

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHER



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Educational Researcher

Issue 9 (2), December 2018

VOLUME 47

AERA

2018

Educational Researcher, Issue 9 (2), (December). Volume 47. American Educational Research Association, 2018. - Pages 650-1274.

The edition materials are posted in Scopus and Web of Science.

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP): 4.242

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR): 4.053

2016 Impact Factor: 3.827

2016 Ranking: 6/236 in Education & Educational Research

2016 Journal Citation Reports, Thomson Reuters

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ISSN: 0013-189X

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eISSN: 1935-102X

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Azerbaijani Complex Noun Phrases of XIII-XIV Centuries

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Özet: XIII-XIV. yüzyıllar Azerbaycan edebiyatı tarihinin en parlak dönemlerinden olup, bu devirden itibaren Azerbaycan edebiyatında şiir sanatının oluşumu, gelişimi, yükselişi, Azerbaycan Türkçesinin şiir dili, daha sonra ise klasik şiir dili gibi kabul edilmesi devri başlar. Bu devir, yazarı belli olmayan "Dastani-Ahmet Harami" manzum hikayesi, Yusif Meddah'ın "Varga ve Gülşah", Kul Ali'nin "Kıssayi-Yusuf", Kadı Burhaneddin'in gazel ve tuyuğları ve İmadeddin Nesimi'nin felsefi lirikası ile dikkat çekmektedir. Diğer şairlerin de emeğini gözardı etmeden diyebiliriz ki, bunlardan Kadı Burhaneddin, Azerbaycan edebiyatına tuyuğ türünün kurucusu gibi, İmadeddin Nesimi ise Azerbaycan edebi dilinin kelime hazinesini zenginleştirmesi ve dilin leksik-semantik yönlerini kullanarak yüksek seviyeli edebi sanat örnekleri oluşturması ile dahil olur. Bu bakımdan XIII-XIV. yüzyıllar Azerbaycan edebiyatı, dönemin dil özelliklerini öğrenmek için çok zengin malzemeye sahiptir. Makalemizde de bu devirde yaşayıp yaratmış Azerbaycan şairlerinin dilindeki ismi birleşmeler (tamlamalar ve kısaltma grupları) araştırılmış, onların yapısal özelliklerinden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: XIII-XIV. Yüzyıl, Azerbaycan Edebiyatı, Kelime Grupları, Tamlamalar, Azerbaycan Türkçesi, Sözdizimsel ilişkiler.

Entrance

XIII-XIV centuries are the most prevalent terms for Azerbaijani literature. The poets of this period, such as Izzaddin Hasanoghlu, Yusif Maddah, Gul Ali, Gazi Burhanaddin, Imadaddin Nasimi have created the Azerbaijani poems and each of them played an important role in the development of the Azerbaijani poems. Among them, three poems in the Azerbaijani language by Izaddin Hasanoghlu are the first poems written on mother tongue, so the history of Azeri-Turkish formation is related to the XIII century. However, as during XIII century and thereafter the samples of our written literature are so perfect and easy for their style, and their lexical, morphological and syntactical norms and standards coincide with the literary language norms and standards, it proves that such kind of literature hasn't formed all

of a sudden and in vain in XIII century. [33, p.23] Sure, this nation who has an ancient epos like "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" also belongs to the written folk samples in the native language. The researcher of the language of this epos G. Kazimov said: "The Azerbaijani language has served to the Azerbaijani people in such a high level that, although its phonetic system, vocabulary and grammatical structure belonging to this people, this society have missed some elements which couldn't bear to the difficulties in the different centuries, it was able to preserve its structure and to develop naturally" [19, p.536]. However, there is a fact that, the monuments of Azerbaijani literature built until XIII centuries have been buried in the history's deepest layer [32, p. 6].

