

## The Word Creation Lexical Way in Nakhchivan Dialects And Accents

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### **Abstract:**

*The word creation problem exist in the dialects and accents of Nakhchivan and the Eastern Anatolia is first time comparative investigated in this article.*

*Word creation and semantics problem in Nakhchivan group of dialects and accents of Azerbaijan language also will be systematically investigated first time.*

*The purpose of this article is to investigate the materials of Nakhchivan and the Eastern Anatolia dialects and accents in historical-ethimological plan.*

*The article is useful for develop the quality of the educational of language history, historical lexicology and dialectology subjects and also usefull for students of philological faculties. The same time the article can be useful in preparing multi volumes dialectological vocabularies and investigations on accent lexical and will give them a new direction and materials.*

**Key words:** Nakhchivan, word creation, derivatologiya, lexical, semantik, dialects, accents

### **INTRODUCTION**

Today fundamental investigation of the dialects and accents entered to the high level in our country. A new thought period put one of the most actual problem to investigate the lexical of

the accents of one of the main field of Azerbaijan linguistics by historical comparative aspect. To return to background, to learn the deep lexical layers of people language, defining the derivation models of accent words, to follow the phonosemantics investigation of them, to comparative investigate the word creation methods with the materials of relative languages is an important problem waiting his solving. Due to this writing of article may help to develop many fields of linguistics.

Word creation and semantics problem in Nakhchivan group of dialects and accents of Azerbaijan language will be systematically investigated first time in this article.

It known that the accents are the reliable sources which saves and keep up exist facts belong to the ancient period of the language. That is why historical-comparative investigation of accent words, defining its forming models, to follow accent words formed on the basis of ancient turkic word roots in Azerbaijan language areal can help to solve many other problems. To investigate the accent words of Azerbaijan language with relative languages, their ancient written monuments and accents by historical-comparative aspect, to define their place in general mother turkic language system, to follow the the words formed on the basis of ancient turkic roots, their ethimological investigation can give a new theoretical direction to the historical lexicology problems. Historical-comparative analyses of accent words of mother turkic period, defining of some part of the monosyllabic word roots, It is useful for to specify phone semantics boundary too.

The ancient structure of the word roots, simpler of the derivative words, simpler inclinations in compound words, investigation of the problems of relation between sound changings and word creation affirms some theoretical thesis. It is known that there is simpler law exist in the language, the maintenance and form is in the mutual dialectician unity in the life of the word, if we pay attention to previous at that time we see that the affixes and words came from any root etc.

Scientific investigation of all these are the most important and unpostponement problems of Azerbaijan linguistics.

### **1. Word creation connected with weaving tools used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents.**

It is possible to meet weaving examples in majority villages of Nakhchivan. Embroidery socks, saddle-bags, rugs have been weaving in these villages and now is weaving too. So the ancient history of the weaving gave the chance the creation of many and rich terms connected with weaving in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. Some part of these terms also used in other dialects and accents of Azerbaijan language, the other part of them only using in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. As you now there is no any weaving terms vocabulary, these term isn't learn in our different dialects and accents we tried to deal with majority of them.

Some part of the terms belong to this field isn't exist in our literary language, they only kept up in the dialects and accents of Azerbaijan, also Nakhchivan dialects and accents. The other part of them is using in our literary language today. The terms belong to rug, carpet and felt industry also used in "Kiatabi-Dada Gorgud" and exist in our literary language too. The other group terms have different features from literary language. For example we can show the followings: Till to weave the raw material wool for weaving is passing different processes. Different tools and loom is used during this process. Yun daraghi / darakh (wool harrow/harrow) – a tool for to harrow the wool. There some terms express the parts of this tool: tooth of a harrow, embrace of harrow, dishdix/ teeth of harrow- the bone where the strings of harrow pierce, dizalti/seat of the harrow.

Tifdix' daraghi (nap harrow)– a comb for to harrow the nap.

Cahra (Spinning-wheel)- spinner tool. We met the following names which show the different parts of spinning

wheel: paddle wheel –the part provides rotating of the spinning-wheel; jagh- the stick which keeping the entrance of the spinning wheel to half-open; arrow, bilajakh / handle- the part for to provide the spinning wheel: gəlingonan, stone for spinning-wheel, keshaval – wide rag for connect the paddle wheel, or arkan, takhalakh, takhalakh passing, iy (needle), gulakh (ear) etc.

