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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of
Doctor of Philosophy

LEXICON OF KARABAKH DIALECTS

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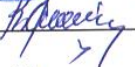

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INTRODUCTION

Research issue rationale and development rate. Article 6.3.5 of the "State Program on the "Use of the Azerbaijani Language in a Globalized World and the Development of Linguistics in the Country", approved by Decree No. 2837 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on April 9, 2013, also provides for the issue of ensuring the study of various dialects of our language in accordance with the requirements of the modern era.

In the direction of implementing that paragraph provided for in the "State Program", the study of the dialect system of the Karabakh territory, which is important both from a linguistic, historical and strategic point of view, in accordance with the requirements of the modern era is one of the most urgent issues of modern linguistics. More than 20 percent of Azerbaijani lands have been under enemy control for nearly 30 years. The Armenian aggressors succeeded in expelling the local population from the Azerbaijani-Turkish lands they usurped and tried to quickly armenize the names of our geographical locations. In fact, this was the culmination of a process that had begun a long time ago. By erasing our geographical names, Armenians cannot achieve erasing history, because there are sources written by national and foreign scientists, researchers, and geographers that reflect that history.

The relevance of the studied topic is that the linguocultural characteristics of the dialectal lexicon in the Azerbaijani language have been determined based on various parameters. At the same time, the semantic, functional aspects, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, terminological features and other aspects of the dialect lexicon of Karabakh have been involved in the study. It should be noted that the words included in this group in the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language involved in the study have a great historical past.

In the dissertation, issues such as the structural-semantic features and ethnolinguistic analysis of lexical facts in the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the meaning groups of words in the

Karabakh dialects, and the cognitive analysis of the phraseological fund have been systematically studied.

Although 3,711 words were studied in the "Vocabulary composition of the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language" collection prepared by the students of Mingachevir State University in 2018, the issue of re-collecting the dialectological material of the area and preparing a dictionary containing more has come up. get up it is considered one of the important problems ahead due to the number of words.

The relevance of the topic also lies in the fact that it provides linguists with an interest in the problem of imagery, in the systematic and separate study of means that create imagery, and in metaphors formed with the participation of dialectisms. We assume that dialectisms and their derivatives, which penetrate all areas of human life, will become the object of research of linguoculturologists and linguofolklorists. Section II of Chapter I of the dissertation provides detailed information about researches devoted to Aghdam, Aghjabedi, Jabrayil, Fuzuli, Yevlax, Zangilan, etc. dialects.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the study is the Karabakh dialects, which are included in the Western group of dialects of the Azerbaijani language. Issues such as thematic word groups, lexical-semantic features of the Karabakh dialects, their homonymy, synonymy and antonymy, and phraseology of the Karabakh dialects constitute the subject of the study.

The purpose and objectives of the study. The aim of the study is to identify the specific features of the Karabakh dialects, which constitute a special part of the vocabulary of our language, without taking into account their quantitative and structural-semantic variability, to determine their distribution areas, to study the features of polysemy, homonymy, synonymy, antonymy in their lexical-semantic system, and to conduct a cognitive analysis of the phraseological fund. The goal is to involve the linguistic features of the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language in a comprehensive, comparative analysis. In order to achieve the set goal, the following tasks are envisaged:

- To make generalizations about general dialectological concepts;

- To express an attitude by summarizing the issues of studying the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language;

- To determine the place and position of the Karabakh dialects in the dialect system of the Azerbaijani language;

- To study the structural features of the Karabakh dialects, the semantic variability occurring in them in different areas;

-To investigate the structural-semantic features of lexical facts in the Karabakh dialects and to conduct an ethnolinguistic analysis;

-To study the position and distribution areas of homonyms, synonyms, antonyms in the lexical-semantic system of Karabakh dialects;

-To classify the vocabulary of animal husbandry, agriculture, horticulture and gardening, which is included in the lexicon of food names, clothing names, folk medicine lexicon, household lexicon, game names, ceremonial lexicon, and the lexicon of economic sectors;

-To involve the phraseological fund in Karabakh dialects in cognitive analysis;

-To determine the paradigm of figurative combinations containing intensively used dialectisms, etc.

Research methods. During the comparative analysis, historical-comparative, comparative-contrastive, descriptive methods were used, as well as the observation method, linguistic geography-areal method. During the research, dialectological dictionaries, materials collected from informants, works written about Karabakh dialects, literary texts from different periods of the literary language, and folklore samples were used as sources.

Basic thesis for defence: Like the history-geography and ethnic composition of Karabakh, Karabakh dialects also have an ancient history;

-The problem of attitude and classification to Karabakh dialects in the studies of local and foreign researchers, the

determination of the near and far areas of Karabakh dialects in terms of the method of areal linguistics;

-Collection of thematic word groups in the context of the whole Karabakh, the interpretation of the materials of a certain field lexicon in accordance with the division into professional and artistic fields based on a systematic division;

-The study of the meaning groups of words in Karabakh dialects is carried out using a certain morphological method, and ancient lexical layers are also revealed in the explanation of words. Drawing parallels with other dialects of the Azerbaijani language, as well as dialects of Turkic languages, and at the same time literary languages, expands the provisions of the study;

-Interpretation of Karabakh dialects in the context of folklore materials and relations with classical literature;

-The semantic classification of phraseological units and phrases formed on the basis of lexical units of Karabakh dialects is one of the main indicators of their construction on the principle of formal-semantic organization;

-In the composition of a phraseological unit, a dialectism can be both a referent and an agent (member), as well as be included in the composition of a figurative expression expressed by a word combination;

-The functional specificity of dialectisms in the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language is determined by its place in the composition of a figurative expression. The dialect-referent performs the nominative function, and the dialect-agent performs the symbolic function;

-The physical, emotional and evaluative properties of a dialectic object are determined relatively to a human or other object: the dialectic image is mainly anthropometric;

-Karabakh dialects are the most reliable sources reflecting the history of language speakers, as well as the history of the language.

The scientific novelty of the research. This is the first research work devoted to the linguocultural-comparative analysis of the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language. The dissertation is the first systematic study devoted to the comparative analysis of the

lexical dialectisms included in the Karabakh dialects, figurative expressions and phraseologisms formed with their participation, as well as the lexical system of the dialects with the lexicon and phraseology of other dialects of the Azerbaijani language.

For the first time, in our research work, the structural-semantic features of lexical facts in the Karabakh dialects were studied and involved in ethnolinguistic analysis. Food names, clothing names, folk medicine lexicon, household lexicon, game names, ceremonial lexicon, livestock, agriculture, gardening lexicon, terminological and non-terminological lexicon, phraseology of the Karabakh dialects were involved in cognitive research, systematically investigated, and their parallels and areas were determined.

The theoretical and practical essence of the research. The dissertation is theoretically and practically significant, as it is dedicated to the study of the linguistic characteristics of dialects and dialects in the Azerbaijani language.

