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MORPHOLOGY-SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL PRESS LANGUAGE OF AZERBAIJAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC PERIOD (1918–1920)

The article is devoted to the morphology-syntactic features of the language of the national press, published during the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (1918–1920). The influence of the Ottoman Turkish language, both morphologically and syntactically, is clearly felt in the language of newspapers and magazines published during this period. Thus, the grammatical norms were largely based on the rules of the Turkish language. The variety of prepositions (prefixes) peculiar to the Arab-Persian languages, which are alien to the agglutinative structure of the Azerbaijani language, is characteristic of the press language of the republican period. These suffixes can be found in the language of the press of various contents. In addition, one of the indicators of the morphological level is the use of unions of Arabic-Persian origin in the language of the press. Also, under the influence of the Arab-Persian languages, the abundance of phrases of the ezafe type is one of the factors complicating the literary language of the era under consideration. The processing of sentence types by purpose and intonation is one of the main points at the syntactic level. The article examines the linguistic materials of that period against the background of historical grammar, and also compares them with the grammar of the modern Azerbaijani language. The state language of ADR has more grammatical peculiarities. The main aspect that is also noticeable here is the synonymy of the means of grammatical expression and the strong influence of the Ottoman language. We see this feature more often in nouns and pronouns from the ad parts of speech. In nouns, too, grammatical synonymy (parallelism) manifests itself more in the affective case suffix of the noun. Thus, in the press language of the ADR, the grammatical meaning of the affectivity of the noun is expressed both by the suffixes -yi and -ni.

Key words: Azerbaijani language, grammatical structure, Ottoman language, national press, morphology-syntactic features.

Introduction. Along with studying the current state of the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language, one of the important issues is the study of its development, the previous state. As we know, grammar studies the morphological and syntactic features of a language, its forms both theoretically and experimentally. In this regard, the study of the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language, the state language of the ADR era, which existed a century ago, is of invaluable importance for historical grammatical science.

The historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language studies the morphological and syntactic features of our linguistic science in the historical aspect; creates a solid basis for demonstrating the authenticity and originality of grammatical forms and rules existing in the modern Azerbaijani language. The linguistic picture of newspapers and magazines of the republican period allows us to practically get an idea of the grammatical structure of the language.

The main part. In the press language of this period, instead of the consonant *-n-* adjunct used in Azerbaijani, there is the use of the suffix *-y-*, as in Turkish. “Unlike the Azerbaijani language, according to the law of harmony, the form of a sign of affectivity in the Turkish language is in the form of *-t⁴* in words ending in a consonant, in words ending in a vowel *-yt⁴*” [10, p. 40]. This morphological feature, which is found in the press of the Republican period, is observed as an element of grammatical influence of the Turkish language. Let’s give an example from the newspaper “Azerbaijan”. *Qəzetəmizin keçən nömrələrinin birində Ermənistan hökuməti tərəfindən Azərbaycan xariciyyə naziri həzrətlərinə verilmiş təcili notayı dərc etmişdik* [12, p. 2]. Example from the journal “Afkari-mutaallimin”: *Qarıyı açdım* [13, p. 22].

E. Azizov writes that the suffix *-yi* in the case of the affectation of the noun in the Azerbaijani language has been preserved in dialects in which the elements of

Oghuz are strong. This feature is common in Kazakh, Borchali, Tovuz, Shamkir, Dashkesan, Gadabay, Goygol, Goranboy dialects of our language: *qarıyı, dəriyi, quzuyu, sürüyü* [5, p. 152]. Also, where the *-y-* adjunct consonant is used in Azerbaijani, the *-n-* adjunct consonant is used in Turkish. The last linguistic fact is observed in the participial type of the verb *demək*. Thus, in the language of the press, under the influence of the Turkish language, the form “denilyor” is also used instead of the word “deyilir”, which indicates grammatical synonymy.

