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HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CASES OF THE NOUN IN THE AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

AZERBAJYCAN DİLİNDE İSMİN HALLERİNİN TARİHSEL GELİŞİMİ

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ÖZ

Yaygın gramer kategorilerinden biri, ismin hal kategorisidir. Şu anda, Azerbaycan dilinde ismin altı hali vardır. Dilin gelişim süreci boyunca kuralları, morfolojik ve sözdizimsel yapısı değişir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, ismin hal ekleri de değişmiştir. Azerbaycan dilbiliminde isim örneği hakkında farklı görüşler vardır. Birçok dil uzmanı görüşlerini ve teorilerini sunmuş ve bu konudaki iddialarını kanıtlamaya çalışmışlardır. Araştırmamıza göre, XX yüzyılın 30'uncu yılına kadar, ismin yedi hali vardı, ama bir sebepten dolayı, -la, -lə ekinde imtina edilmiştir. Eski Şümerce dilinin morfolojik yapısı göz önüne alındığında, bu dilin modern Türk dilinin morfolojik yapısına çok yakın olduğu açıktır. Kelimelerin yapısal tipleri aynıdır. Şümerce dilinde isimleri incelerken İ.M. Dyaknov, ismin daha bir halini kayd etmiştir: durum bildiren hali. Dyaknov, bu halin Türk dillerinde de aynı olduğunu söylüyor. A.Gaben, ismin 9 halinin bulunduğundan bahseder. A.Sherbak ismin 10 hali olduğunu bahsedilen ve "Gutatgu bilik" başlıklı türk edebiyatının ("Qutadğu biliq", "Gutatğu bilig") seçkin çalışmalarında isminin 7 halinin olduğunu söylemiştir. Bazı dilbilimciler, ismin 6 halinin bulunduğundan bahseder. Bunlara J.B. Holderman, J.V. Preindlini örnek vermek olar.

Anahtar kelimeler: dilbilim, morfolojik yapı, isimlerin halleri, hal ekleri

ABSTRACT

One of the common grammatical categories is a case category. In each language, the cases of the nouns comes from certain morphological and syntactic requirements. At present, there are six cases in the Azerbaijani language and these are divided into two groups: place and grammatical. Generally, during the development process of the language, its internal rules, morphological and syntactic structure change. There are some changes in the internal rules, morphological and syntactic structure of the language. From this point of view, the case suffixes of the noun has also changed. There are different opinions about the case of noun in Azerbaijani linguistics. Many linguists presented their opinions and theories and have tried to prove their claims on this subject. According to our research, until the 30th years of the XX century, there were seven cases of the name, but for some reason, the suffix -la, -lə was reduced. Considering the morphological structure of the ancient Sumerian language, it is clear that, this language is very close to the morphological structure of the modern Turkic language. The structural types of the words are the same. while studying the cases of the noun in the Sumerian language, İ.M. Dyaknov noted the one mor case of the noun: cooperative case. Dyaknov says that this case is also the same in the Turkish languages.

A.Gaben mentions that there are 9 cases of the noun. Due to the A.Sherbak, there are 7 cases of the noun in the outstanding work of the turkish literature titled "Gutatgu bilik" ("Qutadğu biliq"/ "Gutatğu bilig") is mentioned that there are 10 cases of the noun. Some linguists mentions that, there are 6 cases of the noun. They are J.B. Holderman, J.V. Preindle and M. Vigye.

But M.Kazımbey claimed regarding 7th case and mentioned their names in Arabic language. There are 7 cases of the noun according to the well-known scolar B.Chobanzadeh's work titled "The Turkish lanuage" (1928), bur in his another book titled "Turkish gramer" he menthiones that there are 6 cases of the noun.

Key words: linguistics, morphological structure, cases of noun

1. INTRODUCTION

As we know, the vast majority of words in a language are verbs and nouns, the connection between them also provides for the relation of material existence to movement. In many cases, this connection is manifested by the change in the name of the noun, and in this regard, the cases of the noun are the main grammatical categories whose thoughts are in the material language. Kazimov calls the sum total of changes in the noun of the noun, and notes that the changes are caused by the case planners. [9, p. 61]. Contemporary formulas are word-for-word collaborators. The artists of this condition have come to modern form with a very long history. There are different opinions in the Azerbaijani linguistics about the case category. Thus, the number of names of the nouns has not been constant, and has manifested itself in various forms over a certain historical period. Thus, in 1944, 6 cases of noun in modern Azerbaijani language were adopted. However, many linguists have advanced their theories on this subject and have tried to prove it. In this article, we will examine the views of these scholars and discuss the historical development of modern formulas in modern languages.