We are confident that the results of the research will be used in writing dialectological dictionaries, in investigating problems related to lexicology and semasiology of the Azerbaijani language, as well as in research conducted on Azerbaijani dialectology, and in addition, the materials of the research will be used in teaching the subjects “History of the Azerbaijani language”, “Azerbaijani dialectology” and in the curriculum developed for these subjects. Since the research conducted and the results obtained are of a linguo-culturological nature, it is appropriate to use the provisions and results of the research work in teaching subjects related to linguo-culturology and ethno-culturology.

Approbation and implementation. The main content of the research is reflected in various scientific journals of republican importance registered by the Higher Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as in articles and theses published abroad. The author participated in republican and international scientific-theoretical conferences on various problems of Azerbaijani linguistics, seminars organized by the Azerbaijan State University of Linguistics and other educational institutions, and

benefited from the advice and recommendations of linguists with whom he shared his opinions.

The name of the organization conducting the research work. The dissertation work was completed at the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language of Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University.

The total volume of the dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an Introduction – 5 pages (9252 characters), three chapters that form the basis of the research Chapter I – 55 pages (98929 characters), Chapter II – 40 pages (69344 characters), Chapter III – 35 pages (61384 characters)), Conclusion – 3 pages (5258 characters), a list of used literature – 14 pages and appendices, totaling 155 pages. The total volume of the dissertation in characters is 244167.

DISSERTATION CONTENT

The “**Introduction**” section of the dissertation provides information on the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the object of the research, the subject of the research, the purpose and objectives of the research, the scientific novelty of the research, the source of the research, the methods of the research, the theoretical and practical significance of the research, the main provisions put forward for defense, the approval of the research, and the structure of the research.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called “**The study of the history and thematic word groups of Karabakh dialects**”.

In the first paragraph of Chapter I is called “**History - geography and ethnic composition of Karabakh**”, it is indicated that “Karabakh” is a historical region in Azerbaijan. Starting from the Lesser Caucasus Mountains, it covers the territories between the Kur and Araz rivers”¹.

The origin of the name Karabakh is derived from the adjective “qara” and the noun “bagh” which have a wide usage in Azerbaijani.

¹ Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediyası: [10 cilddə]. – Bakı, c. 3. – 1979. – s. 45

In addition to the meaning color in Turkic languages, “qara” (black) also has the meanings of “big”, “dark”, “thick” and other meanings. In this regard, “*Karabakh*” as a toponym “*böyük bağ*”, “*qalın bağ*”, “*sıx bağ*”, “*səfahı bağ*” has the meanings of “big garden”, “thick garden”, “miserable garden” and so on. “The territory of Karabakh was within the borders of the Albanian state that existed in the IV century BC and VIII century AD”². We first encounter the name Karabakh in the work “*Jame at-tavarikh*” by Fazlullah Rashidaddin, the senior vizier of the Elkhanid state. He “used this name in the form of “Arran Karabakh” when talking about the events that took place in 1284”. Even the staunch Armenian chauvinist S. Lisisian “confirms that the analysis of the toponomic name Karabakh is closer to its Albanian origin than to its Armenian origin”³. Although Armenians tried to Armenianize the name “Arsakh”, this toponym is unambiguously connected with the Turkmen ethnonym Sak and Scythian. According to researchers, the name “Arsak” is formed from the Turkic components *er* and *sak* or *art* (mountainous area, height) and Sak”⁴. It can be interpreted as the brave, courageous Saks or Saks living in mountainous areas and highlands.

“The territory of the Sakas located between the Kur-Araz rivers was first named Sakasena in Strabo’s work.”⁵

“During the Arab Caliphate, Barda, the administrative center of Karabakh, was named “Baghdad of the region.” Ibn Haugal wrote: “*Barda is the mother of Arran, (the capital) and the best of these places...*”⁶.

² Mahmudov, Y.M. Qarabağ: Real tarix, faktlar, sənədlər. / Y.M.Mahmudov, K.K. Şükürov. – Bakı: Təhsil, –2005. – s. 16

³ Əhmədova, E.İ. Azərbaycanın Qarabağ bölgəsinin siyasi tarixi və tarixi coğrafiyası. / tarix elm. nam. dis./ – Bakı: – 2008. – s. 15, 103

⁴ Dədəyev, B.M. Qarabağ 99 sualda / B.Dədəyev, C.Mahmudov, Ş.Əbilov. – Bakı: –2014. – s.13

⁵ Qeybullayev, Q.Ə. Qarabağ: [Etnik və siyasi tarixinə dair] / Q.Ə.Qeybullayev. – Bakı: Elm, –1990. – s. 60

⁶ Kazımov, Q.Ş. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi (Ən qədim dövrlərdən XIII əsrə qədər) / Q.Ş.Kazımov. – Bakı: Təhsil, – 2003. – s. 434

One of the four administrative units created by the Ottomans in the Azerbaijani lands captured after 1590 was the Ganja-Karabakh province. “In the “Ganja-Karabakh Province Summary Book” compiled by Ottoman state officials in 1593, 7 sanjaks with a total of 36 districts were mentioned.”⁷

This paragraph deals with the “Kurekchay” (1805) treaties, which legalized the resettlement of Armenians to the territory of Karabakh after the “Turkmenchay” (1828) treaty and the annexation of Karabakh to the Russian Empire as Azerbaijani land. In the next stage, the chronology of events such as the Armenian land claims and the occupation policy and, as a result, the end of this occupation by our victorious army is given in sequence.

The 2nd paragraph of Chapter I of the dissertation is called **“The place and position of Karabakh dialects in the dialect system of the Azerbaijani language, the history of the study of Karabakh dialects”**. Historically, various ideas have emerged regarding the classification of dialects and slangs of the Azerbaijani language. Starting with the work “Grammar of the Turkic-Tatar language” by M. Kazimbey, which is the first source about the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, K. Foy, N.I. Ashmari’s attitude to the activities of this field was expressed, and on the other hand, F. Kocharli, F. Koprul, M. Shiraliyev, Amirpur, S. Talibkhanbeyli, R. Rustamov, A.Huseynov, E. Azizov and others were expressed regarding the dialects of the Azerbaijani language and their classification.

The diversity of the classifications we have presented proves once again that the accurate, systematic collection, study and classification of our dialects is essential as one of the important, historically significant linguistic issues facing our modern linguistics and is one of the most important, never-losing problems of modern Azerbaijani linguistics.

“With the penetration of the Karabakh dialect features into the literary language from the XVII-XVIII centuries, the law of harmony becomes consistent, foreign lexical-grammatical facts are squeezed

⁷ Gəncə-Qarabağ əyalətinin icmal dəftəri / tərtib ed. T.Nəcəfli – Bakı: Çarşıoğlu, – 2010. – s. 372

out of the literary language and the tendency towards the colloquial language increases; the colloquial - folklore style becomes the leading style”, the supra dialectal Karabakh features attract attention”⁸.