At that time, such a morphological feature is also noticeable that Arabic words are used concentrated with Arabic inflection. It is quite possible to find such words in the style of the press. For example: *elm – ülum, fənn – fünun, hərf – hürufat, ədib – üdəba, şeir – əşar, şair – şüəra*, etc. In the title of the article “*Üdəba və şüəranın müxtəsər təracim-əhvalı*” in the 2nd issue of the magazine “Ovragi-Nafisa”, all three words represent an inflection characteristic of the Arabic language [20, p. 5].

At the same time, in the press language of 1918–1920, this type of Arabic origin word-roots adopts the plural suffix (*-lar, -lər*) corresponding to the initial structure of the Azerbaijani language. In the 5th issue of “Ovragi-nafisa” magazine in the articles titled “*Azərbaycan şairlərindən Mirzə Bədrəddin Hüseyni, Azərbaycanın gənc şairlərindən Ə. Vahid*” we see that the word *şair* is combined with the suffix *-lər* [21, p. 6]. *Ancaq Allah belə eləyər ki, sülh konfransında olan zəvat İspaniya azarı tutmayaydılar* [23, p. 3]. *Binəən ələh Avropa dövəl moəzzəməsi bir həqiqət qarşısında qalib müstəqil yaşamağa haqlı olduğumuzu etirafe istiqlalyyətimizi təsdiq etdilər* [19, p. 1]. The morphological signs of *zəvat* and *dövəl* in these examples are the broken sums of the words *zat* and *dövlət*. The word *füqara* in the article title “*İran füqərasının halı*”, which is published in the newspaper “Basirat”, is the sum of the lexeme *fəqir*, that is, *kasıb* [15, p. 2].

In the text of the parliamentary sessions published in the Azerbaijani newspaper, one can often find such Arabic sums as *müzakirat, təşəbbüsət, müşkülət, tadabir, hadisat*. The newspaper “İstiglal” also published articles on state decisions and political issues. *Entexabların azadlıqla icrasını təmin eləmək üçün komisiyon hər növ tədabiri nəzərə almışdır* [18, p. 3]. In addition, we see that in the language of the press of that time, the words of the past from the Arabic language received a plural sign twice. *Bu xəbaratın eyni surəti Ermənistan rəisi vükəlasına da göndərilmişdir* [12, p. 2]. In this example, taken from the newspaper “Azərbaycan”, the word *xəbar* is the Arabic plural

of the word *xəbər*, but it has again adopted the morphological character – *at* (plural suffix) of that language. This linguistic fact is most likely due to the fact that the author did not take into account that the word *xəbar* is in the plural. Such a fact can also be found in the magazine “Maktab”. *Bunun üçün üzərinə əkilən nəbatatlar quraqdan ziyadə qorxar* [19, p. 7]. *Nəbat* is a word of Arabic origin, which means plant, and *nəbatat* has adopted the plural sign belonging to the Arabic language. As you can see, the *nəbatat* has again adopted the plural sign *-lar* in accordance with the morphological structure of the Azerbaijani language. Some words that have passed from Arabic to Azerbaijani language are concentrated according to the laws of Arabic grammar and are used in this way in the press. The Arabic plural form of the words of this kind is considered as all other words that make up the vocabulary of Azerbaijani language, therefore, these words also take the plural suffix *-lar/-lər* [2, p. 175].

During this period, the question of the parallelism of pronouns is also one of the morphological signs that stands out. Thus, along with the pronouns belonging to the Azerbaijani language used in the press language of the ADR period, there are enough pronouns used in the Turkish language. Pronouns *elə – öylə, belə – böylə, hansı – hankı, mən – bən, bu – şu, işbu* with some phonetic changes, as an equivalent of the pronoun *şimdi, imdi – indi, kəndi – öz* was appropriately reflected in the written language. Almost all the peculiarities associated with the verb in the morphological structure of the state language were associated with the grammatical structure of the Ottoman language. As is known, the main differences in the verb system of the Azerbaijani and Turkish languages are the first person plural suffix of the imperative form of the verb, and the predicative form differs only in the grammatical sign of the present tense form. So, in Azerbaijani, the sum of the first person of the command form is formed by the suffix *-aq//-ək* (*alaq, gələk*), and in Turkish *-alım//-əlim* [2, p. 39]. Let’s give an example from the newspaper “İstiglal”: *Dağıstan imdadına qoşalım* [16, p. 1]. *Bir də qardaşlar, dutalım ki, bir nəfər adam xeylağı göndərdik və Azərbaycan Parlamentində iştirak etlədi* [14, p. 3]. In the latter example, the suffix morpheme *-alım* petrified, denotes the relationship of modality in the composition of the root morpheme.

