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A GENERATIVE GRAMMAR OF AZERBAIJANI.

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A GENERATIVE GRAMMAR OF AZERBAIJANI

by

Gerd Fraenkel

Submitted to the faculty of the Graduate School
in partial fulfilment of the requirements
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in Linguistics

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Accepted by the Faculty of the Department of Linguistics, Indiana University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree, Doctor of Philosophy.

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Fred W. Householder, Jr., Co-chairman

Harry V. Velten

Harold Whitehall

Carl F. Voegelin

Thomas A. Sebeok

I wish to dedicate this thesis to my parents who for years predicted that one day I would realise my | their dream.

Acknowledgments:

My thanks go to all those people who each by his own particular contribution have made the successful completion of this thesis possible: my director Prof. Householder who with inexhaustible patience guided it towards its final form; my informant Parvin Atai who for years untiringly answered my repeated, and often repetitive, questions; my wife Miriam whose coaxing and tears have a part in this achievement not to be adequately described by words.

As for my general linguistic education which constitutes the background and fundament of this thesis I thank all the members of my doctoral committee for what they have given me over the years: Professors A. Raun (chairman), T. Sebeok, H. Velten, C. F. Voegelin and H. Whitehall.

I have benefitted from contacts with all members of the linguistic committee and other members of the faculty too numerous to be mentioned one by one. Be they anonymously thanked here.

All mistakes and shortcomings are, needless to say, my own.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction . . . . . 5 - 7

Part I.
1. kernel . . . . . 8 - 34
2. notes . . . . . 35 - 50

Part II.
3. optional transformations a . . . . . 51 - 60
4. notes . . . . . 61 - 68
5. optional transformations b . . . . . 68 - 101
6. notes . . . . . 102 - 115

Part III.
7. obligatory transformation I . . . . . 116 - 127
8. notes . . . . . 128 - 135
9. lists . . . . . 136 - 311
10. notes . . . . . 312 - 322
11. obligatory transformations II . . . . . 323 - 407
12. notes . . . . . 408 - 438

Part IV.
13. intonation . . . . . 439 - 444

Part V.
14. the phonemes . . . . . 445 - 452

Part VI.
15. sample text . . . . . 453 - 467
16. notes . . . . . 468 - 472
17. samples of sentence generation . . . . . 473 - 552

Part VII.
18. the cover symbols . . . . . 553 - 564
19. the signs . . . . . 565 - 568
20. bibliography . . . . . 569 - 576

Concluding Note . . . . . 577 - 578

introduction

Azerbaijani is a Turkic language spoken by close to 6 million people roughly half of whom live in Soviet and Persian Azerbaijan respectively. It is very close to Turkey Turkish and to a large extent mutually intelligible with it (no. 17).

The language treated in this grammar is chiefly the Tabriz dialect which will be understood all over Persian Azerbaijan and in most of Soviet Azerbaijan (no. 19).

This study is based mainly on one folkloristic sample text and on the idiolect of one informant with whom I have been working for many years, although utterances of other Azerbaijanis were also consulted.

Where feasible without doing violence to the rules dialect differences have been included in this grammar. Most of the unique optional morphophonemic rules originate in these differentiations. In other cases this fact has not especially been mentioned; this applies particularly to the word lists.

To the best of my knowledge this is the first attempt to write such an extensive generative grammar of a language along principles outlined in Householder's paper (no. 5).

It is to be hoped that parts on phonology and morphology which according to the linguistic theory underlying this study (no. 1) are not to be considered an integral part of the sentence generating grammar, can be appendixed to a later more complete version of this grammar; although they exist in outline it was considered inopportune to submit them together with the chapters here presented.

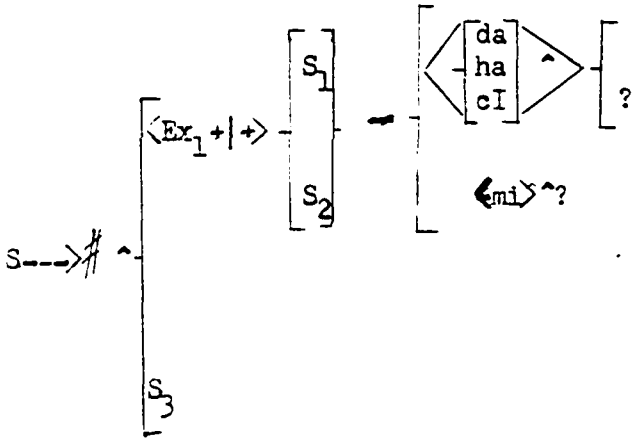
This thesis is the first step in applying generative analysis to the syntax of an Altaic language. Some research on Turkish phonology by R. Lees (no. 37) along the same lines has come to my notice but could not be fully consulted as the final version has not yet appeared in print.

It is unavoidable that in a grammar of this magnitude, despite all the meticulous care taken in preparing it, errors and mistakes will be left in as long as the material has not been programmed for the computer. This is a long term project and cannot be done speedily enough to check rules and items before the completion of this stage of the grammar. However, the major conclusions have been checked and re-checked and it is to be hoped that the eventual detection of errors will have bearing only on the comparatively minor problems.

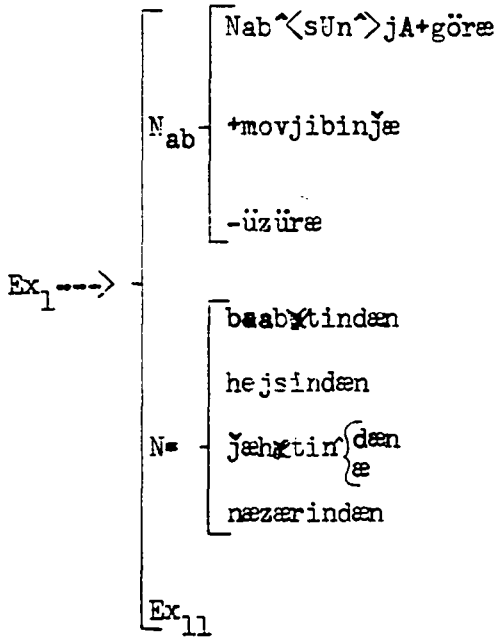
p a r t I

k e r n e l

1a.


S---># ^
Ex1 + | +
S1
S2
S3
da
ha
cI
^
?
mi
^?

1b.


Ex1--->
Nab
Nab^<sUn^>jA+göræ
+movjibinǰæ
-üzüræ
N=
bəabɣtindæn
hejsindæn
ǰæhɣtin dæn æ
næzærindæn
Ex11

2.

$$S_1 \longrightarrow pred\langle +dæjir\rangle - \begin{bmatrix} dur \\ UdU \end{bmatrix} \langle +NP\rangle$$

3.

$$S_2 \longrightarrow Nnu_1 + M + Nnu_1 + | + N_{nu} + \begin{bmatrix} slæ \\ ol \end{bmatrix} \langle -mA\rangle \hat{} T - \begin{bmatrix} dUr \\ UdU \end{bmatrix}$$

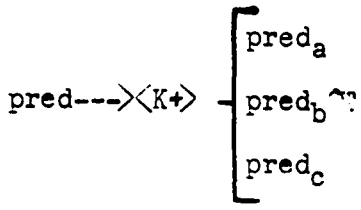
4a.

$$S_3 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} NP + ne - Jæ \hat{} \# \\ Ex_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

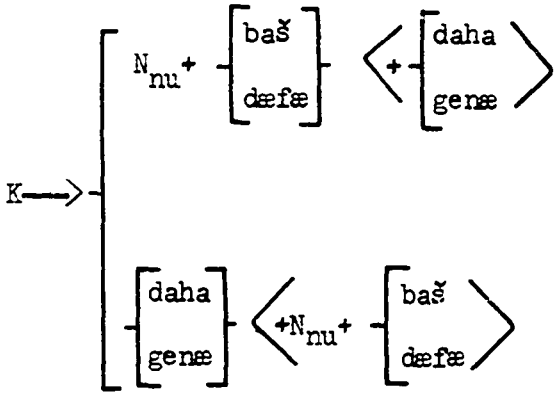
4b.

$$Ex_2 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} Ex_{21} \hat{} \# \\ \langle ej+\rangle No\langle \hat{} Um\rangle ! \end{bmatrix}$$

5.


pred---><K+>
pred_a
pred_b
pred_c

6.


K--->
N_nu+
baš
dæfæ
<+
daha
genæ
daha
genæ
+N_nu+
baš
dæfæ

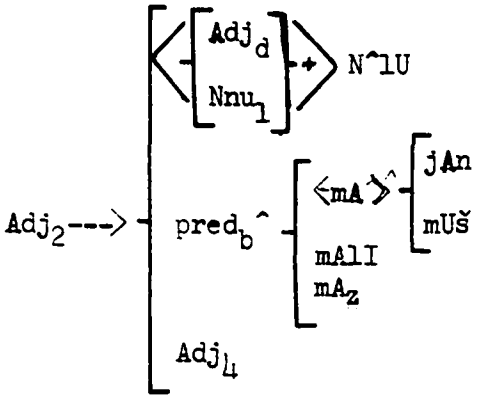
7.

$$pred_a \text{---}> \langle Ad_{pr}+\rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} AdTP \\ AdPP\langle \hat{}jA=I_{11}\rangle \\ NP \left\langle \hat{}nUn \left\langle \begin{array}{l} ælejhinæ \\ + \\ læhinæ \end{array} \right\rangle \right\rangle \\ NP=cimin,UnAn,üčün \\ Adj \end{array}\right] \langle ol\hat{}T\rangle$$

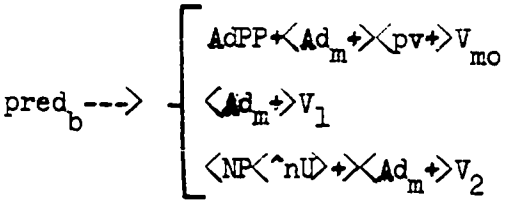
8.

$$Adj \text{---}> \left[\begin{array}{l} Adj_1 \\ Adj_2 \\ \langle NP\hat{}jA+\rangle\langle f+\rangle \left[\begin{array}{l} Adj_3 \\ majil \\ mærbut \end{array}\right] \\ \langle f+\rangle Adj_5 \\ \langle æn+\rangle Adj_6 \end{array}\right]$$

9.


Adj2--->
Adjd
Nnu1
N^1U
pred_b^
<mA>^
jAn
mUš
mAlI
mAz
Adj4

10.


pred_b--->
AdPP+<Adm+><pv+>Vmo
<Adm+>V1
<NP<^nU>+><Adm+>V2

11.

$pred_c$ ---> ⟨AdPP+⟩var⟨^T⟩

12.

Ad_m ---> [Nab_1 [-UnAn ; ^sUz] ; [Adj_3 ; Adj_d] +ola-rax ; Npl_1 ^ǰAn ; Adm_1^2 ; Nnu_1]

13.

$$AdTP \longrightarrow \langle AdT_{du} + \times AdP_{wh} \rangle$$

14.

$$AdTP_{du} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} Q_{def} + N_T \\ AdTPwh_1 \hat{} jA \neq I_{11} \\ AdT_{du} \end{cases}$$

15.

$$\mathrm{AdTP}_{wh} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{AdTPwh}_1 \\ \mathrm{AdTPwh}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

16.

$$\mathrm{AdTPwh}_1 \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{AdT} \\ \mathrm{NP\hat{}nUn{+}N_T\hat{}sUn\hat{}dA} \\ \left\langle\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \text{bašqa} \\ \text{daha} \\ \text{nisbætæn} \end{bmatrix} = \right\rangle \begin{matrix} Q_{indef} \\ Q_{def} \end{matrix}_i \; {}_i\begin{bmatrix} \text{vaxt,zaman} \\ N_T \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle \mathrm{NP\hat{}dAn}\langle\langle \text{if} \rangle\rangle = I_{21} \\ \mathrm{Nnu}_1\langle\hat{}\langle \mathrm{Um}\rangle \mathrm{UnjU{+}il}\rangle\langle +\mathrm{H}\rangle\hat{} \begin{bmatrix} \mathrm{dA} \\ \mathrm{dAn} \\ \mathrm{nUn{+}monP} \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathrm{NP\hat{}nUn{+}} \begin{bmatrix} \text{ærz} \\ \text{æsna} \\ \text{zærf} \end{bmatrix} \hat{}\mathrm{sUn\hat{}dA} \\ \begin{bmatrix} \text{gečæn} \\ \text{gælæn} \end{bmatrix} = \text{dæfæ} \end{bmatrix}$$

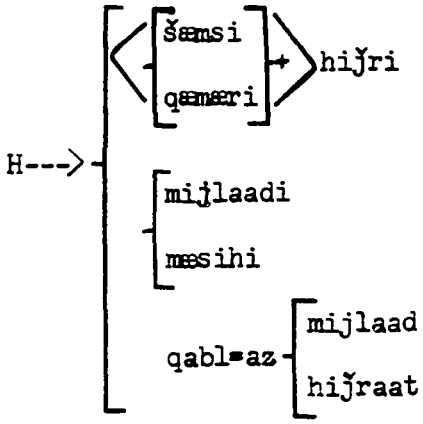
17.

$$AdTPwh_2 \longrightarrow \begin{cases} NT_1 + be \text{æ} NT_1 \\ N_T \left\langle \begin{matrix} nU \\ \hat{} \\ dA \end{matrix} \right\rangle \\ NP\hat{}nUn + N_T\hat{}sUn \end{cases}$$

18.

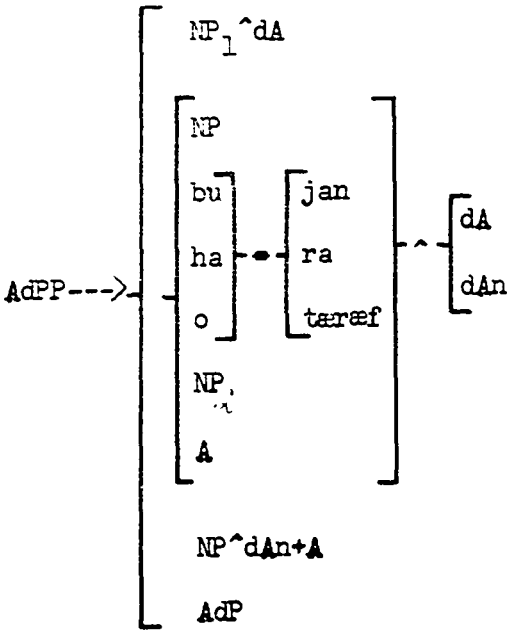
$$monP \longrightarrow NT_{mon} \langle +aj\hat{}sUn \rangle \hat{}nUn + \begin{bmatrix} aaxyr \\ Nnu_1 \end{bmatrix} \hat{}sUn\hat{} \begin{bmatrix} dA \\ dAn \end{bmatrix}$$

19.



šæmsi
qæmæri
+
hijri
mijlaadi
mæsihi
qabl=az
mijlaad
hijraat

20.



NP$_1$^dA
NP
bu
ha
o
•
jan
ra
tæræf
^
dA
dAn
NP$_1$
A
NP^dAn+A
AdP

21.

NP_1 ---> NP⟨^dAn+D⟩

22.

$$NP_2 \text{---} > NP \left[\begin{array}{l} \langle \text{\^{}nUn} \rangle + E \\ \text{\^{}nUn} + F \\ + \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ara} \\ \text{tæræf} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right] \text{\^{}sUn}$$

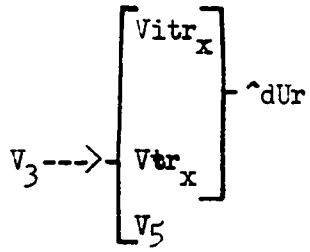
23.

$V_1 \rightarrow$ [$Vitr_1$ | $Vtr \hat{} Un$ | $\langle NP \hat{} jA+ \rangle Vitr_2$ | $\langle NP \hat{} dAn+ \rangle Vitr_3$ | $\langle NP\text{-}UnAn+ \rangle Vitr_4$]

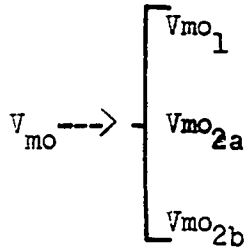
24.

$V_2 \rightarrow$ [Vtr | $Vitr \hat{} dUr$ | $\langle NP \hat{} jA+ \rangle V_3$]

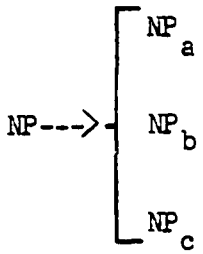
25.



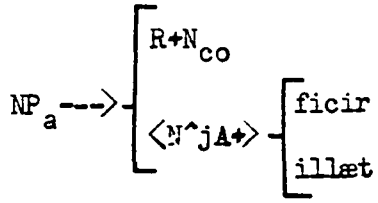
26.



27.



28.



29a. Top

$$R+N_{co} \Longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \langle d+\rangle N_{co}+hamysy \\ R+\begin{bmatrix} Co_1+N_{unco} \\ Co_2+N_{co} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

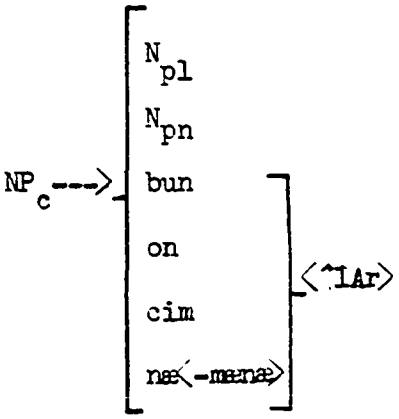
29b. Tob

$$V+R+N_{an} \Longrightarrow V\hat{}lAr+\begin{bmatrix} N_{an}\hat{}lAr \\ Q_{def} \\ Q_{indef} \end{bmatrix}+N_{an}$$

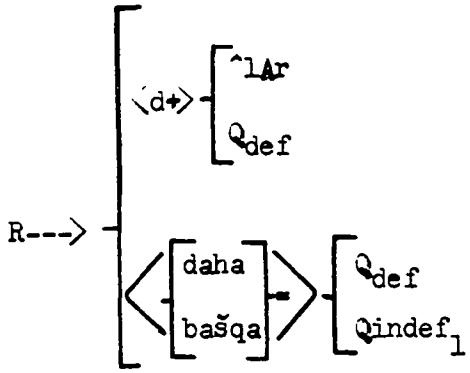
30.

$$NP_b \dashrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} daha \\ ba\check{s}qa \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle Q_{indef}+N_{unco} \\ \langle N\hat{}jA+\rangle vaxt \end{bmatrix}$$

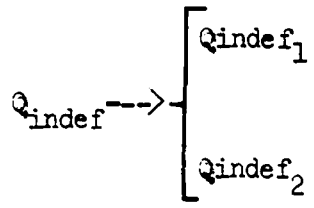
31.


NP c ---->
N pl
N pn
bun
on
cim
næ ‹-mæna›
‹^lAr›

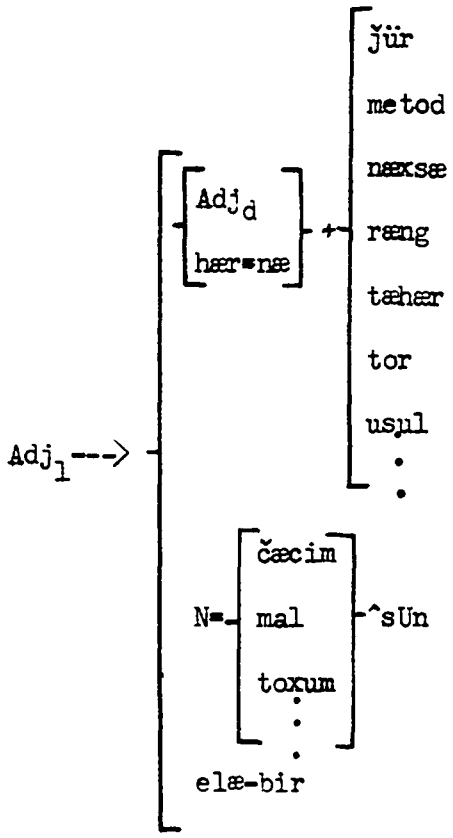
32.


R---->
‹d+›
^lAr
Q def
daha
bašqa
=
Q def
Q indef 1

33.


Qindef
Qindef1
Qindef2

34.


Adj1
Adjd
hær=næ
+
jür
metod
næxsæ
ræng
tæhær
tor
usµl
N=
čæcim
mal
toxum
^sUn
elæ-bir

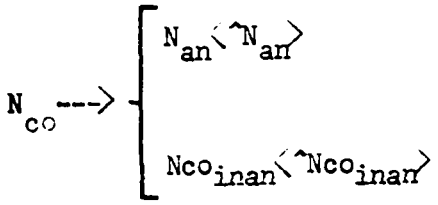
35.

Adj_6 ---> Nnu_1 ^<Um>UnǰU

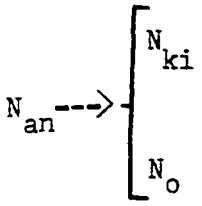
36.

Q_{def} ---> [<bir+>nečæ
<Adv$_q$+> [Nnu_1+$Nnu_1^{d}An_2$
$Nnu_1^{d}A$+Nnu_1
Nnu_1<+Q>
Nnu_c] <^jA+I_{11}>]

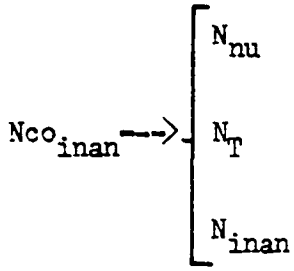
37:



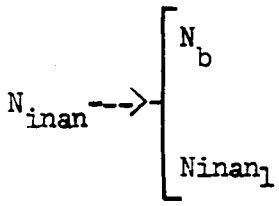
38.



39.



40.



41.

$$N_{nu} \dashrightarrow \langle Ad_g \rangle Nnu_1$$

42.

$$Nnu_1{}^2 \dashrightarrow \begin{cases} Nnu_1 \hat{} Nnu_1 \\ Nnu_1 \hat{} \check{J}A = Nnu_1 \hat{} \check{J}A \\ Nnu_1 + b \& Nnu_1 \\ Nnu_1 \hat{} d\&n\& = Nnu_1 \hat{} d\&n\& \end{cases}$$

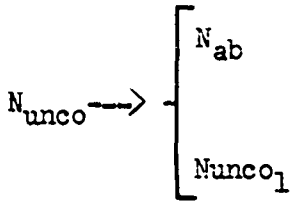
43.

$$Nnu_1 \dashrightarrow \begin{cases} \langle Nu_k + \text{miljon} + \rangle \langle Nu_k + \text{min} + \rangle Nu_k \\ \text{nečæ} \end{cases}$$

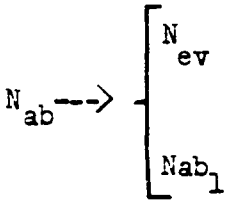
44.

$$Nu_k \dashrightarrow \langle N_t + \text{jüz} + \rangle \langle N_d \rangle \langle \hat{N}_t \rangle$$

45.



46.



47.

N_{pl} ---> Npl_1 <+L^sUn>

48.

N_T ---> { NT_{dw}, NT_{mon}, NT_1 }

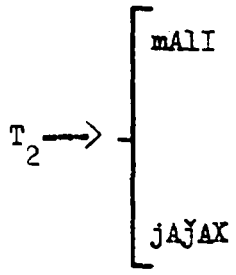
49.

Adj_4 ---> <f+>Adj_d

50.

T_1 ---> { jUr, jAr, mUš }

51.



p a r t I

n o t e s

to the kernel

General remarks:

a. In some cases where it was considered preferable for immediate identification, I have not hesitated to give up the usual morphophonemic writing in the grammar and have used phonemic writing instead. This is true, for instance, in cases where only one vocabulary item is combined with a suffix; in such an instance the harmonizing vowel, instead of the corresponding morphophoneme, is written right into the formula.

b. The following conventions will be observed in this grammar:

   1. All general phrases, such as NP or VP, if and when they occur, will automatically contain all phrases provided with subscripts, such as NP_T or VP_{mo}, if the latter are mentioned before NP or VP respectively.

   2. All items provided with a subscript will automatically be an integral part of all phrases with the same subscript.

c. All morphemes, whether grammatical, derivational or lexical are translated in the notes unless (a) they are self-understood (as for instance ˆlU in rule 9) or (b) they are nominal forms which recur in one of the noun lists accompanied by their translation (as for instance ðaxyr in rule 18).

d. Alternate choices which usually occur in columns occasionally are written in rows. This is a space saving device which is of no structural significance.

1. (1)

mi, ci optional question markers

da, ha optional sentence strengthening particles

The latter indicates strong interest or realization of truth and is accompanied by low-rising intonation.

2. (2)

a. S_1 will generate the idiomatic sentences

$$N_{ab}\hat{}sUn+\begin{Bmatrix}gæl\\tuk\end{Bmatrix}\hat{}X$$

which, as such occurring only in the third person, mean: sleep has got hold of me, i.e. I am sleepy etc.

b. S_1 will also generate the sentences giving the time, i.e.

$$saat+N_{nu}\langle+dæjir\rangle-\begin{Bmatrix}dUr\\jUdU\end{Bmatrix}$$

as numbers are analysed as being part of NP (vid. no. 39).

3. (3)

a. dæjir represents the negative morpheme here

b. -dUr present tense third person singular morpheme of 'be'

-jUdU past tense third person singular morpheme of 'be'

4. (4)

ne-jæ̌ in this combination (with preceding nouns) means how about...? or what about...?

5. (6)

daha any more, any longer (especially frequent in questions and negative statements)

genæ again

baš, dæfæ } times

6. (7)

-nün + ælejhinæ against

-nün + læhinæ in favor of, for

cimin like

ünän with

üčün for

Ad_{pr} could also be placed directly before the verbs where it would conform to a more frequent word order.

7. (8)

a. majil enthusiastic

mærbut relevant

æn chiefly

^jA case ending: dative

b. In a grammar going into more detailed analysis, taking into account coocurrences based on semantic rather than structural differentiation, there ought to be a subdivision of N and Adj into matching classes. Thus, animate nouns would be combined with adjectives different from those combinable with inanimate nouns, etc. No case of such matching which is primarily grammatical could be found in Azerbaijani.

8. (9)

-mA is the verbal negative marker. It is introduced into the general sentence types by Tob 3.

9. (10)

a. -nU is the morpheme marking objective case

b. In a more complete grammar all adverbs would probably have to be inserted into a sentence by transformation from the predicative use, just as in the case of adjectives. The reason for this is of course the possibility of various adverbs occurring in the same sentence, e.g. distributive numbers and other adverbs of manner.

However, cooccurrences are so complicated and limited that a much longer set of intricate rules would be required than can be compiled for a grammar of the present scope. Furthermore, one informant would hardly be a sufficient source for such detailed information.

For these reasons exhaustive treatment of this problem must be left over for a later study.

c. AdPP and pv in part contain identical items. Their cooccurrence is considered grammatical, although the material yields no proof to this effect.

If ungrammaticalness were proved it would be easy enough to add an obligatory deletion transformation to avoid the generation of identical strings.

A test with speakers of English to the same effect showed that they hesitatingly admitted the grammaticalness of the construction.

d. It seems that most adjectives, at least Adj_d, can serve in an Ad_m capacity. However, there are sure to be certain restrictions.

As my corpus has not yielded sufficient conclusive evidence this function of the adjectives is not considered in this grammar.

e. From here on ol and elæ in all their uses, are included in V_1 and V_2 respectively.

10. (11)

var a morpheme used in statements of existence ('there is', etc.) and possession ('someone has', etc.).

11. (12)

ˆsÜz a suffix indicating absence of something, 'without N'.

ola-rax a form, adverbializing adjective with the meaning 'in the manner of the adjective'; it is mainly literary.

ˆǰÅn an adverbializer for place names with the meaning of '(doing something) in the way of a certain place'.

12. (16)

-sÜn this form is used throughout this grammar for all possession markers suffixed to a nominal expression; it will eventually remain in the same shape as the third person possessive, followed by case endings.

bašqa, daha } other, more

nisbætæn relatively, comparatively

ærz- æsna- zærf-	during (an interval of time)
gečæn=dæfæ	last time
gælæn=dæfæ	next time
^dA	case ending: locative
^dAn	case ending: ablative
^nUn	case ending: genitive

13. (17)

Definite objective is used in a time phrase only when a specific time is meant, such as part of a day or day of a week which has been mentioned earlier in the discourse.

14. (19)

These attributes refer to the various ways of counting years in Azerbaijani:

šæmsi hijri	the Persian solar year, starting from Mohammad's flight to Mecca in 632 A.D.
qæmæri hijri	the Muslim lunar year, starting from the same date
mijlaadi mæsihi	the Christian year named after Jesus' birth (mijlaad) or after his being look upon as the Messiah (mæsih) by Christians

qabl=azmiǰlaad B.C. (lit. before the birth)

qabl=azhiǰraat before the emigration (hiǰra) (see p. 42)

15. (20)

=ra a morpheme indicating side, like jan and tæræf, but no longer occurring as a stem in isolation

16. (22)

ara compare the optional double base transformation no. 8.22

17. (23)

a. Most nouns followed by ol and thus creating intransitive verbs are loanwords. If they occur as independent nouns the phrase is not given again in the verb list as the grammar generates it anyway.

N_f is a cover symbol for all loan nouns, to be used in the phonological part of the grammar. Their shape will be generated there.

It is repeated here for the purpose of immediate orientation. It should be remembered, however, that there are loan words (more from Persian and fewer from Arabic, Russian or European languages) which follow the native pattern perfectly and therefore are not phonologically recognizable:

a. all words having initial f, ɣ, k, l, m, n, p, r (except for the word mun)

b. all words having one of the following seven shapes, except for X⟨X...⟩ being: ld, lt, nd, nt, rd, rt, st

1. XXV•X⟨X⟩ (V•=long vowel)

2. CCX⟨X...⟩

3. X⟨X...⟩CC⟨C⟩

4. ...V_i?V_i... (identical vowels)

5. X⟨X...⟩ {ü, i} ⟨CC⟩a

6. X⟨X...⟩a⟨CC⟩ {ü, i}

7. CVCVCV⟨C⟩

b. ^Un one of the passivizing morphemes, here used for middle voice

18. (24)

a. ^dUr one of the causative morphemes

b. In actual practice not all Vitr can be transitivized by adding ^dUr nor can all transitive verbs occur with ^Un. However, in order to preserve the generality of grammaticalness in utterances generable by the grammar this formation is considered unrestricted.

Verbs which do not occur in the unsuffixed stem form or whose relation with a stem form is uncertain for some reason, are listed separately in the appropriate verb list.

19. (25)

$Vitr_x$ contains all verbs governing dative when intransitive and objective when causative

Vtr_x contains all verbs governing objective when transitive and dative when causative

20. (27)

All nouns are considered grammatical as subjects of intransitive verbs and objects of transitive verbs respectively. In actual practice a great number of these combinations are very common whereas others would rarely occur. A third part forms the so called idiomatic expressions. They are not specifically mentioned as the grammar generates them automatically. Only one interesting general point should be made here. From an analysis of this type, including a comparison of lexical and grammatical material for the purpose of deciding what to include where, it becomes evident that often a language uses existent material in unorthodox ways in order to create new terms rather than absorb loans from outside or create new formations. An example for such an idiomatic combination would be

bašdan sov get out of the way, get (something) over with (literally: stop out of the head, similar to English 'take off the mind')

This note is the result of a suggestion emanating from a discussion with Prof. Householder on the theoretical background of language analysis.

21. (29)

a. This is a so called contextual transformation and, for this reason, is included in the kernel. Items from either Co_{21} or Co_{22} can be chosen if C_{20} is selected.

b. hamysyn all of it, all of them

22. (31)

bun	this
on	that
cim	who
næ⟨-mænæ⟩	what

23. (32)

The +^ sequence that appears here is removed by a later rule.

24. (34)

a. The open list of Adj_1 can contain all nouns expressing color, kind, make, method, manufacture, pattern, sort, or type in cases when the first element is an adjective or a noun.

When the first element is a number all nouns expressing weight or measure can occur.

b. For jür, tor, tæhær, ræng the expressions jür=bæjür, tor=bætor, tæhær=bætæhær, ræng=bæræng may be substituted which then indicate 'some kind of...'.

25. (35)

〈UM〉UnǰU ordinal number suffix
The difference between -Um/UnǰU and -UnǰU is dialectal.

26. (36)

neč̄æ some

27. (37)

The $N_{an}\hat{}N_{an}$ and $Nco_{inan}\hat{}Nco_{inan}$ compounds are subject to some restrictions which are not formally included in the grammar. These are:

1. One noun cannot belong to a class which is included in the other.

2. Concrete and abstract nouns cannot form compounds.

3. Living and inanimate beings cannot form compounds. This is particularly important as for the purposes of this grammar animals are included in the N_{inan} subclass.

4. dvandva compounds of this type can only form one member of the N=N^sU noun phrase (trs. no. 39).

5. Usually there are not more than five syllables in such a compound.

In a more complete grammar these restrictions would have to be formalized by the addition of an appropriate number of subclasses and transformations, eliminating the unpermissible combinatory possibilities.

28. (39)

N_{nu} is included in Nco_{inan} to cover all cases where reference to digits is made (e.g. 333 is composed of three threes).

Theoretically any item of the language can occur in this position (e.g. the series of-of-of consists of three 'of's') but whereas with numbers it is fairly common (type) it will be considered figurative (token, '___') for all other items.

29. (42)

All paired numbers in each line of this rule have to be identical. They constitute the four forms of structuring distributive numbers with no meaning difference between them; all stand for 'X by X'.

According to data collected from my informant's idiolect the form $Nnu_1 \hat{} Nnu_1$ is customary only with numbers from bir one to beš five. I have no additional material in my corpus which could confirm or refute this contention. I have included no restrictive rule in this grammar.

30. (45)

It has been effectively argued that all nouns are to be considered countables as they are apt to turn up as such in certain situations, whereas a limited number of them will occur as uncountable - the so called abstract - noun in most of the cases.

If this view were accepted N_{unco} would simply be a subdivision of N_{co}.

This classification has not been adopted here, mainly for reasons of complications of cooccurrence with the counters.

Therefore, nouns about which it is known with an acceptable amount of certainty that they will only rarely, or never in ordinary discourse, occur counted have been separated as uncountables.

An example for the difference between English and Azerbaijani usage the words čaj, qum, and su can be quoted which occur also pluralized (čajlar, qumlar, sular), the last taking then on the concrete meaning 'springs'.

31. (46)

One infrequent way of creating abstract nouns - which is not included in the generative process of this grammar and which would need some kind of transformation - is the following:

$$Ady_d \hat{} Adj_d \hat{} lUX$$

In this form two adjectives of semantic opposites are combined to indicate doubt about the exact attribute.
Example:

ajγr^jüngül^lüc
heavy light abstract suffix

(whether-heavy-or-light-ness)

They occur almost exclusively with the verbs: bil, öjræn, de, sõjlæ, xæbær-ver, tæxmin-vur, hesab-elæ and others which convey the meaning of finding out, establishing, making sure, noticing, etc.