“As early as 1930, the dictionary “Azerturkish new dictionary” was compiled in manuscript form by the doctor from Karabakh Saleh Akhundov-Guzanly. This dictionary collected eighteen thousand (18,000) words belonging to Karabakh dialects and arranged in alphabetical order”⁹.

Karabakh dialects, which have always been the focus of researchers, were published in 1933 by Shushali Jeyhun Hajibeyli under the guidance of the well-known Turkologist A.N. Samoilovich in his study that named "Karabakh Dialect and Folklore", "Although it contains folklore materials collected from the Karabakh region, the "Introduction" section presents the phonetic landscape of Karabakh dialects and arranges words belonging to Karabakh dialects into certain groups”¹⁰.

One of the research works related to the Karabakh dialects is P. Agayev's PhD dissertation defended in 1951 on the topic "Karabakh dialect of the Azerbaijani language (Aghdam dialects)”¹¹.

In 1962, Tofiq Hacıyev defended his PhD thesis on "Jabrayil dialect of the Azerbaijani language" and noted that "in the Jabrayil dialect, the borders of the western and southern dialects form a unity, while the Jabrayil dialect occupies a transitional position”¹²; ¹³.

⁸ Hacıyev, T.İ. Ədəbi dil tarixi [Təşəkkül dövrü] / T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: – ADU, – 1976. – s. 55-56

⁹ Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin leksikologiyası. / B.Ə.Xəlilov. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2008. – s. 309

¹⁰ Hacıbəyli, C. Qarabağın dialekti və folkloru [Qafqaz Azərbaycanı]. / C.Hacıbəyli. – Bakı: Ozan, – 1999. – 48 s.

¹¹ Агаев, П.Д. Карабахский диалект азербайджанского языка (говоры Агдамского района): /автор. дис. канд. фил.наук. / – Москва: 1951. –24 с.

¹² Hacıyev, T.İ. Seçilmiş əsərləri./ T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Elm, – c.3. –2018. – s.8

¹³ Hacıyev ,T.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin Cəbrayıl şivəsi. /fil. elm. nam. dis./ – Bakı: – 1967. – 436 s

The dialects of the Garyagin (now Fuzuli region), one of the regions included in the Karabakh, were studied by I.M. Mammadov, who presented the lexicology of his monograph “Garyagin dialects” under 6 headings: “1. *Traces of historical periods in the vocabulary of the Garyagin dialects*; 2. *Archaisms*; 3. *Words with terminological characteristics in the Garyagin dialects*; 4. *Words that do not have terminological characteristics in the Garyagin dialects*; 5. *Neologisms in the Garyagin dialects*; 6. *Borrowed words in the Garyagin dialects*”¹⁴.

S. Behbudov grouped the Zangilan dialect at the level of his PhD dissertation, including an introduction, 3 chapters: phonetics, grammar and lexical sections of linguistics, and conducted a study consisting of vocabulary, paradigm and folklore examples in the additional section. In the archaisms section of the study, the word “sheshdemakh” used in the Zangilan dialect is used in the sense of opening. For example: Qolları şeşdiyip ma: sarı gəlmə, sənnən aranı qırmışam¹⁵.

The Gubadli dialect was studied by R. Abbasova, and the monograph “Gubadli dialect of the Azerbaijani language” was published¹⁶.

The dialects of the Agjabedi region were studied by I. Guliyev at the level of his candidate's dissertation named “Agjabedi region dialects of the Azerbaijani language”. When we consider the samples in the dissertation, we come to the following conclusion: The combination of *gahgir eləməx'* (to go for a job, to look for a way, etc.) that we encounter in the dialects of Fuzuli and Aghdam regions is semantically consistent with the “*gahgir*” (to walk step by step), which is given as the name of a *horse gait* in the Agjabedi dialect¹⁷.

¹⁴ Məmmədov, İ. M. Qaryagin şivələrinin leksik xüsusiyyətləri. // – Bakı: S.M.Kirov adına ADU-nun elmi əsərləri, – 1957. – s.119-133

¹⁵ Behbudov, S.M. Azərbaycan dilinin Zəngilan şivəsi. /Fil elm.nam dis./ – Bakı: – 1966. – 407 s.

¹⁶ Abbasova, R.A. Azərbaycan dilinin Qubadlı şivələri. / R.Abbasova. – Bakı: Çinar – Çap, – 2006. – 204 s.

¹⁷ Quliyev, İ.K. Azərbaycan dilinin Ağcabədi rayonu şivələri. / filologiya elmləri namizədi dis./ –Bakı. 1978. –211 s.

One of the research works aimed at studying a certain part of the Karabakh dialects is the candidate's dissertation named "Afshar dialect of the Karabakh dialect" by E.I. Allahverdiyev. The author notes that the word *ayni* is used in the meaning of "*ayılmaq, sağalmağa başlamaq, yaxşılaşmaq*" (to wake up, to start recovering, to get better) in the Afshar dialect¹⁸.

The Yevlakh dialect, which is partly included in the Karabakh dialects due to its geographical location and dialectological characteristics, was studied by N.Hasanova at the level of a doctoral dissertation on the topic "The Lexicon of Yevlakh Dialects of the Azerbaijani Language". Taking into account such factors as "Yevlakh's location in the north-west of the Kur-Araz Lowland, the abolition of the district in 1963 and its integration into the Agdash, Barda and Goranboy districts; its border with the Tartar district from the south-west and K.T. Ramazanov's collection of dialectological material from 8 villages of Yevlakh for writing a scientific research paper on the topic "Karabakh Dialect" (1972)"¹⁹. We believe that part of the Yevlakh dialects belong to the Karabakh dialects and in our presented dissertation, Yevlakh dialects are approached more as the close areas and final border of the Karabakh dialects.

The 4th paragraph of Chapter I dissertation is called "**Thematic word groups of Karabakh dialects**". The Karabakh region has occupied a special place among other historical and ethnographic regions of Azerbaijan for centuries, as an independent ethno-cultural and historical ethnographic region, due to its specificity, local characteristics, and the uniqueness of its culture and way of life

Although the collection of ethnographic data in Azerbaijan began scientifically in the XIX century, the systematic study of this field of science has only recently begun.

Summing up all these ideas, we consider it appropriate to present the ethnographic lexicon of Karabakh dialects in the form of

¹⁸ Allahverdiyev, E.İ. Qarabağ dialektinin Əfşar şivəsi:/ filologiya üzrə elmlər namzədi dis./ – Bakı, 1995. – s. 156

¹⁹ Həsənova, N.E. Azərbaycan dilinin Yevlax şivələrinin leksikası. /filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. / – Bakı: 2010. – s.8

thematic word groups and consider it acceptable to present it in the following thematic division:

The role of the creative labor of the people, empirical knowledge and experience, and professional and artistic habits passed down from generation to generation as a legacy in the great evolution and development of clothing culture is also undeniable. According to experts, “*the foundation of clothing culture dates back to the 40th - 25th millennia BC. According to their use, the clothes were in different variants such as burunjak, sarig, ortme and geyme*”²⁰. In the dissertation, the clothes were divided into women's clothes, men's clothes and children's clothes. The prominent enlightener scientist H.B.Zardabi for the first time noted our folk clothes as follows: “*underwear*”; “*children's clothes*”; “*travel clothes*”; “*sleeping clothes*”²¹. Women's clothes of Karabakh have always been of two types, called underwear and outerwear. Women's headwear is divided into two parts: wearing (goyma) and covering (ortme).