2. CASE CATEGORY IN TURKISH

In modern Turkic languages, as well as in the Azerbaijani language, cases of nouns are divided into two groups: spatial and grammatical. This region was first introduced in Turkology by N.K. Given by Dmitriev. [5] According to the scientist's division, nominative, possessive, accusative should be considered grammatical, spatial, excessive and locative should be considered spatial - grammatical. In later writings on the grammar of the Azerbaijani language, this idea has also had an impact, and various authors have taken this division to the case. This division is still relevant today. However, scientist Y.Seyidov considers this division to be groundless and, in his opinion, this division has no scientific value in the language. [8, p.231] In general, when examining the cases of the noun in Turkish, one can conclude that it is still perfect in Goyturk. Given the fact that there are eight cases in the language of Orkhon-Yenisei books, this number is also 6-8 in Turkish languages (Gagauz, Turkmen, Tatar, Bashkir, Kumyk, Bokar, Karachi, Kazakh, Tuvin and Shor languages). - 7 cases, Chuvash, ruby, Khakas - 8 cases. It is clear that there were no significant changes in the grammatical structure of the Turkic languages compared to other language groups. This proves that the Turkic languages have historically survived their development and have been fairly stable. However, this does not mean that the case designers have maintained their history completely and have not undergone any change. When examining the case artifacts, the first challenge is to determine its number. As mentioned, there are various theories about this. Although there are six cases in modern Azerbaijani, this number has historically been different. Russian orientalists A. Sherbak, N.A. Baskakov, A.Kaben, O. Pristak and many other foreign turkologists have addressed this issue in their works. For example, A. Gaben writes that the case of the name is nine. According to A. Sherbak, there are seven cases of the name. The "knowledge that holds" states that the case of the name is ten. J.B. Holderman, J.V. Although Preindle, M. Vigye, and many linguists mention six cases of nouns in Turkish, M. Kazimbay claims to be the seventh case and names them in Arabic. In addition, the linguist B. Chobanzadeh shows seven names in his Turkish language (1928), but in the Turkish Grammar (1929) there are five.

3. THE CATEGORY OF CASES IN THE STUDY OF PROMINENT LINGUISTS

In 1786, Kosimo Komidos wrote about five aspects of the name in his work on the grammar of the Turkish language. The author did not refer to the changes in the background as opposed to the system of language acquisition. [10,246] L. Dubong's study (Elements de La Grammaire Turque-1856) shows six cases of nouns, and this time the vocative case instead of the blanket case was included. So, the case figures coincide with the present, but only the vocals we accept today are shown as the case. Based on the research of I. Abbasov, let's note that the word "su" in the work of L. Dubong is: [10,246]

Nom. sou
 Gen. souyun
 Dat. souyah
 Acc. souyou
 Voc. ya su!
 Abl. soudan

PF Vigye in his book "Fundamentals of the Turkish Language" refers to six cases that exist in Turkic languages and are called le nominative, le genetif, le datif laccusatif, le commoratif, lablatif. Given that the work was written in 1790, this division can be considered more accurate and concrete than the division of Turkish linguists. [10,246]

Based on our study of the historical development of the status category in the Azerbaijani language and the fact that the Azerbaijani language belongs to the Turkic language family, we considered the case category in the Turkish context. However, when studying the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language, it is not possible to put the works of M. Kazimbe outside. This is the first and most comprehensive work on the grammatical structure of our language, published in 1839, entitled "The Turkish Tatar Grammar." In this work, cases of noun have been extensively investigated and M. Kazimbay has shown 7 cases of nouns. These are the following. [10]

Əl mübtəda - nominative (e-fail)
 Genitive (el-izafe)
 Dative (el-mef ,ül i,leyhi)
 Accusative (el-mef ,ül bihi)
 Call (el-müneda)
 Excessive (el-me,fül me,ahu)
 Local (el-mef ,ül fihi)

Different aspects of the present-day language in the aforementioned case changes attract our attention. Thus, the case and the co-operation mentioned by M. Kazimbei are not reflected in the development of the Azerbaijani language. Although the formulas of nominative, genitive, dative and accusative are identical, the pronoun of the noun is expressed by the call of "ey", which coincides with the vocative state of L. Dubois. However, it is not right to call the case if it is based on the fact that nouns come into different images (situations) only through case formulas. Thus, there is no change in the morphological structure of the noun, and there is no question of any change of the nouns in this form.

In N.99 Narimanov's work published in 1899, we encounter 7 cases of nouns and, unlike M. Kazimbay, this case is called the status of a call, not a call. According to the scientist, this coupling occurs with the addition of (-la,-lə) and creates the contents of the joint. [1] We see that this has been the case in many studies. However, in 1944 this case was completely removed from the language and six cases of the noun were stabilized. According to M. Huseynzadah, the removal of this case is a completely correct decision. "The creation of names is only through the affix. Affix, however, must be spelled out in words. However, co-occurrence states that the attachment is not compulsory. " cannot be considered possible. (4.s.45-46) We agree with M. Husseinzadeh's idea that the affixes are in agreement with the word, however, the fact that the suffix "with" may be a conditioned figure cannot be considered impossible. Note that the noun with this morpheme is subject to certain changes, and the change does not differ substantially from the change in expression and effect. The use of the words in this appendix as a part of the sentence, as well as in the cases mentioned above, in the noun endings of the soma, proves its similarity. According to modern orthographic rules, the suffixes cannot be written down with the words ending in vowels, but because the language is based on the phonetic principle, this principle allows for a revision of the rule. I think the idea of writing a suffix apart from the word ending

with a vowel cannot be a serious reason for not being one of the names. In connection with the co-existence of the name prof. I. Abbasov has interesting ideas. Thus, in his work, he provided accurate research on the origin of this condition.