Kirish (string)– thread for to provide spinning wheel. The word kirish also used in Guba (Rustamov, R.A. 1961: 146), Gazakh (Huseynov, A.A. 1998: 76) accents, in turkman literary language and in ancient vocabularies with the same meaning.

Iy (needle)- it is one of the part of the spinning-wheel and this tool is used for to spinner the wool. This is used in uzbek language as jig, turkman language ik, in modern turkish igh forms (Comparative Turkish dialects dictionary. 1991: 675).

Gulakhlikh - a part connects iy with spinning-wheel.

Girdarisi – a bit of skin for to grease the kirish.

Teshi - (spinner), peleyin – a special tool for spinner the wool with hands. *Teşiyənən piləni pambığı yunu əyir (Ba.q.)- Spinner the wool, pila, cotton wool with teshi.* The teshi is used in Baki dialect (Nakhchivan group of Azerbaijani language dialects and accents. 1962: 201) and Guba (Rustamov, R.A. 1961: 144), Gazakh (Huseynov, A.A. 1998: 127 ) accents. It is noted in teshi form in turkman (Comparative Turkish dialects dictionary: 1991: 974 ) literary language and ancient vocabularies.

Cağ (Jagh)- Socks knitting needle (mile). The word jagh is used in the same meaning in the accents of Gazakh.

Yay (Roll)– a tool used in felt industry. *Yay kharab olub nadi, yunu yakhshi atmir (Neh.).* What is wrong with roll it can't throw the wool well. Yaykirishi (roll string) - the tool made from the bitter intestine of animal. So kirishes are very durable.

Tokhmakh – a timber which is necessary for felt industry.

Safgil- a tool used for felt industry. This lexical unit is also used in chaparan form.

Alix' – a little teshi (spinner).

Yannikh- side woods of loom. In some accents the word “ana” is also used together with yannikh. Okh- the part used for connect the sides of loom. *Okh garax' aghashdan ola, yoxsa hananın aghzi duz galmaz omrunda (Sir.)- It is necessary to make arrow from wood or loom`s mouth has never been straight.* Each loom has two arrows. One of them is called under arrow, the other is called up arrow.

Gücü ağacı (Guju wood)- a wooden tool which connects arish with guju string in loom.

Gücü çubuğu (Guju stick) – a stick used together with guju wood. *Yaxçı kucu chubughu karmashovdan olar (Kər.). A good kuju stick must be make from karmashov.*

Vərəngalan /varangalan (Go round) – A wood regulating arish. This tool keeping arish half-open for to pass the argaj.

Lalax'/ leləx' (lelak)– tip part of arrow. *Alt oxumuzun lələyi çürüyüb, zəhlə də gücə düşsə qırılacaq (Neh.). Lalak of the under arrow has laready rot, if zahla also will overburden it will break.*

Zəhlə (Zahla)- the carvities for arrows exist in the sides of loom.

Tavgi (Tavgi) – When a carvity open in the sides of the loom due to that wood not to break pieces it has bind with string in different places. Those strings called tavgi.

Çilix' - *Çilix' never let lalak to go down, arishes stand tight (Sir.).*

Kırtız (Kirtiz) – steel stick used for to make even thinner the thread with hands.

Sülü (Sulu) – A mile made from wood. The word “sulu” used in Guba (Rustamov, R.A. 1961: 211) and Baki (Shiraliyev, M.S. 1957: 227) dialects in the meaning of a needle for weaving too.

Pa:z – A big wedge. The word pa:z used in turkman language panha (Comparative Turkish dialects dictionary: 1991: 843), in uyghur language pana (Comparative Turkish dialects dictionary: 1991: 844) forms. On parallel with the word pa:z (wedge) the verb pa:zdamaq (to wedge) is also used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents.

Qoltuğağacı (Goltughaghaji- armpitwood) – a wooden tool made for keeping the guji wood half-open from sides.

Həvə (Hava) – weaving tool (loom).

Kirkit/Girgit – some teeth weaving tool made from iron. The word “kirkit” is used in the western group dialects and accents of Azerbaijan language too.

Çatma (Chatma) – a part of the place loom. Chatma is made from three sticks.