T. Hajiyeu characterizes XIII-XIV centuries like that: "The works written in these terms not only stands in the high level but also rises to the peak as the context and quality of those works are very substantial" [14, p. 204]. Indeed some works like anonymous "Dastani Ahmad Harami", "Varga and Gulshah" by Yusif Maddah, "Gisseyi Yusif" by Gul Ali, Gazi Burhanaddin's gazals and tuyughs, Imadaddin Nasimi's philosophical lyrics of this century draw everyone's attention. Of course, all the poets have served to the literature, but we should state that Gazi Burhanaddin is known as the author of tuyugh genre in the Azerbaijani literature and Nasimi is always remembered as the founder of high-level artistic samples using lexical-semantic chances of the language and enriching the vocabulary of Azerbaijani literature. This period is known as the formation, development and progress of poetry in the Azerbaijani literature, the Azerbaijani language is known as a poetic language, after a while as a classical poetry language. On this point, Azerbaijani literature in XIII-XIV centuries is rich with materials for getting enough information about the linguistic features of this period.

1.1. Considerations on Turkology about complex noun phrases.

In Turkology books noun phrases and its forms are given in the different names (noun phrases, compound nouns, adjective clauses, complex noun phrases, cases, noun clauses, correlation of numbers, genitive cases in Turkish language) [11, p.259; 24, p.354; 31, p.41; 27, p.52]. Those phrases are investigated in Azerbaijani linguistic under different names such as "modified complex noun phrases", "complex noun phrases" or "noun phrases" [26, p.25]. But recently the last one held a major position in the linguistics [36, p. 41; 31, p.131; 26, p.23; 20, p. 47; 16, p. 21].

Y. Seyidov, who investigated noun phrases in the Azerbaijani language on a systematic basis, divided the complex noun phrases *into modified complex noun phrases* and *unmodified complex noun phrases* according to means of expressions of the parts [31, p. 132], and G. Kazimov divided it into four parts according to syntactic relations between the parts of the phrases; *concordance, control, adjoining and mutual subordinate relations of the complex noun phrases* [20, p.42].

In Turkish linguistics L. Karahan [18], S. Eker [12], M. Ergin [13], J. Kerimoghlu [22], M. Ozmen [30], M. Kaya Bilgegil [6], I. Delije [10], G. Karaaghach [17] e.t.c. talked about complex noun phrases under the names of as compound nouns (defined and undefined compound nouns) and adjective phrases (or the phrases with no suffixes). Those compound nouns are called in Azerbaijani linguistics as second or third complex noun phrases, and the adjective clauses are called as first kind of complex noun phrases. In Azerbaijani linguistics, the other noun phrases coinciding with the unmodified complex noun phrases are investigated under the name of groups of abbreviation and in its classification, the structure of parts of the complex phrases have been taken into consideration as well.

Y. Seyidov considers that the classification of complex noun phrases isn't based on the syntactic relations: "For defining the main point of the complex noun phrases and investigating it with all its complexity to use syntactic relations and to learn the phrases, in this point, it would only be a formal attitude... Thus the phrases which absolutely differ from one-another for their grammatic and semantic point of view, are ignored and they are classified according to their relatively minor features" [31, p.135].

After G. Kazimov putting stresses upon the less importance of "modified complex noun phrases" and "noun phrases which are not included in modified complex noun phrases" terms, according to the capacities of word counts and unclear conception, he writes: "As "Noun phrases including in the modified complex noun phrases" headline is insufficient for the intellectual and grammatical point of view, to name widely used part of the phrases and to "generalise" the remaining phrases as not included in those phrases (which gained names) would only be the first stage of the systematic investigation of those phrases. Though such kinds of terms have some traditions, they are not used widely, except the first kind, if the first part of the other kinds is used as the independent attribute it would be nonsense.

That's why we consider the classification of complex noun phrases according to the syntactic relations is very necessary [21, p.42].

We should also note that the classification of complex noun phrases according to the syntactic relations is not the first experiment. Y. I. Ubryatova considered the major criteria in the classification of the complex noun phrases in the Yakut language was the kinds of syntactic relations between the parts of the phrases and M. B. Balakayev in the Kazakh language [35, p. 32; 15, p.41].

