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## THE STRUCTURE, DEGREES AND LEXICAL MEANING TYPES OF ADJECTIVES USED IN THE AGBABA-SHOREYEL SLANG

*The article describes in detail the grammatical structure and syntactic role of adjectives used in dialects and dialects as parts of speech. In particular, adjectives with phonetic and lexical characteristics are explained in terms of similarities and differences with adjectives used in the literary language. For example: aynit (ugly), pandam, neybat (ugly), diydix (unwise), bert (strong), jadal (naughty), jalab (thin, weak), curum (incompetent), suyukh (duru), matan (white-faced), chanbar (rounded), hoziki (mad), h  l (empty), khafa (hot), maghmin (poor), bambılı (half-minded), pasdan (sitting too much), pampakh (deadly), posha (shameless), tulu (thief), zagar (small), lej (quarrelsome), dilbag (poor) and etc. More often there are examples of dialect forms suffixes (-ba, -bi//be, -li<sup>4</sup>//di<sup>4</sup>, -liq<sup>4</sup>//-diq<sup>4</sup>). The syntactic relations between the sides of compound adjectives are also analyzed using examples, specific dialect words and sentences patterns. It is noted that such adjectives are also used in the Karabakh and East Zangezur dialects.*

*Through specific dialect words and sentence patterns, the main features that distinguish the adjective from other parts of speech are shown – signs of degree and a scientific analysis are also given. The article uses the relevant scientific literature.*

**Key words:** item, grammar, variant, meaning, sign.

**Introduction.** Studying the grammatical structure and lexical-semantic system of adjectives used in dialects and idioms is one of the main issues in Azerbaijani linguistics.

Adjective is one of the main parts of speech, which semantically expresses qualities of an object, and receives special degrees from the morphological point of view. Due to its syntactic function, an adjective can be defined and reported in a sentence, and even has an attributive and predicative function [5, 675].

Adjectives used in Agbaba slangs are similar to certain features of slangs and dialects of the western group. There are many adjectives that can create isogloss. This feature is more evident in the structure of the adjective, the types of meaning and degree signs. However, there are also adjectives that differ lexically and phonetically. Let's look through them separately.

**1. Structure of the adjective.** As in the literary language, in the Agbaba-Shoreyel dialect, there are three types of adjective structure: simple, derivative and compound.

*a) Simple adjectives.* Simple adjectives in the Agbaba dialect differ from adjectives in other dialects and our dialects, as well as in our literary language, not by their grammatical features, but by their phonetic variants and lexical meanings [3, 39-40]. A number of adjectives express some subtleties of the object that are not shown in our literary language, and since

there are many of them, they differ quantitatively from the literary language [4, 122]. Let's pay attention to some of these original adjectives. For example: ayar (omniscient), aynit (ugly), pandam, neybat (ugly), diydix (unwise), bert (strong), jadal (naughty), jalab (thin, weak), curum (incompetent), suyukh (duru), matan (white-faced), chanbar (rounded), hoziki (mad), h  l (empty), khafa (hot), maghmin (poor), bambılı (half-minded), pasdan (sitting too much), pampakh (deadly), posha (shameless), tulu (thief), zagar (small), lej (quarrelsome), dilbag (poor), caydakh (weak), tosh (small man), nay (joker), gotmel (broken), khirkha (old) and etc. [1]. – Bir curum mal doxdurumuz var, he   bir x  st  lix'd  n ba  ı   ıxmır (G.); G  l  n  n diydix o  lu de:ll  r   vl  nir, a balam (Gb.) – We have many animal doctor they do not know anything from any illness (G.); Gulun's son is getting married (Gb.)

*b) Derivative adjectives.* There are many groups of derivative adjectives used in Agbaba slang. These derivative adjectives mainly consist of different parts of speech and one-variant, two-variant and four-variant word-modifying suffixes [2, 209]. Let's pay attention to some of those adjective-forming suffixes. For example:

Suffixes **-be**, **-ne**: These suffixes are used together with loanwords. For example: bekara, beshuyur, beynava, beynamus, nanajif, nedurus, etc. – *Bekara* adamdı, bizim bu t  z   ferma m  dr  , m  dam

danışer (G); Nanəcib adam çuğul olar (M.). He was unavailing, our new farm manager, he always talks (G); Unkind man becomes naughty (M.).

