language (HALASI KUN, 1942, p. 187).

Janos Eckmann also grouped the language of these works into three groups. A) Real Mamluk Kipchak. Kharazm-Gizil is a language very close to the written language there. Eckman considers the original Mamluk-Kipchakcha, Kharazm-Gizil, which distinguishes it from the written language, and which can be considered as important linguistic features of Kipchak Turkish (ECKMANN, 1966, p. 89).

Methods

One of the main points to pay attention to during the teaching was not to use dialect and dialect. Special attention is paid to this when preparing teaching materials and textbook

Due to the predominance of Kipchak elements in the dialects and dialects of the northern group, several peculiarities appear when nouns are pronounced. In certain villages, nouns ending in a vowel are the same in cases of ownership and influence and are not formally distinguished from each other. Both cases can be distinguished only within the text. For example: cart, cart; - Take the *dehra* (*dehra*) and give it to the house (*zag - gim.*); - *Dermaa* (mill) *gavanda ho adam oturiy hemmmesha* (*Shaki - Laysk*). In some villages, nouns ending in n are used in the possessive case, and as a result, the vowel in the last syllable of the root is extended. For example: *seyvaan*, *deerman*, *balcony*, etc. In nouns ending in a vowel, however, the possessive case suffix is not complete, but its first two sounds, and thus the possessive case is often expressed by a single *n*. This causes the last syllable to lengthen. For example: iron, shoulder, camel, camel, etc.

1. *Justice solution*. A. Huseynov connects the nominative case with the lack of suffixes and the unstressed state of this case (ISLAMOV, 1968). The nominal situation has been stable throughout the historical development of the Turkic languages. A. Tanriverdiyev notes in the book of grammar of Kipchak language of the XVI century that in the documents related to Kipchaks the nomina.
2. *Genitive case*. In the dialects and dialects of the northern group, the four-variant suffix: *-in4* is reflected more in the harmony of the palate and the lips. It is known that in

several Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, I and we accept the *-im* suffix, which performs the same function instead of the possessive pronoun, in particular, the phonetically deformed variant of the *-in* suffix. In the documents, I and we adopted the suffix *-im*, *-nim* when we possessed the pronoun. For example: mine-mine, our-us. The suffix of (in), which is a formal indicator of the state of ownership in the modern Azerbaijani language, is used in Uyghur written monuments *-in / -in / -nin / -nin / -nun / -nun*, in documents *-ing / -ing / -ung / -ning / -* developed in *ning / -nunq* variants. This form of ownership is still preserved in the dialects and dialects of the northern group. In the language of Orkhon monuments, this suffix manifests itself as *velyar η*. In the twentieth century, this feature became archaic for our literary language. The voice of *Velyar η* has preserved itself in the dialects and dialects of the western group. One of the notable features of the possession of the name is that in some villages, words with thin vowels that do not have lips are accepted with a thick vowel with no lips, and words with thin vowels with lips have a suffix with thick lips. E.g.: of the oppressed animal (sha. - A., Heaven). Sometimes the opposite is true. In other words, nouns with thick vowels take on suffixes with thin vowels. In words with a thick vowel, the development of a suffix with a thin vowel can be seen in the cases of possession, direction, speech, locality. However, this feature is observed only in certain villages in words ending in *c-j, ç, ş*. E.g.: old man, old man, old man, old man, well, well, well, well, well (sha. - B.Goy., Lay.). There are also *-ik* and *-ig* suffixes, which are ancient forms of possession. In Turkish, the *n-ğ* correspondence is a regular occurrence: *mağā, sağā*.

B. Sadigov notes that the Kipchak group used the suffix *-ig* in the Turkic languages (MUSAYEV, 2011, p. 78). The lip variants of the possessive case suffixes in the Kipchak group Turkic languages are not developed. The suffixes of *-din*, *-tin* are used more often. Example: In the Altaic language, of || *-din* || *-tin*; in the Nogai language *-dinc*, *-dinc*, *-ninc*, *-tinc*, *tinc*; in the Khakas language *-ninc*, *-nin*, *tinc*, *-tin*; in the Kazakh language *-nin*, *-nin*, *-din*, *-tin*, *-tin*; in the Karakalpak language *-ning*, *-ning*, *-ding*, *-ding*, *-ting*, *-ting* and so on (DMITRIEV, 1965, p. 343).