32. (50)

These are aspect morphemes.

jÜr definite incompletive

jAr indefinite incompletive

mÜš indefinite completive

33. (51)

mʌlI necessitative

jʌǰʌx definite future

p a r t II

o p t i o n a l t r a n s f o r m a t i o n s a
(single base)

A1. Top

$$N_T\hat{}dAn{=}I_{12}{=}{=}{=}> \; N_T\hat{}dAn{=} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{ævvæl} \\ \text{qabax} \\ \text{sonra} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{dA} \\ \text{dAn} \end{Bmatrix}$$

A2. Top

$$N_T\hat{}dA{=} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{dUr} \\ \text{UdU} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \langle\text{mi}\rangle? \end{Bmatrix} {=}{=}{=}> \begin{Bmatrix} \text{ha}{=} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{vaxt} \\ \check{\text{c}}\text{an} \end{Bmatrix} \\ \text{n}æ{=} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{vaxt} \\ \text{zaman} \\ \text{gün} \end{Bmatrix} \end{Bmatrix} - \begin{Bmatrix} \text{dUr} \\ \text{UdU} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{} \#$$

A3. Top

AdPP^dA+X ⟨mi⟩?=={=}> hara^da+X^ #

A4. Top

$$N\text{-}\left\{\begin{matrix}dUr\\ UdU\end{matrix}\right\}\ \hat{}lAr+N\hat{}lAr \Longrightarrow N\langle\hat{}lAr\rangle\text{-}\left\{\begin{matrix}dUr\\ UdU\end{matrix}\right\}+N\hat{}lAr$$

A5. Top

$$pred\hat{}x+R+N_{an} \Longrightarrow pred\hat{}x\hat{}lAr+R+N_{an}$$

A6. Top

$$pred\hat{}x\hat{}lAr+\langle X_1+\rangle Nco_{inan}\langle\hat{}lAr\rangle \Longrightarrow pred\hat{}x+\langle X_1+\rangle Nco_{inan}\langle\hat{}lAr\rangle$$

A7. Top

$$\left.\begin{matrix}Ncoan_i\hat{}Ncoan_j\\ \\ Ncoinan_i\hat{}Ncoinan_j\end{matrix}\right]\ \hat{}lAr \Longrightarrow \left[\begin{matrix}Ncoan_i\hat{}Ncoan_j\\ \\ Ncoinan_i\hat{}\left\{\begin{matrix}Ncoinan_j\\ zad\\ m\hat{}Ncoinan_i\end{matrix}\right.\end{matrix}\right.$$

A8. Top

N^zad^ca===> N^ca^zad^ca

A9. Tob

$$Co_{20}{+}N_{co} \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} Co_{21}{+}N_{an} \\ Co_{22}{+}Nco_{inan} \end{cases}$$

A10. Top

V^T<+dæjir>-dUr===> V^jU<+dæjir>

A11. Top

$$\#\text{^V^T-}\begin{Bmatrix}\text{dUr}\\ \text{UdU}\end{Bmatrix}\text{+X===>}\ \text{^}\#\begin{Bmatrix}\text{ne-ǰæ+axy}\\ \text{bælcæ}\\ \text{anǰax}\\ \text{gæræc}\\ \text{jaxšy^sUn+bu-dU}\\ \text{ta<a>X+bir+dæræǰæ^jA=cimin>}\\ \text{caš<-ci>+<X+>V^jA-UdU}\end{Bmatrix}\text{<-cI><+X>}\ \text{+V^jA}$$

A12. Top

a.

$$X\text{-}\begin{Bmatrix} dUr \\ j\langle U\rangle dU \\ jU \end{Bmatrix} +NP\text{===}\rangle\ X\text{-}\left\{\begin{Bmatrix} P_1 \\ j\langle U\rangle dU \\ jU \end{Bmatrix} \hat{}P_2\right\} +P$$

b.

$$X\text{-}P_1\text{+}P\text{---}\rangle\ X\text{-}\begin{Bmatrix} jAn\text{+}mæn \\ sAn\text{+}sæn \\ jUX\text{+}biz \\ sUz\text{+}siz \end{Bmatrix}\langle\text{-}1Ar\rangle$$

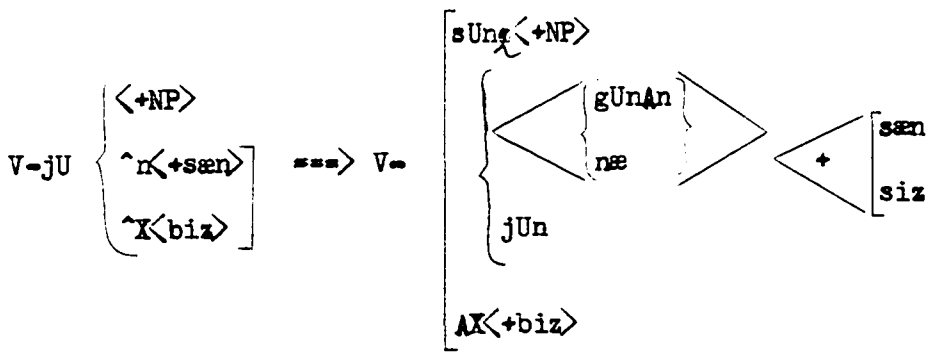
c.

$$P_2\text{+}P\text{---}\rangle\ \begin{Bmatrix} m\text{+}mæn \\ n\text{+}sæn \\ X\text{+}biz \\ z\text{+}siz \end{Bmatrix}\langle\text{-}1Ar\rangle$$

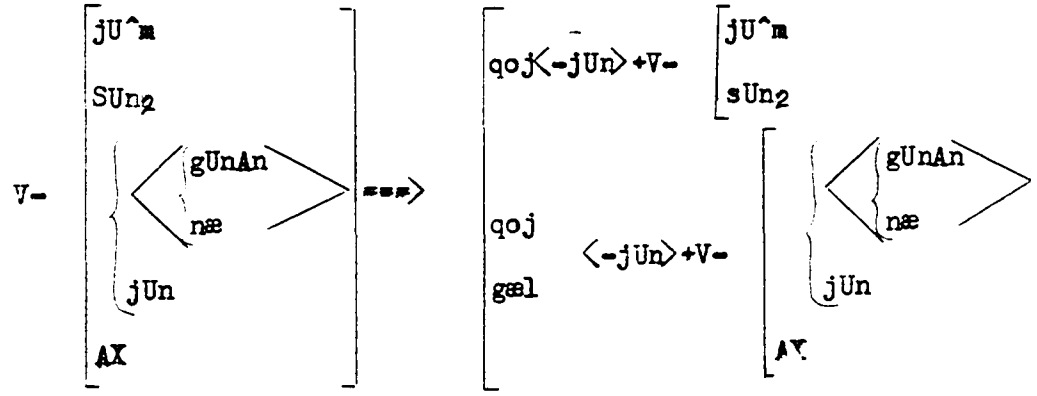
d.

$\langle X+\rangle V\text{-}jU\hat{}m+mæn ==\!=\!\rangle$ $qoj\langle\text{-}jUn\rangle+\langle X+\rangle V\text{-}jU\hat{}m+mæn$

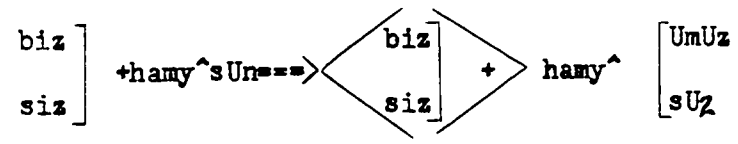
e.



f.



g.



A13. Top

V^T-UdU==> V^dU

A14. Top

$$V\hat{}T\langle +dæjir\rangle - \begin{cases} dUr \\ UdU \end{cases} \Longrightarrow V\hat{}jA=bil\hat{}T\langle +dæjir\rangle - \begin{cases} dUr \\ UdU \end{cases}$$

A15. Top

$$\langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle pred(N_k\hat{}nU+V_{tr}\langle +Z\rangle)+NP_j \Longrightarrow$$

$$\langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle pred \left\langle \begin{cases} NP_j+tæræfindæn \\ NP_j\hat{}nUn+æli-UnAn \end{cases} + V_{tr}\hat{}Ul\langle +Z\rangle+NP_k \right\rangle$$

A16. Top

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{bašqa}\\ \text{daha}\end{matrix}\right\} +Q_{def} \Longrightarrow Q_{def}^{+} \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{bašqa}\\ \text{daha}\end{matrix}\right.$$

A17. Top

$$\text{var-}\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{dUr}\\ \text{UdU}\end{matrix}\right\} +\text{NP}\hat{}\text{sUn} \Longrightarrow \text{var}\hat{}\text{sUn-}\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{dUr}\\ \text{UdU}\end{matrix}\right\} +\text{NP}$$

A18. Top

$$N_{ki}\text{=}N_{ki}\hat{}\text{sUn}\hat{} \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Um}\\ \text{Un}\end{matrix}\right. \Longrightarrow N_{ki}\hat{} \left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Um}\\ \text{Un}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{=}N_{ki}\hat{}\text{sUn}$$

A19. Top

næ-dUr+NP $\Longrightarrow$ NP-dUr+næ

A20. Top

X <mi ^?===> X <mi ^+|+ja+jox^ #

A21. Top

<X+><Y+>VP^z<+NP>-mi^?===> { meger+<X+><Y+>VP^z<+NP>^ #; <X+><Y+>meger+VP^z<+NP>^ # }

A22. Top

NT_{dw}-dUr <mi ^?===> ne=gün^sUn-dUr^ #

A23. Top

bir+N+pred-mA^y===> heš+N+pred-mA^y

A24. Top

$$\langle X+\rangle \left\{ \begin{matrix} N_{ki}\hat{}sUn \\ N_{pn} \end{matrix} \right\} \langle \hat{}ca\rangle+Y \Longrightarrow \langle X+\rangle \left\{ \begin{matrix} N_{ki}\hat{}sUn \\ N_{pn} \end{matrix} \right\} -gil\langle \hat{}ca\rangle+Y$$

A25. Top

$$Q_{indef}{}^{+} \left\{ \begin{matrix} vaxt \\ zaman \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} Q_{def} \\ Q_{indef} \end{matrix} \right\} +N_T \left. \right\} +NP\hat{}dAn=I_{21} \Longrightarrow NP\hat{}dAn+ Q_{indef}{}^{+} \left\{ \begin{matrix} vaxt \\ zaman \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} Qdef_1 \\ Q_{indef} \end{matrix} \right\} +N_T \left. \right\} =I_{21}$$

p a r t II

n o t e s
to Top a

General remarks

a. All transformations are subdivided into optional single base, optional double base and obligatory ones, the last in part preceding and in part following the lists.

This subdivision could not be organized with absolute neatness. In many cases transformations were interdependent and had to follow each other in immediate succession.

In all such cases the absolute distinction mentioned above is broken and the set can be found in the chapter where the character of the first transformation being closest to the chapter in question, places it.

b. Formulae in this chapter will be prefixed A to make distinctions and references easier.

Although this part is called 'single base transformations' and the next part 'double base transformations' respectively this differentiation cannot be upheld consistently as at times rules in one or the other group depend on certain other rules which have to precede them.

1. (A2)

Questions are not introduceable in bulk into the grammar but have to be generated from different sources. In this rule questions about time (when, what day? etc.) are generated from statements including time nouns.

2. (A3)

This rule generates all 'where'-questions. (See previous note.)

3. (A4-7)

The rules concerning the pluralization of nouns and verbs are scattered throughout the obligatory and optional rules and their notes.

Plural is not an obligatorily marked category in Azerbaijani; it is at least partially optional. A concentrated resume here will show the most important features.

a. Uncounted nouns when referring to persons (No) take -lAr if plural. Verbs whose subjects are persons take -lAr.

b. The optional omission of -lAr refers to such cases where the subjects are conceived as a unit.

c. Counted nouns preceded by A never take -lAr; if the reference is to persons the verb will take -lAr.

d. Uncounted nouns referring to objects take -lAr; the verbs of which they are the subject do not. The verb may optionally take -lAr when a differentiation into single objects is intended

e. If there is no subject noun in the sentence the verb takes -lAr if plural.

f. -lAr is a definitizer especially after predicate nouns.

g. -lAr may optionally be dropped after all thing-nouns (Ninan$_1$) when identity is irrelevant; nouns coming in groups of identical objects (like matches) are more likely to do so when mentioned in general terms.

h. Dvandva compounds (m-reduplication and -zad plurals included) take -lAr only if <u>sets</u> are referred to.

i. olar and tapylar are sometimes used as synonyms of var and then never add -lAr, following the behavior of var.

j. Contrary to expectations based on English usage nouns indicating approximate or habitual times (hær=gün+ axšamlar every evening) and mass nouns (qum sand, su water) may take plural.

Tob No. D is intimately connected with rule A5.

4. (A10)

-jU cover symbol for imperative; full forms occur later.

5. (A11)

a. ^jA after verbs = optative morpheme.

Rarely the optative may occur alone without introductory phrase; in this grammar such forms are treated as Ex_2 and listed there.

In most cases another verb is associated with the optative in the predicate of the sentences.

In conjunction with the introductory phrase it takes on the meaning of probability, necessity, or any other modal idea; the reference is usually to the future.

b.

ne-jæ axy		how then
bælcæ		maybe, perhaps
anǰax		at any rate
gærəc		necessary, one should
jaxšy^sUn+bu-dy -	-cI	it is best
ta<a>(+bir+dərəǰæ^jA=cimin)		until, in order that
caš		I wish

6. (A12)

a. This transformation introduces the two sets of personal endings:

P_1 the enclitics

P_2 the suffixes

(vid. phonological part)

b. biz, siz } occur with optional -lAr

For purpose of emphasis bizbər is at times used for the exclusive 'we'.

c. dur<un>, gəl<in>, qoj<un> are themselves imperatives, meaning stand, go, and put respectively.

They occur as optional elements before other imperatives and convey the following meanings:

1st person singular:

qoj occurs here; it has the effect of making a tentative proposal submitted to a friend or oneself for approval. Whereas without qoj the form indicates a determined immediate future, with qoj it resembles a sentence like 'suppose I...'.

2nd person singular and plural:

gæl<in> is the common form here; it points to something upon which the following imperative is to be performed. It corresponds to English 'here' accompanying a gesture. Without second imperative the form gæl or gæ is an Ex_2 and listed there.

1st person plural:

gæl: two points are to be marked

a) there is a proposal for immediate action

b) the addressee is enjoined to act together with the speaker

qoj: This form indicates greater deference; the speaker doesn't insist, he merely suggests on action to the other person.

Especially before gæd go it is possible to use dur stand when speaking from a sitting position.

3rd person singular or plural:

qoj: The effect of this verb here is one of non-immediate command or proposal, suppose he....

d. As combinations with görüm that I may see or göræc that we may see are restricted to a very few common forms they are listed in Ex_2: The effect of this use is one of personal interest.

Sentence final ha is used chiefly (though not solely; therefore no obligatory transformation is introduced) after second person imperative and makes the command less abrupt. The effect is similar to qoj preceding imperative with which for practical purposes it is in complementary distribution. It is always said on a lower pitch than the preceding accented syllable, but not on the very low pitch customary at the end of a sentence; its own pitch is either level or slightly rising.

7. (A13)

V^dU definite completive

8. (A14)

bil know

This combination has the meaning 'being able to verb'; it is interesting to note that its use is not restricted to certain forms as for instance in Turkish.

9. (A15)

This is the passive transformation; æli-UnAn by (hand of) is used only pertaining to persons.

10. (A18)

Kinship term compounds are the only noun formation in which the possessive can follow either element.

When the possessive is suffixed to the first noun the second one is followed by -sUn.

Only first and second person singular are included as the occurrence of others seems highly improbable.

11. (A20)

ja+jox↑ or not; following a positive question if there is any doubt. Can follow both direct and indirect questions. (rule No.)

The rising intonation of ? now becomes an inherent feature of ↑.

12. (A21)

The sentence particle ~~mega~~, when used with a question, often implies expectation of a negative answer.

13. (A24)

-gil enclitic, indicating 'and his group, friends, family, etc.'; possessives cannot follow it, only case.

p a r t II

o p t i o n a l t r a n s f o r m a t i o n s b

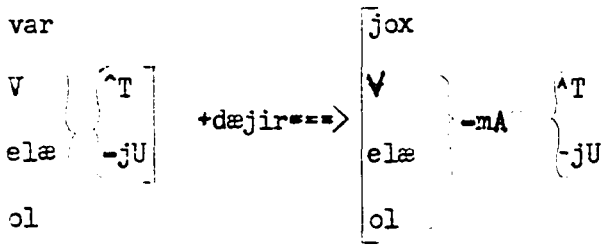
(double base)

general note:

Wherever NP, or any other cover symbol, occurs more than once in any one rule with no subscript all items thus designated may be either identical or different.

Note: for methodological reasons C3 precedes the double base transformations (B)

C3. Tob



Bl. Top

a.

$$Si(\langle X_1+\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} pred_a \\ pred_b \end{Bmatrix} \hat{}X+NP) \Big\} \Longrightarrow$$

$$Sj(X_j+\rangle pred\hat{}Y+NP)$$

$$S \left(= \hat{} \begin{array}{l} \langle X_1+\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} \langle \text{ægær} \rangle \\ \text{ægær} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} pred_a \\ pred_b \end{bmatrix} \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{SA} \\ \text{jA} \end{Bmatrix} \\ G+\langle X_1+\rangle \begin{bmatrix} pred_a \\ pred_b \end{bmatrix} \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{SA} \\ \text{jA} \end{Bmatrix} \text{-jŭdU} \end{array} \right]_j +NP+\langle X_j+\rangle$$

$$j \left[\begin{array}{l} pred\hat{}Y \\ pred\hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \text{jAr} \\ \text{jUr} \\ \text{JAŽAX} \end{Bmatrix} \text{-jŭdU} \end{array} \right] +NP$$

b.

$$G \longrightarrow \langle \text{hær=} \rangle \begin{cases} \langle \begin{Bmatrix} \text{bir} \\ \text{næ} \end{Bmatrix} = \rangle \begin{Bmatrix} \text{gün} \\ \text{vaxt} \\ \text{zaman} \end{Bmatrix} \\ \text{ne-jæ} \end{cases}$$

c. Tob $\langle \text{hær=} \rangle \text{bir=} \Longrightarrow$ hær=bir

B2. Top

$$Si(\langle X_1 +\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} pred_a \\ pred_b \end{Bmatrix} \hat{}\, X+NP) \quad ===\rangle$$

$$Sj(\langle X_j +\rangle pred\hat{}\, Y+NP)$$

$$S\left(\#\, \hat{}\langle X_1 +\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} \langle \text{ægær} \rangle \\ \text{ægær} \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} pred_a \\ pred_b \end{bmatrix} \hat{}\, \begin{Bmatrix} sA \\ jA \end{Bmatrix} -UdU+NP+\langle X_j +\rangle pred-\right.$$

$$\left. \begin{Bmatrix} jAr \\ jAJAX \end{Bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \langle UdU \rangle \\ UdU \end{bmatrix} +NP \right)$$

B3. Top

$$\left.\begin{matrix} Si(pred(Adj\hat{}\, Y)+R+N) \\ Sj(Z+NP\hat{}\, X) \end{matrix}\right\} ===\rangle\ S(Z+Adj_{1,2,6}+NP\hat{}\, X)$$

B4. Top

$$\text{pred}(\text{NP}(\text{Adj}+\{\text{N\^{}lAr}\ /\ \text{bir}+\text{N}\}))-\{\text{dUr}\ /\ \text{jUdU}\}+\text{NP}==>$$

$$\text{pred}(\text{NP}(\text{næ}=\{\text{ǰür}\ /\ \text{tæhær}\ /\ \text{tor}\}+\{\text{N\^{}lAr}\ /\ \text{bir}+\text{N}\}))-\{\text{dUr}\ /\ \text{jUdU}\}+\text{NP}$$

B5. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Si}(\langle\text{X}+\rangle\text{preda}_i(\text{Adj}\langle+\text{X}\rangle-\text{dUr})+\text{NP}_i)\\ \text{Sj}(\text{preda}_i(\text{Adj}\langle+\text{X}\rangle-\text{dUr})+\text{NP}_j)\end{array}\right\}==>\ \text{S}(\langle\text{X}+\rangle\text{NP}_j\text{\^{}dAn}+\text{preda}_i+\text{NP}_i)$$

B6. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X_i+NP_i\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y_i) \\ Sj(X_j+\left\{\begin{array}{l} Q \\ Adj_{1,2,6} \end{array}\right.+N+Y_j) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(X+NP(NP_i\hat{}\left\{\begin{array}{l} nUn \\ dAn \end{array}\right.+\left\{\begin{array}{l} Q \\ Adj_{1,2,6} \end{array}\right.\hat{}sUn)\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y_i)$$

B7. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(AdPP\hat{}dUr) \\ Sj \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow Sk(AdPP+Sj)$$

B8. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(AdTP\hat{}dUr) \\ Sk \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(AdTP+Sk)$$

B9. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X_1+N_i\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+\langle Y_j+\rangle N_j\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Z_i) \\ Sj(X_j+\rangle N_j\hat{}sUn\langle\hat{}ca\rangle\langle+Y\rangle+Z_j) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X+\rangle N(N_i=N_j\hat{}sUn)\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Z)$$

B10. Top

$$\left.\begin{matrix} Si(\langle X_1 +\rangle Y_1 \langle +Z_1\rangle \\ Sj(\langle X_1 +\rangle Y_2 \langle +Z_1\rangle \end{matrix}\right\} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_j \begin{Bmatrix} -UnAn \\ + \begin{Bmatrix} væ \\ \langle væ\rangle ja \end{Bmatrix} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$S\left(\langle X_1 +\rangle \begin{bmatrix} ja \\ næ \\ hæm \\ næ=fæqæt \end{bmatrix}_i + \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_j + \begin{bmatrix} ja \\ næ \\ hæm \\ belcæ \end{bmatrix}_i \langle -dA\rangle + \begin{bmatrix} N_2 \\ NP_2 \end{bmatrix}_j \langle +Z_1\rangle \right.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_j -dA + \begin{bmatrix} N_2 \\ NP_2 \end{bmatrix}_j -dA$$

B11.

a. Top

$X(pred\hat{}y)+Y_1(NP)-UnAn+Y_2(NP)\langle+Z\rangle \Longrightarrow X(pred\hat{}y)+Y_1(NP)+Y_2(NP)-UnAn\langle+b\ae raabær\rangle\langle+Z\rangle$

b. Top

$X(pred\hat{}y)+Y_1(NP)+Y_2(NP)-UnAn\langle+b\ae raabær\rangle\langle+Z\rangle \Longrightarrow X(pred\hat{}y\hat{}lAr)+\langle on\hat{}lAr+\rangle$ bæraabær$\langle+Z\rangle$

c. Tob

$X(pred\hat{}y\hat{}lAr)+b\ae raabær\langle+Z\rangle \Longrightarrow$ bæraabær$+pred\hat{}y\hat{}lAr\langle+Z\rangle$

B12. Top

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_i \left\{ \begin{matrix} -UnAn \\ + \left\{ \begin{matrix} væ \\ \langle va\rangle ja \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \right\} + \begin{bmatrix} N_2 \\ NP_2 \end{bmatrix}_i \Longrightarrow$$

$$NP\left(\begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_i \left\{ \begin{matrix} -UnAn \\ + \left\{ \begin{matrix} væ \\ \langle væ\rangle ja \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \right\} + \begin{bmatrix} N_2 \\ NP_2 \end{bmatrix}_i \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} N \\ NP \end{bmatrix}_i \left\{ \begin{matrix} -UnAn \\ + \left\{ \begin{matrix} væ \\ \langle væ\rangle ja \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \right\} + \begin{bmatrix} N \\ NP \end{bmatrix} + væ + saajir$$

B13. Top

a.

$$\text{Si}\ \left(\text{pred}_1\hat{}X+\begin{Bmatrix}\text{men}\\ \text{biz}\end{Bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\text{Sj}\ \left(\text{pred}_1\hat{}Y+\begin{Bmatrix}\langle Z+\rangle N\\ \text{sen}\\ \text{siz}\end{Bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \text{S}\left(\text{pred}_1=\begin{Bmatrix}jUX\\ \langle U\rangle dU\hat{}X\\ jU\hat{}Y\end{Bmatrix}+\begin{Bmatrix}\text{men}\\ \text{biz}\end{Bmatrix}\begin{Bmatrix}\text{-UnAn}\\ \text{+ve}\end{Bmatrix}+\begin{Bmatrix}\langle Z+\rangle N\\ \text{sen}\\ \text{siz}\end{Bmatrix}\right)$$

b.

$$\text{Si}\ \left(\text{pred}_1\hat{}X+\begin{Bmatrix}\text{sen}\\ \text{siz}\end{Bmatrix}\right)$$

$$\text{Sj}\left(\text{pred}_1\hat{}Y+\langle Z+\rangle N\right)$$

$$\Longrightarrow \text{S}\left(\text{pred}_1=\begin{Bmatrix}sUZ\\ \langle U\rangle dUZ\\ jU\hat{}Z\end{Bmatrix}+\begin{Bmatrix}\text{sen}\\ \text{siz}\end{Bmatrix}\begin{Bmatrix}\text{-UnAn}\\ \text{+ve}\end{Bmatrix}+\langle Z+\rangle N\right)$$

note: NP$\neq$men, biz

B14. Tob

$\langle X+\rangle pred+NP_x+væ+NP_y \Longrightarrow \langle X+\rangle pred\hat{}lAr+NP_x+væ+NP_y$

B15. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X+NPi+Y) \\ Sj(NP_1+NPj\hat{}dUr) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(X+NP_1+|+NPj+Y)$$

B16. Top

$$Si(Ni\hat{}nUn+\left\{\begin{array}{l} ælejhinæ \\ læhinæ \end{array}\right\}-dUr+Nk) \Longrightarrow S(X+Ni\hat{}nUn+\left\{\begin{array}{l} ælejhinæ \\ læhinæ \end{array}\right\}+Y+Nk)$$

$Sj(X+Y+Nk)$

B17. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(N_i\text{=}\ddot{u}\check{c}\ddot{u}n\text{-}dir\text{+}NP_k) \\ \\ Sj(X\text{+}NP_k\text{+}Y) \end{array}\right\} \text{===>}\ S(X\text{+}N_k\text{+}N_i\text{=}\ddot{u}\check{c}\ddot{u}n\text{+}Y)$$

B18. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_i\text{+}\rangle\langle Y_i\text{+}\rangle pred_i\,\hat{}\,z\text{+}NP_i) \\ \\ Sj(\langle X_j\text{+}\rangle\langle Y_j\text{+}\rangle pred_i\,\hat{}\,z\text{+}NP_j) \end{array}\right\} \text{===>}\ S\left(\langle X_i\text{+}\rangle NP_i\text{+}\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{ævæz}\langle in\rangle\text{æ} \\ \text{jer}\langle in\rangle\text{dæ} \end{array}\right\}\text{+}pred_i\,\hat{}\,z\text{+}NP_j\right)$$

B19. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_i\text{+}\rangle V_i\,\hat{}\,W\hat{}\,x\text{+}NP) \\ \\ Sj(\langle X_j\text{+}\rangle V_j\,\hat{}\,W\hat{}\,x\text{+}NP) \end{array}\right\} \text{===>}\ S(\langle X_i\text{+}\rangle NP\text{+}V_i\langle\text{-mA}\rangle\,\hat{}\,jAlI\text{+}V_j\,\hat{}\,W\hat{}\,x\text{+}NP)$$

B20. Top

$$Si(NT+NP_i\hat{}ja+pred\hat{}V+NPi)$$

$$Sj(\langle Xj+\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} AdTP \\ AdPP \end{Bmatrix} +pred\hat{}V+NPj) \quad ===\rangle \quad S(\langle Xj+\rangle NPi\hat{}jA+jaxyn+pred\hat{}V+NPj)$$

B21. Top

$$X+NP_x \begin{Bmatrix} -UnAn \\ +ve \end{Bmatrix} +NPj+Y===\rangle X+ \begin{pmatrix} NP_x\hat{}dAn+ \begin{Bmatrix} \text{æ}laave \\ ba\check{s}qa \\ suvaj \end{Bmatrix} \\ NP_x\hat{}jA+bax-myja-rax \end{pmatrix} +NP_y+Y$$

B22. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X+NP_i\,\hat{}\,dA+Y) \\ Sj(X+NP_j\,\hat{}\,dA+Y) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(X+NP_i\,\hat{}\,UnAn+NP_j+arasynda+Y)$$

b.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X+NP_i\,\hat{}\,jA+V_{mo}) \\ Sj(X+NP_i\,\hat{}\,dAn+V_{mo}) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(X+NP_i\,\hat{}\,UnAn+NP_j+arasyn\,\hat{}\,\left\{\begin{array}{l} jA \\ dAn \end{array}\right\}+V_{mo})$$

B23. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X+NP_i\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y) \\ Sj(X+NP_j\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(X+Adj(NP_i\,\hat{}\left\{\begin{array}{l} nUn \\ dA \end{array}\right\}\,\hat{}cin)+N_j\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y)$$

B24. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X+\rangle Za+V_i\hat{}y+NP_i) \\ \\ Sj(Za+V_i\hat{}y+NP_j) \end{array}\right\} \text{===>}\ S(\langle X+\rangle NP_i\hat{}dAn\langle -dA\rangle+Za+V_i\hat{}y+NP_j)$$

b.

Za ---> az, bætær, čox, gözæl, jaxšy, pis, tæz, ., ., .

B25. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X_1 + AdT_i + Y_1) \\ Sj(X_j + AdT_j + Y_j) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(X_1 + \langle Adt_1 \hat{} dAn + \rangle AdT_j \hat{} jA \langle = I_{11} \rangle + Y_1)$$

b.

$$X_1 + AdT_1 \hat{} dAn + AdT_j \hat{} jA = qædær + Y_i \Longrightarrow X + AdT_1 \hat{} dAn = bæri + Y_i$$

B26. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X + \rangle pred_1 \hat{} W + NP) \\ Sj(\langle Y + \rangle pred_j \hat{} W + NP) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X + \rangle NP pred_i \hat{} jAn \hat{} jA = I_{11} + pred_j \hat{} W \langle + NP \rangle$$

B27. Top

$$\left.\begin{matrix} Si(\langle X+\rangle pred_i\hat{}W+NP) \\ Sj(\langle Y+\rangle pred_j\hat{}W+NP) \end{matrix}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X+\rangle NP+pred_i\hat{}An \left\{\begin{matrix} -\check{j}AX \\ =I_{ll} \end{matrix}\right\} +pred_j\hat{}W\langle+NP\rangle$$

B28. Top

$$\left.\begin{matrix} Si(\langle X_1+\rangle Y_1+V\langle-mA\rangle\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle Y_j+V\langle-mA\rangle\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \end{matrix}\right\} \Longrightarrow$$

$$S(\langle X_i+\rangle NP+Y_i+\left\langle\begin{matrix} \text{æ}v\text{w}æl \\ qabaX-\check{j}a \end{matrix}\right\rangle+V\langle-mA\rangle\hat{}\left\{\begin{matrix} jUp \\ jA-rAX \end{matrix}\right\}\left\langle\begin{matrix} v\text{æ} \\ \text{ɣ} \end{matrix}\right\rangle +$$

$$\langle so\langle n\rangle ra\rangle+Y_j+V\langle-mA\rangle\hat{}W+NP$$

B29. Top

$$\left.\begin{matrix} Si(\langle X_1+\rangle V_i-\left[\begin{matrix} \hat{d}U \\ -jU \end{matrix}\right]+NP) \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle V_j-\left[\begin{matrix} \hat{d}U \\ -jU \end{matrix}\right]+NP) \end{matrix}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X_1+\rangle V_i-\left[\begin{matrix} dU \\ -jU \end{matrix}\right]+NP+V_j-\left[\begin{matrix} dU \\ -jU \end{matrix}\right]+NP)$$

B30. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_i+\rangle V_i\hat{}w\hat{}X+NP) \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle V_j\hat{}w\hat{}X+NP) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X_i\rangle NP+ \left\{\begin{array}{l} (V_i\hat{}_jA)^2 \\ V_i\hat{}_jA\text{-}rAX \end{array}\right. +V_j\hat{}w\hat{}X+NP)$$

B31. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_1+\rangle V_i\hat{}w\hat{}X+NP) \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle AdTP+V_j\hat{}w\hat{}X+NP) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X_i+\rangle AdTP \left(V\text{-}mAmIš\langle\hat{}dAn\langle+ \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{[illegible]} \\ qabaX \end{array}\right. \rangle\rangle \right)$$

$+V_j\hat{}w\hat{}X+NP)$

b.

$mAmIš\hat{}dAn \Longrightarrow mA\langle z\rangle\hat{}dAn$

B32. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_i+\rangle V_i\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle V_j\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X_i+\rangle NP+V_i \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \langle -mA\rangle jUn- \left\{\begin{array}{ll} jA & \\ jan & \langle \hat{}jA=I_{11}\rangle \end{array}\right. \\ \hat{}jAnA-jan \end{array}\right\} +V_j\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP)$$

B33. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_i+\rangle V_i\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle V_j\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X_i+\rangle NP+V_i\hat{}dUX- \left\{\begin{array}{l} jA \\ jan \end{array}\right. +V_j\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP)$$

B34. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_i+\rangle V_i\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle V_j\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(\langle X_i+\rangle NP+V_i\hat{} \left\{\begin{array}{l} dUX \\ jAn \end{array}\right. \hat{} \left\{\begin{array}{l} dA \\ dAn=s\langle n\rangle ra \end{array}\right. +V_j\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP)$$

B35. Top

$$Si(X_1+NP_2\hat{}\ \{nU+Vtr,\ \{jA,dA\}+\{Vitr,Vmo\}\}\ \hat{}y+NP_1) \Longrightarrow$$

$$Sj(X_2+NP_2+Y_j)$$

$$S(X_2+Adj\ (NP_1+X_1+\{Vtr,Vitr,Vmo\}\ \hat{}\ \{jAjAX,jAn,mAlI\})\ +NP_2\langle\hat{}sUn\rangle\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y_j)$$

B36. Top

$$Si(X+\{NP_2+Vtr,Vitr\}+NP_i)\ \{NP_2+Vtr,Vitr\}\ Y+Adj(NP_j\hat{}sUn+Adj)+NP_i$$

$$\Longrightarrow S$$

$$Sj(Y+Adj\hat{}Z+NP_i\hat{}nUn+NP_j\hat{}sUn)\qquad Y+Adj(NP_j\hat{}sUn+Adj)+\{NP_2+Vtr,Vitr\}+NP_i$$

B37. Top

$Si(X+N_{ab}\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y)$

$$\Longrightarrow S(X+NP_j\hat{}nUn+pred_j\hat{}mA\langle X\rangle\hat{}sU\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y)$$

$Sj(pred_j+NP_j)$

B38. Top

$$Si(X_i+N_{ab_i} \left\langle = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{ll} \\ \langle meeqsædi\rightarrow UnAn \\ üčün \end{array} \right. \right\} +Y_i) \Longrightarrow$$

$Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle\langle Y_i+\rangle+V\hat{}Z+NP_j)$

$$S(X_i+\langle X_j+\rangle\langle Y_j+\rangle V\hat{}mAX \left\langle = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{ll} \\ \langle meeqsædi\rightarrow UnAn \\ üčün \end{array} \right. \right\} +Y_i)$$

B39. Top

$$X_i+\langle X_j+\rangle V_j\text{ˆ}mAX\text{-}üčün+\begin{Bmatrix}vaxt\text{ˆ}pos+var\\ illæt\end{Bmatrix}-\begin{Bmatrix}dUr\\ jUdU\end{Bmatrix}==\rangle$$

$$X_i\langle X_j+\rangle\langle Y_j+\rangle V_j\text{ˆ}mAX\text{ˆ}jA+\begin{Bmatrix}vaxt\text{ˆ}pos+var\\ illæt\end{Bmatrix}-\begin{Bmatrix}dUr\\ jUdU\end{Bmatrix}$$

B40. Tob

$$X_i+\langle X_j+\rangle\langle Y_j+\rangle V_j\text{ˆ}mAX\text{-}üčün+var-\begin{Bmatrix}dur\\ jUdU\end{Bmatrix}+ficir\text{ˆ}pos==\rangle$$

$$X_i+\langle X_j+\rangle\langle Y_j+\rangle V_j\text{ˆ}mAX\text{ˆ}jA+var-\begin{Bmatrix}dU\\ jUdU\end{Bmatrix}+ficir\text{ˆ}pos$$

B41. Top

$$X_i+\langle X_j+\rangle\langle Y_j+\rangle V\text{ˆ}mAX\text{-}üčün+V\text{ˆ}y+NP==\rangle\ X_i+\langle X_j+\rangle\langle Y_j+\rangle V\text{ˆ}mAX\text{ˆ}jA+\begin{Bmatrix}al\\ apar\\ gæl\\ gæ\dot{t}ir\\ ged\\ tut\\ .\\ .\end{Bmatrix}\text{ˆ}y+NP$$

B42. Top

$Si(X_i + pred_i(NP\hat{}jA + Adj_3\hat{}z) + NP_i)$

$Sj(X_i + \langle Y+\rangle pred_j\hat{}z + NP_j)$

$\Longrightarrow S(X_i + \langle Y+\rangle pred_j\hat{}mAX\hat{}jA + Adj_3\hat{}z + NP_i)$

B43. Top

$Si(X_i + pred_i(NP\hat{}jA + Vitr_2)\hat{}z + NP_i)$

$Sj(X_i + \langle Y+\rangle pred_j\hat{}z + NP_i)$

$\Longrightarrow S(X_i + \langle Y+\rangle pred_j\hat{}mAX\hat{}jA + Vitr_2\hat{}z + NP_i)$

B44. Top

$Si(X_i + pred_i(NP_1\hat{}nU + NP_2\hat{}jA + V_5)\hat{}z + NP_i)$

$\Longrightarrow$

$Sj(X_i + \langle Y+\rangle NP_2\hat{}jA + V_{mo}\hat{}z + NP_i)$

$S(X_i + \langle Y+\rangle NP_2\hat{}jA + V_{mo}\hat{}mAX\hat{}jA + V_5\hat{}z + NP_i)$

B45. Top

a.

$$Si(\langle X_i+\rangle\langle Adj_i+\rangle N_i\,\hat{}\,ca+V\hat{}X+NP_2) \Longrightarrow S\left(\begin{array}{l} X+Adj(NP_2+V\hat{}jAn)+\langle Adj_i+\rangle N_i \overset{\hat{}}{+} Y \\ X+N(NP_2+V\hat{}jAn) \overset{\hat{}}{+} Y \end{array}\right)$$

$$Sj(X+bun+N_i \overset{\hat{}}{+} Y)$$

b.

$$Si(\langle X_i+\rangle AdTP(on+N_T\langle\hat{}dA\rangle)+V\hat{}X+N_i) \Longrightarrow S(\langle X_1+\rangle Adj(N_1+V\hat{}jAn)+N_T \overset{\hat{}}{+} Y)$$

$$Sj(X+bun+N_2 \overset{\hat{}}{+} Y)$$

B46. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(Y+NP_x+V_{tr}\,\hat{}\,Z+NP_y) \\ Sj(X+o+NP+Y) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow X+NP(Adj(NP_x\,\hat{}\,nUn+V_{tr}\,\hat{}\,dUX\hat{}\,sUn)+NP_y)\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y$$

B47. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(AdTP+pred_i+NP_i) \\ \\ Sj(AdTP+pred_j+NP_j) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(AdTP-cI+pred_j+NP_j+|+pred_i+NP_i)$$

B48. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(pred_i\hat{}x+NP_i) \\ \\ Sj(pred_j\hat{}y+NP_j) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(pred_i\hat{}x+NP_i\left(+\left\{\begin{array}{l} ta \\ bir+dæræjæ\hat{}jA-cimin \end{array}\right\}\right)-cI+pred\left\{\begin{array}{l} -jU \\ \hat{}jA \end{array}\right\}+NP_{P_j}$$

B49. Top

$$pred_i\hat{}x+NP_i+ta-cI+pred_j\hat{}jA+NP_j \Longrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} ehtimal+var\hat{}x \\ mümcün\hat{}x \\ olar \end{array}\right\} -cI+pred_j\hat{}jA+NP_j$$

B50. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(pred_i(NP\hat{}jA\text{+}\rangle NP_2\langle\hat{}nU.\rangle\text{+}Vtr_{\ }\hat{}x)\text{+}NP_i) \end{array}\right\} \text{===}\rangle$$

$$Sj(pred_j\hat{}y\text{+}NP_j)$$

$$S(pred_i(\langle NP\hat{}jA\text{+}\rangle Vtr_{32}\hat{}x)\text{+}NP_i\text{=}cI\text{+}pred_j\hat{}y\text{+}NP_j)$$

b.

$$V_{32}\text{---}\rangle \begin{cases} bildir \\ danyš \\ de \\ sõjlæ \\ sõhbæt=elæ \\ xæbær=ver \end{cases}$$

B51. Top

$Si(pred_i \hat{} x + NP_j)$

$Sj(pred_j \hat{} y + NP_i \hat{} ca)$

$\Longrightarrow S(pred_j \hat{} y + NP_i + hansyn \hat{} ca\text{-}cI + pred_i \hat{} x)$

B52. Top

a.