This fact of language is also vividly manifested in the artistic language. An example of Khalid Saad’s poem “Turan song” of the journal of “Afkari-muttaallimin”: *Qalkalım, gidəlim əsgər qardaşlar! /Əski vətən gözündən axmasın yaşlar!* [13, p. 26]. While the

second person plural suffix of the imperative form of the verb *is* –*in*, –*in*, –*un*, –*ün*, expressed by the suffix –*iniz*, –*iniz*, –*unuz*, –*ünuz* in Turkish. It is interesting that this morphological feature of the Turkic language is also found in the press language of that period. An example from the newspaper “Basirat”: *Vətəndaşlar! Bu gün Dağıstan qəhrəmanlarının yetimlərini, ac və yalavaclarını unutmayınız* [15, p. 2]. The newspaper “İstiklal” is also dominated by the Turkish form. *Vətəndaşlar! Bu gün dağıstanlı qardaşlarımızın anasız qızlarına, atasız oğullarına yardım ediniz* [16, p. 1]. The use of the suffix –*yor* in the Present Tense is observed within the Turkic languages only in Ottoman Turkish and in the language of the Crimean Tatars. During this period, the use of the suffix –*yor* in the artistic samples of the Azerbaijani language and in the style of the press took place precisely under the influence of Ottoman Turkish.

In all newspapers and magazines published in 1918-1920, the development of the present tense in accordance with the Turkish form can be found both in journalistic and artistic styles. Since the article on this fact of language is rich in a sufficient number of examples, we do not specifically give an example here. However, it should be noted that the national form of the present tense of the verb (–*ır*, –*ir*, –*ur*, –*ür*) was also used in the press language in parallel. This morphological sign is more often found in the language of the “Sheypur”. The article headlines “They reconcile”, “What they say” in various issues of the magazine are examples of this. In both poetic and journalistic examples of this period, the use of the suffix –*ız*⁴, as in Turkish, instead of the ending –*ıq*⁴ in Azerbaijani, is widely observed. S.Alizadeh writes about the medieval Azerbaijani literary language that one of the forms in the literary language of the time, which differs from the absolute norms in our modern literary language, is the suffix –*iz*, indicating the sum of the first person [3, p. 36].

This morphological sign is also observed in the words of the national anthem, written in 1918 by Ahmed Javad: *Səndən ötrü can verməyə cümlə hazırız, / Səndən ötrü qan tökməyə cümlə qadirik.*

Let's give an example from the journal of “Sheypur”. *Lakin çox təəssüf ki, biz əsgərlikdən imtina edirik* [23, p. 4]. In the 1919 March 9 edition of “Azerbaijan” newspaper, in the article entitled “Help to Dagestan”, written by U.Hajibeyli, we see that all personal endings are written in accordance with the grammatical rules of the modern Azerbaijani language. *Buna görə də təhlükənin dəfi üçün bütün Qafqaz cümhuriyyətləri möhkəm bir ittifaq bağlamalıdırlar* [11, p. 1]. Of course, such giving of personal endings

was the author's own personal choice, without any side effects. Although in many newspapers and magazines the grammatical norm of the Turkish language was persistently preserved. Let's look at another example in the same article. *Dindən əlavə milliyyət və qohumluq rəbitələrilə dəxi biz dağıstanlıların böyük bir hissəsi ilə əlaqədərliq* [11, p. 1]. Here, too, it is not *əlaqədərliq* as in Turkish, but the personal ending –*ıq*, which belongs to the Azerbaijani language, is used.