G. Kazimov classifies the complex noun phrases in Azerbaijani according to the syntactic relations between the parts of the phrases, so this attitude is absolutely convenient for all kinds of complex noun phrases. Thus, this classification even can be used in Y. Seyidov's theory which he included the other complex phrases in the complex noun phrases. So, the first kind of modified complex noun phrases is researched as *adjoining*, second and third kinds as *mutual subordinate relations of noun phrases* and the other complex phrases which are not included in the modified complex noun phrases as *adjoining, concordance, and control relations* of noun phrases. While we talk about complex noun phrases used in XIII-XIV centuries, we will also classify those phrases in terms of syntactic relations between the parts according to G. Kasimov's division.

1.2. Azerbaijani complex noun phrases of XIII-XIV centuries.

1.2.1. Concordance relations of complex noun phrases. In modern Azerbaijani Language, dependent part adjoins to the independent part in this model of complex noun phrases. So this part depends on the independent part. And to add any suffix or change the form of the word is unable. But case and possessive suffixes can be added to the independent part and can have relations with the appropriate words. [20, p.43] In XIII-XIV centuries, not any morphological element was used in the formation of adjoining relation and as a rule in the second part of the phrase noun or any substantive word and in the first part different parts of speech were used. As in such kind of phrases there is adjoining relation between the parts, so not any suffix can be added to the dependent part which is the first part of the phrase, and as such kind of phrases are formed by the means of joining of the words, as a rule the first part of the phrase is attributive and the second part is substantive; e.g.: *Çün bu yalançı dünyanın aqibəti fəna imiş* [28, p.41]; *Şəha, şirin sözün qılır Misdə bir zaman kasid* [34, p.25]; *Qağan aslan kibi kim çapınaydı* [8, p.22]; *Yüzümə seyl axar işbu gözümdən* [7, p.103] e.t.c.

Though the usage of different parts of speech in the first component of complex noun phrases with the adjoining relation is acceptable. Because the second component which is used as a noun has a leading role in the phrase. If this conception is taken into account, to classify the first part or the dependent part of the complex noun with the adjoining relation according to the suitable parts of speech will be more convenient. The complex noun phrases with the adjoining relation used in XIII-XIV centuries in the Azerbaijani language can be classified as follows according to the usage of parts of speech on both sides for showing their structural difference:

1. Both the first and second part can be used with a noun; e.g: *Apardı könlümü bir xoş qəmər yüz* [34, p.25]; *Cadu gözi* yoğ isə nola bənzəyə idi [7, p.113]; *Dünya evinin səltənəti* beş gün imiş çün [28, p.32]; *Xəstə könlüm* mərhəmi, şol dərdə dərman ayrılır [28, p.78] e.t.c.

The complex noun phrases with the adjoining relation in which both sides are expressed with a noun weren't widely used in the Azerbaijani language in XIII-XIV centuries.

2. The complex noun phrases in which first part is expressed with an adjective and second part with a noun; e.g: *Sənin olsun cümləsi*, ey *xoş nigar* [34, p.103]; *Der* idi: qanı *sevgili yaranlar* [8, p.37]; *Aqıl kişi* qulaq dutub dinlər olsa [3, p. 177]; *Gülün cəmalı* şəmsi dəxi şərmsar edər [7, p.106].

Such kind of phrases have been used in the language of "Kitabi-Dada-Gorgud"; e.g.: *Altundağı al ayğırı* mana vergil [23, p.107]; *Ala çadırın* yer yüzünə dikdirgil [23, p.35].

3. The complex noun phrases in which first part is used with a numeral and second part with a noun; e.g.: *İki ləşkər* atdən enib qondulər [34, p.121]; *Biri* Həsən, *biri* Hüseyn, *iki şəhid* [3, p.18]; *Yedi oğlan* getirdim aydan arı [8, p.44]; *Ənberündən iki tatar* isdərəm [7, p.23]; *Bir iqlimə iki sultan* gərəkmez [28, p.12] e.t.c.