For example, the first group of head wearing includes: *tac, tāsək, çutqu, araçqın, dingə* and the second group includes *leçekler, chalmalar, kelegayılar, shallar, orpekler, rubend, papaqqabağı, chadra, charshab, duvag, tırna, qıyqaj* etc., which are called in different sizes and by different names. The “*yapınji*”, which covers all ethnographic regions of Azerbaijan and is a type of outerwear for those engaged in animal husbandry, was also widely used. The “*yapınji*” is called “*burunjek*” in the Mugan region, and “*kepenek*” in Karabakh. “*In terms of type, quality, and clothing of different social classes, “There are three types of yapıncı: “Gabardini” (hairless), “Knyazi” (fringed) and “Gartı” (shepherd’s yapınji)*”²².

The male population of the region we studied had various types of footwear: sandals, *charıg, bashmag, dubendi, uzunbogaz çekme*

²⁰ Qarabağ geyimləri [Kataloq]. /Tərtib edən: F.Vəliyev, G. Abdulova. –Bakı: Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, –2016. –352 s.

²¹ Zərdabi, H.B. Seçilmiş əsərləri./Tərtib edən və qeydlər: Z.B.Göyüşov. – Bakı: Azərənəşr, –1960. – s.446-448

²² Qarabağ geyimləri [Kataloq]. /Tərtib edən: F.Vəliyev, G.Abdulova. – Bakı: Elmin İnkişafı Fondu, –2016. – s.63-64

(*chrom chekme*), *chust*, *mest*, *yorab*, *patava*, *dolag*, *badish* etc. and were sewn on the basis of a mold or pattern called "ulgu"²³. The study of decorative elements and practical items added to clothing was also touched upon in the dissertation. The word pattern is a combination of the parts ul+gü. The words bayonet < sun + gü, görgü > güz + gü also correspond to that model.²⁴

The 3th paragraph, the 2nd item of Chapter I of the dissertation is called "Food Names". In order to cover the names of foods related to Karabakh dialects within the scope of the dissertation, we have set ourselves the goal of presenting them in the following division:

1. Foods prepared with milk and dairy products;
2. Names of foods prepared with flour, bread and sweets;
3. Foods prepared with meat;
4. Foods prepared with plants, fruits and vegetables and eggs.

The 3th paragraph, the 3rd item of Chapter I of dissertation is called "**Folk medicine lexicon (names of diseases and remedies)**". In a time when medicine was not yet fully developed and there were few remedies, people tried to protect themselves from diseases with their intelligence and the herbs, plants and various Turkish remedies that God had given to people. Some of these diseases can be mentioned: fever //black fever, dysentery, gonad (eye disease), cough //whooping cough, jaundice, purulent wounds, hair loss, measles, buru (diarrhea), cholera, etc. It would be more correct to evaluate the names of the diseases we have mentioned as medical terms in the following division: 1. Words related to human diseases; 2. Words related to animal diseases.

The 3th paragraph, the 4th item of Chapter I of dissertation is called "Household and ceremonial lexicon". The section called the names of household and kitchen items – dishes and utensils talk about household equipment, kitchen items and various items. Words related to ceremonies are divided into words related to mourning, wedding, engagement and embassy, words related to naming and other ceremonies. This word means "among other meanings, a small

²³ Yenə orada, – s. 68

²⁴Əhmədov B.B. Azərbaycan dili şivələrində fonolo-semantik söz yaradıcılığı / B.B.Əhmədov. – Bakı: – 1994. – s. 90-91

token sent from the boy's house to the girl after receiving the consent of the girl's house"²⁵.

The 3th paragraph, the 5th item of Chapter I is called "Game names". In this paragraph, the game names found in Karabakh are used in other regions of Azerbaijan, even in other Turkic-speaking peoples. In Karabakh dialects, we find game names that are both sentence-type and word-compound. The following words found in Karabakh dialects can be cited as examples - game names: *artima*, *birheydi*, *hellema*, *gozbaglija* (hide and seek), *cizagirme*, *sichan-pishik* (mouse and cat)', *gelin-gelin*, *ashigh-ashigh*, *anzali*, etc. game names are played in various variants. Game names such as *nak-tek*, *mera // qigmera*, *havekoshdu // merakodu*, *diredoyme // duledoyme // qayishdoyme // qayishdenchikhma*, *suddu sumukh*" (Zen d.) are games that belong to Karabakh.

The 3th paragraph, the 6th item of Chapter I is called "Economic lexicon". In this paragraph, we consider it appropriate to group the words of the economic lexicon of the area related to professions and arts as follows:

- 1) livestock lexicon;
- 2) agriculture, horticulture and gardening lexicon.

This paragraph lists the names of large and small animals according to their age, sex, color, and characteristics, and also touches on horse breeding, camel breeding, sheep breeding and other areas of animal husbandry, and gives words specific to them. Regarding sheep breeding: *Quzu* – up to 2 months old lamb, *əmlix'* – 6-month-old lamb. The word *əmlix'* is related to the verb to suckle, and still denotes milk sucking"²⁶. "*Toglu // tokhlu* – after 6 months; *shisek* – 2-year-old female sheep; *əkə qoyun* – after two years (female); *ö^esh // oyesh* - 3-year-old male; *garadish* – after 3 years

²⁵ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti [A-Z]. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 50

²⁶ Шербак, А.М. Названия домашних и диких животных в тюркских языках. Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков). – Москва. – АН. СССР. – 1961. –с.83

(male); azman – after 4 years (male); heyis – 6-year-old male; dızıkh // dızman – 7-year-old male sheep”^{27,28}.

We come across a number of lexical units related to camel breeding: “*nər – erkək dəvə; haçamã – iki hürgüclü dəvə; köşək – dəvənin balası*” *ner – male camel; hachamã – two-humped camel; köşək – baby camel*”²⁹.

The examples shown were selected from the collection materials and substantiated with scientific sources.

In this section, words and expressions related to agriculture, horticulture and gardening in Karabakh dialects were also studied: *vele* – grass as much as the wild; *pufa* – small straw; *khali* – a place suitable for sowing; *abdalqaji* – unquality empty plow with unsown land left in between; *khshde* – an unsown area left in a part of the plowed area; *jizillemek'* – to harrow; *koysheh* // *kafsheh* – a field where the harvest has been harvested; *bilerjin* – a long small melon; *sineyvaz* – a long sweet melon; *ag nabat* – a white melon; *khunu karpyz* – a long watermelon; *mal karpyzı* – a thick-skinned watermelon; “*chinburnu yelpenek'* – a cucumber whose flowers do not fall; *kulbasar* – a thin, edible cucumber; *hazari* – a large round white grape, *devegozu* // *de(ve)özü*, ; *gelinbarmagi*, *irshibaba*, *kechimemisi*, etc. are the names of grape varieties; among the pear varieties: *müsamerik pear* – a pear that grows in summer, *hadrud pear* – a pear that grows in autumn”³⁰. In addition, there are pear varieties such as *nararmudu*, *dash armudu*, *kirri armudu* // *pas armud*, *abasbeyi*, *yay armudu*, *payiz armudu*.