3. *Dative case*. The suffixes of this case are the same in the Oghuz group of modern Turkic languages. In Azerbaijani *-a*, *-a*, in Turkmen *-a*, *-el*, *-a*, in Gagauz *-a*, *-a*, *-ya*, *-ya*, in Turkish *-a*, *-e*, *-ya*, *-ye*. The main difference in other Turkic languages is the observation of the ancient element of direction. Historically, the main feature of this situation has been a. Mammadli notes about this suffix: "From the oldest writings, the consonant *q / ğ -y* is characteristic for Kipchak-type Turkic languages. The suffix *-ya* is a characteristic feature of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages. These are the main reasons for its independent

emergence. Thus, in both cases, *y* appeared as a conjunctive consonant and stabilized in the same position in modern times” (MAMMADLI, 2003, p. 263). *-Ra, -re, -ka, -ke* in the Kazakh language; in Altai *-ra, -re, -qo, -qö, -ka, -ke, -ko, -kö*; in Karakalpak language *-ra, -re, -ka, -ke*; in the Nogai language *-ra, -re, -ka, -ke*; in Tatar *-ra, -re, -ka, -ke, -na, -ne, -a, -a*; in Karaim language *-ra, -ra, -ka, -ke*; in Karachay-Balkar language *-ra, -re, -xa, -xe, -nra, -nre, -na, -ne*.

It is believed that the situation is caused by the word “snow”. Only the *-ga* variant of this suffix has survived in modern Turkic languages. However, in the modern Kumuk language, the “snow” form of this suffix is preserved in pronouns and envelopes.

When directional suffixes are added to this or that word, the last consonant falls in some cases. When the Oghuz group adds a suffix to the words ending in *q, ç, k* in Turkish languages, those consonants become *ğ, j, y* (DMITRIEV, 1965, p. 367).

Until the 19th century, the morphological feature of the directional state in the Azerbaijani language was *-a, -ya* and sometimes *-ga, -ga*. In the ancient Turkic written monuments *-ka / -ke, -qaru, -aru / -eri / -ra / -ra*, and in very rare cases, the directional suffix in the variant *-karu // keru. -qa / -ka, -* developed in the variant *a* (TANRIVERDIYEV, 2000, p. 119).

In the dialects of the northern group, the suffixes *-garu* of the suffix *-garu //* external forms remain in Zagatala dialects.

In addition, among the Kipchak languages, there are two-syllable forms in Tatar: *nikı / neke*, in Kazakh *nikı / niki, dıkı / diki*, in Kyrgyz *-nikı / - niki, -dıkı / -diki / -nuku / -nükü, -duku / -duku* (ONER, 2013, p. 105).

In the dialects of the northern group, this suffix is used in different forms. Those that end with a vowel. For example: Arabia, a gate, a hedgehog, a circle, an animal, a lamb, a mirror. For example, those who end with a consonant: puppy, stone, medicine, old man and so on. (In many villages of Sheki).

4. Impressive situation. Influential case suffixes in Kipchak documents are: *-ı / -i / -u / -ni / -ni / -nu*. In modern Turkic languages, the case of influence is an indirect case of completeness, but it relates to influential verbs. The suffix corresponds to both Oghuz and Kipchak groups of Turkic languages.

In the Azerbaijani language *-ı4, -nı4*; in the Turkmen language *-ı4, -nı4*; in the Gagauz language *-ı4, -yı4*; in the Kazakh language *-ny4, -dı4*, in the Karachay-Balkar language *-ny4*; in Kyrgyz *-ny4, -dı4, -tı4*, in Karakalpak language *-ny4, -dı4*; in Uyghur language *-ni, -n*; in the Karaim language *-ni, -ni, -nu, -nyu*; in Atar language *-ni, -ne, -n*.