We should note that, the joining of numerals with the nouns, that's to say, the complex noun phrases in which the first part is a numeral have some characteristic features. First of all, if a concrete numeral is used before the noun so the noun isn't used in the plural [36, p.24]. But in Azerbaijani language of XIII-XIV centuries, we can observe the opposite features as well; e.g.: *On iki bin ərler* cümlə atdan düşdi [3, p.61]; *Necə candur, şaha, zülfün ki*, hər birində *bin canlar* [7, p.168]. We should note that in some modern Turkish languages, as well as some Azerbaijani dialects and slangs we can partially come across these features [33, p.23].

4. The complex noun phrases, in which the first part is used with a pronoun and the second part with a noun; e.g.: *Qamu dağlar başı yavı qılındı* [8, p.41]; *İşbu qissə anın irdi zahir imdi* [3, p.19]; *Yüzümə seyl axar işbu gözümdən* [7, p.103]; *Kim nə bilir bu könlümün fikri nədir, xəyali nə?* [28, 72]; *Bu işə məkr ilə çarə qılayım* [34, p.113].

5. The complex noun phrases in which the first part is used with a pronoun and the second part with a noun in the genitive case; e.g.: *Bu dili-bığaredən sordum nədir dərdinə əm* [28, p.54]; *Könlüm elinə şol bütü-əyyar nə qıldı* [7, p.201];

6. The complex noun phrases in which first part is used with a pronoun and the second part with an adjective; e.g.: *Yayında anun tiri görür hər qara gözlü* [7, p.139]; *Aldı könlüm, qılmadı ol bivəfa bir gəz vəfa* [28, p.37].

7. The complex noun phrases in which the first part is used with a participle and the second part with a noun; e.g.: *Başımdan getmədi hərgiz səninlə içdiyim badə* [34, p.25]; *İşbu ətmək, dürlü nemət, tər yemiş* [34, p.115]; *Gedərkən irdilər bir xoş araya, İkən gögçək yapılmış bir saraya* [8, p.76]; *Bu fitnəyə düşən qula səbir qanda?* [3, p.88]; *Xəta qılmış saçı çin edəlüm biz* [7, p.204].

8. The complex noun phrases in which the first part is used with a postposition and second part with the names; e.g.: *Qağan aslan kibi yaxşı yığittir* [8, p.48]; *Bunun kibi aciz məbud netə oldun* [3, p.95]; *Dəpə kibi et yığ, göl kibi qımız sağdır* [23, p.35]; *Ay yüzündən özgə xubi görəyüm, görməyəyüm* [7, p.210]; *Yarəb, ol nərgisdən özgə kimsə bimar olmasın* [28, p.87].

1.2.2. The complex noun phrases in concordance relation. In such kinds of phrases in modern Azerbaijani language, the dependent part is used with an adjective (mostly with the derivative adjectives) and the independent part with the possessive suffix in the third person of noun and its syntactic function is attribute [21, p.44]. But the complex noun phrases with concordance relations of XIII-XIV centuries Azerbaijani language, the dependent part was not only used with an adjective but also with a noun; e.g.: *Ey dili bülbul, yüzü gül, kəndözi Şəhdi şirin şəkəristanım bənim* [34, p.120]; *Gözi nərgiz, yüzü gül, bay surətli* [8, p.38]; *Üzü zərif, görki şirin həzar çəndan* [3, p.102]; *Vəsli qısa, hicri yoğun Ey gözü nərgis, üzü gülınar, xoş gördük səni* [28, p.44]; *Məşuqənün bulınacax saçı uzun, beli incəsi* [7, p.131].

So, according to the given examples, the syntactic function of complex noun phrases with the concordance relation, is attribute and they can have only one syntactic function in the sentence.