Suffixes **-khac, -gac: burkhac, sargac**, etc. – Burxaş urğanın imdi də düyünü açılmer (X.); -Haravanın sarğacı partdıyır (İb.).

Suffixes **-ma; -ba: buraxma** (goods), iflema (crazy), direme (bag), tikh'lema (dik) 'siyitma (knot) yapba (pile of yapba), etc. – Də:rməna on *dirəmə* çuval taxıl apardım, böün (G.); *Buraxma* mallar tez kökəkir həmməşə (İb.).

Suffix **-jil:** gapcil, dadamcil, arcil, adamcil, etc. – Gapçıl adamnan yoldaş olmaz (Gb.). -Savet sədri Qənbər çox arıcıl adamıydı, düz iyirmi kötük' arısı vardı (T.).

Suffixes **-ix, -ik, -uk, -uk; -dix, -dix', -dux, -dux':** lalix//lalixga, donux//dunux, fağir, suyux, damazdix, calkesik//çelkeşik, dushikh', nemishidix', daddix, afkasik, itix', ütux' and so on. – Əfkəsix' yorğan-döşəx' üzünü adam heş xoşdamır (D.); – Damazdix malları yaylıya apərellər (E.).

Suffixes **-dakh', -ley, dey': daldey, golley, bijartdakh'**, etc. – Daldey yerdə pītən qartolu şaxda vurmor (X., E.); – Qolley inəx' bala salır (B.).

Suffixes **-li, -li, -lu, -li; -di, -di, -di, -di; -ni, -ni, -nu, -nü:** dayanikhli, dızmirakhli, avelikhli, kilikhli, hamzatdi, yonnu, ityosunnu, pasakhli, sukuküx' (pinti), kesarri, teparri, duzdu, uzdu, atdi, etc. -Hasan kişinin *dızmiraxlı* bir gəlini vardı (D.); – Bu təzə gələn sədir heş yənnü adama oxşamır (Civ.).

Suffixes **-qan, -gən; ağan, -əyən:** ərgən, qaçağan, burulğan, ağlağan, sürüşgən etc. – Da:mın bir qaçağan atı vardı, gürcüdən almışdı (M); – De:llər çayın burulğan yerinə mal tüşür (Qn.).

Suffixes **-gi, -gu, -gi, -gin, -gun, -gün, -ki, -ki, -ku, -kü –qi:** şıdırğı, sudurğu, bulanqı, anarkı, gizgin, tülüngü, bozalanqı etc. -Damqa:nın altında bulanqı bir su çıxır (Ç.); İrayonun tülüngü bir aqranomu vardı (Qn.).

Suffixes **-ca, -alə, -gənə, -pəl:** capoulcu, çaxrakç/cı (aravuran), buruxcu, atdırcı, dirğançı, aynaçı, qovğaçı, quzuçu, danaçı, xəfçi, fırınçı, tükənçı, çalxeyçi etc. -Axşam oldumu, xəfçi arvatdar xəf südünü aparıllər əvlərə (S.).

Suffixes **-çı, -çi, -çu, -çü:** capoulcu, çaxrakç/cı (aravuran), buruxcu, atdırcı, dirğançı, aynaçı, qovğaçı, quzuçu, danaçı, xəfçi, fırınçı, tükənçı, çalxeyçi etc. -Axşam oldumu, xəfçi arvatdar xəf südünü aparıllər əvlərə (S.).

Suffixes **-əngə:** biçəngə, xərengə, ələngə etc. – *Ələngə* öküzənən əkin əkməx' olmurdu ha (B.).

Suffixes **-vər:** günəvər, tösvər (gödəkboy). Tösvər Xudaverdi çox naxartana de:sən, *ləj* adamdı (İl.).