One of the most observed morphological features in the language of newspapers and magazines published during the period of the Republic is the use of first plural suffix and then person (predicative) suffix, as in Turkish, unlike Azerbaijani. In some media published during the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, the suffix *dır*⁴ was used after the plural suffix in accordance with the morphology of the Turkish language. However, the order of grammatical suffixes in the Azerbaijani language is not so. That is, in Azerbaijani, the plural suffix (–*lar*²) is used after the third person suffix (–*dır*⁴). Let us give an example of an article in “İstiglal” newspaper titled “Azerbaijan and Iran”. *İran və Naxçıvan xanları əmin olsunlar ki, qanuni təbiətin qarşısında duramiyacaqlardır* [16, p. 2]. ... *guya bu Allahın məzlum bəndələri heç bir işdə qəbahətdə bulunmuyub həmişə başı yumruqlu olmuş həmişə qomşuları müsəlmanlar bunlara zülm etmişlərdir və bu münasibətlə də ermənilər Azərbaycan parlamanına vəkil göndərməmişlərdir* [14, p. 1]. As can be seen from the examples, this linguistic fact is due to the complex predicative suffix of the verb.

All these linguistic facts show that the democratic spirit of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic had an impact on the work of newspaper editors and authors of articles. We can say that their writing style, like the structure of a young state, is free and democratic. Prepositions (prefixes), foreign to the agglutinative structure of the Azerbaijani language, have also found their way into the literary language of the time in question. T.Hajiyev writes that the prefixes *la-*, *ba-*, *bər-*, *dər-*, *fil-*, *bela-*, *bil-*, etc. used in the beginning of the century, are no longer used in modern Azerbaijani, but only those who have passed into the popular spoken language (*bi-*, *na-*) have the right to citizenship [7, s. 150]. Let us give an example from the newspaper “Basirat”. *Qardaşlar, məktəbimiz milliləşməmişdir, rıalını gimnaziyada və sair məktəblərdə milli əlifba şəbəsi açmış və müsəlman balaları bilamümaniyət (manəsiz) şəbələrə qəbul edilirlər* [14, p. 3]. *الب* *bila-* is an Arabic prefix and brought to the beginning of nouns, meaning “negation”, “absence” (–*sız*, –*siz*, –*suz*, –*süz*) [4, p. 67]. An example can be given from the “Sheypur”. *Lakin*

bunu bir dəfə millət, baxısus bakılılar düşünməlidir ki, yaşamaq istəyən ölməlidir [23, p. 4]. The word *baxısus* is used in the place of modal word *xüsusilə* in modern Azerbaijani literary language. In addition, we find such words as *bilxassə, biləks*, in our opinion, these linguistic facts entered our language in the same way as in Ottoman Turkish, that is, the prefix *bil-* in its composition was petrified, these accepted words were reflected in the language as a lexical unit as a variety of writing styles of the time. “The equivalent of the word *bilxassə* is *xüsusilə, xüsusən*, the words *əksinə, əksinə olaraq* are the equivalent of the word *biləks*. *Bil* [ب. لب] is an Arabic prefix, introduced at the beginning of nouns, meaning “ilə” and close to that” [4, p. 67, 68].

The words *bilavasitə* and *bilvasitə* that have come down to our modern language denote a single concept without decomposition into roots and morphemes. Based on the above facts, we can say that *bila* in the composition of the word *bilavasitə* is the preposition *bila* (-sı⁴) and means *vasitəsiz* (without means). The prefix *bil-* in the *bilvasitə* means *vasitəsilə* (through), since it is an antonym of the prefix “*bila-*”. In words of this type, the root morpheme is taken as petrified, one simple morpheme as a whole.