1.2.3. Complex noun phrases with control relation. The dependent part of those complex noun phrases can be used with the independent part in three forms: dative, locative and ablative cases of the noun. The independent part is used with the noun, the adjective and the numeral [21, p.45]. The independent part of the complex noun phrases with the control relation was used with the noun or adjective in XIII-XIV centuries; e.g.: *Şəkərdən şirin* idi sözi dadı [8, p.26]; *Bana bənzəş* hiç kimsənə yoqdur imdi [3, p.61]; *Xəstə könlüm mərhəmi, şol dərdə dərman* ayrılır [28, p.31]; *Səndən ayrılıx* könülün afətidür, afəti [7, p.336]; *Sən gecə düşmisənü gündüzlə gözümdə xəyal* [7, p.21]. As a result, the complex noun phrases in which the dependent part is in dative case is less than the other ones.

1.2.4. The complex nouns phases with the mutual subordination relations. Differing from the other complex noun phrases the parts of such kind of phrases depend on each other. According to subordinating relations of the parts such kind of phrases are divided into two groups:

- 1) *The complex noun phrases with adjoining-concordance relation;*
- 2) *The complex noun phrases with the concordance-control relation* [21, p.45].

1.2.4.1. The complex noun phrases with the adjoining-concordance relation in such kind of noun phrases, the first part is the indefinite possessive case and this part adjoins to the second part. At the same time, if the first part is in the third person, then the second person should agree with with the first part by being added possessive suffix in the third person. So, if the first part adjoins to the second part and if the second part agrees with the first part then those parts depend on each other [21, p.46].

Such kind of phrases have been called in the previous passages as "second kind of complex noun phrases" and the problem about relations between the parts has been discussed in detail. A. Damirchizade considers the relation between the second kind of complex noun phrases is the concordance relation [9, p.15]. But Yusif Seyidov considers this relation the mutual subordination relation: first part depends on the second part with the adjoining relation and the second part depends on the first part with the concordance relation. [31, p.182] Gazanfar Kazimov considers the concordance relation between the parts of the second kind of complex noun phrases

is conditional. For him, as it doesn't agree in number, then the agreement in person is only in general [20, p.52-53].

Not only in modern linguistics, but also in the Azerbaijani language of XIII-XIV centuries means of expressions of the parts with the adjoining-concordance relations of complex noun phrases are in limited and they can be classified as follows:

1. The noun is used both in the first and second parts; e.g.: *Şəhənşahə der: ey bəylər bəyi* [8, p.57]; *Dağ ağacları, siyasət qurulur* [34, p. 121]; *Sənəma, üzün gülündən gülə-gülə gül utandı* (Nasimi); *Yüzündə hüsn elmin oxumuşam* [7, p.28]; *Hasilin məscid bucağında gör axır kim* [28, p.81]; *Xəzinə qapusun bərkitdilər hoş* [8, p.64].

2. The noun is used in the first part and the adjective in the the second part; e.g.: *Göz yaşı, bəniz sarısı çaxasını bilməz* [7, p.37]; *Düşdü könül ala gözün ağınavü qərasinə* [28, p.75].

3. The genitive case is used in the first part and the noun in the second part; e.g.: *Qaziyi-həq qatında çün adil imiş şühudumuz* [28, p.62]; *Söyləyimədi dilüm ləli-ləbün vəsfini* [7, p.42].

Though the means of expression in the parts are limited, there are some interesting points about the complex noun phrases with the adjoining concordance relation used in Azerbaijani linguistics of XIII-XIV centuries. Those are as follows:

1) According to "Modern Azerbaijani Language" book, both parts of complex noun phrases with the adjoining-concordance relations can be used in plural, so only one part should be used in the plural (*for instance: the phrases like "həmkarlar ittifaqları, (trades unions) gənclər təşkilatları (youth organizations)* are excluded) [1, p.49], but in the literary language of that period the usage of both parts of complex noun phrases with the adjoining-concordance relation in plural shows that in ancient such kind of phrases have been used as well, though this way did not comply with the norms of literary language; e.g.: *Ol yulduzlar adları da netek idi* [3, p.20].