$Si(X + NP_i + Y)$

$Sj(pred \hat{} y + NP_i)$

$\Longrightarrow S(X + NP_i + hansyn\text{-}cy + pred \hat{} y + Y)$

b.

$Si(X + NP_i + Y)$

$Sj(NP_i \hat{} nU + V_{tr} \hat{} y + NP_j)$

$\Longrightarrow S(X + NP_i + hansyn\text{-}cy + V_{tr} \hat{} y + NP_j + Y)$

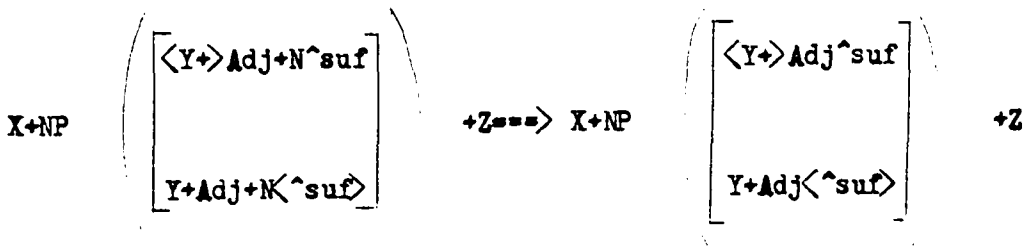
B53. Top

$Si(AdT + pred \hat{} x + o + N)$

$Sj(X + o + N_i + Y)$

$\Longrightarrow S(X + Adj(AdT \hat{} cI) + N_i + Y)$

B54. Top



note:

suf in this formula contains to all case endings, possessive suffixes or pluralizers and all grammatical combinations thereof.

B55.

a. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(X+NP_k\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y) \\ Sj(NP_k+NP\hat{}nUn-dUr) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(X+NP(NP\hat{}nUn\hat{}sUn+NP_k)\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y)$$

b. Tob

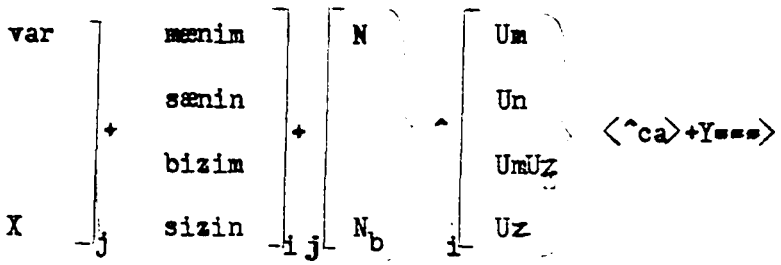
$$X+NP\hat{}nUn\hat{}SUn+NP_k\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y \Longrightarrow X+\left\{\begin{array}{l} NP\langle\hat{}lAr\rangle\hat{}nUn\hat{}sUn \\ o \\ mænim\hat{}Um \\ sænin\hat{}Un \\ bizim\hat{}UmUz \\ sizin\hat{}Uz \\ NP\hat{}nUn\hat{}lArI \end{array}\right. +\langle öz+\rangle NP_k\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y$$

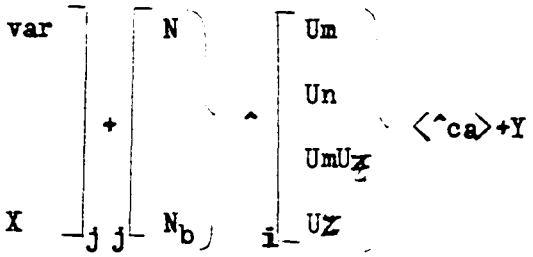
c. Tob

$$X+\begin{cases} \left.\begin{matrix}NP\\ o\end{matrix}\right\}\langle\hat{}lAr\rangle\hat{}nUn\hat{}sUn \\ mænim\hat{}Um \\ sænin\hat{}Un \\ bizim\hat{}UmUz \\ sizin\hat{}Uz \\ NP\hat{}nUn\hat{}lArI \end{cases} +\langle\ddot{o}z+\rangle NP_k\langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y==>$$

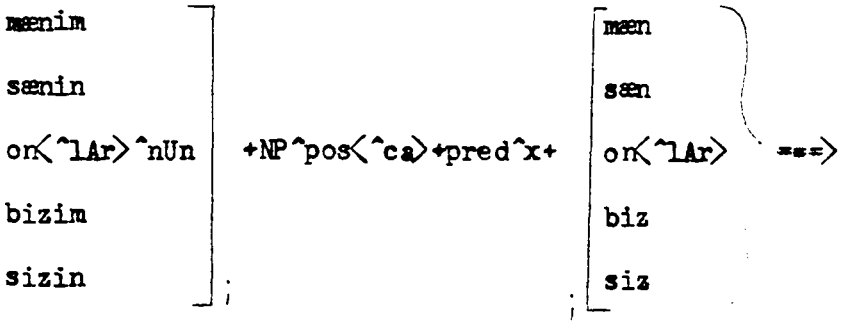
$$X+\begin{cases} \left.\begin{matrix}NP\\ o\end{matrix}\right\}\langle\hat{}lAr\rangle\hat{}nUn+\left\langle\begin{matrix}özünün\\ özbeyin\end{matrix}\right\rangle+\rangle NP_k\hat{}sUn \\ mænim+\langle özümün+\rangle NP_k\hat{}Um \\ sænin+\langle özüvün+\rangle NP_k\hat{}Un \\ bizim+\langle özümüzün+\rangle NP_k\hat{}UmUz \\ sizin+\langle özüzün+\rangle NP_k\hat{}Uz \\ NP\hat{}nUn+\langle ozünün+\rangle NP_k\hat{}lArI \end{cases} \langle\hat{}ca\rangle+Y$$

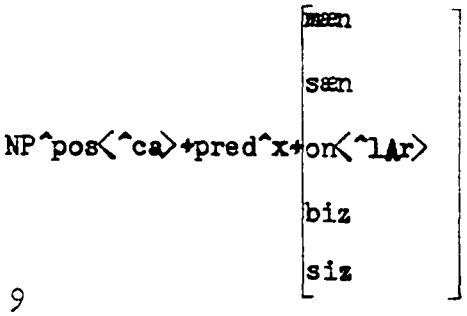
B56. Top





B57. Tob





B58. Top

bizin
sizin
+N^ UmUz / Uz <^ca>===> bizim / sizin +N<^ca>

B59. Top

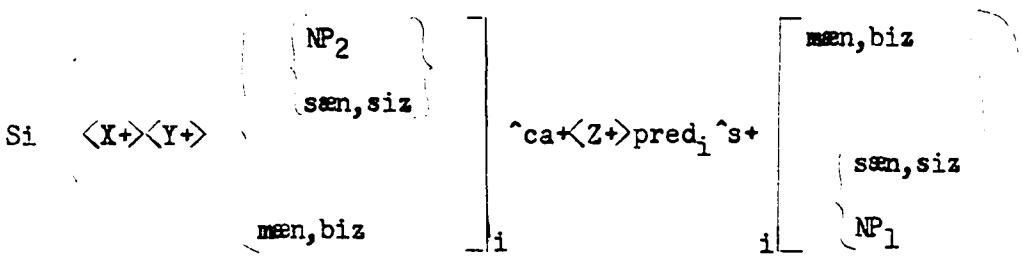
mænim
sænin
on<^lAr>^nUn
bizim
sizin
+NP^pos<^ca>+V-jU===> NP^pos<^ca>+V-jU

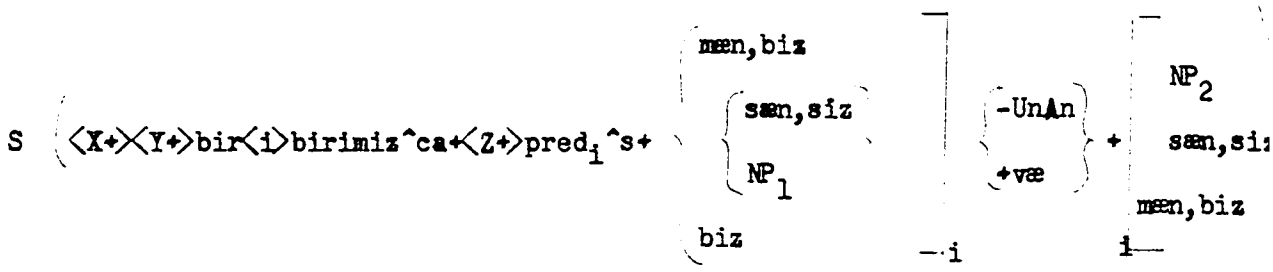
B60. Top

mænim
sænin
on<^lAr>^nUn
bizim
sizin
+NP^pos<^ca>+pred^x^<mi>^?===> NP^pos<^ca>+pred^x^<mi>^?

B61. Top

a.


Si
⟨X+⟩⟨Y+⟩
NP2
sæn,siz
mæn,biz
i
^ca+⟨Z+⟩pred_i^s+
mæn,biz
sæn,siz
NP1
i
==>
Sj
⟨X+⟩⟨Y+⟩
mæn,biz
sæn,siz
NP1
i
^ca+⟨Z+⟩pred_i^s+
NP2
sæn,siz
mæn,biz
i


S
⟨X+⟩⟨Y+⟩bir⟨i⟩birimiz^ca+⟨Z+⟩pred_i^s+
mæn,biz
sæn,siz
NP1
biz
i
-UnAn
+væ
+
NP2
sæn,siz
mæn,biz
i

b.

$$Si\ \langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle \begin{bmatrix} NP_2 \\ sæn,siz \end{bmatrix}_i \hat{}ca+\langle Z+\rangle pred_i\hat{}s+ \begin{bmatrix} sæn,siz \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_i \Longrightarrow$$

$$Sj\ \langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle \begin{bmatrix} sæn,siz \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_i \hat{}ca+\langle Z+\rangle pred_i\hat{}s+ \begin{bmatrix} NP_2 \\ sæn,siz \end{bmatrix}_i$$

$$S\ \langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle bir\langle i\rangle biri\langle ni\rangle Z\hat{}ca+\langle Z+\rangle pred_i\hat{}s+ \begin{bmatrix} sæn,siz \\ NP_1 \end{bmatrix}_i \begin{bmatrix} -UnAn & NP_2 \\ & + \\ +væ & sæn,siz \end{bmatrix}_i$$
$$siz$$

c.

$$Si(\langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle NP_2\hat{}ca_i+\langle Z+\rangle pred_i\hat{}s+NP_1) \Longrightarrow$$

$$Sj(\langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle NP_1\hat{}ca_i+\langle Z+\rangle pred_i\hat{}s+NP_2)$$

$$S\ \langle X+\rangle\langle Y+\rangle bir\langle i\rangle bir\langle lær\rangle i\hat{}ca_i+\langle Z+\rangle pred_i\hat{}s+ \begin{Bmatrix} NP_1 \begin{Bmatrix} -UnAn \\ +væ \end{Bmatrix} \\ onlar \end{Bmatrix} +NP_2$$

B62. Tob

$$X_i+Y+pred_i\hat{}z+NP_i+Y_j+pred\hat{}z+NP_i \Longrightarrow \begin{cases} X_i+Y_i+pred_i\hat{}z+\overline{NP}_i+Y_j+pred_j\hat{}z \\ X_i+Y_i+pred_i\hat{}z+Y_j+pred_j\hat{}z+NP_i \end{cases}$$

p a r t II

n o t e s

to Top b

general remark:

Rules in this chapter will be prefixed B to make distinctions and references easier.

0. (B1)

Most of the hər combinations, such as hər-bir+zaman, hər-neča, hər-qədər, hər-cəs and others, can introduce indefinite relative clauses. A more complete grammar of the language would undoubtedly have to include this type of structure along with all others.

1. (B3)

An alternate way of arriving at the correct attributive adjectives would have been:

in kernel:

$$\text{Adj} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Adj}_a \\ \text{Adj}_b \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Adj}_a \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Adj}_3 \\ \text{Adj}_5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Adj}_b \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Adj}_1 \\ \text{Adj}_2 \\ \text{Adj}_6 \end{cases}$$

In this case, only Adj_a would have been introduced here. The reason for selecting this solution was not influenced by any structural considerations.

2. (B6)

If Adj. is chosen, i.e. the qualitative element of the selection possibilities, the effect is that of a superlative.

3. (B9)

This form of sentence patterning has been chosen not because it is the only structure permitting such a transformation but because of the consideration that two nouns occurring in the N-N^sU pattern will have some kind of relationship, best expressible by putting both in the source sentence together.

4. (B10)

a. -UnAn when expressing a combination of two subjects will precede the second element; both will then be followed by a plural verb.

-UnAn when expressing with, will follow the subject and the verb will be in the singular.

b. Y_1 and Y_2 are given as identical N constructions, but could also be either VP or S, except for -UnAn. They are not included as they do not occur in the material.

5. (B13)

B13a and B13b could be re-written in such a fashion that they would also generate biz and siz alone. The advantage of this treatment would be that it would clearly show that mæn or biz plus <z+>N, sæn or siz are really equivalents of biz and that sæn or siz plus <z+>N are equivalents of siz. However, the present arrangement, of putting all personal pronouns together in rule A12 has been kept in view of the advantage in having all of them generated as a paradigmatic set.

6. (B15)

This rule introduces titles (whether before the name, or after the Persian fashion following the name) and appositions, such as my brother, the engineer, etc.

7. (B17)

Dialectal alternates for N-üčün are N^dÂn-jana and N^dÂn-ötær.

8. (B18)

This transformation covers all cases in which a noun does something ''instead of''another noun.

Cases where actions are involved (like English: he talked instead of working) did not occur in my corpus.

9. (B21)

ælaavæ
bašqa : besides, in addition
suvaj

suvaj is especially common in negative sentences like English ''except for''

bax-myja-rax : here used as postposition with the meaning of <u>regardless of</u>, <u>in spite of</u>, <u>not to mention</u>.

10. (B22)

Compare formula no. 22 in the kernel where ara without accompanying -UnAn is given as part of the place phrase.

While here the phrase containing two nouns is covered, there the phrase containing one (plural) noun is included.

11. (B23)

At times additional modifiers, such as bu, o or other adjectives, will occur with N and may then precede or follow the NP^ {nUn / dA} ^cin construction. If they precede ambiguity may result if no due attention is paid to juncture. (This problem is not treated in this grammar.) Bir one will rarely co-occur with this formation as in most cases the expression NP^{nUn / dA} ^cin+N will be definite.

12. (B24)

This rule generates sentences containing a statement about somebody doing something qualitatively or quantitatively different from somebody else, i.e. better or worse, more or less, etc. Undoubtedly many other words could be included in 2a. The ones used are just meant to be examples.

13. (B25)

a. The optional element I_{11} can be entered only once into this otherwise recurrent transformation. In a more refined grammar this would have been taken care of in the formula itself.

b. This recurrent transformation can bring an unlimited number of time expressions into a sentence. A semantic restriction, common to all languages is, that these time expressions have to occur in an increasing or decreasing progression of length.

14. (B28)

If the second verb is negative the negative can apply - and usually does - to the whole sentence including any preceding gerund form. The first -mA can, of course, also be chosen to make the overall negative more unambiguous.

15. (B32)

a. The general meaning of this rule is until. In the literary language it sometimes means as long as or as soon as.

With ^ja=qædər added to it, it strengthens the meaning until.

qyzar^jUn=ǰA^jA=qædær+gözært^mAX . . .

to wait until it gets red . . .

If, in literary style, the verb is made negative the notion of completion, until after, is added.

b. The formation pred$_1$ ^jUn^ǰan can in rare cases occur in an adjective position. At this stage no definite rule can be incorporated in the grammar.

An example is:

mæn+sæn^jA+do^jUnǰan+abǰov=al?Ar^Am

I shall buy you beer until you have had enough.

16. (B37)

In some dialects the combination of =mAX and =lUX is used and seems to be substitutable for any single occurrence of =mAX alone.

17. (B41)

V^mAX^jA+verbs of coming, going, bringing, taking and others indicates purpose. This form is identical with the V^mAX+üčün construction. The latter is preferred if in the same VP a dative of place to which the action refers, is also present.

18. (B45)

a. The ca occurring in (a)Si can only represent -nU$_1$-jA$_1$-dA.

As there are no specific place nouns in the grammar this same rule takes care of all sentences including place expressions.

b. It can be assumed that in the frame NP$_2$+V^jAn+N$_1$ the noun N$_1$ can only have the meaning <u>man</u> or <u>thing</u>.

19. (B46)

This use is good conversational Azerbaijani and is also frequent in the literary language where it almost entirely replaces the non-subjective use of -jAn, and largely replaces the use of -ci and hansy-cy as relatives.

20. (B48)

ta<a> and bir+dæræǰæ^jA=cimin-a are treated here as parallel conjunction without further analysis of the latter. All four combinatory possibilities are acceptable:

a. ta+ci

b. bir+dæræǰæ^jA=cimin-ci

c. ta+bir+dæræǰæ^jA=cimin-ci

d. ta<a>

21. (B49)

If Si includes an expression of probability or possibility the -cI clause is just like a noun clause in English.

The two forms:

1. it is necessary to (verb)

2. it is necessary in order to (verb)

can be distinguished only if in the latter the optional ta is employed.

22. (B50)

a. In these transformations there will mainly occur verbs with the meaning: say, tell, inform etc. Also the list of nouns co-occurring with them would be semantically restricted. After these verbs either of two constructions is possible:

   a. -ci may serve as introduction to direct speech in any person

   b. -ci may introduce a sentence transformed from direct into indirect speech

b. An attempt to group these verbs together into a sub-group of V in the kernel will run into various difficulties, apparently inherent in all languages.

   In various instances divergent sub-groupings seem to be necessary. In one instance all verbs of saying occur together, in another all those expressing sensory activities, etc.

   Therefore it has been decided to group these specific verbs together under V_{32} for this transformation only and not to try to subclass further until a classification applicable to all occurrences is obtained.

23. (B51)

a. ca in this transformation represents genitive, dative, and objective.

b. There are some exceptional cases in which there exists attraction of case, i.e. hansy^ is followed by a case suffix which is governed by the main verb instead by the dependent verb, and in which we would expect its antecedent NP_i to be.

24. (B52)

a. This type of sentence is necessarily ambiguous; hansy can refer to either NP_2 or NP_3.

The same would be the case in English in a sentence like the relative of Henry, who came, is my friend.

b. The -cI relative clause is used mainly when there are about three words in the relative clause.

Otherwise, one of the other means is employed to express the same relationship.

25. (B53)

^-ci can be used in another specific combination when it follows an adjective indicating time, such as new, old, present, etc. The semantic relationship between the adjective without and with ^-ci is similar to the semantic relationship between a frame bu=gün^nUn+N^sUn and a frame bu=gün^-ci+N.

Here are some examples from my material; there certainly must exist others, too.

1. iran^nUn geč'jAn^ci šah^lAr^sUn

   the past kings of Persia

   (geč^jAn alone would possibly mean 'the previous one')

2. qædim^ci+jüt the old-fashioned plough

   (qædim alone would mean 'the old one')

3. haazyr^ci+rus+ædæbi+dil^sUn the modern Russian language

   (haazyr alone would mean 'the present one')

It can thus be said that the suffix ^ci enhances the qualitative meaning of the adjective versus the temporal one inherent in its semantic content.

26. (B54)

a. All nominalized adjectives can optionally be Nan as well as Ninan.

b. The suffix lAr which actually has two functions, viz. nominalizer and definitizer is an unambiguous structural indicator that an adjective is being used as a noun.

c. There are certain to be restrictions in the modifiers which can co-occur in turn with nominalized adjectives. Such restrictions are not considered structural and are not treated in this grammar. A more rigorous structuralization of meaning will probably be needed to carry out a task of this kind successfully.

d. In a more complete grammar colors would have to be treated with more detail, as they occur (with the SUn possessive suffix) more often as nominalized adjectives than any other adjective sub-class.

27. (B56)

Isolated cases occur in my material where this rule applies to other kinds of nouns besides N_b even when the predicate is not var.

28. (B62)

As in most languages, the same subject is not explicitly given twice in any one sentence.

The first line of the input applies to all coordinate sentences and most of the subordinate ones. It is thus by far the most frequent.

The second line of the output occurs only if the first part contains the subordinate clause. Even if the subject occurred before the subordinate clause, which it often will, it nevertheless remains part of the main clause and as such remains in the position indicated as long as the word order transformations (see rule D115 to end) are not applied.

p a r t III

o b l i g a t o r y t r a n s f o r m a t i o n s I

C1. Tob

æbædæn+pred- { dur / UdU

===>

æbædæn+pred+dæjir- { dur / UdU

C2. Tob

var^T===>ol^T

C4. Tob

pred(ΔdT_{wh})+NP===>

pred(ΔdT_{wh})+N_{ev}

C5. Top

a.

$$Npl_1 = dil\hat{} \begin{bmatrix} /nUn\backslash \\ \backslash dA/ \\ jA \\ dAn \end{bmatrix} ===>$$

. $Npl_1\hat{}\check{j}A\hat{}$ [jA / dAn]

b.

$Npl_1\hat{}\check{j}A+\langle y+\rangle V\hat{}X===>$

$Npl_1\hat{}\check{j}A+$ (bajyr / bæhs=elæ / bildir / čyɣyr / danyš / de / ⟨jalan=⟩söjlæ / söhbæt=elæ / tælæffüz=elæ / ticrar=elæ / xæbær=ver)

11

c.

$Npl_1\hat{}\check{j}A\hat{}$ {jA / dAn} +V^X===>

$Npl_1\hat{}\check{j}A\hat{}$ {jA / dAn} +tærjümæ=elæ^x

C6. Tob

$AdTP_{wh}\hat{}x+N===>$

$AdTPwh_1\hat{}x+N$

C7. Tob

a.

$$Nnu_1\langle\hat{}\langle Um\rangle UnjU+il\rangle+qabl+az\hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} mijlaad \\ hijraat \end{Bmatrix} \hat{}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} dA \\ dAn \\ nUn+monP \end{Bmatrix} ===>$$

$$Nnu_1\langle\hat{}\langle Um\rangle UnjU+il\rangle \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} dA \\ dAn \end{Bmatrix} + qabl+az\hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} mijlaad \\ hijraat \end{Bmatrix}$$

b.

$$Nnu\hat{}\langle Um\rangle UnjU+il+H\hat{}X===>$$

$$Nnu\hat{}\langle Um\rangle UnjU+H+il\hat{}X$$

C8. Tob

$$\begin{bmatrix} NP_1 \\ NP \\ \left.\begin{matrix} bu \\ ha \\ o \end{matrix}\right\} - \left\{\begin{matrix} jan \\ ra \\ tæræf \end{matrix}\right. \\ NP_2 \\ A \end{bmatrix} \text{ ^dA+Vmo}_2\text{==>} \begin{bmatrix} NP_1 \\ NP \\ \left.\begin{matrix} bu \\ ha \\ o \end{matrix}\right\} - \left\{\begin{matrix} jan \\ ra \\ tæræf \end{matrix}\right. \\ NP_2 \\ A \end{bmatrix} \text{ ^} \left\{\begin{matrix} jA\langle\text{=}I_{12}\rangle \\ dAn\langle\text{=}I_{22}\rangle \end{matrix}\right\} \text{ +Vmo}_2$$

C9. Tob

$$N_T\text{ ^nU+pred^x+NP=>} \left\{\begin{matrix} gæǰæ\text{^}nU \\ N_{dw}\text{=gün^sUn^nU} \end{matrix}\right\} \text{ +qal^x+NP}$$

C10. Tob

$Qindef_1+N\hat{}nU+V_2 \Longrightarrow$

$Qindef+N+V_2$

C11. Tob

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Nnu\hat{d}A+Nnu \\ Nnu+O \\ Nnu+Nnu\hat{d}An_2 \end{array}\right\} +NP \Longrightarrow$$

$$NP\hat{}nUn+Nnu \left\{ + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{}dA+Nnu \\ O \\ Nnu\hat{}dAn_2 \end{array} \right. \right\} \hat{}sU$$

C12. Tob

$$-1Ar+\begin{bmatrix} Nco_{an} \\ \\ Nco_{inan} \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow$$

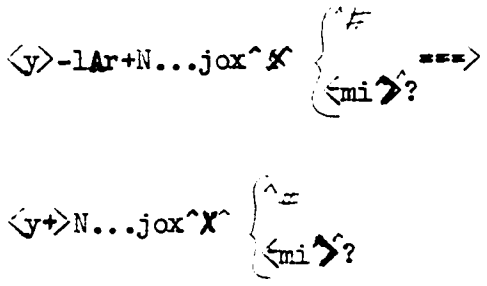
$$\begin{bmatrix} Nco_{an}\hat{}1Ar \\ Nco_{inan}\langle\hat{}1Ar\rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

C13. Tob

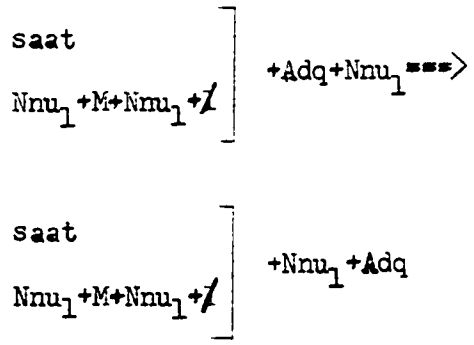
$$V+\hat{}1Ar+Nco_{inan} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V+Nco_{inan} \\ V\langle\hat{}1Ar\rangle+Nco_{inan}\hat{}1Ar \end{bmatrix}$$

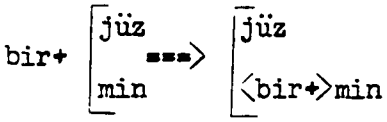
C14. Tob



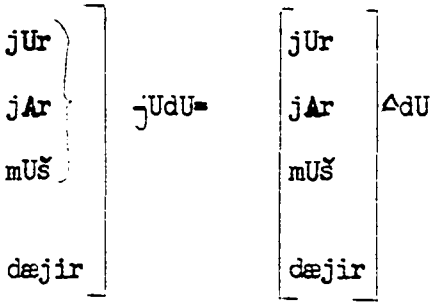
C15. Tob



C16. Tob



C17. Tob



C18. Tob

-jUr
-jAr ^dUr===>
-mUš

-jUr<-U>
-jAr
-jUp<-dUr>

C19. Tob

$X\hat{}ca_1\hat{}ca_2$===>

$X\hat{}ca_2$

C20. Tob

$X\hat{}sUn_1\hat{}sUn_2$==>$X\hat{}sUn_2$

p a r t III

n o t e s

to Tob I

General remarks

All numbers pertaining to rules in this chapter will be prefixed by a C for speedier orientation.

1. (C1)

æbædæn (not) at all can occur only in negative sentences

2. (C3)

-mA is the negative morpheme which occurs in all sentences with tense markers or in the infinitive. Cf. the note to kernel formula no. 2.

3. (C4)

In spite of the generally wide range of the grammatically permissible in this grammar without recourse to semantic classifications it was felt that 'the table was yesterday' should be ruled out while 'the play was yesterday' should be accepted.

For this purpose event nouns have been singled out from abstract nouns and in this transformation are made the only acceptable subject nouns for the verb 'be' with adverbs of time.

4. (C5)

b. This transformation lets forms meaning '(in)X language' co-occur only with verbs whose meaning is 'converse, curse, lie, narrate, pronounce, repeat, shout, speak, talk, tell' etc.

c. 1. see note to rule no. 2

2. In both spoken and literary Azerbaijani, though more frequently in the latter, case endings can be added to the -ǰA suffix. This is done in conjunction with the word tærǰümæ-elæ translate, from and into a language. Unpredictably, at times a form with ǰA is commoner, at times a form without ǰA, at times both are in use. Thus for instance rusuǰandan and rusudan from the Russian are equally common.

5. (C8)

Verbs of motion are subdivided along the following lines:

1. Verbs in connection with which one can ask 'where (harada) does the movement take place'; as for instance 'stroll in the city' -šæhærdæ gæz. (Vmo_1)

2. Verbs in connection with which one can ask 'where does x move to (haraja)', as for instance 'enter (into) the room' -otaγa gir-, but not as in no. 1 (Vmo_{2a})

3. Verbs in connection with which one can ask 'into what (nəmənəjə) does he move', as for instance 'unite into a nation' -millətə birlə- but not as in no. 1 (Vmo_{2b})

The Azerbaijani case form for Vmo_{2a} and Vmo_{2b} is the same; the only differentiation is in the question word.

Therefore this transformation is obligatory for all Vmo_2 words and optional for all Vmo_1 verbs (vid. optional transformation no. XVIII).

6. (C9) To remain a whole night or a weekday seems to be the only frame in which the objective case can be applied with N_T.

7. (C11)

Just as in English it is customary to say '3/4 of an inch' but 'three inches', so in Azerbaijani. This transformation transforms the first (kernel) form into the latter.

8. (C13)

a. The optional form V^lAr occurs only when the items of NP are considered distinctly different.

Nouns referring to small objects which come in groups and are alike are likely to occur without -lAr although all nouns may occur without it when distinct identity is irrelevant. Such nouns are: æric apricot, bilit ticket, göj vegetable, ispišqa match, žilet razorblade, žüžæ chicken, papruz cigarette, üzüm grape and others.

b. It should be noted that for 'who ~~they~~ they' all four forms are permissible:

cim-jUdU^lAr

cim^lAr-jUdU^lAr

cim^lAr-jUdU

cim-jUdU

i.e.

cim<^lAr>-jUdU<^lAr>

9. (C16)

For some speakers the use of min without bir is obligatory.

For some speakers the use of miljon with or without bir is optional.

10. (C18)

The -U enclitic, added to the ^ür in the third person singular of that form, is optional as shown. It emphasizes the actual present time meaning of this tense.

Certain verbs like qal- evince preference for the longer form, i.e. qalyr-y. Where several forms of this tense are possible in one verb, the -U enclitic is always added to the shortest, i.e. bašlyr-y rather than bašlajyr-y. The shorter form is found in morphophonemic transformation no. D56.

11. (C19)

This is one of the rules transforming a feature apparently common to all languages: no two cases can follow the same form.

12. (C20)

It has to be remembered that sUn is the cover symbol for all possessives. Thus the rule indicates that any sequence of two possessive suffixes after a noun is reduced to one, namely the second one.

The suffixes have not to be identical (this would have been indicated by the identity convention i); in fact the case when they are will be rarest of all.

A case where both suffixes could theoretically refer to the same person would be expressed in the following way:

*doγru=günü^sUn his birthday

(The first suffix is written phonemically and the second morphophonemically to stress the point.)