The most commonly used reason in the press language of this period are the conjunctions *binaən əleh, zira, zira ki*. *Binaən əleh* is of Arabic origin, and *zira* is a conjunction of Persian origin. H. Mirzazadeh writes that these conjunctions, which are considered archaic in our modern literary language, were used in the language of some newspapers and collections at the beginning of the twentieth century. In the XIX century, the first side of the *binaən əleh* conjunctions was developed into Azerbaijani, and the second side remained the same, and used as *ona binaən, ona bina*. In modern Azerbaijani, the words *ona görə, o səbəbə* corresponds to its conjunctions [8, p. 360]. Let us give an example from the magazine “Sheypur”. *Buna binaən bir komissiya intixabi edib, layihələr yazılmaqdadır* [24, p. 6].

Interestingly, in 1918–1920, this conjunction was worked out more in its original version. An example from the newspaper “Azerbaijan”: *Binaən əleh bən ciddən tövsiiyə ediyorum ki, nasıl olsa da müsadimədən (qarşıdurma) çəkinərkən əhvalı təskin etmək üçün mümkün tədabiri (tədbirlər) ettexaz edəsiniz (qəbul edəsiniz); ...* [12, p. 2]. We found it advisable to provide an explanation of difficult-to-understand words in parentheses. The *zira* conjunction involved in the formation of causal branching sentences was used both in poetic language and in journalistic articles. An example of the poem “The Day

of Escape”, written by Samad Mansour in the journal “Sheypur” [22, p. 1]: *Qəm çəkmə, mərak etmə, unutmaz səni “Şeypur”/ Zira gələcək hində qonaq ləşgəri-Mənsur*.

We can give an example from the newspaper “İstiqlal”. *Təqdir edəməyiz, zira o vaxt Əskəran altında, Qarabağ dağlarında verdiyimiz şəhidlərin ruhu incimış olur* [17, p. 1]. We are witnessing the use of the *da/də* in the press language of the Republic at a different point than in modern Azerbaijani. Thus, the influence of the Turkish language is also felt in this language. R. Rustamov in his work “Auxiliary parts of speech in modern Turkish” writes that the conjunction *da/də* used one time in the composition of the sentence means emotionality and expressiveness to the sentence [9, p. 104]. Let us give an example from the newspaper “Basirat”. *Əgər vəqiədə siz insancasına yaşamaq istiyorsunuzsa iki yüzlü siyasətinizi buraxıb da qomşuluğu mülahizə ediniz* [14, p. 1]. Example from the “İstiqlal”: *Buradan ərazinin xanlardan alınıb da rəiyyətlərə verilməsi səsi onların qulaqlarına yetişiyor* [16, p. 2]. “In modern Turkish, *da/də* can be used in most cases and in the place of the conjunction. *Otur da yaz*” [9, p. 104]. As can be seen from these examples, if we remove the conjunction *da*, there will be no significant changes in the semantic structure of the sentence, so that due to its syntactic structure, the verb will turn into a simple common sentence with a participle structure. As a rule, when studying the ADR periodicals, we see that sentences with complex construction formed by *da/də* conjunctions are sufficient, and sometimes a sentence is equivalent to a paragraph. In the state language of the ADR, when viewed from the level of our modern language, there are some differences in the types of word combinations. In parliamentary speeches, attributive syntagmas such as *sinif ayrılığı, sınıf mübarizəsi*, which act as a second type of defining word combination, are used in our modern literary language as a first type defining word combination: *sinfi ayrılıq, sınıf mübarizə* [1, p. 149]. *İndiki əsrin məhsulu olan sınıf ayrılığı və sınıf mübarizəsi qolaylıqla bizim də cəmiyyətin içinə girər ki, bu da ümumi demokratiyanın xeyrinədir* (Ə. Pepinov) [2, p. 41].

The parallelism of word combinations and *ezafe* is one of the most basic syntactic features of the press language of this period. So, the pages of the press were dominated by combinations of words corresponding to the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani language and combinations of the *ezafe* type corresponding to the Persian language. Of course, this issue is primarily related to the author’s writing style. While the intelligentsia, fluent in Arabic-Persian or studying in these languages, preferred *ezafe* combinations, others

used attributive phrases corresponding to the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani language.