Suffixes **-ərgi:** gedərgi, köçərgi, pişərgi. – Gedərgi qonağı saxlamaş yaxşı dö:l (M.); -İşinən bezərgi adamlar da çoxdu (D.).

Suffixes **-ava:** günəvər, dagavar, dənəvər. -Günəvər yerdə olan kətdərdə qar mudam tez əriyir (X.).

Suffixes **-mal:** qırışmal, sagmal, dadamal etc. -Bu Göyüşün oğlu Təmraz çox qırışmal adamdı (Ç.).

Suffixes **-sax:** ogursax, bugarsax. – Ogursax quzular elə dinqılı qaler (E)

Suffixes **-cax, -cəx', -çax, -çəx':** tumançax, yelləmçəx', daracax (vaxt), görümçəx' və s. – Yelləmçəx ağacı qırılıf (S.); -Bu daracax vaxıtda bu nəvəm də qız qaçırır (E.).

Suffixes **-ar:** doğar, axar etc. – Bivimin bir uş doğar inəyi vardı (Qc.).

Suffixes **-sız, -siz, -suz, -süz:** çəlıfsız (arıq), beyinsiz (ağılsız), hödürsüz (təbiyəsiz, qanacaqsız) etc. – Bu beyinsiz Nuruşun işinə bax kin, quzuları dolduruf qalxozun güzdüyünə, özü də uşaxlarnan oynuyur (T.).

c) *Compound adjectives.* Scientific literature shows more than ten types of compound adjective formation methods which used in dialects and slangs [2, 213]. In the Agbaba dialect, compound adjectives are mainly formed as a result of the combination, repetition, approach and control of different parts of speech. The following types of compound adjectives were mainly observed in this dialect:

1) Compound adjectives formed by the combination of two nouns used in the nominative case. For example: *malbash, itbash, itxasiyat, danabash, tulkusifat*, etc. – *İtxəsiyyət* kişilər binəli öz arvaddarınnan da yola yetmir (Qon.).

2) Compound adjectives which second part consists of words with a relative suffix. For example: *eldenchixarı, duzenegulu, burnusulu, duzemelli*, etc. – Bu usda Məsim çox *düzünəqulu* iş görür (B.); -Eldənçixarı işi heş danışmazlar (Ox.).

3) Compound adjectives connected by the relation of approach: *khayışbaldır, dordboyrek, altıaylıx, uzunhokqar, alacalxey, alaguz, daryaxa* və s. -Məsələn: Selmağın müdürü *uzunhokqar* bir kişiydi (S.).

4) Compound adjectives pronounced with one accent as a result of the lexicalization and substantiveization of the verb adjective as a word: *celeyəsən, kundesayan, yumurtaqırxan, azargezdiren komsoken, gorsoken, motalcıran* etc. Such adjectives mainly express figurative meaning. Also used a lot as a nickname. – Eləm xəsisdiyinə görə Avdıllıya *murtdaqırxan* de:llər (E.); -Kündəsayan kişilərdən öz ailəsinin də zəhləsi gedir (M.).

5) Compound adjectives formed by repetition of words that cannot be used separately. For example:

hellem-qellem, edəli-udeli, qırım-qırpı, yalan-palan və s. – Bibim oğluna edeli-dudeli bir gelin getdiler (Gül.).

6) Compound adjectives formed by the control relationship of the first part of the noun in the indicative, effective, and expressive cases: *İlanaoxşar*, *ağzıəmməz*, *ağızdanboş*, *başdanxarab*, *qulaxdanağır*, *əldənəyri*, *çənədənboş*, *dildəniti* etc. – *Ağızdanboş* Ağəli gənə çərənnyirdi qulufda (Q.); – Əli kişi çox naxartana desən *sərri-səmitdi* iş görür (Q.c.)

7) Compound adjectives, the first part of which is a quantity number, and the second part consists of modifying words: *yeditaxtalı* (tuman) *birgivənkəlik* (daş), *üçcuvallıq taxıl*, *beşsomarrıx* (yer) *uşmetrəlik* (ağac), *düzəməlli*, *ağzısöyüşdü* və s. – O vaxıtdarım arvatdar *yeditaxtalı* tuman tikif geyərdilər (Çax.); – Şofer Ziyəddin naxartana desən, *ağzısöyüşdü* kişiydi (X.).