This is reduced to

doγru=gün^sUn

(which in turn will become doγru=günü when having gone through the morphophonemic transformation).

p a r t III

l i s t s

TABLE OF LISTS

Ex_{11} 140

M 142

Ex_2 143

Ad_{pr} 146

pv 147

Adj_3 148

Adj_5 149

Adm_1 151

AdT_{du} 153

Ad_T 154

A 156

Ad_P 157

D 158

E 159

F 160

$Vitr_1$ 161

$Vitr_2$ 169

$Vitr_3$ 171

$Vitr_4$ 172

Vtr 173

Vtr_x 191

$Vitr_x$ 192

V_5 193

Vmo_1 194
Vmo_{2a} 195
Vmo_{2b} 196
Co_1+Nunco 198
Co_1 199
N_{pn} 201
d 203
$Qindef_1$ 204
$Qindef_2$ 205
Ad_q 206
I_{11} 207
0 208
Nnuc 209
N_{ki} 210
N_o 212
N_b 220
$Ninan_1$ 222
N_d 260
N_t 261
$Nunco_1$ 262
N_{ev} 269
Nab_1 272
Npl_1 281
L 284
NT_{dw} 285

NT_{mon} 286
NT_1 288
f 290
Adj_d 291
I_{12} 305
I_{21} 306
I_{22} 307
Co_{21} 308
Co_{22} 309
W 311

Ex_1 --->

axy	anyway
ǽbædæn	not at all
ælaavæ	besides
ælbættæ	of course, naturally
ævvæl { æn / a	in the first place
bæs { demæc / elædæ / onda	then, so, therefore, well
belæ	so
birdæn	I am afraid (that)
buna / ona } =göræ	in view of this, consequently
bundan=belæ	moreover, nevertheless
da	well; else; any more
dijæ=ʂæn	it seems, apparently
elædæ	in that case, then
hamčinin	also, likewise
jaxčy	how come
jǽæni	namely, that is
mǽsælæn	for instance, similarly
onda	in that case
ondan= { ælaavæ / bašqa / maasæra / qalan / so<n>ra / suvaj	aside from that

öjlæ — that way, thus

õzü-dæ — and furthermore

vǽli

⟨væ⟩ {ámma, láacin} — but

xülasæ — essentially

anǰax — at any rate

{bu, o} - {dur, ʔUdU} — for {this, that} reason

čün, hej⟨i⟩f — because, unfortunately -cI

söz+orda-dy — the thing is that. . .

bir+söz+var — here is a point. . .

müddæddær=var-dy — for a long time

demæc⟨=olu-cy⟩ — that means

M--->

baxsbær	divided by
dæfæ	times
ilæ	plus
minhajæ	minus
taqsimbær	divided by
væ	plus

Ex_2--->

ah	oh, ah
aha⟨n⟩	look! there!
allaha=tapšyrdym	goodbye (said by the person staying)
allaha=šücür	thank God
alo	hello
aman	oh (baffled exclamation)
axšamynyz=xejir	good evening
ǽbædæn	not at all
ælhæmdüllah	thank God
bálam	oh boy (exclamation of enthusiasm or surprise)
baš=üstæ	right away (polite reply to a request or command)
bæh-bæh	oh boy (exclamation of wondering approval or disapproval)
bǽli	yes
bæ nǽ-jæ	of course
belæ=bil͡ǽm	I think (so)
belæ=dæjir	isn't it so
bu-ci+ol-mady	that is too bad
bújurun, bújuruz	please (come in, have a seat, go ahead); all aboard; here you are
búra=ba	look here! say!
da+næ	what else?
de+göræc	go on! go ahead!
de+görüm	tell me

čox mubaaræc	expression used after haircut or bath; lit. ''very merry''.
doγurdan	is that so?
ejbi jox-dyr	never mind
ejvaj	alas! oh dear!
gæ	come on! let's go
gæ ala	here, take it
gejǎæniz=xejir	good night
geǎ+böræc	go ahead
görüšæc	see you later
göz=üstæ	with pleasure; good bye
günüz=xejir	good morning
haj	hey
hára+bejlæ	whither away?
hæn⟨-da⟩	yes
hejif	alas
heš	no (as a strong negative answer)
hh	huh! (a quiet chuckle)
iltifaatyz+artyx	may your favours increase
inšallah	God willing; I hope so
irax	God forbid
iš-di da	that's life
išin iræli	may your work progress (a blessing for a person who is successful in his undertakings)
⟨čox⟩ { jaxšy / gözæl	OK.; very good
jox	no
ǰanyn saγ=olsun	don't worry!
mærhæbæ	hello

næ=æjæf	what a surprise!
ne-jæ=mæjær	how come?
nijæ	yes; sure; of course
ol-masyn=azar	may (your) troubles (soon) be over
olsun	never mind; all right; let it be
ömrüz+xartyx	(may) your life be longer
pæh	damn! hell! (exclamation of surprise)
saγ=ol	thank you!
sæfærin+xejir	bon voyage!
sælam	greetings; hello
sæn=allah sæn-dæ	please { exclamation of apologetic protest protesting a pessimistic remark
süs	sh, hush!
ts	unh unh
uf	ouch
vállah	by God (I swear) (used in protesting against a doubting attitude)
ver+göræc	go ahead and give (something to somebody)
væssælam	that's all
xéjir	no, (sir)
xoš { gældiniz gælmi-siz gördUX günüz=olsun	goodbye (reply by person staying) welcome (to a new arrival) how do you do (polite greeting) polite reply to 'how do you do'
xub	well (form used at the beginning of replies)
xudaafiz	goodbye

lists Ad_{pr}

Ad_{pr}--->

anǰax	barely
æǰæp	what a. . .
bary	only
bašdan=baša	entirely
doγurdan	really
́ejni	just, precisely
lap	exactly, precisely
mǽxsuusæn	especially
tæmaami-jlæ	completely
ümdæ qismæt	mainly, for the main part
xú́suusæn	especially

pv---->

ašaɣa	under, down
bæri	this way
geri	back
ičæri	in
iræli	before
juxary	up

lists Adj_3

Adj_3--->

bevafa	unfaithful
haazyr	ready
hæram	forbidden
jaxyn	close, near
merbut	depending, subordinate, relevant
muštaq	eager, anxious
razy	satisfied, content, approving
taabæ	dependent

Adj_5--->

ajry	separate
artyxraɣ	greater
ašaɣa	cheaper
azaraɣ	fewer, relatively few
baha	expensive
bætær	worse
bol	plentiful
buraly	native
čoxlu	many, a lot of. . .
geǰ	late
gül	in bloom
gür	loud
haraly	a native of what place?
hæbæs	useless
hæman	the same as that
hæmin	the same as this
irax	far (mainly fig.)
mæælum	known, certain, definite
mümcün	possible
naail	successful
næči	of what occupation
nečæliɣ	of what denomination
ne-ǰæ	of what kind
qotur	mangy

šuluɣ	crowded
tezraɣ	very early
ǔjuz	cheap
vaaqæ	located, situated
xejir	prosperous, good
xyrdamaaliɣ	divided among small owners

Adm_1--->

æbædæn	not at all
æɣlæp	generally
æǰælæ	hurriedly
æmælli	properly, regularly
bala=bala	little by little
bary	only, just
bæcdæn	firmly, harder
bæhut=jeræ	
baš=jeræ	in vain
bošuna	in vain
büs-bütün, büsbütün	completely
cáamilæn	perfectly
düzdæn	exactly
hæbæsi-inæ hæbæs=jeræ	uselessly
hætmæn	surely
jalandan jalan=jeræ jalan-yna	deceitfully
javašdan	quietly, softer
javašjavaš, javaš = javaš	slowly
jaxyndan	at close range
jenidæn	anew

maahæx-inæ maahæx=jeræ		wrongfully
mææmulæn		usually
mæsælæn		similarly
pæjdærpej		gradually
pijada		on foot
safic=jeræ		foolishly
tæbiji		naturally, realistically
ujadan		loudly, louder
üstüstæ		generally
haxsyz janlyš pis xætaali	+cöcdæ	in a bad, wrong or unpleasant way

lists AdT_{du}

AdT_{du}--->

čoxdan	for a long time, quite long ago
hámišæ	always
hærgiz	(n)ever

AdT--->

aaxyrda	lastly, finally
axšamlar	evenings, in the evening (generally)
æɣlæp	generally, mostly
ævvæl- {ǰa: / ǰan}	firstly
bææz=vax	sometimes
bir=il-dir, bil-dir	last year
birdæn	at once, suddenly
bir=gün+hæm+|+bir=gün+jox	every other day
bir=jerdæ	simultaneously
bir=müddætdæ	meanwhile
bir=zaman	at the same time
biri⟨si⟩=gün	day after tomorrow
bu=gün	today
bur / o⁀ =saat	right away
daha+biri⟨si⟩=gün	two days after tomorrow
dib	finally
dünæn	yesterday
elæ indi	right now
fɛɛlæn	at present
geǰælær	nights (in general)
gündæ	daily
günüz	in the daytime
hæftædæ	every week

hælæ hænüz	yet, so far
hærdæn+bir	once in a while
icindi<=caɣy>	late afternoon
indi	now
indi-jæ	right now
iniš-il	year before last
iræli	some time ago
israɣa=gün	day before yesterday
pædærpej	continuously
qabaxdan	already
qabax-ja<n>	beforehand
sábah	tomorrow
sonra	later, afterwards
syraɣa=gün	day before yesterday
tæzædæn tæzæ=tæzæ	recently
tezdæn	early (in the morning)
tezgej	sooner or later
teztez	often, now and then
vaxt-æcæn	on time

A--->

ašaɣa	below
bæri	this way
geri	back
ičæri	in
iræli	before
juxary	above
ötæri	beyond, across

AdP---->

baš=juxary	uphill
birjer^dæ	somewhere
qabaɣa	ahead
uzax^da	far away
uzax^dan	at a distance
üz=juxary	upward

D--->

cænar	along
daly	behind
eði	outside
bu / on =jan	aside
qabax	before
bu / o =tæræf	aside
xaarij	outside

E--->

alt	under
arxa	back
ætraf	beside
daly	after, behind
ič	inside
jan	aside
jaxyn⟨lyɣ⟩	near
qabaɣ	before
üst	on
üzær	on, over

F---->

ard	behind
ašaɣa	under
baš	top
cænar	alongside
daaxil	inside
dib	bottom
ešiɣ	outside
geri	back
ičæn	inside
iræli	inside
jol	on, along
juxary	above
tærc	back
üz	in front of
xaariǰ	outside

$Vitr_1$--->

aɣar	become white
aɣla	weep, cry
aɣry	ache, pain
ah=čæc ah=elæ	sigh
ajyl	wake up, sober up
ajyn ajynyl ajydyl	be wakened
aǰ⟨al⟩	get hungry
anadan=ol	be born
and=ič	swear
art	increase
aryxla	become emaciated
asqyr	sneeze
aʧyš	complete
ax	flow
axšamlaš	spend evening together
azal	become fewer, decrease
æjlæn	sit, enjoy oneself
æǰælæ=elæ	hurry
æmælæ=gæl	grow, be produced
æri	melt
as	blow
æsci⟨𝄞⟩	decrease
ævæz=ol	change, be changed

baɣyr	shout
bahalan	get expensive
bašar	know how, be able to, manage
banla	crow
baryš	become reconciled
bat	set, go down (sun)
bætærlæš	get worse
birlæš	unite
bit	end, grow, heal
bollaš	become plentiful
bošal	become empty
bõjü	grow
bũcũl	be curled
ceč	pass, go by, go on
cæflæn	get tight, become tipsy
ciči⟨l⟩	diminish, grow small
cõhnæl	grow old
cõš	move, migrate
cũs	quarrel, get angry
čarpyš	fight
čatla	bathe
čim	bathe
čoxal	increase
čöc	settle down, kneel
čürü	rot

čγγyr	shout, scream
čyx	go out, up; come out, up; happen; be enough
čyxyš	suffice, be enough
daγyn	scatter
dam	drip
danqylda	clang
danyš	speak, talk
daš	boil, over
daral	become tight
dimdiclæ	peek
din	speak
dinǰæl	rest
dinlæ	listen
diril	come to life
doγ	be born (dialectal)
doj	become satiated, get one's fill
don	freeze
donqulda	mumble
dur	stop, stand, get up
dynqylda	tinkle
evlæn	get married
ficirlæš	think, imagine
fyrlan	rotate
fyšylda	squirt
gæl	come

gænæl	widen
ged	go
gi$\check{j}$æl	become dizzy, reel, spin
gizlæn	be hidden
gõjær	grow, become green
gõrüc	appear, seem
gõzærd	wont
gurulda	roar, thunder
gül	laugh
gülæš	wrestle
güman=elæ	think
hesabla	figure, calculate
hislæn	get angry
hür	howl
ijfa=elæ	perform, act
iji	smell (good or bad)
islan	get wet
išaarə=elæ	refer
išə	urinate
išar	shine
it	get lost
izal=ol	get lost
jaɣ	precipitate (rain, etc.)
jan	burn, burn out (bulbs)
japyš	stick, adjoin

jara	do, fit, be suitable
jašar	become moist
jat	lie down, sleep, be (sick) in bed
jerlæš	settle
jorul	become tired of
jumušal	become soft
juxla	sleep
jücsæl	rise
jyrɣalan	waddle
ǰijildæ	squeak, chirp
ǰuǰær	sprout
ǰyrylda	squeak, chirp
læzzætlæn	become delicious
müræxæs=ol	depart, take one's leave (inferior speaking of himself to superior)
myrtylda	flirt
myzylda	whine, hum, mumble
namaz=qyl	pray
nærildæ	snare
ojan	wake up
ojna	play, dance
ol	be, become
otur	sit, sit down, alight
öl	die
öscür	cough

paqqylda	pop, guffaw
parla parylda	shine
partla	explode
patylda	pop
piš	cook, be done
pus	lay in wait
pyčylda	whisper
pyqqylda	giggle
pyrylda	flutter
qajyd	return, come back
qal	stay, remain
qalx	rise, get up; take off
qana	bleed
qaral	become black
qæt=elæ	decide
qoǰal	become old
qop	come apart, break
quru	dry up, become dry
qurulda	bubble
qus	vomit, throw up
qyz	get warm, get hot
qyzar	be fried, get red

rævaanæ=ol	set out
safal	become smooth
saɣal	get well
sal	drop, land, start, let go
saral	get yellow
sæcin=ol	reside, dwell
særinlæ	cool off
sol	fade
sor	sack
soɣa	get cold
sõn	go out, become extinguished, (fire, light)
susa	get thirsty
sũrün	crawl, creep
sylahsyzlan	disarm
syn	break
syzylda	groan
šarylda	roar
širinlæš	become sweet
šiš	swell
šyrylda	gurgle
taqqylda	crack
tæfrih=elæ	rejoice, have pleasure
tælæs	hurry, be in a hurry
toplan	meet, gather, assemble
tũpür	spit

tybbylda	tread
uč	fly
ufulda	moan, say 'ouch'
uɣulda	howl
uj	doze, daydream
uǰal	rise, become loud
usulaš	agree
utan	be shy, ashamed
uzaxlaš	get far away
üzüš	break apart, separate
vyjylda	whine, sing
vyzylda	buzz
xartylda	crunch
xudaafizlæš	say good bye to one another
xyrtylda	crunch
xyrylda	rattle, crunch
zanqylda	ring, clang
zarylda	moan
zingildæ	ring
zynqylda	
zyrylda	cry, snivel

$Vitr_2$ --->	lists $Vitr_2$ -l
aadæt=elæ	get used to
aɣryn	have a hard time
aldan	be fooled by
anadan=ol	be born
and=ol	swear
baɣly=elæ	depend on
bašla	betin, start
bax	look
binaa=elæ	begin
bulaš	become mixed
čat	reach (place)
čömæc=elæ čömlæš	help
dol	fill, crowd (into a place)
dön	turn (tr.) (into something)
etminam=elæ	respect
hæsæd=elæ	be jealous
inan	believe
jardym=elæ	keep
jaxynlaš	approach
laazym=ol	be necessary
maalic=ol	own
mæǰbur=ol	be obliged
mæšqul=ol	be busy, occupied
müntæzir=ol	expect, wait for

mütæšæccir=ol	be thankful
müvaazib=ol	take care of, care for
pæšman=ol	repent of
qanaa?æt=elæ	be content with
qæsd=elæ	try, make an attempt on
qismæt=ol	happen
qu͡la͡χ=as	listen
sojux+dej	catch cold
söhbæt=elæ	discuss
sücür=elæ	thank
tamaša=elæ	look
tææn=elæ	make fun, reproach
tæræf=ol	side with, favour, be partisan
tæsaadüf=elæ	happen, occur
uɣra	meet with, experience
üstün gæl	surpass, beat
vaaryd=ol	enter, reach
xoš=gæl	please somebody
xoš=geč	have a good time

$Vitr_3$--->

æl=cæc	avoid, keep away from, give up
ættæ	become fat
behuš=ol	faint
cöcæl	become fat
čaɣlaš	become fat
dijvaan⟨æ⟩=ol	go away
dol	fill with
ibaaræt=ol	consist of
jorul	become tired
jorun	be tired
õl	die
pišir	roast
qajyr	make of
qæšš=elæ	faint
qorx	fear, be afraid of
tæšæccür=elæ	thank for, be thankful for C
tæscil=tap	consist of
xæstæ=ol	be sick
zaf=elæ	faint
zæjiflæ	become fat

$Vitr_4$ --->	lists $Vitr_4$
bir=ged	run neck-to-neck
dolu=ol	be full
išqal=ol	be occupied
qaryšyx=ol	be mixed, saturated
qolbojun=ol	embrace
tanyš=ol	get acquainted

Vtr--->

ɑč	open, turn on (tap, faucet, radio)
adla	call name
ajaxla	trample (on)
ajyld ajyrd	sober up, bring to (his) senses
ajyr	separate
al	buy, get, take
aldad	fool, trick
anla	understand
apar	take along; win
ara	intervene, separate, search
axdar	seek, look for
æc	plant, sow, cultivate
æj	bend
æjlæd	seat someone
ældæn=ver	give up, lose, miss, let slip
ælæ	sift
ællæ	rub, knead
æmæl=elæ	operate
æmr=elæ	order, command
ævæz=elæ	change
æz	smash
æzbærlæ	memorize, learn by heart
baγyšla	pardon, excuse
bas	press, crush, push

bæjæn	like, approve
bæslæ	raise
bætærlæd	make worse
bæzæ	decorate
biČ<ir>	cut, reap
bijmæ=elæ	insure
<æzbæΦbil	know<by heart>, think, consider
binaa=elæ	build
boγ	choke, drown
bošald	empty
bošla	let go, let loose, give up
böjüd	grow, raise
böl	divide
bur	twist
burax	leave
cæs	cut off, stop
cücürdlæ	treat with sulfur
cüræ	shovel
čaac=elæ	tear, rip open
čaaræ=qyl	cure
čaγyr	call, invite
čal	play (music); ring (bell)
čalyš	work, do (for a living)
čap	raid, plunder
čap=elæ	print

čat	saddle (horse), catch up with
čæc	pull, draw, make, weigh; smoke (tobacco); take (time)
čæxlæ	sew by machine
čejnæ	chew
čoxald	increase
čurqala<d>	cover, put on as cover
dad	taste
daja	stand, set, lean
dan	deny
daɲla	scold
dara	comb
dart	grind, crush
daš̌y	carry
dæf=elæ	dispel
dæj	hit
dæjiš̌	change, exchange
dæl	bore, drill
dær	pick (fruit, flowers)
deš̌	scratch, dig
diš̌læ	bite
doɣ	bear, give birth
dolaš̌	wind, circle about, bother
dȫj	hit, beat, knock, thresh
dȫš̌æ	cover, spread, furnish
dȫž̌	wait (patiently)

durquz	stop, stand
dut	catch, take
düšün	understand
düz	line up, arrange
eelan=büjur	proclaim
ejlan=elæ	proclaim
elæ	do, make
ešid	hear, smell
færz=elæ	consider
gej	put on, wear (clothes)
gönder	send
gör	see
götür	take, get, fetch
gügütlæ	treat with sulfur
güzäšt=elæ	overlook, disregard
haazyrla	prepare
hælac=elæ	kill
hæll=elæ	solve, decide
hiss=elæ	feel
ič	drink
ijra=elæ	perform, commit
imzala	sign
incar=elæ	deny
isbat=elæ	prove
išid	warm, heat

iš ɔæ	want, wish, ask for
istehsal=elæ	produce, manufacture
itælæ	push
jaj	smear, spread
jap	bake bread
jarala	wound
jarad	create, compose
jar	split, break
jaša	live
jax	rub, smear
jaz	write
je	eat
jet	suffice, search, arrive
jolla	send, dispatch
jon	whistle
joxla	investigate
ju	wash, bathe
jubad	delay, postpone
jũclæ	load
jumurtla	lay an egg
jyɣ	heap up, collect
jyst	break, tear
jyx	pull down, throw down
ǰingildæ	ring
ǰũrlæ	sort
ǰútlæ	match, pair up

ǰyr	tear
ǰyz	scratch
marčylda	smack
maryd	lift up, raise
mæhcum=elæ	sentence (or convicted prisoner)
mæmnu?=elæ	prohibit, forbid
mæš=quruš	bet
mætælæ=qoj	fool, kid
mušqur	call a horse
mũmæssil=elæ	represent
mũqaajisæ=elæ	compare
mũrajijat=elæ	address
ojad	awaken
ov	rub, press, crush
ovla	hunt
oxu	read, study, sing
oxusa	resemble
õdæ	pay
õjræd	teach
⟨æzbær+⟩õjræn	learn⟨by heart⟩
õlč	measure
õp	kiss
õrt	cover
poz	destroy, spoil, violate
qadaγan=elæ	forbid, prohibit

qajnad	boil
qajyr	do, make
qalxyz	rouse, raise, make get up
qan	understand
qard	mix
qašy	scratch
qaza<n>	earn
qæbul=elæ	accept
qejir	do, make
qoj	suppose
qoš	put together, line up
qov	drive, chase, race
qovur	broil, fry
qur	build, fix, set up, found, organize, make, wind (watch)
qurtar	finish, use up
qyl	do, make
qyr	burst, break, tear, kill
qyrt	twist, pinch
qyrx	shear, shave
ræclæ	paint, dye, colour
riǰa=elæ	request, beg
saɣ	milk (a cow)
saj	count
salla	sway, dangle
sanǰ	bite, sting, prick
sars	shake, shock
sat	sell

saxla	keep, hold, save
sælamla	greet
sær	stretch, spread
sæ ̀slæ	call
seč<ir>	choose, elect, select
sil	wipe, erase
soruš	ask
sov	finish, stop
sox	stab
sõj	like, love
sõjlæ	tell
suva	daub, plaster
suvar	water, irrigate
sũpũr	sweep
sür	drive, ride, pilot, plough, plow, row
sũrd	rub
sũz	strain; leak, drip, hang
syč	defecate (vulgar)
syx	squeeze, press
tany	know
tap	find
tapyšyr	order, entrust, commend
tabbylda	clump, plop
tax	pin, put (bait on hook), etc.
tæbir=elæ	interpret
tæmir=elæ	repair

tæærifl=	praise
tæhqiq=el=	investigate, ascertain
tæmbi=el=	punish
tæmizl=	clean, cleanse
tæmsijl=el=	represent
tæp	stuff, thrust
tærænnüm=	sing
tærpæd	shake
tæsnif=el=	write, compose
tic	make, build, sew
ticrar=el=	repeat
toplaš	meet, discuss (together)
toxu	weave, knit
tõc	pour, shed, let fall
tõr=	make, bring into existence
tut	catch, arrest, take, get, hire, hold
ud	swallow, win
unud	forget
uzad	extend, stretch out
ũtũl=	press, iron
valæh=el=	fascinate, stupify
vaxsyla	shine, polish (shoes)
vaz=el=	make, pass (laws)
xaabyrla	remember

xašla	spend
xošla	approve, enjoy
xyrdala	change money
zænn=elæ	suspect

lists Vtr_x -1

Vtr_x --->

ud swallow

$Vitr_x$--->

aγry	pain
bænzæ	resemble

V_5--->

anlad	explain
at	throw, shoot, take pill
bayla	fasten, bind, tie; close, lock up
bildir	tell
bujur	say, order, tell (used to superiors)
de	say, call, name
elæ	do
gætir	bring, fetch
geč	knock off price
gõstær	show
qoj	set, put, allow
sõjlæ	say, narrate, tell
tæqdim=elæ	offer
ver	give, sell, pay
vur	shoot, strike

Vmo_1 --->

ax	flow
æn	descend, alight, get off
bas	push
bat	set, go down
čöc	kneel, settle down
daγyn	scatter (tr)
dajan	stop, rest (itr)
dam	drip
daš̆y	carry
deš̆	dig
duv	get up, stop (itr)
dũš̆	fall
gæz	stroll, saunder, wander, tour
gir	enter
gõrüš̆	appear
jat	lie down
jeri	walk
min	mount, ride
miniš̆	ride on each other
qač̆	run
tærpæš̆	move (itr)
toplan	gather, assemble
üz	swim, float

Vmo_{2a}--->

art	increase (itr)
artyr	'' (tr)
aš	jumpover
at	throw
bas	push
batyr	dip
čȯn	become
döndær	turn (tr)
dyγγyrlad	roll (tr)
gir	enter, come in
jaγ	precipitate
jügür	jump, leap
müræxæs=ol	depart
sal	drop, land (plane)
töc	pour, let fall

as	hang
axdyr	pour
æǰælæ=elæ	hurry
ænælæ=gæl	grow (itr)
æn	descend, get off
æsci⟨l⟩	decrease
bat	set, go down
birlæ	unite (tr)
böjü	grow (itr)
cičil	diminish, grow small
cöš	move, migrate
cüræ	shovel
čoxal	increase (itr)
čyx	leave
dašy	fall
düšür	fell
dyyyrlan	roll (itr)
gæl	come
gætir	bring
gæz	stroll
geč	move, pass
ged	go
jeri	walk
jügür	leap
jyx	pull

jyɤ̆yl	fall down
min	ride
qač	run
qajyd	return
qalɤ	rise, take off
qaz	dig
qon	alight, settle
qov	chase, drive
rævaanæ=ol	set out
sol	fade
tærpæs	move (itr)
tæšrif=apar	go, leave
uč	fly
ũz	swim, float

lists Co_1 + Nunco

Co_1 + Nunco---->

pors + pilov

sæfæ + cayaz

Co_1--->

aɣaǰ

aršyn

baɣ

batman

bæstæ

bošqa

bošqab

bulut

casa

cilo

čajdan

čæræc

čimdic

damčy

dælim

dæst

dæstæ

dol<ča>

eššæc

fin ǰan

gylas

istican

jüc

ǰib

ǰüt

mašyn

mæn

metr müræbbæ

musqal

nælbæci

oγuš

otax

pacet

pijala

ponza

pors

qab

qač

qašyx

qazan

qæriš

qætæ

qætræ

qurtum

qutu

qyram

sæbæt

sæfæ

sijæc

sir

šišæ

tova

ton

xarvar

Npn--->

abbas	Abbas (man's name)
ataj	Atai (family name)
axundof	Akhundov (family name)
axundova	Akhundova (feminine family name)
æhmæd	Ahmet (man's name)
æli	Ali (man's name)
ælijof	Alijof (family name)
æsgær	Asghar (man's name)
æš?æb	Ashab (man's name)
æziz	Aziz (man's name)
betoven	Beethoven
cærim	Kerim (man's name)
fætæli	Fath-Ali (man's name)
gülčæhræ	Gulchehra (girl's name)
hajibejof	Hadjibejof (family name)
hæsæn	Hassan (man's name)
heydær	Heidar (man's name)
hüsæn	Husein (man's name)
hüsejnof	Huseinof (family name)
ismail	Ishmael (man's name)
istalin	Stalin
jusuf	Joseph (man's name)
jælal	Jalal (man's name or family name)
jorj	George (man's name)

lejla	Leila (girl's name)
mahmyd	Mahmud (man's name)
mamæt mæhæmmæt	Mohammed (man's name)
mæǰnun	Majnun (man's name)
mir	Mir (man's name)
mirza	Mirza (man's name)
möödžüz	Movjuz (family name)
nærmin	Narmin (girl's name)
næsræddin	Nasreddin (man's name)
parvyn	Parvin (girl's name)
pæri	Peri (girl's name)
qulu (or: quuli)	Gulu (man's name)
qulizaadæ	Gulizade (family name)
ræǰæp	Rajap (man's name)
riza	Riza (man's name)
ruxsara	Ruchsara (girl's name)
rüstæm	Rustem (man's name)
saany	Sani (man's name)
sæfijæ	Safiya (girl's name)
sælim	Salim (man's name)
sæmæd	Samed (man's name)
sulejman	Suleiman, Salomon (man's name)
šopæn	Chopin
vurqun	Vurgun (family name)

lists d

d⟶>

bun this

⟨on⟩⟨biri⟨sin⟩⟩⟨that⟩⟨other⟩

Q_{indef_1} --->

⟨bir+⟩ { čox	many
⟨bir+⟩ { nečæ	several
bir+qædær	so many
bun)	this much | many
on) * qædær	this much | many
næ)	however much
bǽæzi	some
čoxlu	a lot of
tæc+bir	a (very few)
tæctüc	very few

lists Q_{indef_2}

Q_{indef_2} --->

bázi		some
⟨bir+⟩	az	a little (bit)
	bálaǰa	a little (bit)
	belæ	this much, so many
	elæ	that much, so much

az čox		more or less
az	-ǰa	very little
čox	-ǰa	somewhat
biraz+čox		quite a bit

Ad_q --->

anǰax	barely
æqællæn	at least
bary	just
düz	exactly
éjni	precisely
fæqæt	only
jalƞyz	only
tamam	exactly, sharp (for time)
tæqribæn	almost, about
tæxmiɣnæn	approximately

I_{11}--->

cimin	until
-ǰAn	up to
qædær	as far as
tæcin	until

0--->

čæræc	a fourth
fajyz	percent
jarym	half
nisf	half
sūls	a third
ūšr	a tenth
xums	a fifth

Nnuc---->

bir ici	one or two (or thereabouts)
iciüč	two or three (or thereabouts)
üčdört	three or four (or thereabouts)
dört beš	four or five (or thereabouts)
bešalty	five or six (or thereabouts)
alty jeddi	six or seven (or thereabouts)
jeddisæggiz	seven or eight (or thereabouts)
sæggiz doqquz	eight or nine (or thereabouts)
doqquzon	nine or ten (or thereabouts)

N_{ki}--->

abaǰy	mama
ana	mother
arvad	wife
ata	father
ataǰan	dear father
æjal	wife
æmi	paternal uncle
æmi=qγlu	cousin (m)
æmi=qyzy	cousin (f)
ær	husband
baba	grandfather, father
ba‿ǰa‿nax	brother-in-law (wife's sister's husband)
baǰy	sister
baǰyǰan	dear sister
baǰy=oγlu	nephew
baǰy=qyzy	niece
baldyz	sister-in-law (spouse's sister)
bibi	aunt (father's sister)
bibi=oγlu	nephew
bibi=qyzy	niece
bӧjüc=ata	grandfather
bӧjüc=nænæ	grandmother
ciǰi	husband
cӱræcæn	son-in-law

dadaš	brother, older brother
dajy	uncle (maternal)
dajy=oγlu	cousin (m)
dajy=qyzy	cousin(f)
gælin	daughter-in-law, bride
nænæ	mother
nævæ	grandson, grandchild
oγlu	son
evræt	wife
qadyn	wife
qajyn	brother-in-law (spouse's brother)
qajyn=ana	mother-in-law
qajyn=ata	father-in-law
qardaš	brother
qardašjan	dear brother
qardaš=oγlu	nephew
qardaš=qyzy	niece
quda	in-laws
qyz	daughter
qyz=nævæsi	granddaughter
validejn	parents
xala	maternal aunt
xala=oγlu	cousin (m)
xala=qyzy	cousin (f)

N_o--->

adam	fellow, man, grown up person
aγa	gentleman, lord, master
aktiris	actress
arvad	woman
ašpaz	cook
atasyz	orphan
avam	common people
æcinči	dirt-farmer
æhl	person, citizen
æmir	Emir
ær	man
æʃbap	owner, lord, master
æsgær	soldier
ættar	spice-man
ævam	common people
baqqal	grocer
bala	child
bašmaxčy	shoemaker
baxšydar	village-manager
bæj	lord
bændæ	servant
bilitči	ticket-seller
caar<i>gær	worker
caatib	secretary

cætči	farmer
cætli	villager
cæs<æn>	person
ciši	man
cölæči	slave, serf, peasant
cömürčü	coal-man
čar	czar
čorœcči	baker
dædæ	father
dællæc	barber, bath attendant
dærviš	dervish
dærzi	tailor
deputat	deputy, representative
dinlæjiji	listener
doktur	doctor
dost	friend
düšmæn	enemy
eciz	twin(s)
el	tribe, people
ermæni	Armenian
evlad	child, offspring
fæqir	poor man
færd	person, individual
färmandar	county governor
fæsči	rug salesman

gedæ	fellow, guy, beggar
gümüščü	silversmith
günü	co-wife
haacim	ruler
hamamčy	bathhouse attendant
hammal	porter
hæcim	physician
hæmsaja	neighbour
hæmšæhri hæmšæhærli	fellow-citizen
hær=cim	whosoever
hotelči	hotel manager
höc<ü>müran	ruler
<j>ijæ	owner
ingilis	Englishman
inǰiner	engineer
insan	person
istudent	student
išči	worker
jazyčy	writer
jetim	orphan
joldaš	comrade, friend, companion
jolču	beggar, tramp, vagabond, vagrant
ǰaahil	ignorant person

ǰævan	young man
kassačy	cashier, teller
katolic	Catholic
kolxozčy	collective farmer
kompozitor	composer
komunist	communist
kont<u>ratčy	contractor
limunatčy	soft-drink man
lotu	gipsy
maavyn	vice (-president etc.)
mahaafiz	keeper
malčy	peddler
malla	Mulla (Muslim teacher-priest)
mæmur	official, clerk
mehman	guest
mehmanxanačy	hotel clerk
miljonær	millionaire
minister	cabinet minister
mirza	scribe
müdür	manager, department head
müǽlim	teacher
münæǰym	astronomer
müsaafir	guest, passenger
müsülman	Moslem
müštæri	customer, client

müštæri	customer, client
müzaahim	troublesome fellow
næfær	person
næqqaš	painter (artist)
nišanly	fiance´⟨e⟩
nöcær	general servant
nümaajændæ	representative, deputy
ofisijant	waiter
oγlan	boy
ortax	partner
ovču	hunter
ovræt	woman
oxuǰu	reader
paadiša⟨a⟩h	king
pæræstar	nurse
pejγæmbær	prophet(in Islam: The Prophet(Mohammad))
podaratčy	contractor
posxanačy	postal clerk
prezident	president
qašqyn	refugee
qadyn	woman
qandoktur	conductor
qaravaš	servant girl
qaražčy	service man
qarson	waiter, waitress

qary	old woman
qazy	judge
qassab	butcher
qonax	guest
qondratčy	contractor
qonšu	neighbour
qul	slave
qulam	servant
qulluxču	maid
qyz	girl
ræhbær	leader, guide
ræis	head, chairman, president
ræjjæt	serf
sahyb	owner, master
saldat	soldier
salmani	barber
satyǰy	teller
sædir	judge, chief
særmajačy	capitalist
subaj	bachelor
suvaxčy	roof-clayer
šaair	poet
šah	king
šajyrd	apprentice, student
šærapčy	wine-seller

šæric	companion, partner, shareholder
šex	sheikh
šofer	driver
taaǰir	merchant
taja	children's nurse
tamašačy	spectator
tanyš	acquaintance
tæbæ?æ	citizen, national
tæjaarəči	aviator, pilot
tælæbæ	student
telgirafčy	telegraph clerk
tezar	czar
toxuǰu	weaver
tücančy	storekeeper
urus	(a) Russian
usta	expert, master, artist
ustandar	(provincial) governor
ušax	child
üzümčü	grape seller
üzvü	member
vaali	governor
vaxsyčy	shoe-shine boy
væcil	representative, deputy
vætændaš	fellow-citizen, countryman
væzir	cabinet-minister

xaadym	servant
xaarijæli	foreigner
xanym	lady
zaamin	sponsor, guarantor
zærbast	soldier
zærgær	jeweller

N_b--->

aɣyz	month
ajax	foot, leg
aǰy	molar (tooth)
aln	forehead
apandis	appendix
arxa	back
æl	hand
barmaɣ	finger
baš	head, hair of head
bojun	neck
cönül	heart, mind
čönræ	face
daban	heel
dal<da>	back
daly	
dæri	skin
dil	tongue
dirsæɣ	elbow
diš	tooth
diz	knee
doda[illegible]	lip
döš	breast, chest
göjül	heart
göz	eye

janaɣ	cheek
ǰijær	liver
mača	leg (of meat)
mæmæ	breast
qaryn	belly, stomach
qasyɣ	belly
qaš<qabaɣ>	eyebrow
qælb	heart
qol	arm
qulaɣ	ear
qyč	leg
rasta	back (of animal)
saqqal	beard
tærc	back,
ürəɣ	heart
üz	face