The use of *ezafe* compounds can be conditionally divided into two parts. The first of the thousands (*rəisi vükəla, məclisi-müəssisan, heyəti-vükəla*) had a greater term, denoting the name of any position and administration. T. Hajiyev writes that this type of *ezafe*s is terminological rather than syntactic function [6, p. 317].

As for the syntactic nature of the phrases of the *ezafe* type, the local inappropriate use of the *ezafe*, whether in an official business style, artistic style or journalistic style, distanced the Azerbaijani language from the mass-understandable, weighed down the language. It is no coincidence that such combinations are archaic in the modern Azerbaijani language today, only a certain part of them has survived to this day. Of these, *tərcüme-yi-hal, əhvali-ruhiyyə* are used in the vocabulary of our language as compound words.

Speaking about the syntactic task of *ezafe* combinations according to their place and duty, it should be noted the appropriate use of definitional word combination in accordance with the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani language. Examples from the newspaper "Azerbaijan" can be cited. In the title "*Ərəblinskinin mərasimi dəfn*", the *mərasimi dəfn* in accordance with the syntactic structure of the Azerbaijani language replaced the second type of definitional word combination – the word combination *dəfn mərasimi* [11, p. 3].

In the same newspaper, the title "*Hüquqə nesvan*" is also of interest. *Nesvan* means women in Arabic, the *ezafe* combination corresponds to the third type of definitional word combination (women's right) [11, p. 1]. The title of the article in the newspaper "İstiqlal" entitled "*Vəziyyəti hazır*" also corresponds to the first type of definitional word combination in the modern Azerbaijani language and can be thought of as *hazırkı vəziyyət*. In addition, in the same article, such combinations as *münasibəti iqtisadiyyə, əlaqeyi siyasiyyə* are also the expression of the first type of definitional word combinations – *iqtisadi əməkdaşlıq, siyasi maraq* with *ezafe* combinations [17, p. 1]. As we know, in Persian, in *ezafe* combinations, the first side of which ends in a vowel, as a sign of the shape of *ezafe*, the letter *ۛ* is written or hamza (◌) is put. And in the language of the press of this period, this pattern has not been preserved anywhere. The fact that in the state language of that time the noun in the numeral-noun combinations received a plural suffix also does not correspond to the syntactic connection inherent in our language. Let us give an example from the newspaper "Basirat": *Bunu əlbəttə düşünməlis-*

iniz ki, bütün dünyanı bürümüş olan islamın çırağı beş-on nəfər ermənilərin əlində sönməz [14, p. 1]. *Qafqasyada bir neçə parlamanlar açıldı* [14, p. 3]. Apparently, from the point of view of modern linguistics, the use of nouns in the plural after a number of *beş-on, bir neçə*, can be regarded as a violation of the grammatical norm.

In the linguistic literature, there are also cases when the noun is given in the plural in the numeral-noun combinations in the Turkish language, which is due to the fact that the element or thing that makes up the designated side is not of the same type. For example, *on (müxtəlif) ağaclar, yüz (cürbəcür) kitablar* [4, p. 69].

That the noun that comes after the number of quantities is in the plural T. Hajiyev explains that this feature is preserved in dialects (as an anomaly) during periods when grammatical abstraction is weak, and when the influence of the people's language on the literary language is strengthened, it is a transition to the literary language in the flow of other facts [7, p. 156]. In the compromise between subject and predicative, a different situation is observed than in modern literary language; the subject, which indicates an inanimate object, is in harmony with the predicative in quantity. We are faced with the fact of this language in the newspaper "İstiqlal". *Axır zamanlar İran, yəni Tehran qəzetələri bizim Azərbaycan Cümhuriyyətimizdən çox bəhs etməyə başladılar* [16, p. 2].