Bakir Chobanzade's research on the affix of case is very valuable to our linguistics. Although he showed 7 different nouns in our language in the Turkish language of 1928, he reduced his number to 5 in the 1929 Turkish grammar. In his first book, the author, using his predecessors, introduces the morpheme "as", which is now accepted as an adjunct in our linguistics. But then, the Turkish Grammar is only five points. Here, he completely outlines the cases he presents with nominal and morpheme. The researcher calls the abstract case: The researcher calls it an abstract case: "The nouns that do not have the figurative name are called abstracts, which is equivalent to the "именительный", "nominal" or "nominativus" of Russians, Latin and all European ... At the same time, it is not correct to assume that every definition of an image is abstract without a word. For example; The people were robbed, they were slaughtered, they were guided. "□3, p.91□ As to the exclusion of the last (seventh) case from the system, he writes: "In some cases, with the name" relativus, "another is the case with the formulas, some with the name" responsible ", the cause of the cause - for the case of the... but we do not compare with the above five cases either as a task or as a function. If we are aware of such cases, then the total number of cases may be ten to fifteen. "□ 3, p. 91□. One of the main problems that Bakir Chobanzade wrote about the category of cases is the naming of cases. When he called those cases he wrote that there were no Turkish variants and he had to refer to the terms of Arabic origin (also used European terms). "These taboos are not in terms of both undergraduate and academic terms. However, such terms have not been corrected in Turkish so far. For him there is no choice but to use the old terms. "□3, p.91□. He says that the Tatar, Kazakh, and Uzbek linguists have successfully translated these terms into their own languages: "It is possible to consider them more successful in the Arabian terms and, in the case of the use of the Azeri language, the new Turkish. ",93,91□. The last case system provided by B.Chobanzade is as follows.

Müzaf ileyh (genetivus) - -ın4 , -nın4

Məf'ul bih (accusativus) - -ı 4

Məf'ul ileyh (dativus) - -a 2 , -ya2

Məf'ul fih (locativus) - -da2 , -ta2

Məf'ul ənh (exessivus) - -dan2 , -tan2

It is clear from the researches that the researcher has conducted on case designers that there is no difference in comparison with the modern language.

4. THE CASE CATEGORY IN THE MODERN AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

Changes in the current Azerbaijani language are considered to be morphological features of nouns. Case is a special grammatical category of nouns, and the use of other parts of speech does not mean that it is a common grammatical category. According to Seyidov, there is no name in the Azerbaijani language that cannot be ignored. Thus, it is important to remember that other parts of speech are also substantiated as they occur. There are currently 6 cases of noun in this system, which were stabilized in 1944; nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, excessive.

The modern case category was renamed in 1934 from Russian Grammar.

There is no morphological indication of the nominative case, and the sentence is usually subject. Certain ideas about nominative case have come to us today. Thus, this case is called by different terms. This was also due to the fact that the purpose of the case was a disputed matter. N.K. Dmitriev called this case an indefinite term, which in his opinion is much broader than the function of the nominative case of Russian language. [5]

So the genitive case was not included in the rankings of 1938-1943. As mentioned above, In 1944, the genitive case was introduced into the case system, and its formal signs are the figurines of the, “-in –un”. It cannot be directly related to verbs, and this feature distinguishes it from others.

The dative case has not been the serious debate object in linguistics, and has continued to maintain its historical purpose. “-A,-ə” with the affixes, and the main grammatical meaning is to indicate direction.

The accusative case is called the object state of the noun and it is not accidental that it is not typical for any of the nouns. The accusative case is self-evident and uncertain. Accusative states an independent object that this feature is not the function of the other cases. The grammatical indication of the accusative case state is that of “-i,-ı, -u, -u”. The fact that the accusative is not perceived by the personality figure also makes it different from other situations. In addition, the accusative case cannot be used with attachment.

This case, which was corrected by the affix in the local case, was by N.K. As Dmitriev notes, spatial states are, and to some degree, spatial in meaning.

The speeches are also spatial and are compiled by affixes “-dan, -dən”. Excessive means the location of the movement. It specifies the time of the movement, the source of the objects, the cause of the movement, the place of the movement, and its additional meaning when working with the joints.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on all the above, one can conclude that the modern formulas in modern Azerbaijani language have changed with the present. This change is due to the valuable research and study of foreign and Turkish linguists. Thus, no significant changes were found in the case category during our study, and it was clarified that the call and co-occurrence of the noun existed over a period of time. While examining the grammar of our language, it has not lost sight of the fact that from early times it has been stable and has reached its level of development. However, as language develops, changes in its phonetic, lexical, and grammatical structure are accepted. From this point of view, changes in the naming system do not impede language.

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