Ninan$_1$ --->

aadæt	habit, custom
aafæt	calamity
ačar	key
ad	name
aerodrom	airport
aeroplan	airplane
aftomobil	car
agentilij	agency
aγač	wood, tree, stick, parasang (about 35 miles)
ailæ	family
aγašlyγ	distance of a parasang (35 miles)
aγšy	ache, pain
aj	moon
ajlyγ	monthly pay
ajna	mirror
ajy	bear
allah	God
alma	apple
ambar	storeroom, baggage-room
and	oath
anlašyš	mutual agreement
apartman	apartment
armyd	pear

aršyn	arshin (cloth measure, ca. one yard)
arx	canal, gutter
arzu	wish
aslan	lion
asqy	suspenders, braces, hooks
aslanǰyja	station
aš	soup
ašpæzxana	kitchen
ašyx	knuckle-bones
at	horse
axtaryš	search
axymty	current
azar	trouble, pain
æcis	picture, opposite
ædæpxana	toilet
ædvijjæ<ǰat>	spice<s>
æhaali	people
æhval<at>	condition
æjaalæt	province
æjinti	bend
æl	side, direction
ælaamæt	sign, symptom
ælaaqæ	interest
ælæm	sorrow, pain
ælǰæg	glove

æleɣ	sɛɛle
ælifba	alphabet
æmæl	action, operation
æmr	order
æmrijjæ	decree
æmrud	pear
ændaazæ	size, proportion
æriɣ	apricot
ærinti	melting, alloy
ærziš	value
æsas	basis, foundation
æsser	literary work, art work
ætæɣ	hem (garment); foot (mountain)
baabæt	subject
badymǰan	eggplant
baɣ	bunch; garden, park, orchard; bond, tie, band
baɣaš	baggage car
baɣly	bundle
baɣr	chest, breast
baɣɣrsaɣ	guts, intestines
bajdaɣ	flag
bajramlyɣ	holiday gift, present
baǰa	hole, chimney
balæd	guide
balyɣ	fish

barama	cocoon
baša rajay	ability
bašmay	shoe
batman	batman (weight, 6-7 lb.)
baxča	garden
bazar	market, bazaar
bæhs	discussion
bæjaanæt	announcement, statement
bæjan	
bælædijjæ	municipality
bænd	stanza, verse; bundle, package
bændæxana	one's own house (in respectful reference)
bændær	port, harbour
bærnaamæ	programme
bæstæ	parcel
bejt	verse
bel	waist; made
bičin	harvest
bilet	ticket
binæ	beet
bit	louse
bizov	calf
boj	height, size
bojyxana	wool colouring plant
bomba	bomb

borč	debt
bošqa	barrel
bošqab	plate
bölgæ	sector
börc	felt hat
budaɣ	branch (tree)
buɣ	steam; mustache
buǰaɣ	corner
bulaɣ	spring (water)
bulut	cloud; plate
bulvaʏ	avenue, parkway, boulevard
buusæ	kiss
buxary	stove
büfɐt	snack-bar, lunch-counter
byšqy	saw
caɣaz	letter
caman	bow
camanča	fiddle
carxana	factory
carvan	caravan
casa	bowl
cæbin	bride-price
cæfæ	wide part of foot or shoe, foot-width
cælmæ	word
cænaaræ	runner, long narrow rug

cænd	estate, village, farm
cærpiš	brick
cæči	goat
cibrit	match
cif	wallet, satchel
cilid	key
cilo	kilogram
cilometr	kilometer
cino	cinema, movie theatre
cišmiš	raisin
cišvær	country
citab	book
citapča	booklet
citapxana	library
cöc	root
cöjmæj	shirt
cöpæj	dog
cörpü	bridge
cöšc	summer-house, villa
cuučæ	street
cüčüj	puppy
cüftæ	meat ball
cülæj	snowstorm, cyclone
cüræj	shovel, paddle, oar
cüzæ	jug, pitcher

čaarӕ	remedy
čadyr	tent
čaj	breakfast, tea
čajdan	pot
čajxana	tea room, breakfast room, hall
čamadan	suitcase
čapxana	printing house
čarday	cottage
čašt	lunch
čӕrdӕj	seed, grain
čӕc	cheque
čӕci	weight
čӕcim	manufacture, make
čӕmӕn	lawn, meadow
čӕnӕ	chin
čӕrx	wheel
čӕšmӕ	spring, source
čӕfinlij	difficulty
čӕtr	umbrella
čӕtvӕr	chetver (0.25 girvanca, ca. 100 grams-for tea only)
čičӕj	small blossom
čijin	shoulder
čimdij	pinch (salt, etc.)
čoxӕ	group
čöl	desert

čölmæj	pot
čömčæ	long-handled spoon
čöp	sliver, chip
čöræčixana	bakery
čubuɣ	tobacco pipe (local)
čuɣundur	beet
čuval	saddle bag
čyɣɣyrty	outcry
čyraɣ	lamp
čyxaryš	solution, outcome
čyxyš	exit
daɣ	mountain
dal	branch (tree)
dam	roof
damčy	drop
danyšyɣ	conversation
daraɣ	comb
daš	stone
dava	remedy, medication
davaxana	pharmacy
davar	sheep
dæævæt	invitation
dæfælij	the quantity for a time
dæftær	notebook
dæjær	worth, value

dæjirman	mill
dælimt	slice
dæniz	sea
dæræǰæ	class, degree, rank; temperature
dærd	pain
dæræ	valley
dærbænd	alley
dærja	sea
dærjaačæ	lake
dæst	set (usually of 6 or 12);suit (of clothes)
dæstæ	flock
dæstmal	handkerchief
dævæ	camel
dɣvlæt	government, administration, property
dæzgah	loom
dervaazæ	gate
deser	dessert, fruit course
dešij	hole
dil	language
diɣ	cries
diktatorluɣ	dictatorship
dimdij	beak, bill
din	religion
dol<ča>	bucket, pail
dolma	stuffed food (mainly leaves)

dolap	cupboard, closet
don	clock
dovšan	rabbit
dovuz	swine, pig, hog
döšæj	mattress
döšæmæ	couch
dövræ	circle
durbin	telescope, binoculars
duvar	wall
düćan	store, shop
düjmæ	button
dünja	world
düžün	dozen
dyrnaγ	fingernail
ehtijaǰ	need
ehtimal	probability
ejb	fault, vice
ejnæj	spectacles, glasses
elm	science
evešij	home, homestead
eššæj	donkey
ev	house, home
faajæ	atrocity
fabrika	factory
famel	family

fanyš	lantern
fæγan	noise
fælæj	sky, heaven
fænd	trick
færah	pleasure
færq	difference
færš	carpet, rug
fæsl	chapter
ficr	idea, mind
fil	elephant
filim	film, movie
finǰan	cup
firqæ	political party
fišæng	cartridge
fotoaparat	camera
fürsæt	opportunity
gællæ	flock, herd, drove
gæmi	ship
gæzinti	a stroll
geči	goat
girdæcæn	walnut
gor	grave
gõj⟨ærti⟩	vegetable
gõjærčin	pigeon
gõl	pond, pool, small lake

guuše	corner
güjüm	pitcher
gül	flower
güllæ	shell, bullet, cartridge
gümbæd	dome
gün	sun
günah	sin, religious crime
günlüj	a period of days
gylas	glass
hœl	case, circumstance
halqa	ring, loop
hamam	bath, bathroom, bathhouse
hašijæ	edge, border
hæb	pill
hæftælij	week's supply
hæjæt	courtyard
hæləbi	tin can
hæmsajalyɣ	neighbourhood
hærækaat	movement, activity
hæræm	harem
hærf	letter
hæt	limit
hævæs	desire, wish
hecaajæt	story
hejs	point, matter

hejvan	animal
hesab	reckoning, calculation, counting
his	feeling
hissæ	part
hotel	hotel
hovlæ	towel
höcm	order
höcuumæt	government
hörümǰæj	spider
hüdud	boundary
ici-baš	roundtrip
ičin	drink, draught, swallow
idaaræ	office, department
idman	sport
iji	smell, odour, aroma
ijman	religion, faith
ijnæ	needle, injection
iǰaaræ	rent
iǰaazæ	permission
iǰlas	assembly (in session)
ilan	snake, serpent
illæt	reason, cause
illiɾ	year, space of years (with numbers)
iltifat	kindness
imaaræt	building

imcan	possibility
inæɣ	cow
ispiš̌qa	match
istican	tumbler, (tea-)glass
istifaadæ	advantage, benefit
istilah	expression
iš̌	task, work, job, affair
iš̌qaf	closet, cupboard
iš̌qal	occupation
iš̌qi	beverage
iš̌tat	state
it	dog, bitch
itdæ	bunch, group, number
itgi	loss
itim	
ittifaχ	alliance, union
izdiham	crowd
jaba	pitchfork
jaby	old horse, nag
jalan	a lie
janlyš̌	mistake, wrong
janqyn	fire, conflagration
jara	wound
jarpaɣ	leaf
jas	funeral

jaxa	collar
jaxǰal	refrigerator, ice-plant
jazy	writing
jæhær	saddle
jejlaɣ	cool place, resort
jemiš	fruit
jel	wind
jelpij	fan
jeɱš	descend, down-slope
jer	place, ground, floor, the earth
jetimxanat	orphanage
jol	road, way
jolčuxana	beggar house
jorqan	blanket, quilt
jumurta	egg
jurd	home, homeland
juva	nest, den
jüc	pack, load, burden
jɣɣyn	heap
jɣɣyšɣɣ	crowd, gathering
jyrtyχ	hole
ǰaajizæ	prize
ǰan	body, soul, life
ǰarǰar	threshing-sled
ǰavaƀ	answer

ǰavaz	permit, license
ǰæbhæ	front (in war)
ǰæhæt	reason, cause
ǰældæj	barrel
ǰænaazæ	corps
ǰænab	excellency (precededby name)
ǰæsæd	body
ǰæviz	walnut
ǰib	pocket, pocketful
ǰijʏ	cry, cries
ǰilæt	razor-blade
ǰild	volume, copy (of book); building
ǰorab	sock, stocking
ǰüǰæ	youngchicken
ǰüǰü	bedbug
ǰür	sort, kind, manner
ǰüt	pair; team; (ox-) plough
ǰüzv	part, piece
ǰyzyʏ	scratched line
karijkatovˇ	caricature, cartoon
kartypostal	postcard
kartof	potato
kassa	(ticket) window
kolxoz	collective farm
komanda	(athletic) team

komisijon komitæ	committee
konqres	congress
konserv	canned goods
kontrol	(police) control, regulation, supervision
kot	jacket, coat
kuadrad=cilometr	km^2
kuadrad=metr	m^2
kultura	culture
kulub	club
kylas	class, grade (school)
lamp	light bulb, radio tube, valve
latar	lottery
laffæfæ	wrapping, bandage
læfz	word
læzzæt	good taste, flavour, pleasure
liman	harbour, port
lövhæ	sign, sign-board
luγæt	word, dictionary
lülæ	pipe
maalijjæ	finances
maγaaræ	cave
mal	animal; goods, property
manat	ruble
manatlyγ	manat-denomination

manyt	manat (ca. 8 cents)
marqa	stamp
mašyn	machine, car
maval	toilet
mæ[illegible]ena	meaning
mæ?ædæn	mine, oil-field, oil-well
mæ[illegible]sæsæ	foundation, establishment
mæctæb	school
mæctub	letter
mæčid	mosque
mædar	point, base
mædæanijjæt	civilization
mæftul	wire
mæhæll	seat
mæhællæ	section of town, quarter
mæhc[illegible]	law-court
mæhsul⟨at⟩	product⟨s⟩
mæǰællæ	magazine
mælæfæ	bed-sheet
mæmlæ cæt	nation, country
mæn	one batman
mænzæræ	scene
mænzil	house, domicile, residence
mærcæz	centre (also in a town), capital
mærǰ	bet, wager

mærtæbæ	floor, story
mærz	boundary
mæsaahæt	area
mæsæl	example
mæsæxæ	case, matter, problem
mæslæhæt	advice
mæšqælæ	occupation, vocation
mæšqulijjæt	diversion, occupation
mæšrub	beverage, drink
mæšruutæ	constitution
mætæl	joke
mætlæb	subject
mæxluɣ	people
mæxsæd	purpose
mehmanxana	hotel
mejdan	field
menü	menu
mešæ	forest
metod	method
metr	meter
metr müræbbæ	square meter
mijnæ	fruit
mikrob	microbe
milčæj	housefly
milimetr	millimeter

millæt	nation
minæɣ	a ride
ministerlij	ministry, department
miqraz	scissors
misal	example
misqal	miscal (jeweler's weight, ca. 5 grams)
mitbaɣ	kitchen
miz	table, desk
motor	motor
movzu	subject, topic
muužib	cause, requirement
muaahædæ	treaty
muurid	subject, topic
mübaahissæ	argument
mücafaƀ	prize
müdürijjæt	management
müǰæssæmæ	statue
mülc	country
müra?ad	purpose
müræccæp	ink; compound
mystarah	toilet
myšar	cross-cut saw
myx	nail
myxæj	clove
nahar	lunch

nal	horseshoe
narynǰ	(sour) orange
næhær	river
nælbæci	saucer, small plate
nærdban	ladder, stairs
næsl	generation
næšrijjat	publication
nætijjæ	result
næxšæ	pattern, design, map
næzær	look, view
næzijræ	imitation
nejzæ	spear
nijjæt	intention, purpose
nišan	sign, token
norma	norm
novbæt	turn, trick, shift, watch
noxta	dot, point
noxud	pea; a nakhod (1|24 of a miscal)
nufuz	influence, penetration
numræ	number (horse, house, etc.)
nũmæajændælij	(a) seat in parliament
nũsxæ	prescription
oblast	region
oɣuš	handful
oǰaɣ	hearth

ontuɣ	crumb
opera	opera (-house)
orcestr	orchestra
ordu	army
ot	fire
otaɣ	room
otomobil	car
otobos	bus
ov	deer; hunting
ovuǰ	handful
ox	arrow, axis
öcüz	ox
ölcæ	county, region
öpüš	kiss
ördæj	duck
örtüj	lid, cover
pacet	pack, package, envelope
paj	piece, alms
paja	leg (furniture), support
pajtæxt	capital city
paltar	garment, clothing
palto	overcoat
papruǯ	cigarette
parča	piece, fragment, cloth
parlyman	parliament

partiγa	party
pasaž	passage, alley, arcade
pæhlivan	athletics
pæn̆cær	flat tire, breakdown
pænǰære	(French) window
pærdæ	curtain
pæšcæš	gift, present
penǰæj	coat, jacket
pijala	small bowl
pijanov	piano
pillæcæn	steps, stairs
píšiγ	cat
piti	stew, soup
pojæzd	train
pomador	tomato
ponza	1|2 siræc
pors	portion
portaqal	(sweet) orange
posxana	post office
pòzqùn	ruin, violation
prezidijum	presidium
pribor	apparatus, instrument
prògram	program
pusqu	ambush
pyčaγ	knife

pylan	plan
qaanun	law
qab	bottle, jar, dish; case, container
qabqaǰaɣ	dish(es)
qač	slice, piece
qahvæxana	café
qail	conviction, belief
qaja	rock
qajda	rule, manner
qajnama	haystack
qajyɣ	care, worry
qajyɣ	boat
qala	castle, fortress, goal post
qalan	balance
qalča	small rug
qalmaqal	uproar, quarrel
qalstuk	neck tie
qanat	wing, cannon
qanɔv	gutter, ditch
qapan	scales
qapy	door, gate
qaralty	black blotch, vague shape
qarandaš	pencil
qarar	decision, resolution
qaraž	garage

qarpyz	watermelon
qarqa	crow
qarylty	cawing
qašynty	itch
qašyɣ	spoon
qat	layer, fold
qatar	train
qatyr	mule
qaz	gaze
qazan	pot, pan
qæbir	tomb, grave
qæbistan⟨lyɣ⟩	cemetery
qæbiz	receipt
qædæm	step, pace
qæjrət	ambition
qæǰælæ	kite (bird)
qælæm	pen
qæljan	narghile, water-pipe
qæmišlij	clump of rushes
qæpij	kopek
qæraɣətxana	reading room
qærarmadar	appointment, engagement
qæriš	span (ca. 8'')
qæsæbæ	small town, village
qæssapxana	abbatoir

qætæ	parcel, piece of ground
qætifæ	bath-towel
qætræ	drop
qæzaæijjæ	judiciary
qæzæl	ghazal, lyric poem
qæzætæ	newspaper
qejči	scissors, shears
qijmæt	price, value
qismæt	part, share
qoč	ram
qoɣal	cookie, tart
qojun	sheep, ewe
qol	sleeve; goal
qolbaɣ	bracelet, armband
qoran	
qošun	army
qovl	promise
qovun	melon (honeydew)
qovra	file, rasp
qövm	nation
qujruɣ	tail
quju	well
qullab	hook, fish hook
qum	sand
qurqa	formation, establishment

qurultu	meeting, settlement
qurban	sacrifice, offering
qurd	wolf; worm
qurs	tablet
qurtum	draught, gulp
quš	bird
qutu	box, case, crate, package
quudræt	authority, power, wealth
quvvæ⟨t⟩	branch of government, force, authority, faculty
quz	hump on back
quzu	lamb
qyf	funnel
qyfyl	lock, padlock
qyram	gram
qɑravat	necktie
qyrayˀ	edge, hem
qyryǰy	fighter (plane)
qyrynty	scrap, crumb
qyram	gram
qyran	kran or nal (20 shaki, 1|10 ṭuman, ca. 2.5 cents)
qyrat	carat (of gold)
qyvas	pickle
raabitæ	bond, connection
radijo	radio
rajon	region

rædif	line, row
ræf	shelf
ræj	vote
ræmæ	herd
ræng	colour
ræqæm	number, numeral, figure
ræsm	figure; habit
ræt	rejection
ræxs	dance
ræz	herd
restoran	restaurant
režim	regime
rijal	rial
rijzæ	piece, fragment
rol	steering-wheel; role, part
roman	novel
rōōja	dream
rubul	rubul
ruh	soul, spirit
rušuri	wash-basin
saahil	shore, bank
saat	watch, clock
saban	plow
sabyn	cake of soap
sajy	number

salxym	bunch (of grapes)
samavar	samovar, tea-urn
sandyviǰ	sandwich
sandyɣ	trunk, box, chest, cash-register
sanǰaɣ	(straight) pin
sanǰy	sharp, pain, pang
santimetr	centimeter
sap	string
sarɣy	bandage
sarsynty	shock, disaster
satyn	sale
savet	council, Soviet
saz	stringed instrument; disposition
sæbæp	reason, cause
sabæt	basket
sæbzijat	vegetable(s)
sæda	noise, echo
sæf	row, column
sæfæ	sheet (paper), page
sæhaf	binding
sæhafxana	bindery
sæhf	mistake
sælam	greeting
sænaajæ	industry
sændæl	chair

sænæt	art
sænfoni	symphony
særhætd	boundary, border
sæs	voice, sound, tone
sætgi	porch
sæth	surface
sætr	line, verse
sæxf	ceiling
seǰiliš	election
sel	torrent
sentimetr	centimeter
sifaariš	order, commission
sifr	zero
siɣar	cigarette
sijæɣ	1|2 čæræc
siǰim	rope
sinama	cinema, movie theatre
sinæ	chest
siraajæt	infection
sir	a measure
sirr	secret
sistim	system
soɣan	onion
sorqu	question
sovqat	present, souvenir

söz	word, remark, idea, order
spor	sports, athletics
su	water
su?al	question
suuræt	arrangement, list
sũbhæ	doubt
sũlent	proof
sũcan	rudder, helm, steering-wheel
süfræ	table-cloth
sũmũj	bone
sũpürqæ	broom
sũri	herd
sũzgeč	strainer, sifter, small sieve
syra	row, series
šaɣal	jackal
šahy	a shahi (1|20 kran, ca. 1|8 cent)
šahylyχ	shahi-denomination
šalvar	trousers
šam	dinner, supper
šana	pitch-fork
šapqa	cap, hat
šæcil	picture, form
šæhær	city, town
šæm	candle
šærbæt	syrup, medicine, fruit-juice

šærh	explanation, commentary
šænijæt	religious law
šærr	evil, trouble
šej	thing
šeer	poem
šircæt	company, firm, partnership
šiš	skewer, spit
šišæ	bottle, glass
šorba	soup
šorq	reflection, thought, interest
šööbæ	branch
šuura	council, assembly
šücür	thanks
šümaræ	issue (of newspaper, etc.)
taaryγ	history, date
taχ	arch
taγar	mixing-trough
taj	match, mate, side (river)
taksy	taxi, cab
tamaša	view, look, sight
tamašaxana	playhouse
tanry	God
tava	pan
taxsyr	guilt, fault
tæjin	appointment

tæmin	assurance
tærif	praise, description
tærüf	formality, overpoliteness
tæsir	influence, effect
tæsis	foundation; establishing
tætil	holiday, vacation
tæ̆jup	surprise, wonder
tæxir	postponement, delay
tæbric	congratulation
tæcær	tire, tyre, wheel
tæcærǰij	little wheel, steering-wheel
tæclif	proposal
tædbir	step, measure
tæfaavüt	difference
tæγvim	calendar
tæhær	sort, kind
tæhqiqat	investigations
tæhvil	change, exchange
tæjjaræ	aeroplane
tæmr	postage stamp
tænæcæ	tin can, tin
tæpæ	hill, hill top
tæqdim	presentation
tæræzi	balance, scales
tæsfijæ	purification

tæsfijæxana	refinery
tæšæbbüs	proposal
tæščijlat	organization, structure
tæščil	formation
tæšrif	honour
tæšviq	encouragement
tævækqö	entreaty, request
tæxmin	estimate, approximation
tæzmijnat	separations
tel	wire, brand, (single) hair
telgiraf	telegraph, telegram
telgirafxana	telegraph, office
ticæ	piece
ticinti	construction
tilifon	telephone
tirén	train
toju	hen, chicken
tomates	tomato
ton	ton
top	ball; gun, cannon
tor	net, fish-net, web; sort, kind
torba	(cloth) bag
tormuz	brake(s)
toxum	weaving, weave
tõhfæ	present, gift

tövlæ	(horse-) stall
traktor	tractor
tramvaj	street-car, tram
tula	puppy
tuman	pants
turp	turnip, radish
tut	mulberry
tuxtum	seed
tüc	hair, feather
tücan	shop, store
tüfæng	gun, rifle
tülcü	fox
tümæn	tuman (ten rial, ca. 25 cents)
tümænliq	tuman notes of various values
tyþbylty	tread (sound)
uɣur	embrace, grip
ujqun	daydream
uǰ	point
ulaɣ	donkey
ulduz	star
ustan	province
usuł	method
uzalyɣ	distance
ülgüǰ	(straight) razor
ümid	hope

ümmæt	nation, commonwealth
üniversitæ	university
üst	surface, top
ütü	(flat) iron
üzr	an excuse
üzüj	ring
üzüm	grape
vaasitæ	means
vaɣzal	railroad station
vals	waltz
vanna	bath, bathtub
vaqon	R. R. car
væædæ	promise
væsf	praise
væsijlæ	means
vætæn	home, native land
væzifæ	dirty
vergi	tax
vers	a verst (1.5 km, 0.75 mile)
vijolon	violin
vilaajæt	country, region; province, county, city-district
vitrin	show-case, show-window
vizaaræt	ministry, department
volan	steering-wheel
volkan	volcano

xaahiš	request, entreaty
xač	cross
xal	mole (on skin)
xalča	small rug
xalq	people
xarǰ	expense
xarvar	charvar (unit of weight, ca. 100 lbs)
xæbær	news; information
xæstɣlij	sickness
xæstæxana	hospital
xæt	line
xætær	danger
xæx	people
xejir	goodness, use, advantage
xonča	table
xoruz	cock, rooster
xot nevis	fountain pen
xot taraš	safety razor
xudaafizlij	farewells
xurǰun	saddle-bag
xusus	particular, detail; subject matter
xyjal	thought, intention
xyjavan	avenue
yldyrym	lightning
zad	thing

zaqaz	order, commission
zambaɣ	iris, lilly
zarafat	joke
zavod	factory
zæhmæt	pains, trouble, effort
zæli	leech, bloodsucker
zæmi	field
zæng	bell
zærær	harm, loss
zærb	shock, blow
zindan	gaol, jail
ǰilet	waistcoat, vest; safety-razor, razor-blade
ǰurnal	magazine, periodical

on	ten
ɣirmi	twenty
otuz	thirty
qyrx	fourty
ælli	fifty
altmyš	sixty
jetmiš	seventy
hæštad	eighty
sæcsæn	
doxsan	ninety

bir	one
ici	two
üč	three
dörт	four
beš	five
alty	six
jeddi	seven
sәkkiz	eight
doqquz	nine

abǰov	beer
araγ	arak, vodka, brandy
arpa	barley
aspirin	aspirin
ænnij	rouge
æsbap	baggage
æt	meat
bal	honey
basqitbal	basketball
benzin	gasoline, petrol
beton	concrete, cement
bez	canvas, denim
buγda	wheat
caγaz	paper
cahy	lettuce
cavar	chives
cæbab	ẓebab (small pieces of broiled meat)
cæræ	butter
cærövüz	celery
ciršan	face-powder
coruba	barley-bread
cömür	coal
cüj	noise
cül	ashes
čæsp	glue, gummed tape

čylov	buttered rice pilaf
čor	blight (or similar fungus disease of plants)
čovdar	rye
čörœc	bread
čylov	buttered pilaf
darčyn	cinnamon
dary	millet
dœmir	iron
deng	money
dondurma	icecream
duman	fog
duz	salt
dũjü	rice
ejran	buttermilk (diluted yogurt)
futbol	soccer
gœj	whitewash
gœlged	traffic
gœlir	income
gœšniš	coriander
gil	clay
göj	sky
gũgürd	sulfur
gümüš	silver
hœlœ bi	tin
hava	air

hæsbæ	typhus
hùbuubat	cereals, grains
ip	wool; string, yarn
ipæɣ	silk
išpænaχ	spinach
issɔt	black pepper
išyɣ	light
išylty	clear sky
jaɣ	fat (especially melted butter), grease
jaɣyš	rain
japyšqan	glue, cement
jejinti	food
jem	fodder, feed
joɣurd	yogurt
jücjapaχ	luggage
jün	wool
ǰææfæri	parsley
ǰæmijjæt	population, company
kalbas	salami
lil	mud, dirt
limunat	lemonade
mæcæ	corn
mænfææt	gain, profit
mehr	bride-price
meninqit	meningitis

mis	copper
müzd	pay
næfæs	breath
næft	kerosene, petroleum
neγ	cash
ot	grass, weed
õlčü	size, measurement
palčyγ	clay
pambyγ	cotton
pas	rust
pændir	cheese
pærhiz	diet
penisilin	penicillin
pešab	urine (polite)
pilov	rice, pilaf
pivæ	beer
polad	steel
polis	police
post	mail
pox	excrement, dung (vulgar)
pul	money
qabyγ	tree bark
qalan	change (from ~~team~~ of money)
qan	blood
qar	snow

qatyɣ	yogurt
qazanǰ	gain, profit
qædær	amount, quantity
qæhfæ	coffee
qænd	lump-sugar
qæjsava	gheysava (stewed fruit)
qut	food, nourishment
qyr	asphalt, tar
qyrip	grippe, influenza
qyrtyɣ	pinch, small amount
raqo	stew
rasba	rasba (a dance)
ræb	the Lord
rezin	rubber
romatism	rheumatism
romba	rumba (dance)
sabyn	soap
salad	salad
sæmaa	sky
særmaja	capital (financial)
særvæt	wealth
sement	(Portland) cement
servis	(train or bus) service
suvaɣ	clay

sũdũɣ	urine (vulgar)
sũlh	peace
sümbũl	hyacinth
sũt	milk
syɣorta	insurance
šans	luck
šæcær	sugar
šærab	wine
šokolad	chocolate
šoxum	ploughed ground
taam	food
tanqo	tango
tæmbacy	narghile tobacco
televizjon	television
tiǰaaræt	trade
torpaɣ	dirt, soil, earth, territory
toz	dust
tunǰ	bronze
tũssũ	smoke
tũtũn	tobacco
un	flour, meal
vaalibal	volleyball
vaksa	shoe polish
var	belonging, property, wealth
votqa	votka

xab	sleep
yšqyr	hiccup
zæfyran	saffron
zænǰæfil	ginger
zærf	interior, inside
zibil	dust, dirt, trash
zirzibil	trash
zyɣ	mud, dirt
žaalæ	dew
žambon	ham

N_{er}--->

æməl	operation, action
æzan	evening prayer
bayram	holiday, festival
cap	publication
dærs	class, lecture
dæva	war
doγum	birth
dõjüš	quarrel, fight
dua	prayer
farγyqy taslyγcæšni	graduation
gælmæ	encounter
gæzinti	stroll
görüš	meeting
haadisæ	accident, occurrence
hærb	war
hærraǰ	auction
hüǰum	attack
iftitah	inauguration
iǰtima	get-together
imtahan	examination
inqilab	revolution
isχijel	heatwave
ǰamburi	jamboree
ǰæræjan	occurrence

ǰinaajæt	crime
konsært	concert
maahæsæl	honeymoon
mahacimæ	trial
milli=olmaγy	nationalization
möödüzæ	miracle
müḥaaribæ	battle
müsaafiræt	outing
müsaḁbiqæ	match, race, game
namaz	prayer
næšr	publication
numaajiš	play, show
ojun	game, dance,
oturuš	session
ǿlüm	death
pærvaz	flight, flying
picnic	picnic
qaaræt	robbery
qætlæ, qætil	assassination
qonaxǿyγ	party, social
rast	meeting
revolusjon	revolution
sæfær	trip, excursion
sæl	flood
söḥbæt	conversation

tæšrifat	ceremony
tiɣatr	play
toj	wedding (party before ceremony)
toplanty	gathering
toplanyš	
tufan	tempest
tuɣjan	rebellion, revolt, outbreak
væršicastlyɣ	bankruptcy
veriliš	broadcast
vuraš⟨ma⟩	struggle, fight
zælzælæ	earthquake
zijaaræt	visit

N_{ab_1} --->

aγγyl	wisdom, intelligence
ajyγ	anger, hate, disgust
alyšveriš	trade
atmosfera	atmosphere
azablyγ	freedom, liberty
ææla	best quality
æcim	planting, sowing
æcin	cultivation
æcinčilij	agriculture, dirt-farming
æcsær	majority, maximum
ædlijjæ	justice
æγlæb	majority
æhæmmijjæt	importance
æjælæ	haste
æcsær	majority
ælejh	opposition
æmæl	reality
æqidæ	faith, belief, conviction
ævæz	match, equivalent, exchange
baaræ	behalf, regard
baγγrty	uproar
baqalyγ	expensive, charging high prices
ban	the crow (of a rooster)
baryšyγ	place
basabas	crush

bærq	electricity
bičim	cutting, harvest
bitiq	healing
böjüclüj	bigness
bölgü	separation
car	work
cæd cæssæc	farming
cæmal	perfection, knowledge
cef	feeling, condition
cifaajæt	sufficiency
cömæc	help, assistance
čap	printing
čatym	search, reaching
čöcüntü	sediment; kneeling
čyxynty	outcome, outgrowth
dad	shouting; taste
danqylty	clanging
davam	duration
dæjišij	change, exchange
dælil	evidence, proof, reason
dæm	breath, readiness (of food)
dæstur	permission
dæxaalæt	interference, intervention
diqqæt	attention
dinǰ	rest, relaxation

dirilij	life
dojum	satiety, satiation
dokturluɣ	medicine (the science)
donqultu	unpleasant mumbling
döjüšűj	fighting
düšünæǰæj	good sense
düšmænlij	enmity, hostility
dynqylty	tinkling
eetimad	confidence
ejš	pleasure, happiness
ešg	love
fajda	help, benefit, profit, use
fajdalylyɣ	usefulness
færaq	absence, separation
færjad	shouting
fæxr	honour
ficir	idea
fisik	physics
fyšylty	squirting
gælišgediš	travel
giriftarčylyɣ	busy-ness
gur<ra>gur	sputter, roar (of engine)
gurultu	thunder, roar
güǰ	force, strength
güzæran	living, livelihood

haacimijæt	rule, domination
haasil	production
hava	weather
hax, haqq	right
hæqiqæt	truth
hæsæd	envy, jealousy
hirs	anger
hokqabazlyɣ	trick, trickery
illæt	reason, cause
imcan	possibility
inǰinerlij	engineering
israf	waste, extravagance
ištehsalat	production
ištiraahæt	rest
išsizlij	unemployment
ištiraac	participation
išylty	brightness
ixtijar	choice
izzæt	honour, glory
jad	memory, mind
jaradyš	creation, composition
jardym	help, aid
jaš	age, life
jašajyš	life
jataɣ	sleep

jaxɣnlyɣ	vicinity, nearness
juxu	sleep
ǰæmal	beauty
ǰænub	south
ǰijilti	chirping, squealing
ǰingilti	high-pitched ringing
ǰoɣrafy	geography
ǰyrylty	chirping, squealing
konserv	canning
maaryf	education
marčylty	smacking
mæælumat	knowledge
mæærifæt	education
mænzur	purpose, object, consideration, meaning
mæsaafæt	distance
metalürži	metallurgy
miɣ	racket, cries
musiqi	music
muxaalifæt	opposition
müǰrijjæ	execution, administration
mülc	prosperity
myrtylty	flirtation
myzylty	humming, whining
naadürüšlüj	disloyalty
naalæ	crying

nærilti	snarling
næzaacæt	politeness
ortaxlyγ	partnership
oturaǰ	staying, residency
ömr	life
paqqylty	popping, guffawing
parylty	brightness
patylty	popping
paxyllyγ	jealousy, envy
pisliǵ	badness
pyčylty	whispering
pyqqylty	giggling
pyrylty	fluttering
qaamæt	height
qanaǰaγ	sensibility, understanding
qarqar	cawing
qæflæt	carelessness, negligence
qæhqæh	guffaw
qæm	sadness
qærb	west
qæt	height
qæzæb	anger
qejd	care, worry
qejræt	energy, activity, action
qismæt	fat, lot, fortune

qorxu	fear
qulluɣ	service
qurultu	bubbling, croaking
qussæ	sadness
qyrqyn	separation, scattering
rahat	comfort
ræftar	treatment
ræhbærlij	leadership
ræhm	pity, mercy
rütübæt	moisture, humidity
saadæt	fortune, good luck
saɣlyɣ	welfare, health
sæbr	patience
sæhijjæ	health
sælqæ	taste; accuracy
sevinǰ	gaiety, happiness
suz	suffering
sür?æt	speed
sürüntü	dilatoriness
syzylty	groaning and sighing
šadly	joy, gladness
šarylty	roaring (of water)
šæfæqæt	mercy
šærq	east
šimaal	north

šöhræt	fame, reputation
šulux	confusion
šuur	intelligence, purpose
šyrylty	gurgling
taqqylty	cracking
tanyšlyɣ	acquaintance
taḅbylty	clumping, plopping
tæclij	loneliness, solitude
tædris	instruction, teaching
tæhlücæ	dangerousness
tæhsil	education
tælæf	waste, loss
tæmæhcarlyɣ	avarice, greediness
tæmædün	culture, civilization
tæmbællij	idleness, laziness
tærbiɣæ	education
tæsdiɣ	validity
tæzælij	novelty, newness, freshness
tezlij	earliness
tib	medicine
tutum	strength, stickiness
ufultu	moaning
uɣultu	howling
uǰalyɣ	height, highness
vaxt	time

væsæt	medium, average
væzijjæt	condition, health
vyjylty	shrill whining, singing
vyzylty	buzzing
xaatyr⟨æ⟩	memory
xartylty	loud crunching
xæǰælæt	shame
xoof	fear
xoš̆bæxtlij	good luck
xusuumæt	hostility
xydmæt	service
xyrtylty	crunching (of teeth)
xyrylty	rattling, crunching
zanqylty	(deep) ringing, clanging
zarylty	moaning
zijan	waste, harm, loss
zindæganlyɣ	life
zingilti	ringing, jingling
ziraa?æt	agriculture
zid̡dijjæt	opposition
zor	strength, force
zynqylty	ringing, jingling (bell)
zyrylty	snivelling, crying