2) In modern Azerbaijani Language the parts of the second kind of complex noun phrases (*with the adjoining-concordance relations*) are not used with the pronouns, especially with the personal pronouns (*except "nə (it)"* interrogative pronouns) [1, p.49], but if we look through the writing language of that period we can come across lots of complex noun phrases with the adjoining-concordance relations in which first part is used with the personal pronouns; e.g.: *Yusifinə anlar gözi düşmüş oldu* [3, p.101].

3) Most complex noun phrases with the adjoining-concordance relation which are used in the Azerbaijani language of XIII-XIV centuries, the possessive suffixes are not only added to the second part but also to the first part; e.g.: *Bənzi nuri köşki rəşən qılır imdi* [3, p.73]; *Hilalə döndü qəmə rəşərlərin hilalından* [28, p.54]; *Sağı küfri gül yüzünün imanını gerçi yaydı* [7, p.205].

Hadi Mirzazade wrote; "As the language of "Kitabi Dada Gorgud" has been used in the works until XIX century, so we can come to the conclusion that this is an old linguistic style" [25, p.35]. This linguistic feature of XIII-XIV centuries has been used widely by Nasimi and Gazi Burhanaddin in their works more than the other works of this period written in the native language.

1.2.4.2. Complex noun phrases with concordance-control relation. In the second type of complex noun phrases with the mutual subordination relation, the genitive case suffix is added to the first part and the possessive suffix is added to the second part; the first part depends on the second part by the means of the control relation and the second part depends on the first part by the means of the concordance relation [21, p.46]. The complex noun phrases with the concordance-control relation used in the Azerbaijani language in XIII-XIV centuries can be grouped as follows according to the means of expressions of the parts:

1. Both parts are used in the noun; e.g.: *Aygıl nəbi, ərəblərin rəsulı bən* [3, p.110]; *Könlümün Mənsuri çünkim, zülfünü edindi dar* [28, p.89]; *Gözlərinin oxına bən, şaha, nişanə gəlmişəm* [7, p.101] *Can fəda olsun rəsulun eşqinə* [34, p.125].

2. The first part is used in the pronoun and the second part is used in the noun; e.g.: *Bunların iki rəisi var idi* [34, p.110]; *Qamusının usı getib, əqli şaşdı* [3, p.61]; *Neçin irməz kimsənin fikri onun payanına* [28, p.91]; *Sənün eşqünə nə çarə qılalum* [7, p.110]; *Sən əritdin odlara yağım bənim* [34, p.24]; *Anın birliyini zikr eyləyə dil* [8, p.82].

3. The first part is used in the pronoun and the second part is used in the adjective; e.g.: *Əsli yuca, könlü alçağım bənim* [34, p.25]; *Bunların yaxşısı aşaxtadır* [7, p.405].

4. The first part is used in the substantivised adjective and the second part is used in the noun; e.g.: *Evərmək niyyətindəydi anası* [8, p.79]; *Canı al, əl verənün tutma işini sərsəri* [7, p.26].

5. The first part is used in the noun and the second part is used in the substantivised participle; e.g.: *Həraminin xod istədigı oldu* [8, p.45]; *Yusifimin gecikməki - deyür imdi* [3, p.37].

6. The first part is used in the noun and the second part is used in the postposition; e.g.: *Anın kimi* kimsənə görməmişdi [8, p.27]; *Könlümi dəxi ökməyeyümmi ki, canını Bunun kibinün eşqinə mərdənə gəmişmiş* [7, p.159].

