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**THE VALUES OF MORPHOLOGICAL INDICATORS OF QUANTITATIVE WORDS IN DIALECTS RECORDED ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS****ЗНАЧЕНИЯ МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ КОЛИЧЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛОВ В ДИАЛЕКТАХ, ЗАПИСАННЫХ НА ДРЕВНИХ ПАМЯТНИКАХ****QADIMGI YODGORLIKLARDA BITILGAN MIQDORIY SO'ZLARNING MORFOLOGIK KO'RSATKICHLARINING SHEVALARDAGI MA'NOLARI**Roya Kahramanova 

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**Abstract**

In the oldest Turkic written monuments, the morphological indicators of the quantity category, such as the suffixes “-an,” “-lar,” and “-lär,” appear in various forms in contemporary Turkic languages and in the dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language. Among these suffixes, the plural morpheme “-ça” remains unchanged phonemically, while the suffixes “-lar” and “-lär” exhibit diverse phonetic forms due to the physiological acoustic nature of the consonant “l.” Variations in this morphological indicator are observed both in consonantal and vowel phonemes: -lar, -lär, -lar, -ler, -dar, -der, -zar, -zer, -sar, -ser, and so on. All these phonetic variations have not affected the semantics of this morphological feature of the quantity category, which is discussed in detail in the article.

**Annotasiya**

Eng qadimgi turkiy yozma yodgorliklarda miqdoriy kategoriyaning morfologik ko'rsatkichi bo'lgan “-an”, “-lar”, “-lar” qo'shimchalari hozirgi turkiy tilda va ozarbayjon tili sheva va shevalarida turli ko'rinishlarda uchraydi. Bu qo'shimchalardan kelgan ko'plik morfemasi “-cha” fonetik o'zgarishlarga uchramasa-da, “l” undoshining fiziologik akustik xususiyatiga ko'ra “-lar, -ler” qo'shimchalari turli fonetik obrazlarda namoyon bo'ladi. Bu morfologik ko'rsatkich ham undosh tovushlar, ham unli fonemalardagi farqlarni ko'rsatadi: -s, -s, -s, -s, -dar, -der, zar, -zer, -sar, -ser va hokazo. Bu fonetik almashtirishlarning barchasi maqolada tushuntirilgan miqdor kategoriyasining ushbu morfologik xususiyatining semantikasiga hech qanday ta'sir ko'rsata olmadi.

**Аннотация**

В древних тюркских письменных памятниках морфологические индикаторы категории количества, такие как суффиксы “-an”, “-lar”, “-lär”, проявляются в различных формах в современных тюркских языках и диалектах азербайджанского языка. Хотя морфема “-ça”, обозначающая множественное число, не подверглась никаким фонетическим изменениям, суффикс “-lar, -lär” представляется в разнообразных фонетических формах из-за физиологической акустической природы согласного звука “l”. В этом морфологическом индикаторе наблюдаются различия как в согласных звуках, так и в гласных фонемах: -lar, -lär, -lar, -ler, -dar, -der, -zar, -zer, -sar, -ser и др. Все эти фонетические заменители не оказывают никакого влияния на семантику морфологического признака категории количества, что обсуждается в статье.

**Ключевые слова:** категория количества, суффиксы -lar, -lär, древние тюркские языки, диалекты и акценты азербайджанского языка.

**Kalit so'zlar:** miqdor kategoriyasi -lar, -lar qo'shimchasi, qadimgi turkiy tillar, ozarbayjon tili sheva va shevalari.

**Key words:** quantity category, -lar, -lär suffix, ancient Turkic languages, Azerbaijani dialects and accents.

**INTRODUCTION**

In Mahmud Kashghari's "Divani-Lugati't-Turk," the addition of the plural suffixes -lar and -lär to nouns creates an indefinite plural meaning. In the "Divan," the plural form of nouns is expressed through the morphological tools -an, -ən, and -lar, -lär. For example: oğul + an, ər + ən. Mahmud Kashghari highlighted that these forms are irregular and non-standard plurals. Later, these suffixes became fossilized in words, losing their plural function and transforming into independent lexical units along with those words. Besides these two plural suffixes, the "Divan" also contains the word leg+it formed with the suffix -t, which means 'princes.' Although this word does not appear in the

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"Divan," the word *ər + at* (soldiers) used in "Gutadgu Bilig," as well as words like *tiz, köz, siz, biz*, which denote duality through the suffix *-z*, lost their original plural and dual meanings (1, 353).