Npl_1 --->

aazærbajjan	Azerbaijan
amerika	America
araz	Arax (river)
avrupa	Europe
ælæmdar	Alamdar (city)
æmir	Emir
ærdæbil	Ardebil (city)
bacy	Baku
batum	Batum
bæ<n>d	Band (village)
cirovabad	Kirovabad (city)
cora	Kura (river)
daɣystan	Daghestan
ermænistan	Armenia
færansæ	France
gænjæ	Kirovabad, Elisavetpol (city)
gölmanxana	Golmankhaneh (city)
gülüstan	Gulustan (park)
gürjüstan	Georgia
hærzæn	Harzan (city)
hejdærabad	Haiderabad (city)
ijran	Persia
istalingyrad	Stalingrad
jam	Yam (town)

ǰahannuma	the Jahannuma (restaurant)
kalyfornija	California
kaspi	Caspian (sea)
leninqyrad	Leningrad
macy	Maku (city)
Masqyva	Moscow
mæǰlis	the Majlis (Persian parliament)
mæraɣa	Maragheh (city)
mærænd	Marand (city)
mijana	Mijaneh (city)
mijandap	Mijanduab (city)
mišov	the Meshow (mountains)
naqorno qarabax	Nagorno-Karabakh
naxǰyvan	Nakhichevan (city)
njujork	New York
novin	the Novin (restaurant)
nuxa	Nukha (city)
paris	Paris
petroqyrat	Petrograd
qafqaz⟨ija⟩	Caucasus, Caucasia
rasta	Rasta (bazaar)
rastof	Rostov
ræšt	Resht (city)
rizajjæ	Rizaijeh (city; formerly Urmia)
ruusija	Russia

savalan	Savalan (mountains)
savet=ittifaγy	U.S.S.R.
sæhænd	Sahand (mountains)
šaapur	Shapur (city)
šazda	Prince (park)
šæbüstær	Shabustar (village)
šæhristan	Shehristan (county in Persia)
šæræfxana	Sharifkhaneh (city)
šykaqo	Chicago
širvan	Shirvan (city)
tæbriz	Tabriz (capital of Persian Azerbaijan)
tehran	Tehran
tiflis	Tiflis (city)
türcüjæ	Turkey
vaŋ	Van (city)
volqa	Volga (river)
xæzær	Caspian (sea)
xoj	Khoi (city)
žohanysburq	Johannesburg

L---->

baɣ	garden
bazar	market
čaj	river
daɣ	mountain
dæŋiz	sea
dærja<ačæ>	sea, lake
dil	language
göl	pond, small lake
restoran	restaurant
šæhær	city
tæpæ	hill

NT_{dw} --->

bazar=günü	
jecšæmbæ<=günü>	Sunday
šæmbæ=sabahy	
düšæmbæ<=günü>	Monday
bazar=ærtæsi	
sæšæmbæ<=günü>	
čaršæmbæ=axšamy	
hæftæ=üčü	Tuesday
saly=günü	
tæc=günü	
xas=günü	
čaršæmbæ=günü	Wednesday
pænšæmbæ<=günü>	
ǰumæ=axšamy	Thursday
čaršæmbæ=sabahy	
ǰumæ<=günü>	
ǰuma<=günü>	Friday
adynæ<=günü>	
šæmbæ<=günü>	Saturday
ǰümæ=ærtæsi	

$N_{T\ mon}$ ⟶

janvar	January (regular)
žanviæ	January
fevral	February
mart	March
april	April
maj	May
ijun	June
ijul	July
ajqust	August
ut	August
sentijabr	September
oktijabr	October
nojabr	November
dekabr	December
mæhærræm	1st lunar month (Muslim)
sæfær	2nd
ræbijlævvæl	3rd
ræbijlaaxyr	4th
ræbiessaani	
ǰæmadijlævvæl	5th
ǰæmadijlaaxyr	6th
ǰamadi essaani	
ræǰæb	7th

lists $N_{T\ mon}^{-2}$

Šæbban	8th lunar month (Muslim)
ræmæzan	9th
Šævval	10th
ziqæd(æ)	11th
zijhætj(æ)	12th
færvardin	1st solar month (Persian)
ordibehešt	2nd
xurdad	3rd
tir	4th
murdad	5th
Šæhriwær	6th
mehir	7th
aban	8th
aazær	9th
dej	10th
bæhmæn	11th
isfærid	12th

N_{T_i} --->

aj	month
axšam	evening, eve
axyr	end
ærz	interval of time
æsir	era, century
bahar	spring
baš	end, beginning, time
bašlangyǰ	beginning
dæfæ	time, occasion
dæjqæ	minute
dövræ	period of time
fæsil	season
gælæǰæj	future
gečæǰæj	past
gešmiš	past
geǰæ	night
geǰægünüz	a legal 24 hour day
gün	day
günorta	noon
hæftæ	week
il	year
jaj	summer
jarygeǰæ	midnight
jaz	spring

mæsa	evening
müddæt	long time, period of time
novbæ	(one's) turn, (one's) time
oturum	time of a sitting
pajyz	autumn, fall
qærn	century
qyš	winter
ræbi	spring
saat	hour
sæhær	morning
son	end
sübh	early morning
syra	period of time
vaxt	time
zaman	time

f--->

artyxrax	more
az	a little
æǰæb	awfully
æn	most . . .
čox	very
daha	more . . .
zijadæ	more, very much

Adj_d --->

aadil	just
aaly	excellent, fine, lofty
aaram	calm
aaxyry<my>nǰy	last
abẏ	blue
ačyly	spread out
ačyɣ	open
aɣ	white
aɣyr	heavy
ajry	other, different
ajyɣ	sober, alert, careful
aǰ	hungry
aǰy	bitter
alt	downstairs
ara	middle
artym	increased
aryɣ	skinny, emaciated
asan	easy, simple
asyly	hanging, dependent
ašcar	clear
avtonom	autonomous
axmaɣ	crazy
azad	free
æblæh	stupid

ædæbi	literary
æjaalæti	provincial
æǰib	strange, wonderful
ælaahætdæ	separate, other
æmælli	practical, proper, real
æntijqæ	ancient, strange, queer
æræb	Arabic
æsaasi	basic, fundamental
ætraf	side
ævvælæ<mi>nǰi	first
æziz	dear
baǰabaǰa	full of holes
balaly	pregnant
baščqa	other
bæc	tight, firm, solid, hard
bædævi	wild
bænzær	like, similar
bærc	hard, firm
bæs	enough
becar	free, idle
bečara	poor, wretched
behuš	senseless, fainting
bejnalxalx	international
benava	helpless

bijtærəf	impartial, neutral
birqæbzə	'one-receipted', ordinarily registered (mail)
bitin	(the) whole (of), all
bomboš	absolutely empty
boš	empty
böjüd	big, great, old
burušuɣ	complicated
buržua	bourgeois
caafi	enough
cænar	strange (person), outside
cæsgin	sharp, effective
cæsif	littered (with trash)
čičij	small, young
cor	blind
cöc	fat
cöhnə	old
cölgæ	shady
cünd	dull (edge)
čapyɣ	chopped
čarčapyɣ	all chopped up
čætin	hard, difficult
čij	raw
čilis	stingy
čirc	dirty
čircin	ugly

čürüɣ	rotten
čylpaɣ	naked
daaxili	internal, interior
daɣynyɣ	scattered, ruined
daly	back
dap-dar	very narrow, tight
dar, daz	bald
dæli	crazy
dæliɣ	leaky
dæličdešij	full of holes
dælidivaanæ	crazy
dærin	deep
demokrat	democratic
diri	alive
divaanæ	crazy
doɣr	right, true
dolašyɣ	winding, twisty
dolu	free
dundi	smoky, dark (glasses)
düm-düz, dümdüz	straight as a die
düšgün	weak, thin
düz	even, straight, right
düzæmælli	nice, decent
düzgün	flat, honest
el mi	scientific

ermæni	Armenian
ešij	outer
fars	Persian
fæqir	poor
gæniš	wide, large
giǰ	forgetful, dizzy
girdæ	round
giriftar	busy, afflicted
gö̈j	blue, green
göstæriǰi	demonstrative
gözæl	beautiful, good
gur	loud
günæš	sunny
haazyr	ready, ready made
haqqy	right
hamar	even, level
havajy	aerial, air-
hælal	allowed, clean, kosher
hæqiqi	true, honest
hæram	forbidden by religion, not kosher
hærbi	military
hæris	desirous, eager
hijlægær	sly
ibtidai	elementary
icijanly	pregnant
iciqæbzæ	double receipt (return-)

ič	inmost
ičtimaat	social, popular
ijbary	compulsory
inǰæ	fine, thin, delicate
iri	big, large
issi	warm, hot
iti	sharp
izaafi	additional, extra
jan	side
janyɣ	burnt
japyšyx<ly>	adjacent
jaš	moist
jašyl	green
jataɣ	sleeping
javaš	slow; low (of voice)
jaxšy	good, o.k.
jazyɣ	pitiable, poor
jecæ	big, high
jejin	quick, fast
jeni	new
joɣun	thick
jorqun	tired
jovuɣ	near
jumušaɣ	soft, tender, kind
jücsæɣ	high

jünqül	light (in weight)
jyrtyǰy	predatory
ǰaahil	ignorant
ǰaajiz	permitted
ǰavan	young
ǰælæþ	rascally
ǰænubi	southern
ǰæraahætæ	broken
ǰævan	young
ǰür?ætli	bold
klasik	classical
koperatif	cooperative
laazym	necessary
lal	speechless, mute, dumb
latyn	Roman
laziz	delicious
lüt	naked
maahyr	expert, skillful
mæædæni	mineral
mææjjæn	definite, special
mæælum	known, certain, definite
mææmul<i>	common, usual, ordinary
mædæni	cultural
mæmnun	grateful, glad
mæray	curious

mærcæzi	central
mærtuḅ	humid
mæšhur	famous
mæšqul	busy, occupied
mæxsus	special
mehriban	kind<ly>
misl	like, similar
möhcæm	strong, firm, tight
möötædil	temperate
muaasir	contemporary
mubaarəḉ	merry, happy
muqæninæ	legislative
muqæssir	guilty
murdar	religiously taboo (things, not actions)
muštaɣ	eager, anxious, desirous
muxtəlif	different
müæjjæn	clear, definite, special
mübhæm	vague, ambiguous
müfæssəl	detailed, lengthy
mühüm	important
müna asiḅ	relevant, suitable, convenient
müntəzir	expectant, waiting
mürəttəb	arranged, destined
müsaafiri	for passengers, passenger-
müvaazib	attentive, caring

naahaq	wrongful, unjust
naamahram	not taboo, permitted
naaryn	small, fine
naazij	thin, elegant
narahat	uncomfortable, disturbed, worried
nečaq<ma>nji	the wrath, the low morality of
nijaran	worried
orta	middle
orta<my>njy	the middle one (especially of siblings or children)
ölgün	feable, weakened
ölü	dead
örtülü	covered
özgæ	other, strange (not-self)
pac	clean, ceremonially pure
para	torn
parlaγ	bright
paxyl	jealous
piyada	on foot, pedestrian
pis	bad
pozuγ	ruined, spoiled
puc	empty, dud, softened (meat)
qaabil	able
qaafil	careless, heedless
qaalyn	thick
qabaγ	front

qačay	smuggled
qaib	absent
qara	black
qaryšyy	mixed, confused
qarmaqaryšyy	crowded
qaty	hard, solid, unquestionable
qædim	ancient, old
qædimci	old fashioned
qæhvæ⟨j⟩i	brown
qærbi	western
qæribæ	strange, queer
qæšænc	nice, decent, pretty
qæzaai	judicial
qejri	another
qoǰa	old (person)
qopuy	broken, in pieces
qorxay	timid, afraid
qorxun	horrible
quru	dry
qym-qyrmyzy	red as a beet
qyrmyzy	red
qyrxyy	shaven
qyssa	short, low
qy_zqyn	passionate
qyzyl	red, golden

ræsmi	official
saacyt	quiet, still
saajyr	(the) other(s)
saaleh	virtuous, honest, frank
sabaxcy	tomorrow's
saf	smooth, soft
sayˁ	right
sayˁlam sayˁsælaamæt	well, alive, healthy
sælah	good, advisable
sallama	drooping
sarsayˁ	crazy
sary	yellow
særin	cool
særxoš	drunk
sevgi	beloved
šifaariši	registered (letter)
sojuˁ	cold
sol	left
solakqaj	left handed
son	end
sonracy	next
sonu<mu>nǰu	last
süst	lazy, idle, feeble

syxy	solid
Šaairaanæ	poetical
Šad	glad, pleased
Šahy	royal
Šæn	happy, gay
Šærqi	eastern
Šæxsi	individual, private
Šimaali	northern
Širin	sweet
Šor	salty, brackish
Šuluɣ	naughty
Šux	amusing, witty, cute
taarixi	historical
tamaxcar	greedy, stingy
tapšyrma	made to order
tar	dark
tæbiʒi	natural, realistic
tæc	single, alone
tæfciʃ	separate, independent
tæmbæl	idle, lazy
tæmiz	clean
tær	sweet
tær-tæmiz	spick and span
tærsæ	opposite
tæzæ	fresh, new

tutqun	foggy, sticky
tünd	seasoned, spiced
uǰa	high, loud
uǰuzlu	cheap
⟨u⟩rus	Russian
utanǰaɣ	shy, bashful
uzaɣ	far, long (distance)
uzun	long
ümdæ	main, principal
ümuumi	general, common
üst	top
vaaǰyb	necessary, incumbent, obligatory
valehediǰi	fascinating, stupifying
væfaly	loyal
vætæn	domestic
vijran	ruined, destroyed
vilaajæti	pertaining to a county
xaalis	pure
xaariǰ	extraneous
xaaɣiǰæ	foreign, outlandish
xam	raw, crude
xarab	worn out, ruined
xatyrǰæm	confident, certain
xæbærdar	aware, informed
xæǰil	ashamed, sorry

xæstæ	sick
xoš	pleasant, happy, welcome
xošhal	pleased, delighted
xusuusi	private, special, particular
xyrda	small
zæ<j>if	weak
zærif	fine, delicate
zol	stiff

I_{12}--->

cimin	until
dovr	toward
-ǰan	up to
qaryšy	against, opposite
qædær	as far as
sary	toward
tæcin	until
tæræf	toward

I_{21}--->

ævvæl	before
bæri	since
iræli	ago
qabaɣ	before
sonra	after

I_{22} ⟶

æɣvæl	before
bæri	this way
buɲ / oʌ =jana	to the side of
bujüzæ	in front of
iræli	near, in front of
ötæri	across
qabaɣ	before

lists Co_{21}

Co_{21} ---->

nefær

čoxæ

•

•

•

Co_{22}--->

baɣ

baɣly

batman

bæstæ

cilo

cilometr

cüzæ

čæræc

dænæ

dæst

dæstæ

gæltæ

jüc

ǰib

ǰild

ǰüt

mašyn

mæn

metr

milimetr

oɣuš

otaɣ

pacet

ponza

qab

qašyy

qutu

qyram

rædif

ræmæ

ræz

salxym

sæbæt

sɛntimetr

sijæj

sir

süri

šiš

šümaræ

ticæ

ton

W--->

jA

jAr

sA

mAX

jU

mAlI

jAǰAX

mUš

p a r t III

n o t e s

to lists

General remarks:

In spite of their relative structural simplicity lists are most prone to contain factual errors and inconsistencies stemming from a lack of exhaustiveness.

No dictionary of any language can becomplete, whether synchronically we admit that the inventory is open or not, much less so lists of the type made part of this grammar.

Every conceivable part of the generative formula has been tested to avoid mistakes. This is obviously an impossible procedure as far as lists are concerned.

Therefore I should like to point out what I see as weak points.

a. Some items are known to me only by translation from a dictionary or from an informant who mentioned them accidentally and without examples. I included them on the basis of identical structure with other items in the language but do not deny that I may have been led astray in certain instances. This applies for instance to transitive and intransitive verbs.

b. It must be assumed that every list contains many more items than included here. The prospect of filling these in eventually induced me to include the list $Vitr_x$ and Vtr_x although both contain only one item each from my material.

c. Another inconsistency lies in the fact that so many Persian and Arabic words make up Azerbaijani idiomatic expressions.

The guiding principle has been the following:

No idiom, compounded with a loan noun or adjective and an Azerbaijani verb (mostly elæ and ol) has been included in the list if (1) the compound was not different in co-occurrence from its parts, (2) it could be proved that the noun or adjective occur independently; if so they were included in their respective lists and the whole expression can be generated by the grammar.

This procedure leaves open a number of loopholes concerning the meaning of such combinations:

1. it may very well be that the independent occurrence of nouns and adjectives has not come to my notice and the compounded meaning could have been derived automatically.

2. Many noun-verb combinations which are grammatical but neither idiomatic nor otherwise meaningful will be generated.

3. Many idiomatic expressions which differ in meaning completely from the sum of their compounds are 'lost'. But then again--this is not a dictionary.

This same reservation also applies, of course, to cases where, say, certain verbs have widely divergent meanings in various voices and combinations thereof.

Two further peculiarities should be pointed out here:

1. Although elæ make is a transitive verb, combined with a noun (originally object?) in an idiomatic expression it often forms an intransitive verb.

   This has been widely disregarded except in cases, again, where no independent occurrence of the noun is attested.

2. In some instances, particularly those having a ver combination two constructions are possible. Either the idiomatic expression is considered a unit and the noun does not take suffixes, as e.g. in xæbær ver inform; or the noun is considered the object of the transitive verb elæ, as any other noun would be in the same position and all endings occur, as e.g. xæbæri verdi he gave the news, the piece of information.

   Last, all derived forms which would be generated in the morphological part of a grammar but are a unit in the sentence grammar, are of course listed in the word lists and translated without any referenceto their compounding morphemes. An example of the latter are all the nouns ending in -lUX, expressing certain units of time, money, distance, etc.

In the grammar each list considered incomplete was marked by three dots. As all lists here are considered incomplete this device was dispensed with.

3. The spelling in the list does not represent the most frequent pronunciation. Rather, such spelling has been chosen as will help to make the unique morphophonemic rules more uniform. Neither has any attention been paid to the historically most accurate form. In this way, items which have more than one shape could conveniently be grouped into collective morphophonemic transformation rules (nos. D 1-37).

1. (Ex_1)

x=baabætinˆdAn	is here treated as a sentence introductory phrase, although it is known to occur from time to time as a modifier of one sentence part only
belæ	has one specific restricted meaning, viz. 'ordinary' in connection with mail
maasæra	according to my material this is the only word in this group of five restricted to this one expression; the others occur elsewhere too (cf. rule no. B21)
bæs	the varied uses of bæs and combinations with bæs as sentence openers are the following:

1. Simple bæs is frequently followed by other expressions of future necessity, possibility, probability etc., by 1st person forms mainly in non-questions, 2nd (often) and 3rd in questions. It introduces largely proposals of action suggested by the other speaker's words.

2. demec occurs mainly in questions (usually answered yes), introducing politely hesitant inferences (about present facts, mostly).

3. bəs demɛc introduces more confident inferences (about facts), otherwise like demɛc.

4. bəs elədə (ondə) seemsto be a more explicit form of bəs alone, used where something the other speaker has just said makes a notable difference,-- "In that case, then,...".

As is obvious from these notes a more detailed study of these phrases belongs to a discourse analysis rather than to a sentence grammar. It is by no means astonishing that this statement applies to sentence openers more than to anything else--although other cases are also noted-- as they are most apt to refer back to things having been said before.

It is mainly for this reason that they have been kept unanalyzed in this grammar which does not aspire to generating anything beyond the scope of single sentences.

bundan+bejlə — moreover, nevertheless has a slightly different form as used in Soviet Azerbaijan: bunun-la+bejlə

görə — a postposition meaning <u>according to</u> following abstract nouns (but in some rare instances also found to follow the -dUX participle). Following səbəb and its synonyms or buñ <u>this</u> and on <u>that</u> it has the meaning <u>because of</u>. With this meaning it occasionally occurs after other types of nouns too as some of the other postpositions in this rule do regularly.

movjibinǰə — according to

üzürə — with regard to

baabətindən, hejsindən — with respect to

ǰəhətin^ dən / ə — because of

nəzərindən — in respect to..., from the viewpoint of ...

2. (Ex_2)

belæ-bilæm

görüšæc

These two expressions are included in this category because they constitute the only application of the optative without the introductory forms mentioned in transformation no. A//. Therefore they must be looked upon as independent exceptions.

gæ come on let's go; short form of the regular imperative gæl, usually followed by another imperative.

3. (pv)

ičæri, juxary, ašaγa, iræli, gæri (geri) may be modified by o and bu like any ordinary noun

4. (Adm_1)

The combination with cöcdæ is current only with adjectives expressing something bad or unpleasant. Only a few are listed here. All others of the same pattern are considered grammatical. How many of them occur in actual practice escapes my exact knowledge.

A number of the most frequent Nab-ilæ combinations are mentioned in this list.

5. ($Vitr_2$)

In order not to run the risk of leaving items out of the list simply because of accidental non-occurrence in my material the expressions with ol were included here, although I am sure that most, if not all, of them are permissible as predicative adjectives. With the help of more material this distinction could be more fully checked.

6. ($Vitr_3$)

jorul become tired of . . . will occur twice in this grammar, once generated by the rule generating all verbs which take an ^Ul suffix and one in this list.

In an ideal grammar each form should be generated just once, yet to carry this out, much more complicated rules than can be given here, would be necessary.

7. (Co_1+Nunco)

These are examples of special combinations I could find in the material; undoubtedly there exist additional ones in the language.

pors+pilov a plate of rice, a portion

sæfæ+caγaz a sheet of paper, a chit

8. (I_{11})

a. The ǰA and ǰan can be used interchangeably. The latter, means up to in space or time or approximately in quantity. In its last meaning it is usually accompanied by word like æqællæn at least or tæqribæn about.

b. In the literary language the postposition qædær is sometimes used with the stem case, in imitation of Turkey Turkish. Its meaning then is ''as much as'' (just as ǰan). An example would be:

zavod^nUn+laazym^sUn=qædær+iš^sUn+var-dUr

The factory has as much work as it needs.

This is an extension of the noun use 'quantity' of qædær.

9. (Nnuc)

This way of expressing numbers indicates a certain range but is nevertheless structurally within the frame of Q_{def}.

After ijirmi (twenty) only number followed by number plus two (20-22, 101-103 etc.) occurs in this position.

10. (Ninam$_1$)

a. čaj tea

qum sand

sU water

are examples of the difference between the Azerbaijani and the English concept of countables. Whereas in English they are considered uncountable mass words they are countable items in Azerbaijani; cf. also the German plural Gewässer (bodies of water) with the Azerbaijani sular (springs).

b. For the purposes of this grammar animals are considered inanimate nouns.

c. ficir, illət, (and vaxt) can actually occur after NP^jA as well as after N^jA.

However, to achieve this by transformation would make this much more complicated than the number of additional generable sentences is worth. Therefore, this combination is left untreated in this grammar.

taj is a more infrequent substitute for tərəf wherever the latter indicates the side of a band-like object, such as roads, rivers, ways, etc.

d. The combinations with -xana all indicate places; this suffix occasionally occurs in the shape -xaana. It is originally a Persian word meaning house and had the shape -xanə. Most of the words to which it is added are Persian but in a few cases it is attached to native Azerbaijani words. It is slightly productive but so little so that the words were included in the word list rather than generated.

11. (Nab_1)

æγlæb may be used in the N^nUn N^sU construction as any other noun, yet is preferably used in the so-called Persian izafet (status construction) form which for the purposes of this grammar is not considered a part of Azerbaijani.

In view of the great number of such and other constructions in the language it may be wise to appendix a set of frequently used Arabic and Persian constructions to an exhaustive grammar of Azerbaijani.

12. (Npl_1)

The collection of place names is necessarily arbitrary and incomplete.

But I believe that these names which occurred in my material constitute a representative cross section of frequently used Azerbaijani, Persian, Russian, European and American place names as accepted into the Azerbaijani language.

The same applies more or less, of course, to the list of personal names.

13. (f)

daha an equivalent for the suffix -rax indicating emphatic comparative; it is borrowed from Turkish and more frequently in use in Soviet Azerbaijan than in Persian Azerbaijan.

artyraχ sometimes used for the same purpose as the above in Persian Azerbaijan

14. (Adjd)

If these adjectives are used predicatively they imply a permanent or inherent quality in the modified noun. This is an opposition to the ^-dAcI combination (vid. transformation no. 33) which would be employed for a temporary status.

The most common among these to be used alone are ara, daly, and qabaX.

15. (I_{21})

The use of sonra later, after as a postposition with different cases can be classified in the following way:

With relation to the future the ablative is commoner; with regard to the past the stem case is preferred.

p a r t III

o b l i g a t o r y t r a n s f o r m a t i o n s II

(morphophonemics)

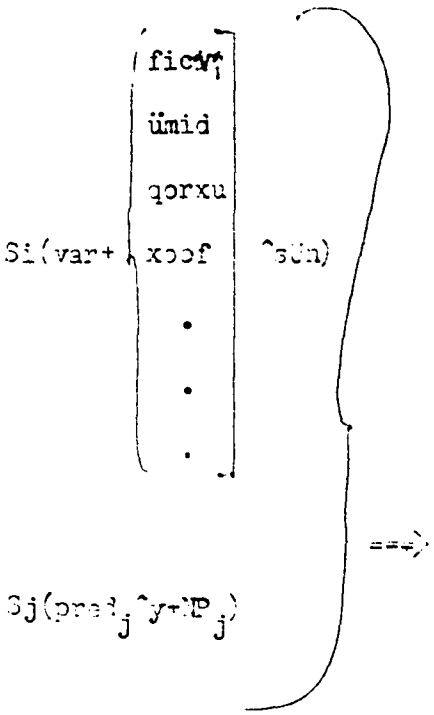
Note

The following twenty-six rules

nos. I - XXVI

were found to be wrongly placed and have therefore been inserted here as a special part numbered with Roman numerals; they form an integral part of chapter 11 of which they ought to be rules no. 1-26 with all the others following with correspondingly higher numbers.

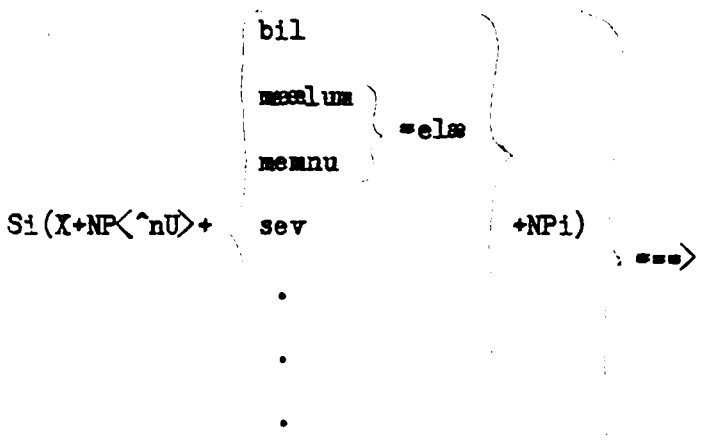
DI. Top

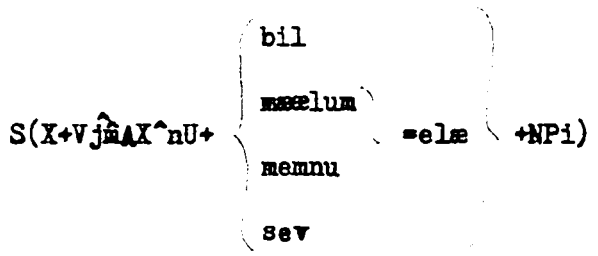


S(var+ ficvr ümid qorxu xoof . . . ^sUn-cI+pred_j ^y+NP_j)

DII. Top

a.


Si(X+NP<^nU>+
bil
melum
memnu
=else
sev
+NPi)
==>
Sj(X+Vj^Y+NPi)


S(X+Vj^X^nU+
bil
melum
memnu
sev
=else
+NPi)

b.

Si(X+NP^pos^nU+ { bil / de / ešid / sev / xæbær= { tut / ver } } ^y+NPi) ==>

Sj(Xj+Vj^y+NPi^pos)

S(X+Vj^mAX^pos^nU+ { bil / de / ešid / sev / xæbær= { tut / ver } } ^y+NPi)

DIII. Top

NP_1^nUn+var+X+NP_2==> var+X+NP_1^nUn+NP_2^sUn

DIV. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(pred_b(N\langle\hat{}nU\rangle+\left[\begin{array}{l}ba\check{s}ar\\istæ\\õjræn\end{array}\right])\hat{}X+NP_1) \\ \\ Sj(pred\hat{}x+NP_i) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow S(pred\hat{}mAX+\left[\begin{array}{l}ba\check{s}ar\\istæ\\õjræn\end{array}\right]\hat{}x+NP_1)$$

b.

$\langle X+\rangle V\hat{}mAX+istæ\hat{}x+NP \Longrightarrow \langle X+\rangle istæ\hat{}x+V\hat{}jA\hat{}x+NP$

DV. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle X_1+\rangle \quad bil,de,jaz,sõjlæ \quad \hat{}W\hat{}x+NP) \\ \\ Sj(\langle X_j+\rangle V_j\hat{}W\hat{}X+NP) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow$$

$S(\langle X_1+\rangle NP_i \quad bil,de,jaz,sõjlæ \quad \hat{}jAlI+V_j\hat{}W\hat{}x+NP)$

DVI. Top

$$AdPp(N\hat{}nUn+\begin{bmatrix}daly\\jan\end{bmatrix}\hat{}sUn\hat{}jA)+V_{mo} \Longrightarrow N\hat{}nUn+\begin{bmatrix}daly\\jan\end{bmatrix}\hat{}sUn\hat{}Ja+V_{mo}$$

DVII. Top

$$Si(\langle X_1+\rangle\langle Y_1+\rangle pred_i\hat{}X+NPi) \Longrightarrow$$

$$Sj(\check{c}\tilde{u}n\text{-}c\ddot{u}+pred_j\hat{}Y+NPj)$$

$$S\begin{Bmatrix}\check{c}\tilde{u}n\\ægær\\belæ\\feɛlæn\\herčænd\\maadam\\ne\text{-}jæ\end{Bmatrix}\text{-}cI+pred_j\hat{}Y+NPy+|+\langle X_1+\rangle\langle Y_i+\rangle pred_i\hat{}X+NPi$$

DVIII. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(saat+Nnu_{l_i}-dUr) \\ Sj(geč\hat{}jUr+Nnu_j+dæjqæ) \end{array}\right\} ===>$$

$$S(<saat+>Nnu_{l_i}\hat{}\left\{\begin{array}{l} <nU> \\ \cdots \end{array}\right|_{i\ i}+\left[\begin{array}{l} geč \\ el \end{array}\right\}\hat{}jIr+Nnu_j+dæjqæ)$$

DIX. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(<saat+>Nnu_{l_i}-dUr) \\ Sj(var+Nnu_j+dæjqæ) \end{array}\right\} ===> S(<saat+>Nnu_{l_i}\hat{}jA+dæjqæ+\left\{\begin{array}{l} var \\ qal\hat{}jUr \end{array}\right\}+Nnu_j)$$

DX. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(saat+Nnu-dUr) \\ Sj(X+AdTP+Y) \end{array}\right\} ===> S(X+saat+Nnu\hat{}dA+Y)$$

DXI. Top

⟨saat+⟩+Nnu$_1$+geč^jUr+Nnu+dæjqæ=⟩ ⟨saab+⟩Nnu^nU+geč^jUr

DXII. Top

⟨saat+⟩ Nnu$_1$⟨^nU⟩+geč^jUr+on^beš+dæjqæ=⟩ ⟨saat+⟩Nnu$_1$⟨^nU⟩+geč^jUr+⟨bir+⟩rub

DXIII. Top

⟨saat+⟩Nnu$_1$^nU+geč^jUr+otuz+dæjqæ=⟩ ⟨saat+⟩Nnu$_1$+jarym-dUr

DXIV. Top

⟨saat+⟩Nnu$_1$^jA+ {var / qal^jUr} +on^beš+dæjqæ=⟩

⟨saat+⟩Nnu$_1$^jA+ {var / qal^jUr} +⟨bir+⟩rub

DXV. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\langle saat+\rangle Nmu_1\langle \hat{}nU\rangle+ge\check{c}\hat{}jUr+Nnu+dæjqæ) \\ Sj(X+AdTP+Y) \end{array}\right\} ===\rangle$$

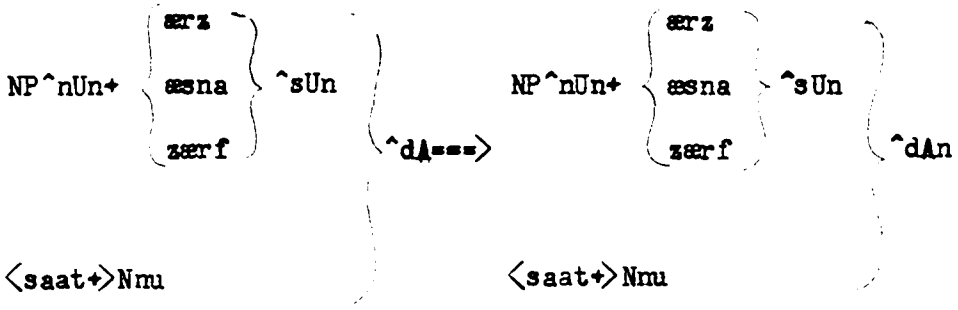
$$S\left(\left\langle \begin{array}{c} \\ sa^{t}t \end{array}\right\rangle X+\left\{\begin{array}{l} Nmu_1\langle \hat{}nU\rangle+Nnu+dæjqæ+ge\check{c}\hat{}jAn \\ \\ Nnu_1+Nnu+dæjqæ \end{array}\right\}\hat{}\left\{\begin{array}{l} jA \\ dA \\ dAn \end{array}\right\}\right)+Y$$

b.