Chapter II is called “**Types of meaning of words in Karabakh dialects**”.

We consider it appropriate to classify the lexicon of Karabakh dialects in the following groups in terms of structure and semantics,

²⁷ Abbasova, R.A. Azərbaycan dilinin Qubadlı şivələri. / R.A.Abbasova. – Bakı: Çinar – Çap, – 2006. – s. 120

²⁸ Hacıyev, T.İ. Seçilmiş əsərləri./ T.İ.Hacıyev. – Bakı: Elm, – c.3. – 2018. – s.361

²⁹ Allahverdiyev, E.İ. Qarabağ dialektinin Əfşar şivəsi:/ filologiya üzrə elmlər namzədi dis./ – Bakı, 1995. – s. 144

³⁰ Behbudov, S. Azərbaycan dilinin Zəngilan şivəsi: /filologiya elmləri namizədi dis./ – Bakı, 1966. – s. 269

in a way adapted to the traditional division, by applying the morphological and syntactic approach method.

The 1st paragraph of Chapter II is called **“Words in a transitional position between polysemy and homonymy in Karabakh dialects”**.

S. Jafarov determined the role of polysemy in our language in the word creation process. Based on this division, words in a transitional position between polysemy and homonymy in Karabakh dialects are grouped.

1. Polysemy words related to nouns: *miz, kilke, chukh`, ajitmali, alafa, baganax, boygoruncey, bedakha, ayifindiği, day, dinguluş, irchal, khasha, alardan, nemi, nor, penca, padish, silbish, sighir, derman, etc.*

2. Polysemous words related to adjectives: *kerımche, tutgali, tutashix, diri, mor, mozu, live, shamatol, sital, dushudolu, sheremet, shirtı, etc.*

3. Polysemous words related to verbs: *sammax, damazdix, sırimax, almıx, ağmax, bab gelməx`, betəməx`, bavar eləməx`, samlaməx, sudur annamax, şirtılıx eləməx`, shitenməx, tavaziya tutmax, tepməx, tafyrin tutmax, tokdamax, tisəx`ləməx`, to:ushu gelməx`, ushgummax, çıtızdımax, standamex, etc.*

V.Solntsev notes that *“the factor that unites linguistic phenomena such as polysemy and homonymy is that a word formed from the same phonetic pattern has several semantic loads”*³¹. In these words, the inter-meaning connection and absence are not so important. In speech, only one meaning of a polysemantic word (or homonym) is realized.

Let's look at examples from the dissertation: *Baganax* – 1. between two claws in cloven-hoofed animals; 2. between two fingers; 3. the place where the bones join the body; *Bavar eleməx`* – 1. to endure, to endure; 2. to believe – I believe (Fuzuli); *Chytizdymax* – 1. to drip, to add – to the river: the cikganca lumu chytizdy, yagli yemisen; 2. to indicate about an issue; *Tutashikh* – 1. tight; 2. side by side, double; 3. connected to each other, related;

³¹ Солнцев, В.М. Язык как системно-структурное образование. / В.М.Солнцев. – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – с. 256-257

Ushqummax – 1. to run away in fear (–the horse ran away); 2. creates the meanings of gushing, stupid (Cabrail) (– blood spurted from my nose). The results obtained in this paragraph are extensively explained in the author's following article.³²

The 2nd paragraph of Chapter II is called “**The position of homonyms in the lexical-semantic system of Karabakh dialects**”. This paragraph shows the semantics of the homonym words we have collected in Karabakh dialects, etymological analyses are carried out, and their areals are noted. In order to be completely clear, the homonym words used in Karabakh dialects are also classified in terms of parts of speech: 1. noun-related; 2. adjective-related; 3. verb-related homonyms. Let us pay attention to the examples corresponding to each of the indicated divisions:

Noun-related: 1. “*Al* – this word is given in M. Kashgari’s dictionary in two meanings: 1. an orange-colored cloth used to make a flag for khans and saddle covers for the horses of statesmen; orange is also called “*a*”; 2. *Hiyle, fend* (trick)”³³; - This word is used in dialects as a component of the words “*alangu // yalangu*” in the meaning of a small fiery bonfire, hearth

Kora – 1. Nail // widely used in the Western group of dialects and slangs (Aghdam, Tartar); 2. a place where newborn lambs are kept (Jabrail); 3. “*kin, edavet*” – (enmity) – He had a kora, he took a daya (Fuzuli). In the Guba dialect, this word is used in the meaning of “*topa*”³⁴.

Takhta – 1. equal parts of arable land allocated for various purposes (Shusha) – Hashim plows his takhta; 2. a plain part, a pasture area in a mountainous area (Jabrail, Aghdam, Lachin); 3. equal parts of a tuman, a woman’s outerwear, and a blanket. – *Mənim*

³² Məmmədov, H.M. Azərbaycan dilinin Qarabağ şivələrində omonimlik ilə çoxmənalılıq arasında keçid mövqeyində duran sözlər və onların yayılma arealları // - Bakı: Sivilizasiya, - 2017. Cild 6, №4, - s.194 – 200

³³ Kaşğari, M. Divani lüğət-it-türk. [4 cilddə] / Tərcümə edən və nəşrə hazırlayan: Ramiz Əskər. – Bakı: Ozan, – c. 2. – 2006. – s. 148

³⁴ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti [A-Z]. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 258

*qojam altı taxda tuman gərdi (My old man wore a tuman on six thrones) (Aghdam)*³⁵.

Related to the adjective: II “Golay” - In Karabakh dialects: 1. bad; 2. easy; 3. good; 4. direction”;³⁶

Zelle – in the sense of stingy, is widely used in the dialects of Shusha, Aghdam, Aghdara, and Jabrayil – *Zəllə adam dö:lətdi olur*: (Shusha). This word is also used in the same sense in the dialects of Gubadli; ³⁷ 2. “vazari” (Jabrayil); In the dialects of Zangilan and Fuzuli, the meanings “berk (firm)” are recorded³⁸.

Related to the verb: *Gatmak* – 1. to knead dough; 2. To harden // dry on the neck and back due to the cold; 3. To join – a word related to animals (*dama gatmak, nakhira gatmak* - H.M.);³⁹

Sinmak – 1. To cool down – after five or ten days: the weather will test; 2. To hurt. – I was hurt by your previous action, I was hurt by you (Fuz.)