**2) Types of meaning of the adjective.** Although the adjective has many lexical meanings in the Agbaba dialect, there are more numbers that represent. It is mainly a sign, quality, color, quantity, etc. According to the types of meaning, they can be grouped as follows:

a) *Denoting adjectives*: *yukha* (thin), *filfil* (thin), *günsukh* (sunny food), *gobbalamgoz* (full bag), *chintır* (skinny), *qofgoca* (man), *kalafa* (ruined house), *tesibaldır* (crooked butt), *bordakh* (fed), *chintyrikh* (clothed), *chintyr* (lean meat), etc. – The ruined houses in the village belonged to Hajibala's son Usufunu (T.).

b) *Adjectives expressing quality*: *dunukh* (incompetent), *giztakhtali* (calm person), *aladil* (tricky), *lalikhga* (not able to do anything), *yavuz* (bitter, bad), *ansoru* (unfriendly), *ilikh* (stitihar), *bosharqi* (knot). and so on. – You can't entrust work to a child, huh (G.); – May God not give ansor to anyone as a neighbor (Qc.).

c) *Adjectives denoting color*: *bozala* (wool), *mor* (brown), *gomroy* (yellow-eyed sheep), *narish* (orange), *bozartakh*, *gyzartakh*, *garayoz*, *agymso*, etc. – *Bozartakh* wool makes good socks (G.); – *Salmi* used to wear a dress made of purple velvet (S.).

As in other dialects, the adjectives used in the Agbaba-Shoreyel dialect are more lexically different from the literary language [4, 208]. However, morphologically and syntactically formed adjectives are the majority. It is noticeable that the four-variant suffixes are reflected more often in modifying adjectives. The indicated types of meaning of the adjective are also widespread in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur dialects [3, 39].

**3) Degrees of the adjective.** It is known that the main feature that distinguishes adjectives from

other parts of speech is that they have a sign of degree [128, 243].

In the Agbaba dialect, there are more words, adjectives and idioms that indicate the quality of the adjective and the degrees of the signs than in our literary language. Thus, the degree signs that have become obsolete from our literary language have been preserved in the Agbaba dialect, although they are weak. The symptoms of that degree can be grouped as follows.

*Simple degree, Reducing degree and Intensified degree*

**a) Simple degree.** Adjectives commonly used in the Agbaba dialect do not take suffixes or words indicating any sign of degree, as in the literary language. For example: *tosvar* (low), *laghart* (heritage), *hosu* (shameless), *kut*, *sakkat* (crippled), *svoy* (single), *cejnat* (ugly), *ten* (moist), *til* (sharp), *titiz* (slack), *dididx* (unintelligent), *four-kidneyed*, *hand-picked*, *chalkheychi*, *alange*, *yonnnu*, *ityosunnu*, *rotting*, *hafchi*, etc.

**b) Reducing degree.** In the scientific literature, these degrees of the adjective are also called "reduction" or "comparative" degrees [93, 221]. The degree of diminution of the adjective is formed morphologically from the following suffixes.

1) Suffixes *-mtıl*, *-mtul*; *-ımtıl*, *ımtul*; *-soy*; *-so*, *-imsoy*, *-umsoy*, *-so*, *-imsoy*, *-umsoy*: *sarımtıl*, *kirhımtıl*, *garamtıl*, *bozumso*// *bozumsoy*, *sarımsoy*, *ungsoy*, etc. Guard Hasan had a long turban; Shepherd Haley wears a black jacket (A.).

2) Suffixes *-rax*, *-rax'*; *-artdakh*, *-artdakh'*; *-salmon*; *-comb*, *-comb'*; *-side*, *-tehar*; *-arax*, *-arax'*; *-irax*, *-irax'*, *-urax*, *-urex'*: *cantarakh*, *ghutrex'*, *shirintha*, *gijtha*, *gizartdakh*, *bozartakh*, *bijartdakh'*, *goderakh'*, *karayagiz*, *yaksyrakh*, etc. – Lelam had made a scarf for himself out of *gyzartakh* fabric (S.). "Söyun kish *goderakh*" was a man, he lived exactly 100 years old (T.).