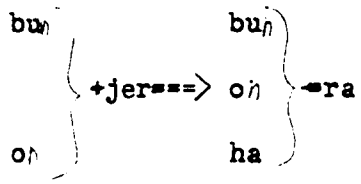
$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(saat+Nmu\hat{}jA\left\{\begin{array}{l} var \\ \\ qal\hat{}jUr \end{array}\right\}+Nmu+dæjqæ) \\ Sj(X+AdTP+Y) \end{array}\right\} ===\rangle$$

$$S(X+saat+Nmu\hat{}jA+Nmu+dæjqæ+qalan\hat{}\left\{\begin{array}{l} jA=I_{11} \\ \langle dA\rangle \\ dAn \end{array}\right\}+Y)$$

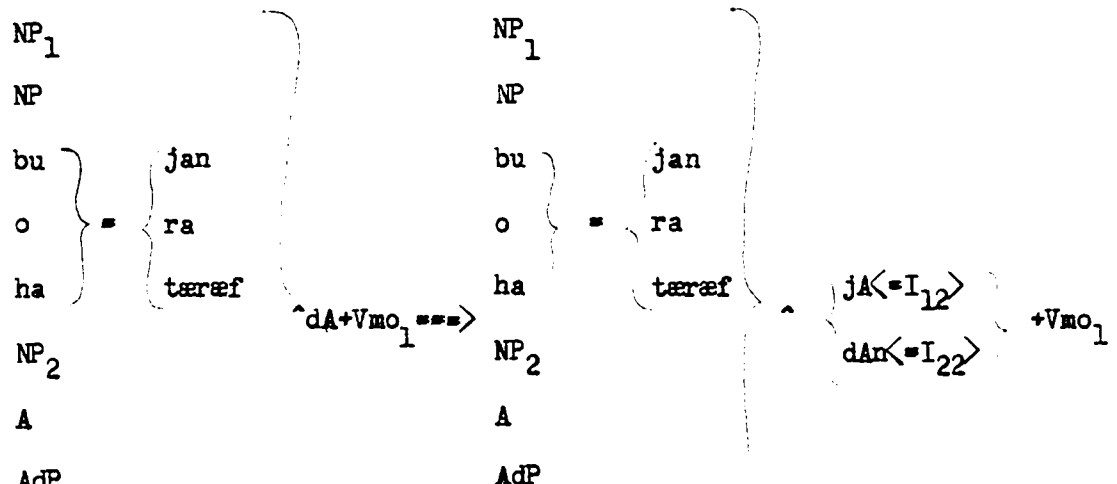
DXVI. Top



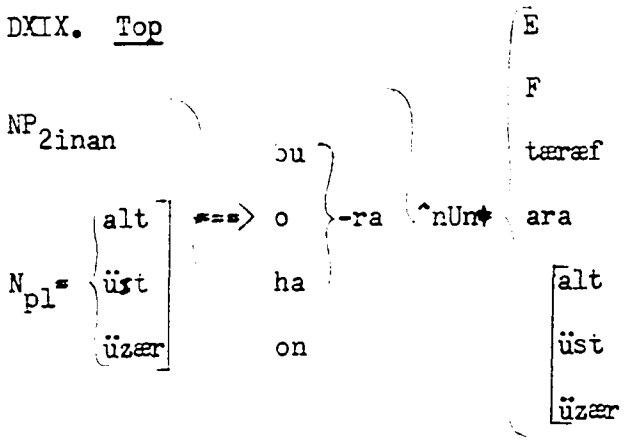
DXVII. Top



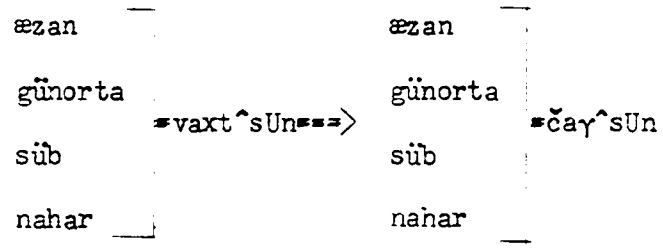
DXVIII. Top



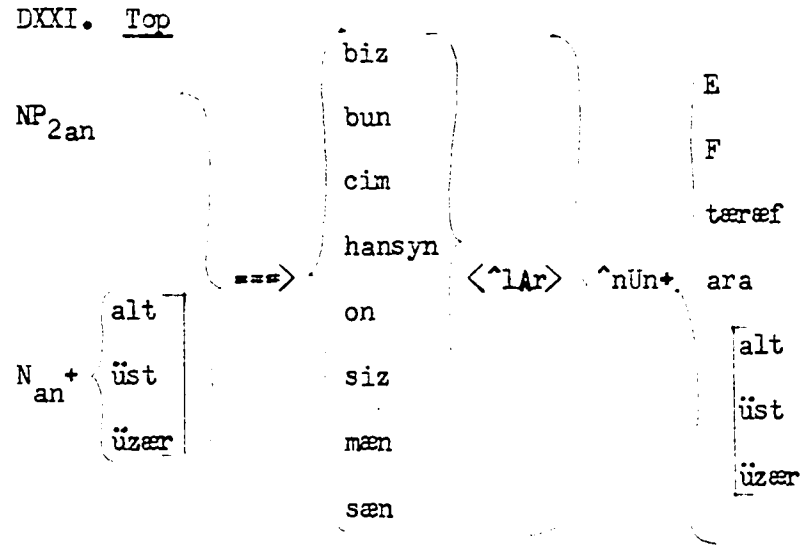
DXIX. Top



DXX. Top



DXXI. Top



DXXII. Top

bir+ { adam / cæs / šey / zad } +pred-mA^y===> heš+bir+ { adam / cæs / šey / zad } +pred-mA^y

DXXIII. Top

NP^dan-sonra+gün===> NP-ertæsi<+gün>

DXXIV. Top

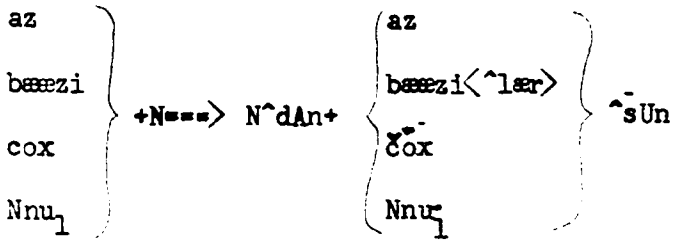
saat+onici- { dUr / jUdU } ===> dæstæ- { dir / idi }

DXXV. Top

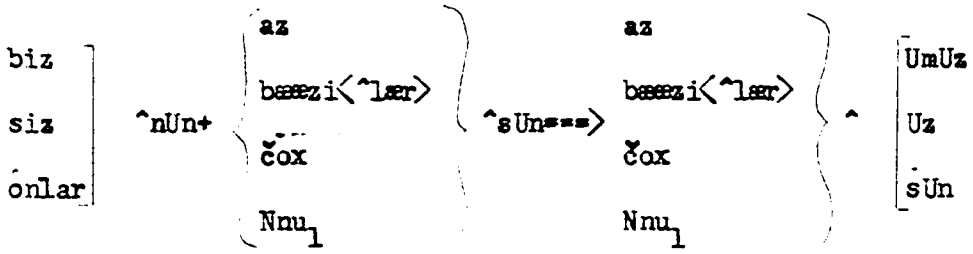
N^nUn+čox^sUn===> N^nUn+čoxusu

DXXVI. Top

a.


az
bæ̈ezi
cox
Nnu1
+N===>
N^dAn+
az
bæ̈ezi<^lær>
čox
Nnu1
^sUn

b.


biz
siz
onlar
^nUn+
az
bæ̈ezi<^lær>
čox
Nnu1
^sUn===>
az
bæ̈ezi<^lær>
čox
Nnu1
^
UmUz
Uz
sUn

D1. Top

⟨x+⟩pred+Adj(Nnu$_1$+jaš^sUn^dA^cI)+N$_2$===⟩

⟨x+⟩pred+Adj(Nnu$_1$+jaš^sUn^dA)+N$_2$

D2. Top

N^nUn+Nnu$_1$^dA+Nnu$_1$+qismæti===⟩

N^nUn+Nnu$_1$^dAn+Nnu$_1$^sUn

D3. Top

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(b\tilde{o}j\tilde{u}\text{-}\left\{\begin{array}{l}dir\\idi\end{array}\right\}+NP) \\ Sj(b\tilde{o}j\tilde{u}\text{-}\left\{\begin{array}{l}dir\\idi\end{array}\right\}+bir+N) \end{array}\right\} \Longrightarrow \quad S(Adj(N<+bojun>\text{-}\check{j}an)\text{-}\left\{\begin{array}{l}dyr\\ydy\end{array}\right\}+NP)$$

D4. Top

ač^dyr⟹ ačyrd

D5. Top

a.

aerodrom
aeroplan
===>
ajrydrom
ajryplan

b.

aktiris===> aktrisa

c.

bun
bundan+belæ
===>
mun
bunun-la+belæ

d.

cora===> cūr

e.

dæjqæ===> dæqiqæ

f.

diγ===> dγγ

g.

ejb===> ejeb

h.

futbol===> { fitbal / futbal }

i.

genæ===> jenæ

j.

hörümǰəg===> örümjəg

k.

išyx===> yšyx

l.

məǰlis===> məjlis

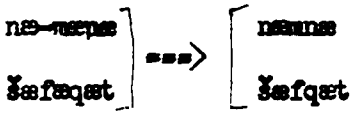
m.

məšǰid===> məčid

n.

murdar===> mundar

o.



p.

pændir===> pænir

q.

peʃman=ol===> peʃijman=ol

r.

proqram===> proqyramma

s.

puc===> puč

t.

romatism===> revmatism

u.

sæqqiz===> smcciz

v.

šapqa===> šaqqa

w.

šoxum===> šum

x.

tæcin===> tæn

y.

tæšcil===> tæšgil

z.

zæfyran===> zæffran

D6. Top

arax		æræx
arxa		ærxa
aslansija		aslansijæ
axmax		æxmæx
ælaahætdæ		ælæhætdæ
aslan	===>	æslan
ašaɣa		æšaɣa
ætraf		ætræf
bajdax		bejdæx
baxšydar		bæxšidar
carvan		cærvan

čaarə	čərə
čaršəmbə	čəršəmbə
čamadan	čəmədan
dajan	dəjan
davam	dəvam
fajda	faidə
haqq	həqq
halqa	həlqə
həmšaja	həmšaajə
hərəcaat	hərəcət
imtahan	imtəhan
jaxa	jəxə
ǰavap	ǰəvap
ǰavaz	ǰəvaz
ǰuma	ǰümə
mamәd	məmməd
mərayа	mərəɣa
mystarah	müstərah
noxta	nöxtə
pah	pəh
qara	qaavə
qaja	qəja
qajda	qajdə
qajyr	qəjyr
qanov	qənov

qara	qæræ
qaravaš	qærævaš
qardaš	qærdæš
qanat	qænæt
qarar	qærar
qassab	qæssæb
ruusija	ruusijæ
saqqal	sæqqal sæqqæl
salamat	sælaamat
salah	sælah
særmaja	særmaajæ
sovqat	sovqæt
šalvar	šælvar
tamam	tæmaam
tamaxcar	tæmæhcær tæmæhcar tæmæccar
tæmbacy	tæmbæci
vaxt	væxt
vaz	væz
xalq	xælq
xarǰ	xærǰ
xašla	xæšlæ
zambaχ	zæmbæχ

D7. Top

a.

bün-bütün=>
$$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{büc} \\ \text{büp} \\ \text{büs} \end{Bmatrix}$$
-bütün

b.

dün-düz=> düp-<bə>düz

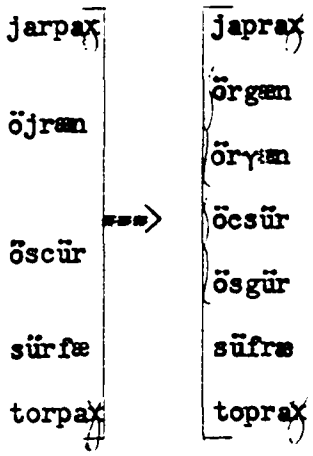
c.

qyr-qyrmyzy=> qyp-qyrmyzy

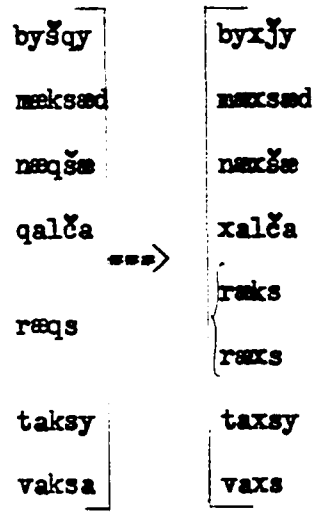
d.

tər-təmiz=> təp-təmiz

D8. Top


jarpax
öjræn
öscür
sürfæ
torpax
japrax
örgæn
örɣæn
öcsür
ösgür
süfræ
toprax

D9. Top


byšqy
mæksæd
næqšæ
qalča
ræqs
taksy
vaksa
byχǰy
mæxsæd
næxšæ
xalča
ræks
ræxs
taxsy
vaxs

D10. Top

armyd		armud
bil		bül
byxǰy		buxǰy
bitin		bütün
conul		cönül
		cöjül
cuučæ		cüčæ
dæjir		döjür
		dejil
dævlæt		dövlæt
-din	===>	-dün
-diz		-düz
durbin		dürbün
jaxyn		jaxun
lüyæt		lüyæt
mahmyd		mahmud
ötær		ötür
sabyn		sabun
tucan		tücan
turcijæ		türcujæ
tyrp		turp

D11. Top

⟨a⟩ailæ		ajlæ
		bejlæ
belæ		bõjlæ
		bojla
cef	===⟩	cejf
ceflæn		cejflæn
		ejlæ
elæ		ed
pivæ		pijvæ

D12. Top

a.

piš	===>	biš
pycax		bycax
pomador		bomador

b.

-tac	===>	-dac
-tan		-dan
tut		dut
tomates		domates
tũcan		dũcan
tũš		dũš

D13. Top

gætird	===>	gætiz
gætir^dir		gætiz^dir
götürd		götüz^dür
qaldyr		qalxyz

D14. Top

avtonom	===>	aftonom
cærævüz		cærəfis
cirovabad		cirofabad
qæhvæ		qæ⟨h⟩fæ

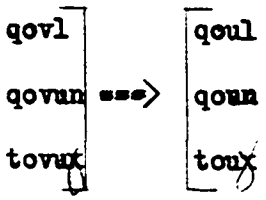
D15. Top

doktur		doktor
		döctür
höcuumæt		höcümæt
muaasir		müaasir
muæssæssæ		müssæssæ
musiqi	===>	müsiqi
nju jork		nü<ü>jork
		nev jork
nufuz		nüfuz
numræ		nümræ
rævolusijon		ævolüsija
xulasæ		xülasæ

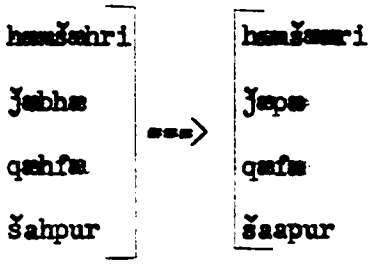
D16. Top

donuz		dovuz
döjüš		dovüš
göjær	===>	gövær
soju		sovu
tojux		tovux
		sev
söj		söv

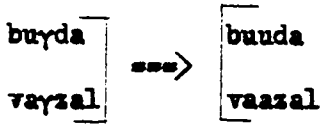
D17. Top



D18. Top



D19. Top



D20. Top

movzu	===>	mövzu
noxta		nöxta
novbe(t)		növbe(t)

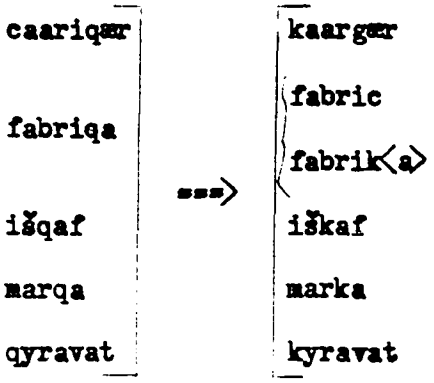
D21. Top

əgər	===>	əgə
dəjir		dəji
-dur		-du

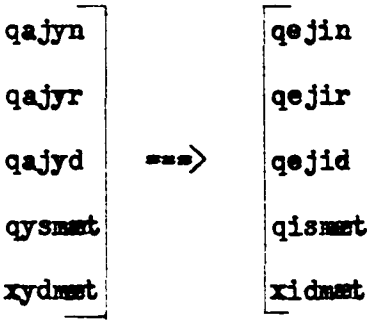
D22. Top

avrupa	===>	avropa
doktur		doktor
dust		dost
ǰəγraafi		ǰəγrafy
limunat		limonat
muuǰib		movǰib
vaqun		vaqon

D23. Top



D24. Top



D25. Top

cærövüz		cærævüz
müəjjən		məjjən
müsülman	===>	müsəlman
müəllim		məəlim
müəssə		məəsəsə

D26. Top

həštad		həšdad
muxtəlif	===>	muxdəlif

D27. Top

aazərbejǰan		aazərbajǰan
pacet		pacat
jejlax	===>	jajlax
ejran		ajran

D28. Top

aazærbajǰan	===>	azyrbajǰan
færansæ		fyransæ

D29. Top

ašaɣa	===>	ašaɣy
caɣaz		caɣɣz
vanna		vanny

D30. Top

famil	===>	familja
ǰoɣraafi		ǰoɣraafija
ɣevolusjon		revolũsija

Ɓ1. Top

becar		bicar
behuš		bihuš
bilet		bilit
dejæli		dijæli
famel	===>	famil
gej		gij
saaleh		salih
šeer		še⟨i⟩r
		še⟨j⟩r

D32. Top

a.

mæallim		mæ?allim
mædam		mæ?adam
ræis		ræ?is
saadat	===>	sa?adat
saat		sa?at
sænaajæ		sænaajæ?
sænat		sæn?at
šaair		šaa?ir

b.

ræ?is		ræjis
sænaajæ?	===>	sænaajæj
šaa?ir		šaajir

D33. Top

æjlæn	===>	ejlæn
æn		<j>en
gæri		geri
pænir		penir

D34. Top

müssissæ	===>	müssæsæ
nijæ		næjæ

D35. Top

a.

saahib===> sahab

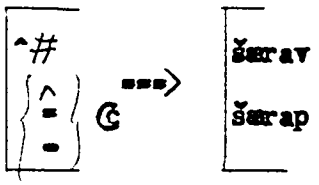
b.

lejlæ===> lejli

D36. Top

ailæ	===>	aailæ
axyr		aaxyr
ændaza		ændaaza
dæjirman		dæærman
fajda		faaidæ
jéni		jéæni
jecæ		jeccæ
rizajjæ		rizaajjæ
tæjaaræ		tæjjaaræ
xatirǰæm		xaatirǰæm

D37. Top



D38. Top

#caš<=ci>===> #cæš { gi / gæm

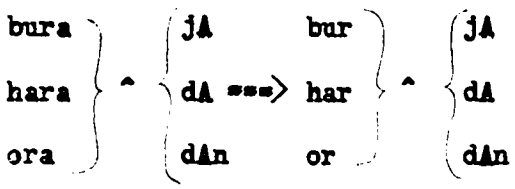
D39. Top

mæn+bilæli===> mæn+bilæsi

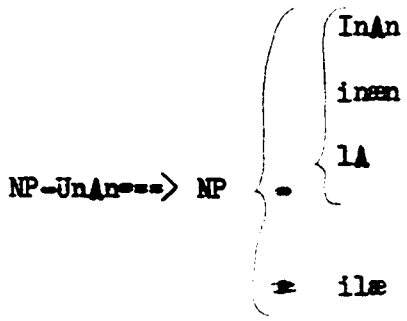
D40. Top

bu / o + -raja+jaxynda===> bu / o + +jaxynda

D41. Top



D42. Top



Dŋ3. **Top**

a.

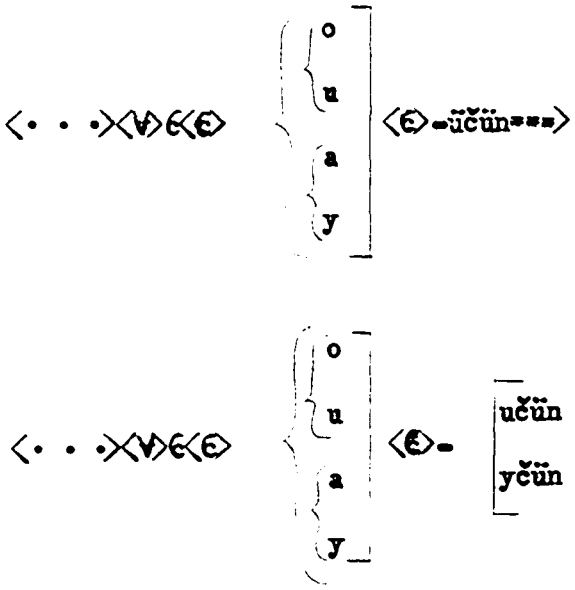
jarym+N==> jarym+dAnA+

- alma
- armyd
- æric
- badymǰan
- binæ
- čuγundur
- jer=alma
- jer=cöcü
- jumurta
- narynǰ
- noxud
- pomador
- portaqal
- qartof
- qar=topy
- qoran
- tomates

b.

Nnu_1+jarym+N==> Nnu_1+N+jarym

Dk4. Top



Dk5. Top

N^sU^nU==> N^sU^n

D46. Top

$$N\hat{}Un\hat{} \begin{bmatrix} nUn \\ nU \\ jA \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow N\hat{} \begin{bmatrix} UvUn \\ Un \\ UvU \\ UvA \end{bmatrix}$$

D47. Top

a.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle\langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle V \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle\langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle VC \end{bmatrix} \hat{}jUz \Longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle\langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle V\hat{}nUz \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle\langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle VC\hat{}UnUz \end{bmatrix}$$

b.

$$\langle J \rangle nUz \Longrightarrow \langle U \rangle vUz$$

D48. Top

X-ŭdU===> X-idi

D49. Top

a.

X^mAX===> X^maγ

b.

X^AĭAX===> X^aĭaγ

c.

X^dUX===> X^duγ

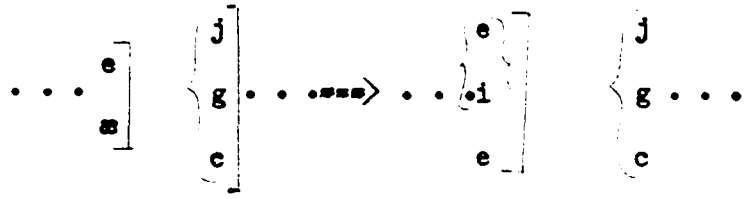
D50. Top

$$VP\hat{}jUX\text{-}\!\!=\!\!=\!\!>\ VP\hat{}\ \begin{cases} jyx \\ jux \end{cases}$$

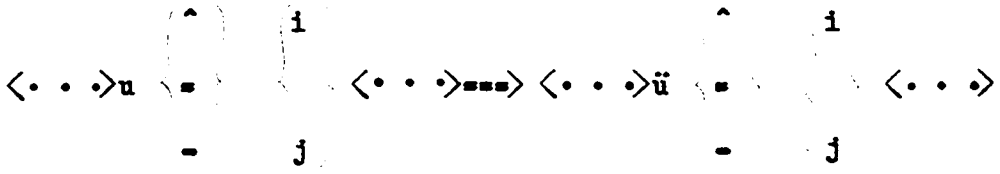
D51. Top

$$\langle\cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} l \\ n \\ r \end{Bmatrix} \text{-}jAr\text{-} \begin{bmatrix} Um \\ Ux \end{bmatrix} \text{-}\!\!=\!\!=\!\!>\ \langle\cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} l \\ n \\ r \end{Bmatrix} \text{-}r\text{-} \begin{bmatrix} Um \\ Ux \end{bmatrix}$$

D52. Top

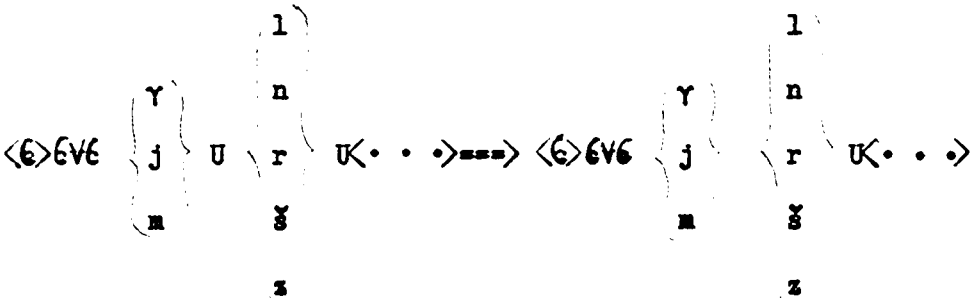


D53. Top

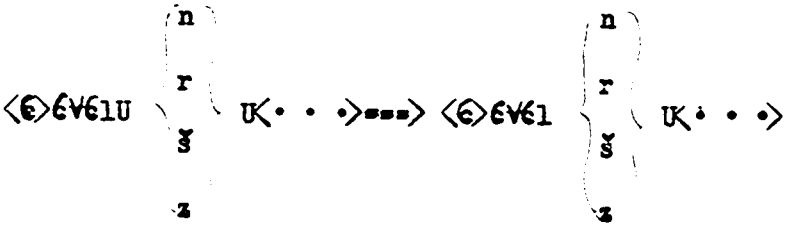


D54. Top

a.

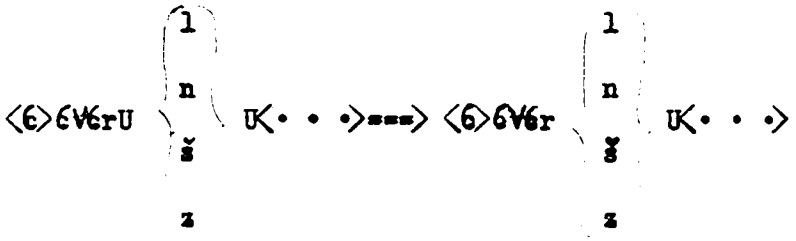


b.

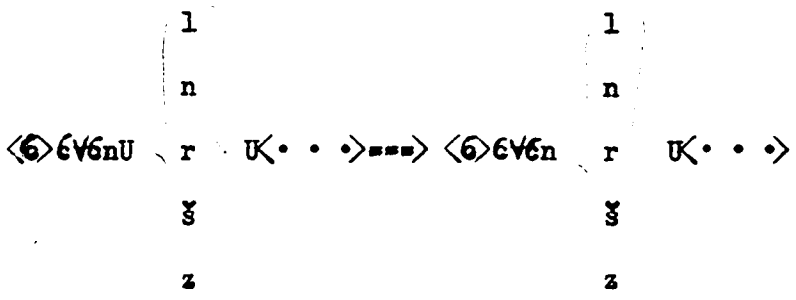


D54. Top

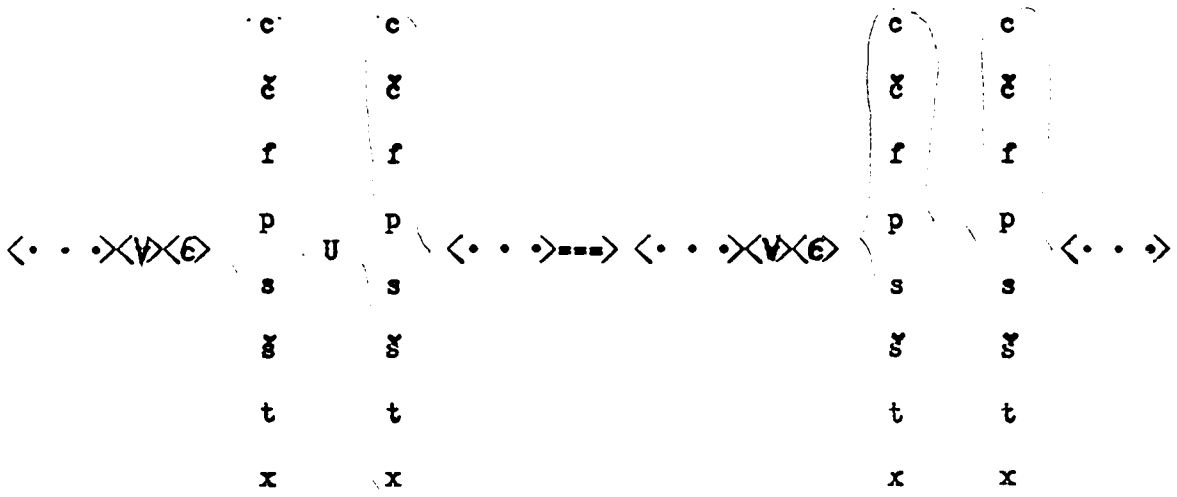
c.



d.

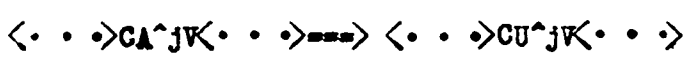


D55. Top

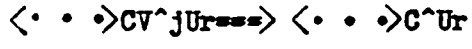


D56. Top

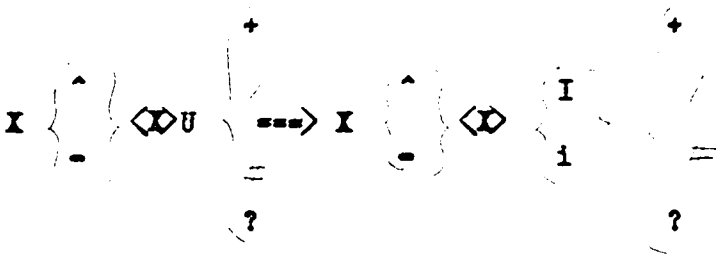
a.



b.



D57. Top



D58. Top

a.

$$\langle C\rangle V_1 C\langle C\rangle V_2 + hV_3 C\langle C\rangle\langle V_4\rangle \Longrightarrow \langle C\rangle V_1 C\langle C\rangle V_2 + V_3 C\langle C\rangle\langle V_4\rangle$$

b.

$$CV_1\langle C\langle C\rangle V_2\rangle + V_3 C\langle C\rangle\langle V_4\rangle \Longrightarrow CV_1\langle C\langle C\rangle V_2\rangle + \left\{\begin{matrix}?\\ j\end{matrix}\right\} V_3 C\langle C\rangle\langle V_4\rangle$$

c.

$$\langle C\rangle N_1 C\langle C\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} a \\ \infty \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ \bar{u} \end{Bmatrix} C\langle C\rangle V_4 \Longrightarrow \langle C\rangle V_1 C\langle C\rangle \begin{Bmatrix} a \\ \infty \end{Bmatrix} + C\langle C\rangle V_4$$

d.

$$\langle C\rangle V_1 C\langle C\rangle V_2 + V_3 C\langle C\rangle V_4 \Longrightarrow \langle C\rangle V_1 C\langle C\rangle + V_3 C\langle C\rangle V_4$$

D59. <u>Top</u>

a.

$$\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot\rangle V\rangle C\langle C\rangle V \begin{Bmatrix} S \\ F \end{Bmatrix} h\hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \pi \\ CV\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot\rangle \end{Bmatrix} \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot\rangle V\rangle C\langle C\rangle V \begin{Bmatrix} S \\ F \end{Bmatrix} \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \pi \\ CV\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot\rangle \end{Bmatrix}$$

b.

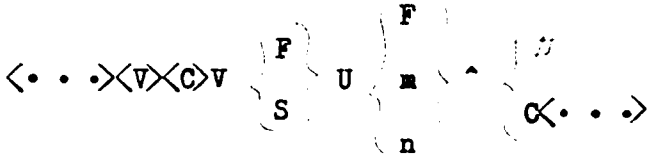
S---> p, t, č, c, k; b, d, ǰ, g, q

F---> f, s, š, x; v, z, ž, γ

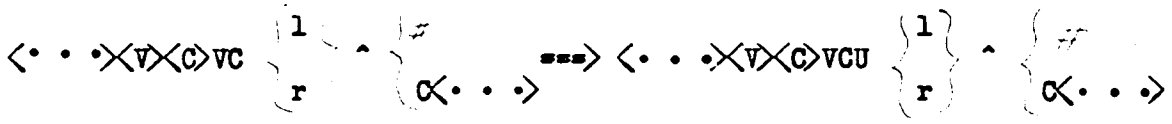
D60. Top

a.

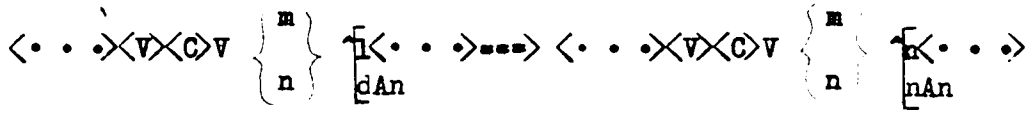




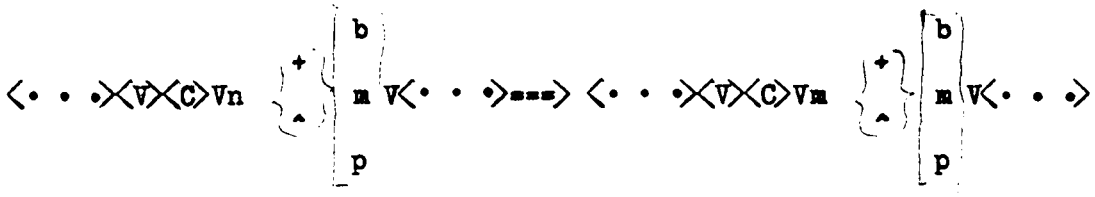
b.



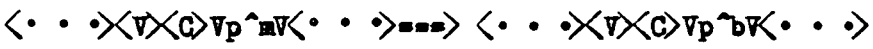
D61. Top



D62. Top

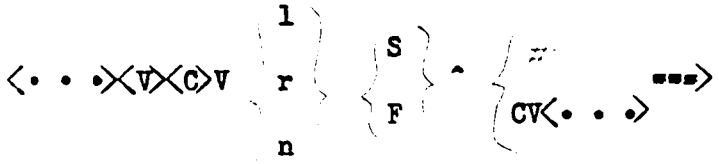


D63. Top

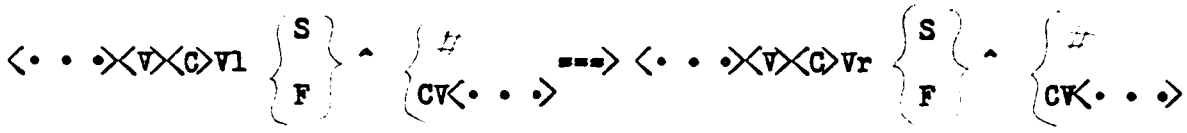


D64. Top

a.



b.



D65. Top

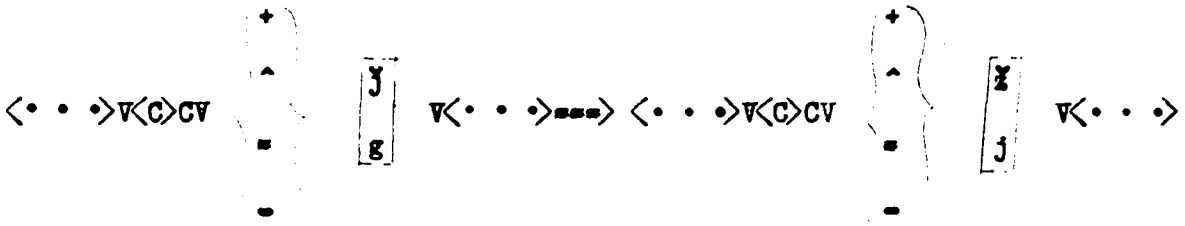
$$\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \times \langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle V \begin{Bmatrix} t \\ d \end{Bmatrix} \hat{}\, lV \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \times \langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle V d \hat{}\, dV \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle$$

D66. Top

$$\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \times \langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle V \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 & C_1 \\ t & \begin{Bmatrix} j \\ \check{c} \end{Bmatrix} \end{Bmatrix} \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \pi \\ CV \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \end{Bmatrix} \Longrightarrow$$

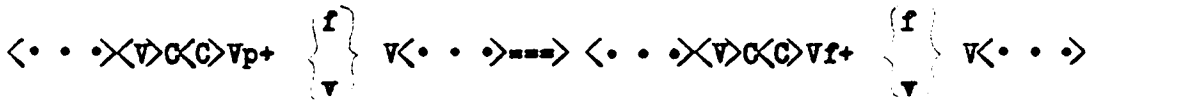
$$\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \times \langle V \rangle C \langle C \rangle V \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ t \end{Bmatrix} \hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \pi \\ CV \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \end{Bmatrix}$$

D67. Top

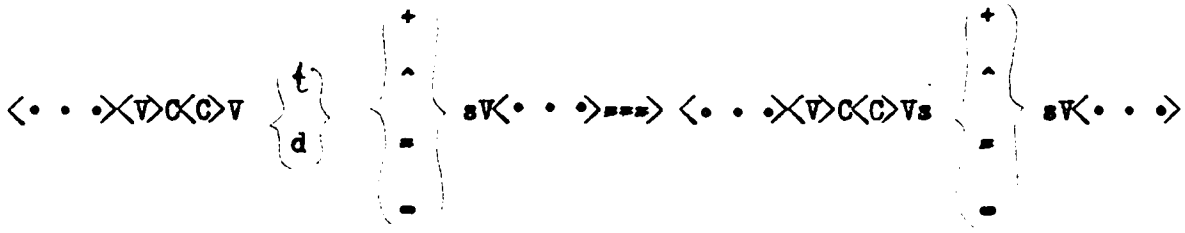


D68. Top

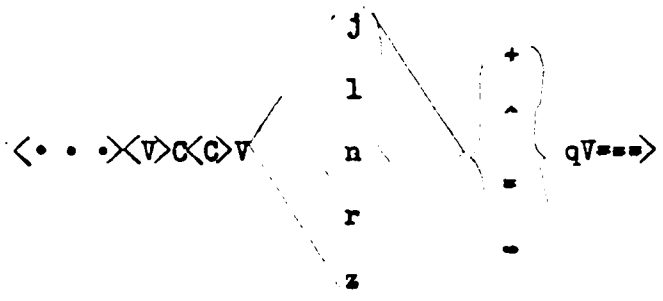
a.