Shakhlamax – 1. To arrange branches and branches of a tree on the place where the caterpillar is kept for the cocooning of the cocoon (Aghdam, Barda); 2. To encourage (Jab.); 3. To be proud⁴⁰. In the Fuzuli dialect, the meanings of this word to cut, straighten, smooth are also recorded.

The 3rd paragraph of Chapter II is called “**The position of synonyms in the lexical-semantic system of Karabakh dialects**”. In this paragraph, synonyms are also classified according to parts of speech:

Related to nouns: *Kamsikh!* // *kamsiy, chati, bagh* – rope, rope; *Salavey* // *salbey* // *salva* // *salvı* // *selba, tolamazdi* – to drop fruit from a tree and an object thrown after something;

³⁵ Azərbaycan etnoqrafiyası:[3 cildə] / tərt. ed. T.Bünyadov –Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, c.1. – 2007.– s. 487

³⁶ Behbudov, S.M. Azərbaycan dili şivələrinin omonimlər lüğəti / S.M.Behbudov. – Bakı: Nurlan, –2003. – s. 121

³⁷ Abbasova, R.A. Azərbaycan dilinin Qubadlı şivələri. / R.A.Abbasova. – Bakı: Çinar – Çap, – 2006. – s. 200

³⁸ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti [A-Z]. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 557

³⁹ Azərbaycan dilinin Qarabağ və şərq Zəngəzur dialektoloji atlası / tərt. ed. K.İmamquliyeva, M.Məmmədov, K.Quliyeva – Bakı: Elm və Təhsil, - 2022. – s. 43

⁴⁰ Azərbaycan dilinin dialektoloji lüğəti [A-Z]. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – s. 454-455

Related to adjectives: Jilkha / sum / teykha / lul – complete, whole; daqqa // lobbaz // debba // ketda // edabaz // forsdu // yekaxana – boastful, arrogant; xıpar // gudul // tosmarax // gödəx` – small;

Related to verbs: əvdiməx (to collect completely, cleanly), boshaltmax, sivarxmax (to pour out the last drop); toxmex, calamax, emdarməx;

Related to adverbs: İçin-için // oğrun-oğrun // kortun-kortun – this word is used during the burning of a hearth, “it is used in the sense of entering // burning secretly; “barazdaynan // çarınnan // siremla // çiveynen // selqaynan // cıznan // saryaynan // varnen - cerge ila” (Fuzuli).⁴¹

Related to pronouns: Harkushde, harkasan – hamı – harkushde, herkesan – herkushde, herkesan – *hərkushdə öz sözünün göyçəyin de:r* (Fuz.)

The 4th paragraph of Chapter II is called “**The position of antonyms in the lexical-semantic system of Karabakh dialects**”.

We consider it appropriate to present the antonymous words we encounter in the lexicon of Karabakh dialects in the following division according to their origin:

1. Antonyms formed with the participation of both polar dialect words

2. Antonyms formed on the basis of one dialect and the other material of the literary language

Sometimes the sides are structured differently in terms of the superficial or sharp contrast between concepts.

Taking this feature into account, we consider it appropriate to present the antonyms we have collected from the Karabakh dialects in the following way according to their structure:

1. Antonyms consisting of simple words;

2. Antonyms, one of which is simple, the other consisting of corrective or complex words;

3. Antonyms, both consisting of corrective words;

⁴¹ Məmmədov, İ. M. Qaryagin şivələrinin leksik xüsusiyyətləri. // – Bakı: S.M.Kirov adına ADU-nun elmi əsərləri, –1957. – s. 129

4. Antonyms, the components of which consist of complex words.

Chapter III is called **“Cognitive analysis of the phraseological fund of the Karabakh dialects”**. It has already been established in the scientific world that phraseological units: phraseological word combinations, expressions and sayings, proverbs, sayings, etc. are directly related to the development of the ethnic thinking of the people to which they belong, to their ethnoculturology, and to their customs and traditions. In the introduction to Chapter III of the current dissertation, the current ideas about phraseology and dialect phraseology in world and Azerbaijani linguistics are noted, generalizations are made, and a classification is presented. In the dissertation, phraseological units are divided into two types, taking into account the part of speech to which the main - nuclear component belongs:

1. Noun phraseological units;
2. Verb phraseological units.

The 1st paragraph of Chapter III is called **“Noun phraseological units”**.

In the Karabakh dialects of the Azerbaijani language, we find the following models of noun phraseological units.

1. In the form of a first-type denotative word combination.

“Ağ torpax (White soil) (Yevlak) – fertile, fertile land”.⁴² Black soil (Jabrail, Fuzuli) – grave, tomb. – This expression is also used in other dialects and dialects of ours with the same meaning: - May the black soil eat you (Aghsu). White rain (Aghdam) – downpour. This expression is also used in the dialects of Jalilabad.

2. In the form of a second and third-type denotative word combination.

Qarınənə xanası (Cəbrayıl)- qövsü-quzeh, göy qurşağı.
(Garınana khanası (Jabrail) – arc-northern, rainbow)

3. In the form of a compound word: ayıbalası, ağıraxlı, bashidumux` (Shusha).

4. In the form of a verb combination:

⁴² Behbudov, S.M. Azərbaycan dili şivələrinin frazeologiya lüğəti. / S.M.Behbudov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2011. – s. 19

When the sun rose to the mountain // when it rose (Aghdam), when the Shevinikh` chalanda // when it chalanda -shevinikh' chalanda, two guests came to us.

5. In the form of a substantive adjective: Boylu – means pregnant (Aghjabedi, Aghdam, Barda, Yevlakh). This word is also recorded in the same sense in Yardimli, Sheki, dialects. The word boylu in the nominative sense has the meaning of boylu-bukhunlu, big, bulky. As can be seen, the fact that the word “boylu” has become substantive and means pregnant is related to the change in the appearance of a pregnant woman. In Karabakh dialects, the expression “to have a child” is an actively used phraseological unit.

The word “Yüklü // yux'lü” has also become substantive and means pregnant. We also find this word in the epic “Kitabi-Dede Gorgut”. In the “Epic” it is used both in relation to humans (...gorklü, halalım yüklü qodum, erkekmidir, gızıdır, anı bilseşam) and animals⁴³.

Dırnakhli – in the sense of a hardworking, capable, brave person – they lined up the dırnakhli in front of the cotton fields so that the spears would fall forward and hunt. (Fuzuli. Aşağı Yağlıvand k.); Sutunsuz – used in the sense of God, *o göydə duran sutunsuza and olsun ku, mənim elmi-gumana xəbərim yoxdu* (Fuzuli. Işıklı k.).