In the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" epic, the suffix *-raq* also expressed the degree of reduction of the adjective: "There is nothing more than that." Dialectologist A.H. Valiyev writes about the diminutive suffixes *-rax*, *-rakh*: In the modern Turkmen language *-rak*, *-rak* (*agrak*, *gökrak* *acıgrak*, etc.), in Uzbek *-rok* with the meaning indicated in the form (*sovukrok*, *achikrok*), in Tatar *-rak*. In the form of *-rak*, it is used in that case (*yekarek*, *geykarek*) [7, 23] While the range of usage of the suffix *raq/rak* is limited in our modern literary language, it is more noticeable in various phonetic variants in our dialects and dialects. In the Agbaba dialect, the suffixes *-aranti* and *-arang* were used in some words in the meaning of diminution.

For example: *bozaranti//bosharangi*. – Grass bends when the furrow of the plow is closed (S.). – Jamal had a back made of gray cloth (S.).

In many Turkish languages *-rok* (Uzbek), *-rak*, *-rak* (Tatar), *-rax*, *-rex* (Chuvash), *-rak*, *-rak*; *-irak*, *-erek*, *-orak*, *-orek* (Bashkir) phonetic variants are used [49, 23].

3) Suffixes *-ala*; *hallı*, *-çalar*; *-dönər*: *alaçıy*, *alachalpoy*, *alajankesh*, *chiyala*, *alagaranlıx*, *alabazakh'*, *alademgul*, *illhallı*, *karahallı*, *bozhallı*, *garya*, *saran*, *garay*, *garay*, etc. There is also a grudge, where the tail of the horse is (Og.); A man with a breast made a hat from the skin of an old lamb (T.).

As it can be seen, although *-ala*, *-hallı*, *-çalar*, *-döner*, *-bakhar* look like words with independent meaning, they create a lack of quality in the word it belongs to. The words are combined to express the degree of reduction by syntactic means.

Suffixes *-ca*, *-cə*; *-cix*, *-cix'*; *godecik*, *azacikh*, *alaca-bulaca*, etc. *Bəqrənişdən gödəcix'*, *bir kürk almışdım özümə* (G.); *Alaca-bulaca geyinməyi qızdar həmməş xosduyullar* (Ög.).

c) *Intensified degree*. In the scientific literature, the degree of multiplication of the adjective is not preferred or the degree of intensification, but the concept of multiplication is more correct. In Agbaba dialect, the degree of reduplication is created by analytical and syntactic method.

1) Analytically, certain words are added to the beginning of the adjective: For example: *saf sarı*, *laf yaxşı*, *qır duz*, *zil qara*, *düm*, *qət təzə*, *zır dəli* (pure yellow, good word, kir salt, zil black, dum, qat fresh, zir deli, etc). *Laf yaxşı adamdı məx'təvin təzə direxturu* (M.); *Dəli də var dəli də, bu Donqa Nənəsin oğlu zır dəlidi* (İ.).

2) It is formed by adding the sounds *m*, *p*, *f*, *t*, *ş*, *r*, *s*, *l*, *n* to the first syllable or first sound of the adjective to express the syntactic form. For example: *dumduz*, *dupbeduz*, *duppalamduz*,

*taftaza*, *beshbeter*, *tumtursh*, *jilcilpax*, *dafdeyirmi*, *gafgara*, *sifsila*, *sofsoyuk gofgoyjak*, *difdimbili*, *nafnezik*, *yufyukha*, *yufyumru*, *cymkhrim*, *epey//epeyja* (*lap good*) *epeyri*, *lünbalanlut desdeyirmi*, *kopelangoz//köppalangöz*, *bombalanbosh//bom-balamboş*, *dümbalanduz*, etc. Most dialects and dialects of the Azerbaijani language have adjectives in the model shown [6, 174].