Qiliş /qilij (sward)– a especially weaving tool made from wood for to fasten the argaj.

Chakajax' (puller) – a wood for to fasten the place loom. If there is no *chakajax' it is impossible to fasten the loom (Jah.)*. Majority parts of place loom is the same with upper loom. There are guju tree, guju stick, back tree, varangalan etc. on place loom. One of the most using tool in weaving is needle. There are some terms named the sorts of the needle in Nakhchivan dialect and accents.

Tabana- a big stick for to sew mouth of sack, large sack. It is used in Kazakh language as tiben.

Qullaba – a special needle for to sew the palan (pack-saddle).

Giyigh – a sort of needle.

Chuvaldiz – a needle used for to sew large sack, sack and carpet. The word chuvaldiz is connected with chival (large sack).

Barmakhjil / barmakhjig – a skin for finger during sewing socks. Burghaj/ burghash - this word is used in the meaning of wood or iron for to fasten the thread or chain in Baki (Shiraliev, M.S. 1957: 89) and Guba (Rustamov, R.A. 1961:

121) dialects. As it seen the both meaning is closed to each other. The word burghaj is a derivative word and formed from the verb twirl.

Uysuy – majority accents uskux' – engrave. *I can't sewing something without uysuy.*

Chirpajag– a thin stick for to shake the wool. *Elə bı hində yun çırpırdım, çırpacağım qırıldı (Ba.b.). During shaking wool my stick broke.* Chirpajag is used in Ordubad dialect as churpajukh.

Some part of the terms used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents is connected with the kind of weaving thread. Majority of these words are ancient turkic words. It is known that one of the forming way of archaism is the words which named the things used in daily life and farm lose their activity an pass to the passive fund. For this majority kinds of weaving thread are not using in our daily life and farm. But still there some words you can meet in Nakhchivan dialects and accents Orkan and sijim (woolen rope) is the oldest of all. We meet the word sijim in “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” eposes: “*Gəlin, Dirsə xanı tutaalım, ağ əllərin ardına bağlayalım, qıl sicim ağ boynuna taxalım, albanı kafir ellərinə yön alalım*” (Kitabi Dada Korkut epos. 1962: 25). “*Let's arrest Dirsə khan, tie his hands, to wear the sijim his neck, take him to giaour countries*”.

The word orkan also noted in some ancient vocabularies. The gathered terms character words connected with weaving show that some part of the exist in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. They also using in Azerbaijan literary language and other turkic literary lanuages in the same phonetic form and meaning. Some group of them is using in different dialects and accents of Azerbaijan language. The other group terms only belong to Nakhchivan dialects and accents. Investigation of these words with historical-comparative methods shows that the lexical of Nakhchivan dialects and accents sre rich and ancient.

## **2. Word creation connected with weaved things used in Nakhchivan dialects and accents.**

Development of the weaving is connected with more raw materials, especially wool, cotton and cocoon which are necessary for it. Development of cattle-breeding and silkworm breeding in the regions and villages of Nakhchivan help to develop the weaving. We can say that in all houses and villages the people were busy with weaving.

Today it is possible to meet ancient weaving examples in majority villages of Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. Embroidery socks, saddle-bags, rugs have been weaving in these villages and now is weaving too. So the widely spread of weaving and its history made opportunity forming the rich terms connected with weaving in Nakhchivan accents. Some part of these terms is using in different dialects and accents of Azerbaijan, the other part is using in Nakhchivan accents. As you now there is no any weaving terms vocabulary, these term isn't learnt in our different dialects and accents we tried to deal with majority of them. Some part of these terms left our literary language, onlu kept in the dialects and accents of Azerbaijan language, also in Nakhchivan accents. The other part of them are using in our literary language. The terms belong to rug, carpet and felt industry also used in "Kiatabi-Dada Gorgud" and exist in our literary language too. The other group terms have different features from literary language. For example we can show the followings:

Gaba (all accents) – rug – The word gaba is used in Baki dialect (Shiraliyev, M.S. 1957: 223) in the same meaning.

Kanara (majority accents) / kanara (Kul.) – a long and narrow carpet. Kanara isreflecting the same meaning in Ordubad dialect (Comparative Turkish dialects dictionary. 1991: 258). The term is formed from edge word.