2nd paragraph of Chapter III is called “**Verb phraseological units**”. Although most of the verb phraseological units in Karabakh dialects are similar in form to the verb phraseological units in the Azerbaijani literary language, they differ somewhat in semantics. In our Karabakh dialects, verb phraseological units are classified structurally as follows:

Phraseological units with the structure of the word + verb in the nominative case:

Arğaç keçməx` - (Jabrail, Fuzuli) - to cause trouble, to cause conflict. - *Bu arğaç sənnən keşdi. You are the main reason.*

Boğaz olmax` (to be suffocator) – 1. to be embarrassed, to be in a dark mood, to be in debt (Jabrail, Fuzuli). – *İstəmirəm, qardaş, mənim başqasına boğaz olmağa təhrim yoxdu* (I don't want, my

⁴³ Tanrıverdi, Ə. Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud un söz dünyası. / Ə.Tanrıverdi. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s. 240-241

brother, I have no right to be a suffocator to someone else) (Fuzuli).
2. To be a suffocator, to start to open a suffocator (adj.).

“Çin çəkməx` (to bit) – to embroider on carpets, rugs, etc. textile products (Jabrail). - *-Nabat xala gəbiyə yaxşı çin çəkir; - Zibeydə coraba qəşəx` çin vurur*”. (Aunt Nabat embroiders chin well for gaby; - Zibeyda puts on a chin on socks). (like as pattern)

“Üqubət verməx` - (to get in trouble) (Shusha). – *Bilsən kin, o mana nə qədər üqubət verif, heş belə danışmassan*”. (If you knew how much pain (trouble) you inflicted on me, you wouldn't have spoken like that)⁴⁴.

Sapba verməx` (Jabrail) – means not to run straight, to run left and right. The word *sapba* is used in the Kazakh dialect as “*a crooked road*”, and in the Mingachevir dialects as “*the part of the grave where the body is placed*”.

Qulağ eləməx` – to change the direction of water, to direct it to another direction (Jabrail, Yevlakh). – *Suyu qulağ elə getsin bağa* (Yev. Zən.). Change water flow into the garden (Yev. Zən.).

2. Phraseological units with the structure of the word + verb in the directional case:

Buruya dūsməx` (Jabrayıl) – to have diarrhea. The word “buru” is used in the Jabrayıl, Ganja, and Zangilan dialects to mean “stomach ache”.

Tarpına dözməx` (Jabrail) – to fall into trouble, to endure.

Zopuya getməx` (Shusha) – to go to the yalli, to perform the yalli dance. The variant *zopu tepmakh`* is recorded in the dialects.

3. Phraseological units with the structure of the word + verb in the active case:

“*Aligin ashurmax (Cebrayil) – to take away one's virginity. Ahmed took away one's virginity as soon as he kidnapped the girl.*

Dəfərgəsin döndərməx (Cebrayil) – unluck. – His father's death will bring unluck, he will not make things right (Cebrayil). This expression is also used in the Zangilan dialects⁴⁵.

⁴⁴Behbudov, S. M. Azərbaycan dili şivələrinin frazeologiya lüğəti. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –2011. – s. 70; 252

⁴⁵ Behbudov, S. M. Azərbaycan dili şivələrinin frazeologiya lüğəti./ S.M.Behbudov.– Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –2011. – s. 70; 252

The expression “*Tarçıgin almax // götüməx!* (Jab., Gu.) is found in the meanings – to eat to one’s heart’s content, to fill one’s eyes with joy”⁴⁶.

Hamlin // hemlini yərən qoymax – to give birth, “to be free”; Kıtılın vırmax – to end, to put an end to. Based on the examples shown, it can be concluded that the use of the accusative case suffix -n after the third person possessive suffix in Azerbaijani dialects is a preservation of an ancient feature that existed in the history of Turkic languages. “*In the language of the Orkhon inscriptions, nouns that have adopted an possessive suffix are added to the accusative case suffix -ın, -in, -n*”⁴⁷.

4. Phraseological units with the word + verb structure in the local case:

Yeddilər üstündə tapmax (Cəbrayıl) - nəzir-niyazla nail olmaq.
–*Bu uşağı yeddilər üsdündə tapbışx.* – (*hardly achieve child*)

5. Phraseological units with the word + verb structure in the declarative case:

Cıbrıxdan çıxmax (Cəbrayıl) - to be destroyed by thirst. - Bağh sususuzlukhdan yanif çıbrıkhdan çik. The variant of this expression ‘to be destroyed by thirst’ in the sense of ‘to be stripped’ is recorded in the Gubadli dialects.

Gözünnen batmakh (op. dialect.) - to be destroyed, to be destroyed.

As in the literary language, homonymy, synonymy and antonymy of verb phraseological units are observed in the Karabakh dialects of our language. “In linguistic works, such units are also expressed by the terms homonymous stable idioms, synonymous stable idioms and antonym stable idioms”⁴⁸.

The 3rd paragraph of Chapter III is called “**Semantic types of phraseological combinations**”, which in turn are grouped as

⁴⁶ Abbasova, R.A. Azərbaycan dilinin Qubadlı şivələri. / R.A.Abbasova. – Bakı: Çinar –Çap, – 2006. – s. 116

⁴⁷ Əzizov, E.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi dialektologiyası [Dialekt sisteminin təşəkkülü və inkişafı]. –Bakı: Elm və təhsil, –2016. – s. 152-153

⁴⁸ Həsənova, N.E. Azərbaycan dilinin Yevlax şivələrinin leksikası. /fil. elm. nam.dis./.–Bakı: – 2010. – s.116

phraseological homonyms; phraseological synonyms; phraseological antonyms.

The 4th paragraph of Chapter III is called “**Sentence-structured phraseological units**”, which also includes phraseological transfer sentences: *Bu sözdəri qatdala qoy palazın altıda;* (Layer these words under your shirt). *Bəxt yatanda quymax da diş yarar;* (When fortune lies, even a toothache is worthless). *Danışanda ağzına çullu do:şan sığışmır;* (When he speaks, a rabbit with a scythe cannot fit in his mouth): *Birəni bitə yazır (şişirdib danışan, olmayanı danışan);* *Phraseological interrogative sentences - Ma: görə nə qullux? Sən nə qoyuf, nə axdarırsan?* What are you looking for? (Yev., Agj., Khankendi. etc.).

As can be seen, phraseological interrogative sentences in Karabakh dialects also correspond to the same structural units of our literary language in terms of structure and semantics. In accordance with the norms of the literary language, some of these interrogative sentences were formed through the use of question intonation, and some through the use of question pronouns. The method of using adverbs of interrogative sentences was relatively rare.

The results of the scientific research are summarized in the “Conclusion” section of the dissertation:

After studying the lexicon of Karabakh dialects, we can present the scientific results we obtained in a generalized form as follows:

1. Like other slangs and dialects of the Azerbaijani language, Karabakh dialects also have an ancient history. Karabakh dialects are the most reliable source reflecting the history, culture, beliefs and convictions, worldview, ethnoculturology, ethnic composition, etc. of the people to which they belong. The ethnic composition of the population, the aboriginality of the Turkic ethnos in the territory, the participation in the formation of the people have a long history, and the connection of the history and geography of this region and the ethnic composition with the Azerbaijani Turks is obtained by historical documents and the explanation of the toponyms of the region (the name of Karabakh). Even now, traces of ancient Turkic tribes such as Gargar, Sak, Sode, living in Karabakh are found in the names of Karimbeyli, Sarijali, Afshar, Kabirli, Khoruzlu, Otuzikiler,

Bahmanli, etc. The village names are the names of ancient Turkic tribes, which also have tribes and villages.