As it can be seen, among the last adjectives, the particle *-balan*, *-balan* has been used, making the multiplication even more intense. For example: – *Güldərən arvad göppələngöz bir bal bankasını qonşunun uşağına pay verdi* (T.); *Yaz oldumu, Yasinin uşaxları eşix'də -bacada lünbələnliüt gəzillər* (İb.). *Güldarən's wife Goppeləngöz shared a jar of honey with the neighbor's child* (T.); *It's spring, the children of Yasin are wandering around the porch-chimney* (İb.).

In the scientific literature, it is noted that the “*belan*” part, which means aggravation, is used in other Turkish languages as well [4, 175].

In the Agbaba dialect, the adjective *epeyje//epeyje*, which expresses the degree of pluralization of the adjective, is also used very actively: – *Biil epeyje snow rained* (İl.).

In Agbaba dialect, the degree of sign or quality is intensified by the repetition of some words. For example: *İri-iri daşlardan əv tikif*; *Gözəl-gözəl qızdar toa gəlirlər və s* (D.). (Building a house made of large stones; Beautiful girls, etc. (D.).

Such repetitions are often found in the length of the “*Kitabi-Dada Gorgud*” saga. For example: *Dry-dry rivers*, *black-black seas*, *big-big waters*, *galloping horses*, etc. [97].

In general, the adjectives used in the Agbaba-Shoreyel dialect correspond to the adjectives used in the dialects and dialects of the western group and in the literary language according to their grammatical characteristics.

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### Abbreviations:

B. – Balıxlı; Gb. – Güllübulaq; G. – Göllü; X. – Xozu; E. – Ellərkənd; T. – Təpəköy; Qb. – Qarabulaq; Qn. – Qara Namaz; Ox. – Oxçuoğlu; D. – Düzəkənd; İl. – İlənli; Ç. – Çaxmaq; S. – Sultanabad; Qç. – Qonçalı; M. – Mağaracıq; Daş. – Daşkərpü; İb. – İbiş; Civ. – Civenni.



**Байрамова А. А. БУДОВА, СТУПЕНІ ТА ЛЕКСИЧНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ ТИПІВ ПРИКМЕТНИКІВ В АГБАБА-ШОРЕЄЛЬСЬКОМУ СЛЕНЗІ**

У статті докладно описується граматична структура та синтаксична роль прикметників, що вживаються у діалектах та говорах як частини мови. Зокрема, прикметники з фонетичними та лексичними характеристиками пояснюються з погляду подібності та відмінності з прикметниками, які вживаються у літературній мові. Як приклади показані прості прикметники, характерні для Агбаба-Шореєльського діалекту (айніт (некрасивий), пандам, нейбат (некрасивий), дийдих (нерозумний), берт (сильний), джадал (неслухняний), джалаб (худий, слабкий), курум (некомпетентний), суюх (дуру), матан (білолиций), чанбар (округлий), хазики (божевільний), хель (порожній), хафа (гарячий), магмін (бідний), бамбілі (недалекий), пасдан (занадто багато сидить), пампах (смертельний), поша (безсоромний), тулу (зłodий), засмагу (маленький), лей (сварливий), дилбаг (бідний) та д.). Найчастіше зустрічаються приклади діалектних форм суфіксів (-ба, -бі//бе, -ли<sup>4</sup>//ди<sup>4</sup>, -лих<sup>4</sup>//-дих<sup>4</sup>). Також аналізуються на прикладах синтаксичні відносини між сторонами складних прикметників. Представлені типи лексичного значення прикметника, що означає ознаку, якість і колір, з конкретними діалектними словами та моделями речень. Наголошується, що такі прикметники використовуються також у Карабахському та Східно-Зангезурському діалектах. Через конкретні діалектні слова та моделі речень показані основні ознаки, що відрізняють прикметник від інших частин мови – ознаки ступеня, що також дається науковий аналіз. У статті використано відповідну наукову літературу.

**Ключові слова:** предмет, грамати́ка, варіант, значення, ознака.