As can be seen, the reduced form of the active case (*-i, -i, -u, -ü*) is used in the Oghuz group Turkic languages, and the full form of this case suffix is used in the Kipchak group Turkic languages. In modern Turkic languages, the word in the effective case cannot be used with suffixes because it is governed by verbs (ZEYNALOV, 2017, p.144).

In the Azerbaijani language, one can also find the variant of the suffix *-y // -yi // -yu // -yu*. This variant has been preserved in places where there are more Oghuz elements.

In the case of influence, the parallel processing of the *n* and *y* elements in words ending in a vowel is explained as a dialect difference between different tribal languages. The acceptance of this word, which ends in a vowel in the Bilga Kagan monument, by the narrator, indicates that the element “*n*” has not existed in the Turkic tribes since ancient times. In general, in Orkhon monuments and Uyghur inscriptions there was a *n-n-y* correspondence: *koŋ-koy*, “sheep”, “where” in *kandakay* (SAMEDOVA, 2018, p. 175). V. M. Nasilov notes the existence of the form *anig* in the ancient Uyghur language along with the word bear. Explains the element “*n*” here as a dialect fact (NASELOV, 1963, p. 89). In the Turkological literature, the *-ni* variant is shown to be more Kipchak, and the *-yi* variant is more typical for Oghuz languages (GADZHIEVA, 1979, p. 234). Dialects are divided into three groups according to the point of impact development:

1. Dialects with four-variant suffixes *-i4, -ni4* based on both palate and lip harmony;
2. Dialects with two-variant suffixes *-i4, -ni4* based only on palate harmony;
3. Dialects with one-variant suffixes *-i, -ni*.

The dialects and dialects of the studied northern group are included in the first group according to the development of the active case suffix.

Some researchers have noted that (*-n, -ik, -iğ, -iğ, -ğ, -g*) variants have been developed in the language of Turkish monuments. For example, I killed Karluk Bodunig. - I killed Karlug Khagan. We see this clearly in the composition of the word “*bodung*” in the example given in the monument of Bilga Khagan (AZIZOV, 2016, p. 348). This variant of the affective case can also be found in the dictionary of M. Kashgari (KHALILOV, 2006, p. 275).

In the Azerbaijani language, the suffix *-iğ* remained only as a dialect form. This suffix, which is used in the case of influence, can be found in a slightly changed form in the dialect of separation, which embodies some features of tribal languages. In this dialect, the suffix *-n, -ik, -n, -üks* is used after the third-person suffix. B. Sadigov identified this event with the facts of Turkish written monuments (AZIZOV, 2016, p. 349).

In the dialects of the Northern group, it is also possible to see that vowel words with the last syllable sometimes take on a non-vowel suffix when the noun is effective; For

example: mirror, hyacinth, lamb, smoke, column, etc. (Gakh, Tas., Sha., Zun.). Dialectologist E. Azizov noted that the suffix *-iğ, -iğ, -ğ, -g* is one of the ancient suffixes used in other Turkic languages and Orkhan monuments. This suffix of the influential case in the Azerbaijani language was discovered by B. Sadigov in different dialects.

5. *Local situation.* The local case, which has a wide range of development in modern Turkic languages, on the one hand, serves to indicate the place, time, as well as the action, situation, movement, as well as the object. Due to this feature, Turkologists have called this situation from time to time. The local case is used in the same way in almost all Turkic languages. Considering certain phonetic differences, the suffixes of the local case in Turkic languages are reflected in the following forms: *-da2; -ta // - ta // - ta // - te, -de // - do // - dö, - n.*

M. Shiraliyev *-za // - za* in words ending with *z* as a result of the assimilation of the local case; He noted that in words ending in *-s*, variants expressed with *-sa, -sa* suffixes were also found. In the Zunud and Incha village dialects of Sheki, words ending in *m, n* sounds are *-na, -na* in the local case; Words ending in *-l* are expressed by the suffixes *-la, -lə: dermanna-mill, cabbage-cabbage, honey-honey, field-field.*

The local situation manifests itself in the following forms in the languages of the Kipchak group. In the Tatar language state of the earth, in the Kazakh language - in the Kyrgyz language - the state of standing - this state is called in terms of expressing the place and time of action In the Kazakh language *-da, -de, -ta, -te;* in Kyrgyz *-da, -de, -do, -dö, -ta, -te; te.* In the Tatar language *-da, -de, -ta, -ta, -nda, -nda* (ONER, 2013, p. 140).