2. The economic and geographical position of Karabakh, the development of economic life have given impetus to the constant development and enrichment of dialects. For this reason, the place and position of Karabakh dialects in the dialect system of Azerbaijan have been determined, and this group of dialects has been geographically associated with the dialects of the western group in all classifications. Along with all this, there are also transitional dialects that have a dual character among the dialects included in the Karabakh group (Zangilan, Gubadli, Jabrayil dialects).

3. Many features used in the dialects of our language, as well as in the Karabakh dialects, and considered dialectal signs, are used at the level of literary language in Turkey and other Turkic states.

4. Karabakh dialects have a multifaceted and rich lexical composition. In the speech of this region, words reflecting the past customs and traditions of our people, traces of the social structures experienced, thematic word groups with rich information capacity created by them regarding the life, livelihood, family and economy of the population are used;

In Karabakh dialects, the names of clothing, names of food, folk medicine lexicon, items used in everyday life and in the kitchen are grouped under the heading of thematic word groups. Game names are also sorted as children's and adults' games, and the rules for playing are also explained. In the ceremonial lexicon, the rules for carrying out weddings, engagements, mourning, naming ceremonies, etc. as a ceremony are explained, and the lexical units that arise in connection with them are explained.

5. Words related to animal husbandry, agriculture, horticulture and gardening have been selected and explained. There are hundreds of words and expressions related to cattle breeding and sheep breeding, which are more developed in Karabakh, and the dialects have more precise facts compared to the literary language. For example: professional and artistic words related to cattle breeding and sheep breeding are given according to their color, shape, and gender. While the word wool is expressed in one word in the literary

language, twenty-two types of wool are mentioned in the Fuzuli dialect.

6. In the chapter on the types of meanings of words in Karabakh dialects, interesting language facts related to words between polysemy and homonymy are commented on and words in the stage of homonymization are identified.

Examples of nominal homonyms are given: belge, ishgil, kare, kora, etc. Words. From the homonyms related to adjectives, we can show words such as shulum, golay, and boz. We can note the explanation of the word shakhlamakh, which is a homonym related to verbs. In the approach to synonyms, we have made a division according to the main parts of speech. The antonyms we have collected from Karabakh dialects are presented based on a systematization consisting of simple, compound, and complex words according to their structure.

7. The essence of the chapter devoted to the cognitive analysis of the phraseological fund of Karabakh dialects is that the semantic classification of phraseological units and phrases formed on the basis of Karabakh dialect units is one of the main indicators of their formation on the principle of formal-semantic organization.

8. In the dialects we studied, nominal phraseological units were formed in the form of: I type, II type, III type nominal units and in a complex word structure.

- Karabakh dialects are rich in verb phraseological units, the first side of which consists of words used in the cases of direction, location, influence and access;

- The phraseological-paremiological units of Karabakh dialects are a whole system reflecting the ethnolinguistic, ethnographic, ethnocultural aspects of the people to which they belong. There are quite rich homonym, synonym and antonym variants of phraseological units, expressions and phrases. After studying the phraseological lexicon of Karabakh dialects, we come to the conclusion that this phraseological base is one of the main sources in the enrichment of the vocabulary and paremiology of our literary language as a result of literary language and inter-dialectal contact;

9. A certain part of the phraseological units of our language are formed in the form of sentences and express a complete idea. “Researchers engaged in the phraseology of different languages have called such constructions reminiscent of a transitive sentence by various names. Some of the phraseologisms that exist in the form of sentences in linguistics are also called pemiias, expressing metaphor, and many proverbs are pemiias. For example, unlike the proverb “yaxşılıq elə, minnət qoyma” - “*do good, do not withhold gratitude*”, the proverbs “*The grass will not die on its root*” “*Ot kökü üstə bitər*” or “*Od olmasa, tüstü çıxmaz*” - “*Without fire, there will be no smoke*” are pemiias, because here the idea is expressed figuratively and the words in the sentence are not directly related to the expressed idea.

Phraseological question sentences in Karabakh dialects also structurally and semantically correspond to the same structural units of our literary language. In accordance with the norms of the literary language, some of these question sentences were formed through the use of question intonation, and some through the use of question pronouns.

The main content of the research work is reflected in the following published scientific articles, republican and international conference materials:

1. Məmmədov, H.M. Azərbaycan dilinin dialekt bölməsində Qarabağ şivələrinin yeri // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XVII Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları, (Konfransın keçirilmə tarixi: 18-19 noyabr 2012-ci il), – Bakı: – 2013, c.1. – s. 308–312

2. Məmmədov, H.M. Qarabağ şivələrinin məişət leksikası // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XVIII Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 19-20 dekabr, 2013, c. 2. – s. 93-95

3. Məmmədov, H.M. Azərbaycan dilinin Qarabağ şivələrinin leksik- semantik sistemində sinonimlərin mövqeyi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2017. №2 (102), – s.454 - 459.

4. Məmmədov, H.M. Azərbaycan dilinin Qarabağ şivələrində omonim sözlər // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2017. JVb 19, – s. 210-221

5. Məmmədov, H.M. Azərbaycan dilinin Qarabağ şivələrində omonimlik ilə çoxmənalılıq arasında keçid mövqeyində duran sözlər və onların yayılma arealları // – Bakı: Bakı Avrasiya Universiteti, Sivilizasiya. Elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2017. №4 – s. 194-200

6. Məmmədov, H.M. Qarabağ şivələrinin leksik semantik sistemində antonimlərin mövqeyi // Doktorantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların XXII Respublika elmi konfransının materialları. ADPU, – Bakı: –22-23 noyabr, – 2018, – s.182-185

7. Мамедов, Г.М. Когнитивный анализ Фразеологических единиц Карабахских говоров // – Одеса: Науковий Вісник Міжнародного Гуманитарного Університету. Серія: Філологія, – 2019. Т. 3. Випуск 40, – с. 26 - 30

8. Məmmədov, H.M. Qarabağ şivələrinin tematik söz qruplarına daxil olan yemək adları // Uluslararası Dede Korkut Türk kültürü, tarihi ve edebiyatı kongresi. – İzmir: – 2-4 sentyabr, – 2022, c. 2. – s. 631-636

9. Məmmədov, H.M. Qarabağ şivələrinin tematik söz qrupları (Geyim adları) // Azerbaijan: Karabakh III International congress of Modern studies in social sciences and humanities “Year of Shusha-2022”, – Karabagh: 7-10 june, – 2022, – s.327-334

10. Məmmədov, H.M. Qarabağ şivələrinin etnoqrafik leksikası // – Bakı: Filologiya məsələləri, – 2023. № 6, – s.176-183

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