In the ancient Turkic language, the repetition of words indicated the concept of plurality: *ağca – ağca, qat-qat...* This characteristic is also observed in modern languages: *kənd – kənd, çadır – çadır, ev – ev*. Several forms that denote plurality are encountered: *-an // -in* (e.g., *ərən* (warrior, soldier), *qoşun* (army), *bodun* (people), *xalq* (folk), *alban // alpan*, *Turan*), *-la // -lı (-laq // -lıq*, where the morpheme *-lı* in the suffixes *-lar* denotes plurality: *ovlaq* (hunting ground), *daşlıq* (stony place), *ellik* (fifty)), *-ar* (e.g., *xəzər* (Khazar), *avar* (group of people), *suvar* (cavalryman), *-aq* (denoting plurality: *dırnaq* (nail), *barmaq* (finger), *yığnaq* (joint); indicating duality – *ayaq* (leg), *qulaq* (ear), *dodaq* (lip), *dirsək* (elbow), *yanaq* (cheek), *topuq* (heel)), *-iz* (denoting plurality – *oğuz* (Oghuz), *qırğız* (Kyrgyz), *qaqauz* (Karakalpak); *-z* denotes plurality – *-biz, -siz, işiniz*; duality – *üz* (face), *göz* (eye), *diz* (knee), *ekiz* (twin) (*əkiz*), (*buynuz* (horn)); *-at // -it* (e.g., *bayat, tarkat – tarxanlar, elat*), *-ba // bi* (e.g., *iyir-mi* (twenty), *alt-mi-ş* (sixty), *yet-mi-ş* (seventy), etc. (2, 210).

## METHODS

In this article, the comparative-historical research method was applied.

## DISCUSSION

The morphological indicator *-an* of the quantity category was also used in the suffix component of the ancient Turkic word "ar+an." The word "aran" meaning "stable" was used in the Sumerian, Tatar-Mongol languages in ancient times. Currently, the word "aran" is used in Azerbaijani, Tatar, Kazakh, and Uzbek languages to mean "warm place" (3, 116). In the ancient Altai language, as well as in Tuvan, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, and Sumerian languages, the word "araşan" contains its own morpheme. The meaning of this word is 'arash water,' with "an" serving as a synonymous variant of the suffix *-lar* (3, 116). In the Sumerian-Turkic lexical parallels dictionary, many words formed with the suffix *-an* at the end of words have been recorded. The *-an* morpheme has not undergone any phonetic changes in Turkic languages and their dialects and vernaculars throughout history. The variations of the suffixes *-lar* and *-lər* in modern Turkic languages can be examined based on the "Comparative Turkic Dialects" dictionary. For instance, in the Bashkir language, the suffixes for the quantity category can begin with consonants such as "l," "d," "z," "t." The choice of which consonant appears depends on the preceding sound. This can be formulated as follows. 1) After vowels *r, v, y*, the suffixes are *-lar, -lər*; 2) After *l, m, n, ŋ, z*, the suffixes are *-dar, -dər*; 3) After *k, p, t, s, ş*, the suffixes are *-tar, -tər*. For example: *balalar* (children), *şəşələr* (mothers), *kalılar* (carpets), *dävlər* (states), *ərlər* (husbands), *dökəylər* (chiefs), *taldar* (branches), *tağamdar* (dishes), *kandar* (khan, khagans), *tandar* (skins), *kızdar* (girls), *köyləktər* (shirts), *kazaktar* (Kazakh people), *taviptər* (doctors), *attar* (perfumer), *daştar* (stones), *aştar* (hungry) (4, 1050). In the Kyrgyz language, the morphological markers of the quantity category have 12 variations: *-lar, -lər, -dar, -dər, -dor, -dör, -tar, -tər, -tar, -tör*. If the vowel in the first syllable is *o* or *u*, the suffix is *-lү*; if it is *ö* or *ü*, the suffix is *-lү*. After vowels and *y*, the suffix element is *l*, after toneless (soft) consonants it is *d*, and after toneless (hard) consonants it is *t*: *enelär* (mothers), *balalar* (children), *köçölör* (streets), *survölar* (questions), *uylöar* (houses), *kelinder* (roads), *caştar* (youths), *cigittär* (heroes), *kiteptär* (books), *coldaştar* (companions). It is also possible for *l* to follow *r*: *kabarlar* (news), *aktyorlar* (actors). Instances where the suffixes are not regular are also found: *okuçular* (students), *örular* (pains) (4, 1065). In the Tatar language, the morphological marker of the quantity category *-lar, -lər* creates variability with Kyrgyz, Bashkir, and Kazakh languages, and the suffix *-nar, -när* is also used in this language (4, 1089).

In her extensive work "The Mutual Integration of Dialects and Accents of Turkic Languages," Mahira Huseynova has examined the phonetic phenomena of assimilation and dissimilation related to the suffixes *-lar* and *-lər* in the dialects and accents of the Azerbaijani language. She has demonstrated that these phenomena differ from those in the Azerbaijani literary language and are widespread in both the literary languages and the dialects and accents of Turkic languages. Based on a wealth of examples, she has identified 14 types of assimilation and dissimilation phonetic phenomena (5, 381, 390).