One of the issues that draws attention from syntactic features is the processing of assorted types of a sentence according to intonation. At this time, the use of political exclamations in various media was more like an appeal to the people and a call for the spread of nationalist ideas. As an appeal to the people in the newspaper "İstiqlal" the exclamations such as *Hörmətli Bakı əhalisinə! Vətəndaşlar! Azərbaycanlı vətəndaş və qardaşlar!* are used [16, p. 1]. In addition, on the pages of many newspapers and magazines the slogan "*Yaşasın Azərbaycan Demokratik Cümhuriyyəti! Yaşasın demokratiya! Yaşasın millətlərin qardaşlığı!*" was also included. In addition, articles of question and answer nature, interviews and speeches were published in the press of the Republican period, which ensured the further legality of the newspaper or magazine through the use of interrogative sentences requiring answers, as well as rhetorical questions that did not require answers. In particular, the magazine "Sheypur", written in a satirical style, is dominated by such interrogative sentences. In addition, question sentences in feuilletons published in "Azerbaijan", "İstiqlal" and "Basirat" newspapers with different signatures are

among the features of the authors' writing style. We can give a few examples of feuilleton from "İstiqlal" newspaper with the title "Letter to Uncle": *Bəs mən bifərasət nə edim? Görmürsən "Müsavət"i?* [16, p. 4].

H. Mirzazadeh writes in his book "Historical morphology of the Azerbaijani language" "that from historical facts it is clear that foreign languages did not play a decisive role in the grammatical structure of the Azerbaijani language. "That is why it is not advisable to legislate for a form expressed with a certain style, to normalize it, since grammar takes into account specific cases, both in words and in sentences, taking into account common features that are fundamental in the change of words and the combination of words in sentences and from this the

rules of grammar, the laws of grammar make up" [8, p. 13].

Conclusion. Based on this idea, in conclusion, we can say that, although more than a century has passed, the language of the press of the period of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic does not differ sharply from the modern Azerbaijani language, taking into account both morphological and syntactic features. Of course, the fact that surplus combinations left the language, the inflection (broken plurals, prefixes) of the Arabic-Persian languages left the modern language can be regarded as the influence of the folk spoken language on the literary language. However, despite all this, the morphological and syntactic structure of our first declared state language remains to this day.

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Насирлі Х. Ф. МОРФОЛОГО-СИНТАКСИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ МОВИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПЕЧАТКИ ПЕРІОДУ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКОЇ ДЕМОКРАТИЧНОЇ РЕСПУБЛІКИ (1918–1920)

Стаття присвячена морфологічним і синтаксичним особливостям мови національної преси, що видавалася в період існування Азербайджанської Демократичної Республіки (1918–1920). Вплив Османської турецької мови, як морфологічно, так і синтаксично, чітко відчувається в мові газет і журналів, що видавалися в цей період. Таким чином, граматичні норми в значній мірі ґрунтувалися на правилах турецької мови. Різноманітність прийменників (приставок), властивих арабо-перським мовам, які чужі аглютинативної структурі азербайджанської мови, характерно для мови преси республіканського періоду. Ці суфікси можна зустріти в мові преси різного змісту. Крім того, одним із показників морфологічного рівня є використання сполучників арабо-перського походження в мові преси. Також під впливом арабо-перських мов велика кількість фраз типу *езафе* є одним з факторів, що ускладнюють літературну мову розглянутої епохи. Обробка типів речень за призначенням і інтонації є одним з основних моментів на синтаксичному рівні. У статті розглядаються лінгвістичні

матеріали того періоду на тлі історичної граматики, а також порівнюється їх з граматиною сучасної азербайджанської мови. Державна мова АДР має більше граматичних особливостей. Основним аспектом, який також помітний тут, є синонімія засобів граматичного вираження і сильний вплив Османської мови. Ми частіше бачимо цю особливість в іменниках і займенниках з інших частин мови. В іменників також граматична синонімія (паралелізм) більшою мірою проявляється в суфіксі афективного відмінка іменника. Таким чином, у мові преси АДР граматичне значення афективності іменника виражається як суфіксами -уї, так і -пі.

Ключові слова: азербайджанська мова, граматична структура, Османська мова, національна преса, морфологічні та синтаксичні особливості.