When the local suffix ends in a word ending in a vowel, the suffix *-n* is added between the root suffixes. In some modern Turkic languages, the local form is used in connection with the word place. For example: *orunlauchu-Karachay-Balkar language, urun-vakit (Tatar), orun-vakit (Uyghur), (orun-takht tac)* and so on.

In most Turkic languages, the use of the suffix *ta-ta* in connection with the form *-da* relates to the Oghuz and Kipchak elements. In the Oghuz group it is used with *d*, and in the Kipchak group it is used with *t*.

6. *Speech situation.* This situation can express the point of departure of the work, situation, movement, as well as the object, as well as the concept of direction away from the object. Words in the case of speech can also express the object, time, cause, relationship, and the material from which the thing is made. Speech can also be expressed by suffixes. In modern Turkic languages, the morphological feature of speech is the suffix *-dan //*. This

suffix manifests itself in the same form in different Turkic languages only with slight phonetic differences in certain languages.

Morphological sign of speech in Kazakh and Karakalpak languages from // *to* // to *tan*; in Kyrgyz // - *dan* // - *den* // - *tan* // - *ten* *don*, -*don*, *tön*, *tan*, *ten*, *ton*, *nan*, *nen*, *non*, *nön*; in Bashkir -*nan* // - *nen* // - *tön*, -*zan* // - *zen*, in Tatar -*nan*, -*nen*; It is also used in Khakas in the forms -*nan*, -*nen*. For example: *kazakh-koyannan*, *nogay-koyannan*, *khakas-khozannan*, etc. manifests itself in forms (KARAMANOGLU, 1994, p. 994).

There are 12 variants of the suffix in Kyrgyz. In several dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani spoken language, the variants of the suffix -*tan* / -*ten* / -*nan* / -*nan* are more common (ZEYNALOV, 2017, p. 144).

In our dialects and dialects, as well as in the dialect groups of the Northern dialect, there are forms of the local case developed at the place of origin. Researcher M. Islamov also noted a completely new feature of the place and origin of the name in the villages of Zunud and Inja from the Sheki dialects, which is in the local form of nouns ending in m and n. He explained the use of the suffixes -*na*, -*na* instead of -*na*, and the suffixes -*a* in the case of *l*, and -*lan* -*len* in the case of speech (ISLAMOV, 1968, p. 275).

M. Kashgari considered the local situation to be older than the speech situation. According to N. K. Dimitriyev, historically, speech is one of the youngest cases. Touching upon this issue, dialectologist M. Maharramli also noted that in the Kipchak group of this process, in addition to Karaim, Khakas and Shor languages, the first- and second-person singular forms of -*nan*, -*nan*, the third person singular and plural forms of -*inan* <innan are used, but the local situation does not change. noted that remained. The dialectologist also wrote that the Oghuz language features prevailed in the solution system, while the different variants of the Kipchak language features were preserved in the dialects, as well as the weak and -*ta*, -*ta*, -*tan*, -*ten* forms were preserved. For example, *erta*, *arta* in Altai; Here, too, Kipchak is a sign of the Oghuz language. In the case of speech, it is found in the Ismayilli dialect in the forms *zan* // *zen*: *gazzan*, *dizzen*, etc. an example can be given (MAMMADLI, 2003, p. 263).

This was not the case in the Orkhan inscriptions in the eighth century, and its function was fulfilled by the local case. Later, this situation appeared in the period of classical Uyghur literature (SHIRALIYEV, 2008, p. 416).