Farsh (Kul., Gah.) – the biggest rug – the word farsh also used in Nakhchivan and Ordubad regions in the same



meaning (Comparative Turkish dialects dictionary. 1991: 403). In Turkish farsh is used in carpet meaning.

Khali / xəli (majority accents) – a big rug. The word is used in Turkman language-khali, in Turkish hali, in garagalpak language-galghi/gilem (Islamov, M. 1968: 332) forms and same meaning. There are different names of carpet for their using purpose in Nakhchivan dialects and accents. For example: difar gabasi/tufar gabasi (wall rug)– a woven rug for to hang the wall; yer gabasi (place rug) – a woven and thick rug for floor; garafat qabaghi / taxt qabaghi (in front of the bed or throne) – a little carpet which is laying in front of the bed; taxt ustü / qarafat ustü (upper of the bed or throne)– a woven rug for upper of the bed; janamazdikh / jenamazdikh – a little woven rug for to keep the seal and rosary; ayaghalti – a rug laying the threshold of the home etc.

**2.1. There are names for the colour and embroidery of the rugs in Nakhchivan dialects and accents.** For example: gara yerri gaba-black indigenous rug; gulu qirmizi yerri gaba-flower red indigenous rug; surangi / sürangi yerri gaba- pink colour indigenous rug; davaiyi rangi yerri gaba- camel colour indigenous rug; palıd irangi yerri gaba- oak colour indigenous rug; narish / narinj yerri gaba - orange colour indigenous rug etc. Let's note that the word “yerri”- expresses the all the colour of the rug except the colour of the embroidery of the carpet. Generally the “place” –the none embroidery field of the rug is in the same colour and that colour is vanguard. The rugs named with this vanguard colour.

**2.1.1. The carpet names according to their bulk:** tak yelan gaba-one yelan (border) gaba; cut yelan gaba-twice yelan gaba; ush yelan gaba-three yelan gaba; tak gollu gaba-one lake gaba; qosha gol gaba-twice-lake gaba; ush gollu gaba-three lakes gaba; dord gollu gaba-four lakes gaba etc. The kinds of the rugs for their embroidery: Samavar gollu gaba; qayish gollu gaba;

kilim nakhishdi gaba; farmash nakhishdi gaba; qabirgha gollu gaba; al-ala gollu gaba; jeyranni gaba; bunuz gollu gaba; qoshdu gaba; tavizdi gaba; qushdu gəbə; chalabort gollu gaba; chaynik gollu gaba; Huseyin gollu gaba; Shaki gollu gaba; qatarri gaba; govarchini gaba; akhishli gaba; balikhli gaba; badnus gollu gaba; qutulu gaba; Kolani nakhishdi gaba; qizilgullu gaba; chiman/chaman gaba; Salbinaz nakhshidi gaba; khali nakhshidi gaba etc. Let`s note that we will again speak about embroidery names widely. That is why we don`t speak much about them in here.

As the nice weaven rugs exist in Nakhchivan region, there are attractive kilims and carpets which are weaving this region too. That is why many terms exist in the lexical of the accent which named the kinds of kilims and carpets. Kilim names for theri embroidery: kilsə gullu kilim; chakhmag gullu kilim; nimchə gullu kilim; ilan gullu kilim; tisbagha gullu kilim; samavar gullu kilim; gatdan gullu kilim; minjigli kilim etc.

There following carpet kind names in Nakhchivan dialects and accents:

Kursu palazi – a big carpet weaved for chair; gazil palaz; pambikh palaz; yer palazi; yarigat palaz – the carpet which its arish made from cotton, arghaj made from wool; tandirasar palazi; saya palaz; karbit – a bulky and guality carpet weaved from wool etc.

There some words named the fine weaving things in Nakhchivan accents too:

Jejim (majrity accents) – it is a thing which weaving from thin thread.– Jegim used in Baki dialect (Shiraliyev, M.S. 1957: 220) in the same meaning. But in Shaki dialect it means “the carpet weaved from wool” (Shiraliyev, M.S. 1957: 263). There some words exist in the accent that they given for from which thread the jegim is weaved and how their embroidery. Example: qayikh jegim – jegim with boat embroidery; ladi jegim– jegim with ladi embroidery; keji jegim – jegim which is made th

thread mixed with cocoon; shadda jejim – jejim which its maybe argaj or its arich is cotton etc.