In the 1967 work "Dialects and Accents of the Western Group of the Azerbaijani language" compiled by R. Rustamov and M. Shiraliyev, they discussed the morphological features of the quantity category and systematized the phonetic changes that occurred with the suffixes *-lar* and *-*

lär in the Western group dialects and accents, as well as in most of the accents. For nouns ending in vowels or the consonants v, ğ, y, l, m, f, x, one of the suffixes -lar or -lär is added based on harmony. For example: qapılar (doors), sürüler (herds), qavlar (rivers), bağlar (gardens), öylər (houses), mallar (goods), çöllər (deserts), adamlar (people), kitaflar (books), uşaxlar (children), etc. For nouns ending in the sonorant j, z, d, and the voiceless consonants s, t, ş, one of the suffixes -dar or -där is added based on harmony. For example: sajdär (a type of wood), qızdar (girls), sözdär (words), arvaddar (women), dərşdär (lessons), atdar (horses), kətdär (pieces of cloth), saşdar (bundles), kərpişdär (bricks), işdär (jobs), etc. In fact, nouns ending in ç are either used with j (saj) or ş (kərpiş) in Western group dialects and accents. Nouns ending in ç < ş, as well as c < ş, also accept one of the suffixes -dar or -där. For example: sajdär, ağaşdar, qışdar. For nouns ending in the sonorant n, one of the suffixes -nar or -när is added based on harmony. For example: cavannar (young men), insannar (people), ceyrannar (types of deer), gəlinnär (brides), etc. For nouns ending in the sonorant r, one of the suffixes -rar or -rär is added based on harmony. For example: haçarrar (crossbearer), çadırar (tent-bearer), cüyürrär (type of animal), çəpərrär (types of fences), etc.

The various phonetic variants of the suffixes -lar and -lär are also used in many Turkic literary languages. In the Tatar language, alongside the suffixes -lar and -lär, the suffixes -nar and -när are also present. Here, the suffixes -nar and -när are added to nouns ending in sonorant nasal consonants (m, n). For example: kazan (boiler) – qazan (cauldron) – kazannar; bəyləm (bouquet) – bağlama (parcel) – bəyləmnär (7, 80, 81).

In the Kazakh language, the plural suffixes -lar, -lär, -dar, -der, -tar, and -ter are used in their phonetic variants. The suffixes -dar and -der are added to nouns ending in nasal sounds and the consonants z, j, l: for example, kazan (cauldron) – kazandar; kaz (goose) – kazdar; etaj (floor) – etajdar; aml (goods) – maldar. The suffixes -tar and -ter are added to nouns ending in voiceless consonants: for example, at (horse) – atdar; etik (high boot) – etikter (7, 81).

In the Xakas, Shor, and Tuvan languages, the suffixes -nar, -ner are used with nouns ending in nasal consonants, while in the Yakut language, the suffixes -nar, -inär (non-labial variant), -nor, -nör (labial variant) are used. In the Xakas language: xozan “rabbit” – xozannar, gün “day” – günnür, im “medicine” – inner; in the Shor language: çon “people” – çonnar, gün “day” – günnar, tem “time” – temner; in the Tuvan language: gulun “slave” – kulunnar, diin “squirrel” – dinner, nom “book” – nomnar (7, 81, 82).

As mentioned above, traces of the suffix “-t” are preserved in the words “ağitlar” (lamentations) (Iraqi, Turkmen dialects, Bavat, Chambarang dialect), referring to a group of people, as well as in “yortmaq” (to clean), “ağartı” (dairy), and “göyerti” (greens). With the exception of the word “yaratmaq” (to create), other words take the suffixes -lar, -lär because the collective semantics of the “-t” suffix have become archaic (8, 176).

### CONCLUSION

When comparing the ancient periods of Turkic languages with their contemporary forms and dialects, it becomes clear that there are distinct, similar, and different aspects regarding the suffixes -lar and -lär, which serve as morphological indicators of the quantity category. In the dialects of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, compared to the dialects of the Kipchak group, only phonetic variations are observed in the suffixes -lar and -lär that indicate plurality. There is no change in their semantics, and the integration of this suffix into the means of expression is uniform across the Turkic languages.

### SUMMARY

In the time of M. Kashgari, he observed that the suffix “-t” indicated plurality in Turkic tribal languages: for example, teğit is the plural of teğin and means “sons of the khan”. The ancient suffix “-t” has been preserved in the Yakut language under the influence of Mongolic, in the archaic words toyot (“gentlemen”) and xotut (“ladies”). As the suffix “-t” has lost its function of indicating quantity in these words, they now use the suffixes -lar, -lär instead: e.g., toyottor, xotutnar. However, in the northern and northwestern dialects of Yakut, independent suffixes -lar, -dar, -nar are also used. Yakut dialectologists attribute the productivity of the “-t” suffix in peripheral dialects to the influence of Mongolic languages.

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