In M. Oner's work "Today's Kipchak Turkish", when paying attention to the development of the situation in the languages of the Kipchak group, he noted that the name is

up to ten types. (*possession, belonging, interest, loading, orientation, presence, output, means, equality, direction*).

Results

The article shows that the role of Kipchak features among the language elements of the ethnoses whose languages were the basis for the Azerbaijani language is slightly exaggerated, and little attention is paid to the elements of Oghuz and non-Kipchak Turkic languages (for example, Sabir-Khazar). It has already been clearly established that in the 11th century the language of the Oguzs and Kipchaks was almost identical, and their language was, as a rule, set against the languages of other Turkic tribes. Oghuz and Kipchak names are not for language, but for tribe. The dialect system of the Azerbaijani language was formed not by the division of a single language, but by the preservation of these or other features in certain geographical conditions. The Bulgarian, Sabir-Caspian elements in the Azerbaijani language confirm that the process of formation of the Azerbaijani vernacular began before the Seljuk wave. The dialect system of the Azerbaijani language is characterized by the fact that it is formed based on different non-homogeneous tribal languages and mainly does not reflect the traces of tribal division of the people. Therefore, the dialect membership of the Azerbaijani language is determined by the local sign. It is possible to identify two stages of development of dialects of the Azerbaijani language:

- I. The period of preservation of linguistic features of the tribes that took part in the formation of the nation (up to the XII century);
- II. II. The period of localization of dialects with the gradual loss of tribal language features (XII-XVIII centuries).

Dialect differences in the Azerbaijani language before the 12th century are determined by the linguistic characteristics of the tribes that participated in the ethnic composition of the people. The linguistic landscape of this period is partially reflected in M. Kashgari's "Divan" and in the language of the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" monument.

The main features of the phonetic system of Azerbaijani dialects in the Middle Ages are the parallelism of various phonetic events, archaisms and innovations. In dialect phonetics, such events can be explained, on the one hand, by the preservation of Praturkic and ancient Turkic features, and, on the other hand, by the change of primary or root forms of language, the parallel development of language units of different ethnic groups.

Discussion and Conclusion

In the dialectal phonetics of the Azerbaijani language there are traces of *praturkic* extension of vowels. In dialect phonetics, there are also features that have emerged as a result of the long-term interaction of the sound systems of different languages. Not all the linguistic features of the various tribes that took part in the formation of the Azerbaijani vernacular could be written. As at other levels of language, in the morphological structure, some grammatical features have continued to develop in limited dialect communication. From the first days of the formation of the vernacular, in connection with the emergence and development of the written literary language, the vocabulary of dialects was gradually determined, dialect words became more tribal in the early days, gradually gaining local nuances. An important part of the Azerbaijani dialect lexicon is the ancient Turkish lexical layer. Words belonging to this layer of dialect lexicon have undergone certain changes as a result of development. Depending on the nature of these changes, words belonging to the ancient Turkic layer of dialect lexicon are divided into three groups: 1) words that retain their original meaning and phonetic structure; 2) Words that have undergone phonetic changes while retaining their original meaning; 3) Words close to the original meaning.

The Azerbaijani language has historically been a means of communication in a wide area. The spread of Azerbaijani dialects in different regions (Azerbaijan, Iran, Armenia, Georgia, Dagestan, etc.) should be considered a natural process associated with the history of the people.

The main dialects of the Azerbaijani language within the historical-geographical area in the north-eastern part of the territory north of the Kura (north-eastern dialect), in the west between the Kura and Araz rivers (western dialect), in the south - South Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan, Yerevan and Lankaran regions (southern dialect). The dialects of the Sheki-Zagatala region (north-western dialects) are mixed-type dialects, combining the features of the northern, western, and partly southern dialects and substrate elements. There are transitional (intermediate) dialects between the main dialects in Agdash, Goychay, Ujar, Zardab districts in the north of the Kura River, Jalilabad and Bilasuvar districts in the south-east, and Jabrayil, Zangilan and Gubadli districts in the south-west.

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