There are many terms in Nakhchivan dialects and accents which names the socks` kinds weaved from wool. These names are given to the socks for the parts of them, the sorts of the socks for theri embroidery, accoding to the number of the thread that the socks weaved and some raeson of the socks.

Example:

Altdikh (in all accents) – the under part of the socks.  
Boghazdikh (in majority accents) – the part of the socks wearing the legs.

Boghazdikh is used in the same meaning in Baki dialect (Shiraliev, M.S. 1957: 164).

**2.3.** Saya jorab (in majority accents) – an none embroidery socks, simply socks. In Nakhchivan accents tapikli jorab – a thin socks weaved one thread, gosha ipli / jut ipli jorab (double thread socks)– a thick socks weaved two thread; gol jorab; gul jorab; doghanakh nakhishdi jorab; sikhi sidiyi jorab; gaynag nakhishdi jorab; burukh jorab; tars-uvand jorab; boz jorab; gavlikh nakhishdi jorab; salbi aghaji/ sarv aghaji nakhishdi jorab; irizin jorab etc. are the terms named the sorts of the socks. The mentioned kinds of weavings were prepared in weaving loom. But there are such weavings that there is no any weaving loom for them. Some tools is made from weaved materials in the looms for to form them in different definites and the things used for various purpose. There are interesting terms in Nakhchivan accents which are expressing such things. Kharal (in all accents) – A big sack weaved from carpet. Kharal is used in the same meaning in Icharishahar accent of Baki dialect (Shiraliev, M.S. 1957: 196).

There some kinds of chuval (sack) which expresses what animal is it weaved for to carry the load: at chuvali (sack for horse) – a sack necessary to carry the load with horse; eshshax' chuvali-sack for donkey; okuz chuvali-sack for bull; dava

chuvali-sack for camel. These terms express the bigness-smallness of the sack.

Khasha (Jah.) – a wide and big sack made from goat wool. The word “khasha” exist in dialectological vocabulary of Azerbaijan language (Azerbaijan dialectology dictionary. 1999: 410).

Ter (majority accents) – a big saddle-bag with loops. Farmash / Farmaj (in majority accents) – furniture.

Asmalikh (Jah., Kul.) / qashigikh (in majority accents) – a bag weaved from thread for to pile up spoons in it.

**2.4. There are following terms named the sorts of saddle-bag in Nakhchivan dialects and accents:** bazax'li khurjun-a decorated saddle-bag; gotazdi khurjun - a tasselled saddle-bag; saya khurjun; yux' khurjunu-saddle-bag for load; at khurjunu-a saddle-bag for horse; ulakh khurjunu- a saddle-bag for donkey; yahargashi – saddle-brow a decorated saddle-bag weaved for to put it on saddle brow; tark khurjunu (back of saddle) – a saddle-bag weaved for the back of the saddle; heyba; jamtay / jamta etc.

The felt is one the thing made from wool. From the ancient time the felt also entered to our culture and life as carpet. We meet the word felt in one of our ancient written monument “Kitabi-Dada-Gorgud” eposes: - *Kimin ki, oghlu-kizi yox, gara otagha gondurun, gara kacha altina doshayin* (Kitabi Dada Korkut epos. 1962: 16). – *Who has no son or daughter sit him in black nomad tent, make him to sit on black felt.*

There are some terms connected with the kinds of felt using in Nakhchivan accents.

Mukhuru (majority accents) – a big bulky felt. Felt made for nomad tend.

Naman / nami keckasi (in all accents) – a felt agaist damp. Gapilikh (in all accents – the felt for the door of the nomad tent.

Gapilikh is used in the accents of Tovuz, İmişli, Kazakh regions in the same meaning (Azerbaijan dialectology dictionary. 1999: 306).

Doshanajax' (in all accents) – The felt for house. – on dord kilov yunnan yakhchi bir doshanajax' atdirmakh olar (Sir.) – It is possible to weave a good felt from fourteen kilogram wool.

Galib (Bad., Kul.) – felt. The word galib is used in the same meaning in Sabirabad, Jabrayil, Zangilan accents, in the form of galif in Kazakh, Janga dialects, Tovuz, Shamkir accents a felt for to lay on the nomad tent meaning (Azerbaijan dialectology dictionary. 1999: 321).