We should note that, in the Azerbaijani literary language the postposition can't be used as the parts of **complex noun phrases** with the concordance-control relation, but if we look through the inscriptions, we can come across the facts that, the postposition has been used in the second part of such phrases. "*Anın kimi*" phrase given in the first sample means "*the one like him/her*" and "*bunun kibinün*" phrase given in the second sample means "*like this*", so the substantivisation of the postposition can be considered as the archaic complex phrase model.

There are some complex noun phrases in concordance-control relation used in the Azerbaijani language of XIII-XIV centuries that, the word which is used with the possessive suffix has been used as the postposition and the word with the genitive suffix has been used as the preposition. So, the inversion have occurred between the parts of such complex noun phrases, and this process is characteristic for the poetry language; e.g.: *Sən ərıtdın odlara yağım bənim* [34, p.25]; *Gözü nərgizlərin ol dəm süzüldü* [8, p.76]; *Ləbləridür canum bənüm canum irincə ol ləbə* [7, p.101] *Qıbləsi aşıqlərin bil, surəti-rəhman olur* [28, p.43].

The main reasons of the inversion in the complex noun phrases are the impact of both active spoken language and the other stylistic demands [15, p.7]. According to the given samples, we can come to a conclusion that, the inversion in the works have been used for the fluctuation of both the the context and the meaning of the text. Actually, the inversion used in such kind of complex phrases that we come accross in the inscriptions not only in XIII-XIV centuries, but also in the other periods, shows that, it's the characteristic feature of all Turkish languages including in the Azerbaijani language. The inversion of components of the complex phrases that has been used not only in poetic language, but also in the spoken language and the slang of the Azerbaijani language, is due to the actualization of the speech. N. A. Baskakov and G. A. Abdurakhmanov showed that, this characteristic feature has been widely used in the language of inscriptions of the ancient Turkish languages [5,

p.261; 2, p.79]. And V. Aslanov writes that, instability of the parts have been used in the different development stages of Turkic languages [4, p.15].

CONCLUSION

According to the researches, we can come to the conclusion that, the models of modern complex noun phrases were also used in XIII-XIV centuries in a fully polished way, and their wide usage only depended on literary types and genres and the styles and the attitudes of the poets towards the language. A single syntactic unit, which is formed by the combination of two or more independent words due to the syntactic styles, have been widely used in our language in all periods. The models of the complex noun phrases, which we can come across in the language of the inscriptions are like the modern Azerbaijani literary language. The reason of difference of morphological-syntactical structure between the language of inscriptions and the modern Azerbaijani Language was either due to the vestiges of archaic-grammatical features or the slang features.

Since ancient times complex noun phrases with the adjoining relation have been actively used in the Azerbaijani language. According to M. Novruzov, the complex noun phrases with the adjoining relation has much more semantic difference than the other relation in the ancient and medieval Turkish inscription. This advantage is seen due to the number of those phrases. For example, in Orkhon and Uighur inscriptions of VII-X centuries, 70 percent of phrases is the first kind of complex noun phrases, 25 percent is second kind and only 4 percent is third kind" [29, p.72]. But complex noun phrases in the adjoining relation have only been widely used the Azerbaijani language of XIII-XIV centuries.

As a result, the complex noun phrases used in the Azerbaijani language of XIII-XIV centuries doesn't differ much more than the modern Azerbaijani literary language, there is slightly differences according to the means of expressions in the parts of complex noun phrases. For example:

- if the first part of complex noun phrases with the adjoining relation was the numeral, the second part could be in the plural,
- the dependent part of the complex noun phrases with the concordance relation not only could be in the adjective, but also in the noun,
- comparing to the modern language, the dependent part of those phrases with the control relation have not been used widely like the other ones,

- the parts of the complex noun phrases have been used in the genitive case,
- personal pronouns have been used in the first part of the complex noun phrases with the adjoining-concordance relation,
- the postposition have been used in the second part of the complex noun phrases with the control-concordance relation e.t.c all of them can be classified as the archaic linguistic occasion.

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Educational Researcher

Issue 9 (2), December 2018

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