Loru (Kul.,Neh.) – a special felt made for to put it in the saddle of the horse or donkey. – It is used in Gubadli, Jabrayil accents as lori, in Guba dialect as luru forms and expresses the same meaning (Huseynov, A.A. 1998: 103).

Tarrix' (in all accents) – a felt put under the saddle to the waist of the horse. In Kazakh dialect this word is used in form of darrix' / tarrix (Huseynov, A.A. 1998: 103), in Goychay accents tarlik, but in the same meaning. The is given the following forms in turkic languages. In garagalpag language – tarlik, uzbek language – tarlik, tuva language – derlish, kazakh language – tershik / terlik (Comparative Turkish dialects dictionary: 1991: 876) but in the same meaning.

Takalti (in majority accents) – a felt which is pu between tarlik and galtagh. This felt is bigger than saddle. If two men ride horse the second one sits on takalti. In Kazakh dialect and Borchali accents the word used in the form of takalti (Kitabi Dada Korkut epos. 1962: 239) in the same meaning.

A group of terms used in Nakhchivan accents express the kinds of the weaved thread. Majority of these terms are the ancient turkic words. Some of them has alreday forgotten together with the things which they expressed. It is known that one of the forming way of archaism is the words which named the things used in daily life and farm lose their activity

an pass to the passive fund. For this majority kinds of weaving thread are not using in our daily life and farm. But it is steel possible to meet such terms in Nakhchivan region. Orkan and sijim is the oldest of all. We meet the word sijim in “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” eposes.

The word orkan also noted in some ancient vocabularies. The thread names in Nakhchivan accents are following: chati, irashma, gatma, bagh, gozakh etc. these thread names are connected with the field where they used and they differ from each other for their reasons. For example, the word chati is used generally thread meaning, but there are some differs between the terms of sanax' chatisi and bizov chatisi. So sanax' chatisi is shortest and there have tassel in both side of it, it is weaved from coloured threads. This chati-thread i used for to fasten the jar to the shoulder-blade of a man. But buzov chatisi –calf thread is longer. During the milking front legs of the cow is fasten with it. By side there different kinds of chati (thread). Example: kinds of thread: chrikh baghi, jambaghi, khurjunbaghi, belbaghi, tumanbaghi etc. (thread of rawhide sandal, thread of jam, thread of saddle-bag, thread of waist, thread of drawers).

## CONCLUSION

Each nation who is “proud” of his literary language must be “obliged” himself to his dialects for his existence. The dialects are the best pure and reliable sources. L.V.Sherba had been writing that to deprive of each literary language from its dialect basis similiary to take Antey`s feet from land. After the investigation of the lexical-semantics and theoretical basis of the word creation of Nakhchivan group dialects and accents give opportunity to get the following results. Nakhchivan dialects and accents have a colourful and rich lexical. Many words belong to the ancient layers of our language are kept in

these dialects and accents. Already some part of these words are not using in our modern language.

Modern Azerbaijan language has a branch boundary with definite area with the local dialects and accents. So as each city, region has its own spoken language, dialects and accent, Nakhchivan has its own dialects and accents too. The word dialect is taken from greek language and means dialect, accent, the language of a piece of the people lived in the same areas. Generally dialect conception is a live people language which is differ from literary language for it phonetical, lexical and grammatical features by linguistics aspect. Our scientists divide Azerbaijan dialects four groups: The East (Baki, Shamakhi, Quba dialects, Mughan and Lankaran group accents), the West (Kazakh, Garabagh, Ganja dialects, Ayrım accent), the North (Shaki dialect, Zagatala-Gakh, Azerbaijan accents exist in Daghistan territories), the South (Nakhchivan, Ordubad, Tabriz dialects, İravan accent).

As you see Nakhchivan dialects and accents are belong to the South group and differ from literary language. Literary language is a language which normed by the way of choose and substitution operation. To know his norms and to observe them is necessary for each cultural man. But dialects is the language of different regions and cities. Nakhchivan dialects and accents differ from other group dialects as –east, west, north group dialects for their lexical, phonetical and syntactic features. They even differ from south group dialects too. To learn the lexical of the accents – language treasury of Azerbaijan language, to comparative investigate them with ancient turkic monumanets, modern turkic languages and their accent facts have a great importance.

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