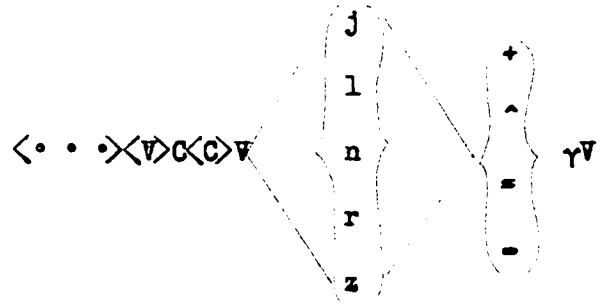


b.



D69. Top





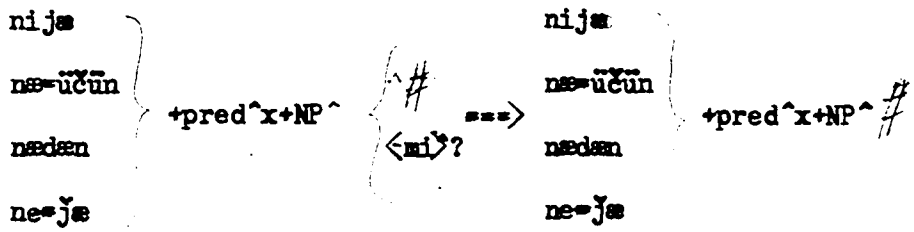
D70. Tob

pred^X^lAr+bir+N_{an} ===> pred^X+bir+N_{an}

D71. Tob

<x+>bir+N^nU+<y+>V_{tr}^z===> <x+>bir+N+<y+>V_{tr}^z

D72. Tob



D73. Tob

jaxšy+|+pred^x+NP^ { # / <mi>^? } ===> jaxšy+|+pred^x+NP^<mi>^?

D74. Tob

V^jA^ { n+sæn / z+siz } ===> V^jA- { -sAn+sæn / sUz+siZ }

D75. Tob

N^nU+tær=el@^x===> V^mAX^nU+tær=elæ^x

D76. Tob

$$Nnu_1 + tæqribæn + dæjir - \left\{ \begin{matrix} dUr \\ UdU \end{matrix} \right\} + saat\hat{} \Longrightarrow$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} Nnu_1 + tæqribæn \\ \\ Nnu_1\hat{}jA + jaxyn \langle + dæjir \rangle \end{matrix} \right\} - \left\{ \begin{matrix} dUr \\ UdU \end{matrix} \right\} + saat\hat{} \#$$

D77. Tob

$$R + \left[\begin{matrix} dæfæliq \\ günlüq \\ hæftæliq \\ illiq \\ manatlyx \\ šahylyx \\ tümanlyx \end{matrix} \right] \Longrightarrow N_{nu} + \left[\begin{matrix} dæfæliq \\ günlüq \\ hæftæliq \\ illiq \\ manatlyx \\ šahylyx \\ tümanlyx \end{matrix} \right]$$

D78. Tob

axšam
icindi
sæhær
šam

=vaxtɨjɯ==>

axsam
icindi
sæhær
šam

=čajɨsɨ-n

D79. Tob

bir+čærəg+saat===> bir+rub ⟨saat⟩

D80. Tob

a.

duruz===> durquz

b.

oγullar===> oγlaŋlar

D81.

a. Tob

ermæni
ingilis
rusu
türc ^ǰA

ermænistan
ingilistan
ruusija
türcijæ ^ǰA===>

b. Top

rusu
türci ^ca

rusu
türc ^ǰA^ca===>

D82. Tob

de-gynaβ===> de-næ

D83. Tob

öz⟨ˆx⟩+öz⟨ˆy⟩===> öz⟨ˆy⟩

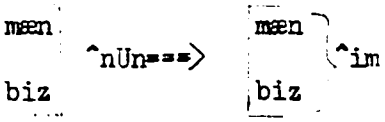
D84. Tob

næfær+næfær===> næfær

D85. Tob

næ=qædær+qædær===> næ= qædær-ǰan

D86. Tob



D87. Tob

a.

<. . .>C^nU<n>==> <. . .>C^U<n>

b.

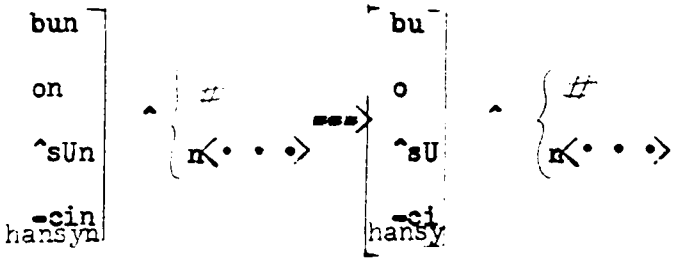
næ^nU==> næ^<j>i

D88. Tob

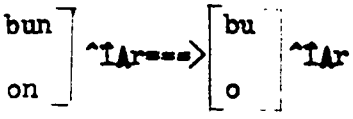
N^sUn^lAr==> N^lAr^sUn

D89.

a. Tob



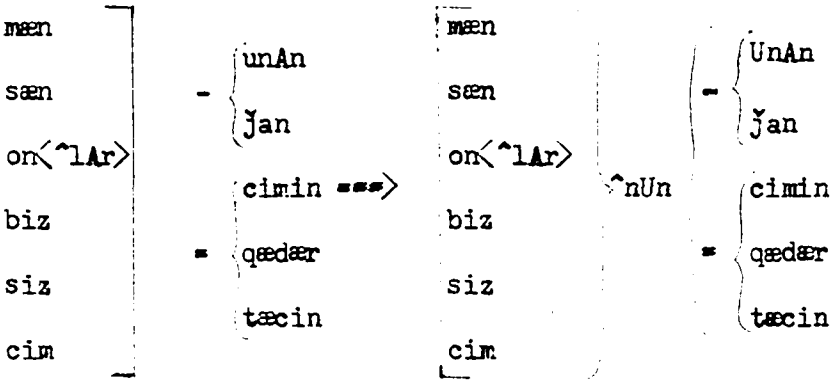
b. Top



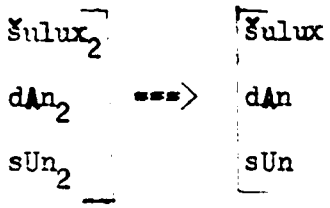
c. Tob

-cin^lAr⟹ -ci^lAr

D90. Tob



D91. Tob



D92. Tob

bir^sU===> birisi

D93. Tob

jox^X^lAr===> jox^X

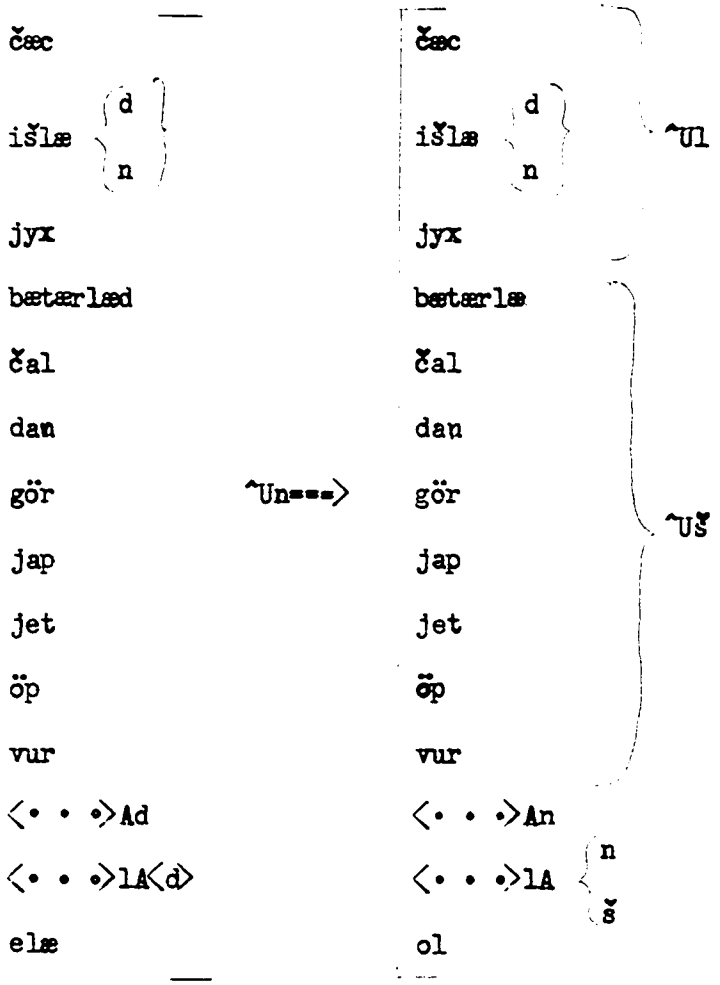
D94. Tob

biš		bišir
bit		bitir
čyx		čyxar<d>
gæl		gætir
geč		gečir
ged		götür
		göndær
gör	^dUr===>	gös tær
		görsæd
jet		jetir
ol		elæ
qajyd		qajtar
qurt		ɉurtar
tap		tap<y>šyr
ud		uduz
		utdur

D95. Tob

<C>CV^Ul<==> <C>CV^jUl

D96. Tob


čæc
išlæ d n
jyx
bætærlæd
čal
dan
gör
jap
jet
öp
vur
<• • •>Ad
<• • •>lA<d>
elæ
^Un===>
čæc
išlæ d n
jyx
bætærlæ
čal
dan
gör
jap
jet
öp
vur
<• • •>An
<• • •>lA n š
ol
^Ul
^Uš

D97. Tob

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{elæ} \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle \text{V} \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle \text{l} \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle \text{Vd} \end{array}\right] \text{\^{}Ul} \Longrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{edil} \\ \text{olun} \end{array}\right. \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle \text{V\^{}n}\langle \text{Ul} \rangle \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle \text{l\^{}Un} \\ \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle \text{V\^{}} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{dUl} \\ \text{n}\langle \text{Ul} \rangle \end{array}\right. \end{array}\right]$$

D98. Tob

a.

$$\text{pred}_b\text{\^{}mU\v{s}\^{}} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{sAn} \\ \text{sUz} \end{array}\right. \Longrightarrow \text{pred}_b\text{\^{}} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{jUp} \\ \text{mU} \end{array}\right. \text{\^{}} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{sAn} \\ \text{sUz} \end{array}\right.$$

b.

$$\text{pred}_b\text{\^{}mU\v{s}\^{}dUr}\langle\text{\^{}lAr}\rangle \Longrightarrow \text{pred}_b\text{\^{}jUp}\langle\text{\^{}dUr}\rangle\langle\text{\^{}lAr}\rangle$$

D99. Tob

$\langle C\rangle VC\langle C\rangle\hat{}_{\mathfrak{s}}U \Longrightarrow \langle C\rangle VC\langle C\rangle\hat{}U$

D100. Tob

a.

$\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle FVC\langle C\rangle\hat{}\langle C\rangle A\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle FVC\langle C\rangle\hat{}\langle C\rangle æ\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle$

b.

$\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle BVC\langle C\rangle\hat{}\langle C\rangle A\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle BVC\langle C\rangle\hat{}\langle C\rangle a\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle$

c. FV---> i,e,æ,ü,ö BV---> y,a,u,o

D101. Tob

a.

$$\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle \begin{bmatrix} FV \\ FR \\ BV \\ BR \end{bmatrix} C\langle C\rangle\hat{}\langle C\rangle U\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle \begin{bmatrix} FU \\ FR \\ BU \\ BR \end{bmatrix} C\langle C\rangle\hat{}\langle C\rangle \begin{bmatrix} i \\ \ddot{u} \\ y \\ u \end{bmatrix} \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot\rangle$$

b. FR---> ü,ö BR---> u,o FU---> i,e,æ BU---> y,a

D102. Top

X^⟨C⟩I⟨C⟩⟹ X^⟨C⟩I³⟨C⟩

D103. Tob

a.

⟨• ◦ •⟩FVC⟨C⟩^⟨C⟩I⟨• • •⟩⟹ ⟨• • •⟩FVC⟨C⟩^⟨C⟩i⟨• • •⟩

b.

⟨• • •⟩BVC⟨C⟩^⟨C⟩I⟨• • •⟩⟹ ⟨◦ • •⟩BVC⟨C⟩^⟨C⟩y⟨◦ • •⟩

D104. Tob

a.

$$\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \mathrm{FUC}\langle C \rangle\hat{}\langle C \rangle \mathrm{I}^3\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\dot{\cdot} \rangle \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \mathrm{FUC}\langle C \rangle\hat{}\langle C \rangle \mathrm{i}\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle$$

b.

$$\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \mathrm{BUC}\langle C \rangle\hat{}\langle C \rangle \mathrm{I}^3\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \mathrm{BUC}\langle C \rangle\hat{}\langle C \rangle \mathrm{y}\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle$$

c.

$$\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \left\{\begin{matrix}\mathrm{FR}\\ \mathrm{BR}\end{matrix}\right\} \mathrm{C}\langle C \rangle\hat{}\langle C \rangle \mathrm{I}^3\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle \left\{\begin{matrix}\mathrm{FR}\\ \mathrm{BR}\end{matrix}\right\} \mathrm{C}\langle C \rangle\hat{}\langle C \rangle \tilde{\mathrm{u}}\langle \cdot\,\cdot\,\cdot \rangle$$

D105. Tob

a.

$$XC \left\{ \begin{matrix} \hat{} \\ - \end{matrix} \right\} jV\langle \cdot \cdot \cdot \rangle \Longrightarrow XC \left\{ \begin{matrix} \hat{} \\ - \end{matrix} \right\} V\langle \cdot \cdot \cdot \rangle$$

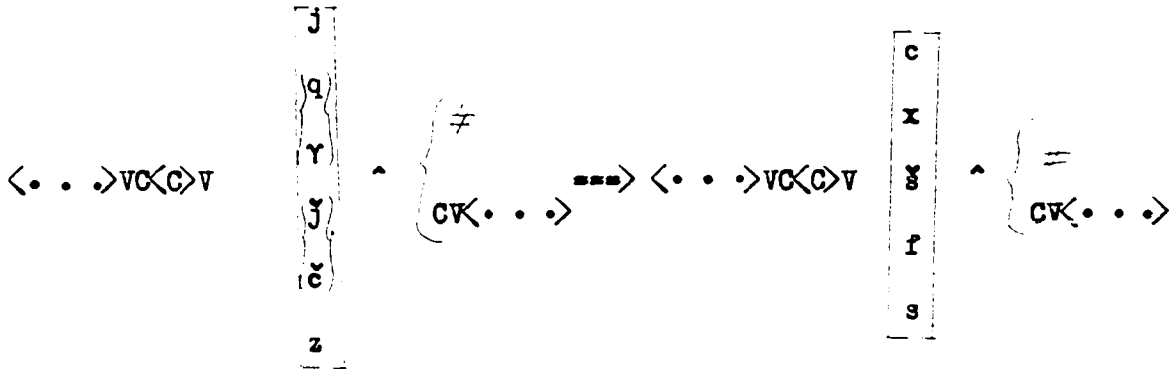
b.

$$XV \left\{ \begin{matrix} \hat{} \\ - \end{matrix} \right\} \left[U\langle \cdot \cdot \cdot \rangle \Longrightarrow XV \left\{ \begin{matrix} \hat{} \\ - \end{matrix} \right\} \right] \langle \cdot \cdot \cdot \rangle$$

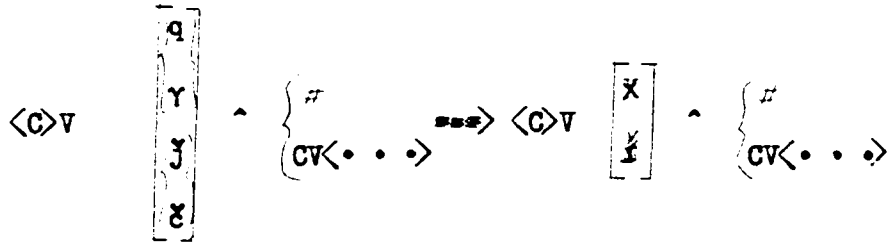
D106.

$$(V \hat{} A)^2 \Longrightarrow \langle C_1 \times C_2 \rangle V_1 \ldots A = \langle C_1 \times C_2 \rangle V_1 \ldots A$$

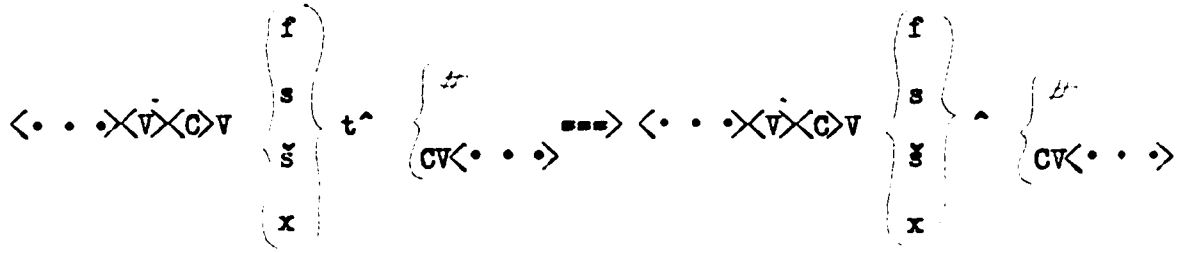
D107. Tob



D108. Tob



D109. Tob



D110. Tob

$N_{co\ inan\ f}\hat{}m+N_{co\ inan\ f}$ ===>

$\langle C_1\rangle V_1\langle C_2\times C_3\times V_2\times C_4\times C_5\times V_3\times C_6\rangle\hat{}mV_1\langle C_2\times C_3\times V_2\times C_4\times C_5\times V_3\times C_6\rangle$

D111. Top

a.

X+hæmuz+V^y+z ===> { hæmuz+X+V^y+z ; X+V^y+z+hæmuz }

b.

hæmuz ===> hámuz

D112.

a. Top

#^axy+y^#===>#^y+axy^#

b. Tob

#^ne-jæ+axy+V^jA^#===>#^ne-jæ+V^jA+axy^#

D113. Tob

a.

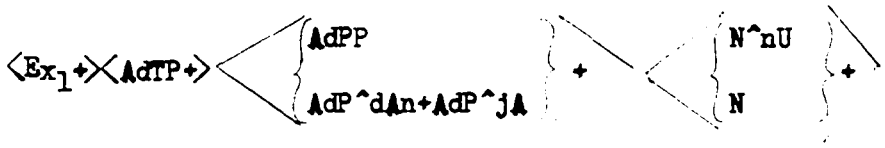
]W+Y+pred^z===> Y+]W+pred^z

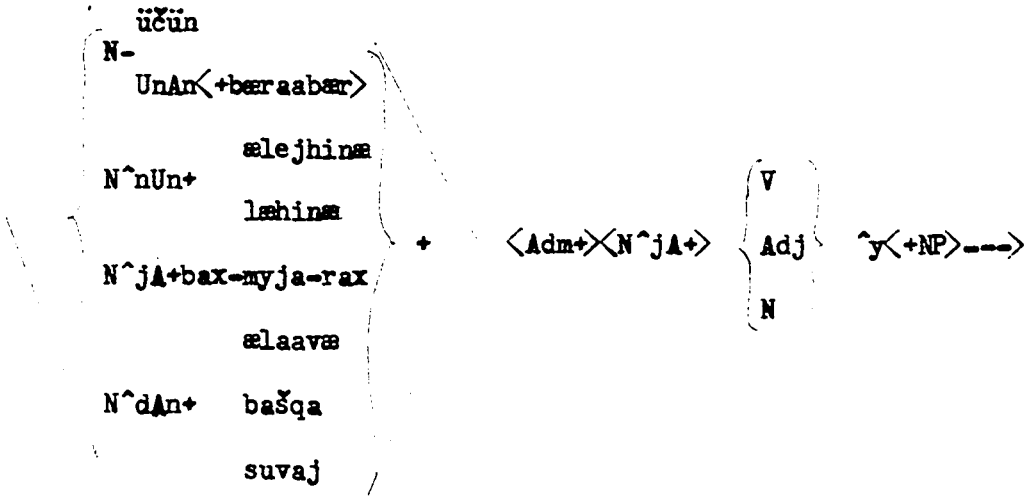
b.

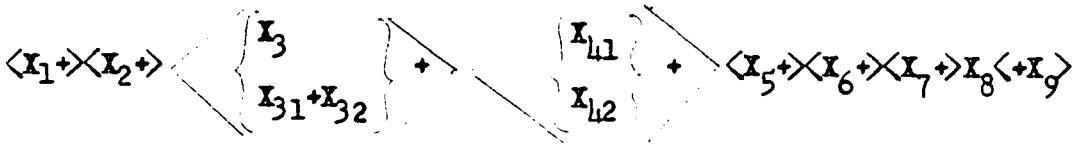
]W---> cim gün
næ = vaxt } X
hara zaman

D114.

This is merely a re-write rule for the convenience of the following word order transformations:







D115. Top

a.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} Si(\acute{a}mma+X_{2-9}) \\ \\ Sj(an\check{j}ax-cI+X_{2-9}) \end{array}\right\} \text{===>}\ \acute{a}mma+an\check{j}ax-cI+X_{2-9}$$

b.

$$dij\text{æ}-s\text{æ}n+X_2+\langle X_{3-7}\rangle+X_8\langle+X_9\rangle \text{===>}\ \langle X_2+\rangle dij\text{æ}-s\text{æ}n+\langle X_{3-7}+\rangle X_8\langle+X_9\rangle$$

D116. Top

$$X_{1-3}+X_{42}+X_{5-7}+X_{8-9} \text{===>}\ X_{1-3}+X_{5-7}+X_{42}+X_{8-9}$$

D117. Top

$$Y+X_5+X_{6-7}+X_{8-9} \text{===>}\ Y+X_{6-7}+X_5+X_8$$

D118. Top

$$Y+X_7+X_8+X_9 \text{===>}\ Y+X_8+X_7+X_9$$

D119. Tob

$$X_1+X_2+X_{3-4}+X_{5-8}+X_9 \Longrightarrow X_1+\begin{cases} X_9+X_2+X_{3-4}+X_{5-8} \\ X_2+\begin{cases} X_9+X_{3-4}+X_{5-8} \\ X_{3-4}+X_9+X_{5-8} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

D120. Tob

$$X_{1-3}+X_{5-7}+\begin{cases} \text{var} \\ \text{jox} \\ \text{olar} \\ \text{olmaz} \end{cases}+X_9 \Longrightarrow X_{1-3}+X_{5-7}+X_9+\begin{cases} \text{var} \\ \text{jox} \\ \text{olar} \\ \text{olmaz} \end{cases}$$

D121. Tob

$$Y+X_{31}+X_{32}+X_{4-6}+X_7+X_8 \Longrightarrow Y+\begin{cases} X_{31}+X_7+X_{4-6} \\ X_{4-5}+X_{31}+X_7+X_6 \end{cases}+X_8$$

D122. Top

X+Y+Z===> X+Y-da+Z

D123. Top

X+Y+Z===> X+Y^cI+Z

D124. Tob

X^Y===> XY

D125. Tob

X+Y===> X Y

p a r t III

n o t e s
to Tob II

I. (DI)

This construction seems to be possible with all abstract nouns with the meaning: opinion, idea, conviction, expectation, fear, hunch, vision, etc.

II. (DIII)

This transformation applies to calyš meaning <u>try</u>, and qoj meaning <u>cause</u>; ayryn means <u>have a hard time</u>.

III. (DVII)

čün		as, because
ægær		although
belæ		since
feelæn	-cI	since
herčæ̨d		although
maadam		as
ne-jæ		as

IV. (DXI)

Numbers following hours will normally be restricted to at best 1-24 although most speakers of Azerbaijani use the 12 hour system.

Numbers preceding minutes will normally be restricted to 1 to 60.

Of course, as in any other language, expressions like '75 minutes after zero hour' are absolutely imaginable; therefore the general assumption has been made that all numbers in connection with hours and minutes are grammatical.

V. (DXX)

Some nouns can occur combined with both vaxt and čay. For these the transformation is optional.

Others occur obligatorily with čay. Their transformation is to be found in the obligatory part (no. D78).

VI. (DXXI)

This transformation yields the genitive of biz, bun etc.: these items are exceptional by being the only ones having genitive preceding E, F, etc.

For the regular formation see rule no. 22.

VIII. (DXXIV)

Dialectal variations occur in which either some or all of the four nouns adam, cæs, šey, zad are used without bir or other nouns are used with bir.

IX. (DXXVI)

ɣrtæ the day after, morrow

X. (DXXVIII)

This construction is permitted meaning 'most of...' and is besides birisi the only construction in the language where a double possessive occurs.

1. (D5)

a. From this rule on, to rule D37 all optional changes in the phonemic composition of words stem from either dialect differences within the Azerbaijani language as spoken in Persia, or from differences between Persian and Soviet Azerbaijani. This is undoubtedly only a small section of words thus changeable. Some of them exist side by side in the speech of the same informant. This accounts for the unusually great number of optional rules in the morphophonemic part of the grammar, which normally consists almost exclusively of obligatory rules.

Distinctions stemming from a Persian-Soviet difference will be marked as such whenever they could be established.

Some double or triple pronunciations introduce vowel harmony into items which are more common unharmonized as they have been accepted from other languages, mainly from Arabic. Nevertheless, the harmonized form will be considered the regular one and the unharmonized form will sometimes only be mentioned as an exception in a note to the corresponding harmonization rule.

Nowhere, as everywhere in the grammar, was frequency of occurrence made the decisive criterion for inclusion in the list and later transformation into the less frequent form.

Rather uniformity, in order to avoid an undue multiplicity of rules, has been the decisive factor for the choice of placing a word.

b. This rule contains a list of words the changes in which follow no apparent rule.

Nevertheless, some like genæ^jenæ, and hörümjæq^örümjæq can easily be connected with other rules pertaining to the affected phoneme.

The Soviet items in this rule are: dæqiqæ, puč, revmatism, sæcciz, šum.

2. (D7)

Certain generable forms of regularly recurring reduplications will eventually be treated in a phonological part.

3. (D8)

The transformed forms approximate the forms used in Turkey; they are more common in Baku than in Tabriz.

4. (D9)

vaksa is the Soviet form

5. (D10)

This is a transformation of unrounded into rounded vowels, (in most cases back vowels).

a. In the cases of bil, bitin, durbin the labial consonant is responsible for the rounding of |i| to |ü|.

b. In the case of -din and -diz the reason for the shift can historically be assumed to be the velar nasal ŋ which used to be the final consonant of the suffix. Another trace of this can be found in the shift from -UnUz to-UvUz (vid rule no. D77).

c. The Soviet items in this list are:

armyd, conul, cõnül, dõjür and dejil

d. One item, which is not in the grammar, but follows the same rule could be added here:

bilm- ==> bülm- with personal suffixes "me, you" etc.

e. Historically speaking sabyn may have gone through the opposite process. This is a loan word which in all other languages has a rounded second vowel. The reason for unrounding would then be the stress, put on the second syllable.

6. (D12)

This change in initial stop is still unexplained; there is neither a rule nor any systematicity in the use on either side of the border, or in Turkey for that matter. Some items have p some others b in Tabriz, and vice versa in Baku. The same goes for t and d.

On the other hand not all items have this double possibility; therefore no rule is feasible, only a list.

The list given here is most probably incomplete.

7. (D13)

qaldyr is the Soviet form

8. (D15)

a. This transformation shows a shift from the rounded back vowel u to the rounded front vowel ü.

That the shift follows this direction is derived from (1) the fact that after it often front and back vowels are found in the same word, (2) the fact that Arabic loan words are known to have been taken over with their original u.

This is only a small sample of words following this rule. Most of the mu- initial words, none of which is native (vid rule 13 note) can abide by it.

b. doktor, revolũsija are the Soviet forms in this rule

9. (D16)

The Soviet forms are domuz and soju.

There are most certainly more items in the language in which the front and back glide alternate.

10. (D18)

The loss of |h| is no rare feature and undoubtedly exists in more items than that.

The loss at morpheme boundaries is mentioned in rule no. 3.55a

11. (D20)

nōvbæt is the Soviet form

12. (D22)

In some words it is doubtful whether this shift is truly phonemic or whether it is allophonic.

Thus in the case of [xudaafiz]~[xo^daafiz] the first vowel seems to be within the territory of |u| in both cases - high in the first and lowered in the second. The same would be true for [otɑbos]~[otɑbus].

13. (D23)

The |k| forms represent Soviet pronunciation.

14. (B30)

The nouns ending in -ja are all in use in Soviet Azerbaijan, under the influence of Russian.

15. (B31)

bicar is a Soviet form

16. (B32)

There are a great many words, all loans from Arabic, which have the intervocalic glottal stop. In fact this feature is one of the characteristics of foreign words, as mentioned in rule no. 23 note 17.

This is the only case where I consciously took frequency as the base for a morphophonemic rule and put the long vowel rather than the glottal stop on the left in spite of my knowing that the historic development is reverse.

17. (B36)

All words in which long vowels occur are loan words as indicated in rule no. 23, note 17.

This is not reversible, i.e. to mean that all loan words which originally had a long vowel, do in actual practice occur in both forms in Azerbaijani.

The most common of those occurring either long or short are the words with initial |a|.

18. (D39)

In most sections of Azerbaijan the suffix -jAsI does occur only in this word.

In some sections of Soviet Azerbaijan it occurs as an adjective equivalent to the -mAlI participle.

Example:

oxujasy+citab a readable book, a book worth reading

19. (D41)

The short form is commonest in the dative (where combined with the case suffix it is identical with the long stem form).

In some expressions like bura bax look here it is regular even for speakers who do not usually have it in their dialect.

20. (D42)

The difference between the various forms expressing 'with' is merely stylistic; -ilə, -lA are more literary than -UnAn, -InAn.

The non-harmonizing form -inən is found particularly in the Tabriz dialect.

A very rare dialectal alternate for UnAn is UlAn.

21. (D43)

a. The ambiguity present in the English sentence 'one million and a half' which may either be 1,000,000.5 or 1,500,000 exists also in Azerbaijani and is there just as unavoidable. Having checked other languages for the same feature I find it to be almost universal, except for cases like German anderthalb which are unambiguous.

b. Only edible items truly divisible into two halves are admitted to this list.

c.

jer=alma	potato
jer=cöcü	carrot
qar=topy	potato

22. (D45)

The proportionate frequency of occurrence of the nU and n objective suffixes varies with dialects and individual speakers. Both are considered grammatical in all environments.

In actual practice the short -n suffix is far the commoner on adjectives; besides this some tendencies can be noted:

The short -n suffixed is slightly preferred in three instances,

a. after stems ending in n

b. on place-words

c. in general, indefinite sentences.

Geographically speaking, -n is more frequent in the rural areas (and, by the way, in older documents because of its greater antiquity), while in cities -nU seems to prevail.

23. (D46)

After the second person singular possessive suffix the objective case ending can optionally be zero, identical with the stem case ending.

In two instances the short form is preferred:

a. if it is the object of an imperative,

b. if the noun refers to a body-part or a garment.

The form UvU (cf. also rule D47) is the regularly spoken form. There also exists a second dialect form where n is replaced by j instead by v. Both are but different realizations of a historic η in this position.

24. (D49)

This dialect transformation has been embodied in the grammar rather than in the notes because the use of both forms is so widespread and even occasionally occurs in the speech of the same speaker.

25. (D50)

This transformation applies to certain speakers of the language in Persian Azerbaijan for the exact regional definition of whose dialect area I am not in the possession of sufficient material at the present time.

26. (D51)

a. None of these forms is ever written.

b. A sherter form which replaces Ar by U occurs in the material almost exclusively with ol, i.e. olu. It is said to be *found* in the second and third person singular of all verbs rather frequently in some parts of Azerbaijan. My data are not sufficient to include it in the grammar. A tentative formula would be:

$$\langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle\text{-jAr-} \begin{bmatrix} \text{sUn} \\ \text{dUr} \end{bmatrix} \Longrightarrow \langle \cdot\ \cdot\ \cdot \rangle\text{-U-} \begin{bmatrix} \text{sUn} \\ \text{dUr} \end{bmatrix}$$

(The -dUr, of course, drops by another rule)

27. (D52)

The same vowel change occurs less regularly when the consonants j, g, c precede e, æ instead of following them.

28. (D54)

a. In the great majority of cases the affected syllable is non-final.

b. š, z between the two Us are of rare occurrence.

c. This rule occurs only in sporadic instances if the first consonant is m.

d. -nn- turns out to be the only permissible identical cluster.

29. (D55)

Optionally the U dropped by this rule may be considered very short and voiceless. Phonetically this would give the same result.

In the case when it is dropped entirely the preceding consonant is phonetically prolonged.

Only in very rare cases will identical consonants follow each other.

30. (D56)

Although this rule is optional, i.e. the unaltered form is one of the possible grammatical formations, the transformed forms are of much higher frequency in actual use, except in writing.

31. (D58)

The glide in b (j) is especially common before or after |i| and before following |æ|.

Another solution, not structurally treated here, is to fuse the two vowels V_2 and V_3 into one alternative medium vowel.

32. (D60)

a. This rule breaks up non-Azerbaijani consonant clusters, mainly in foreign loan-words.

The previous rule shows that when the second consonant is h, it may optionally be dropped.

This, phonemic, solution is generally considered inelegant, except for l and r. A commoner solution is to be found on the phonetic level:

$$\left\langle \cdots \times V \times C \right\rangle V \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ S \end{Bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} F \\ m \\ n \end{Bmatrix} U\hat{} \begin{Bmatrix} \# \\ C\langle \cdots \rangle \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\left\langle \cdots \times V \times C \right\rangle C \begin{Bmatrix} l \\ r \end{Bmatrix}$$

This phonetic rule applies mainly to the FF sequence. If the second F is unvoiced the following phonetic U will also be unvoiced.

If the second consonant is l, m, n, r both the consonant and the following U are unvoiced.

b. The word orkestr is the only elicited item with a final tri-consonantal cluster.

The following alternate forms have been recorded:

orkestir, orkes<t>, orkes, orkesir, orkesr;

(with phonetic vowel), orkess.

33. (D61)

This rule is particularly frequent with the suffixes -lAr, -lUX, -lU.

Although the official spelling, some dialect areas and occasional idiolects keep the |l|. The rule has been found to be obligatory for some speakers.

34. (B62)

a. There are no suffixes with initial b, p; m applies to both suffixes and word boundary situations.

b. -m indicates first and -n second person; under the morphophonemic conditions of this rule they become homophonous.

35. (D63)

This change is of (so far undefined) regionally varying frequency of occurrence.

36. (D64)

a. All words of this type are native words. Although this change is optional its occurrence is in practice much more frequent than its non-occurrence.

b. The dropping of n is considered optional in so far as it occurs only in certain items for which it is obligatory while others, like deng and donqydonq never follow it.

c. Rule b occurs mainly in a limited number of dialects; it is less frequent if r precedes consonant initial suffixes than otherwise.

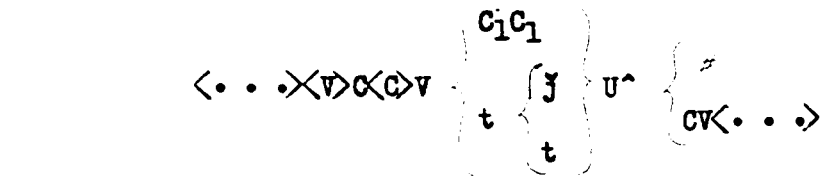
37. (D65)

This rule applies in particular to the suffixes -lAr, -lUX, -lA, -lU.

It is usually found in conversation but not in careful speech.

38. (D66)

An alternate solution is of phonetic nature:



It occurs only in slow and careful speech.

39. (D69)

For the Baku dialect the same transformation from q to γ applies if the phonemes j, l, n, r, z follow the q instead of preceding it.

40. (D75)

This is the only verbal phrase in my material requiring obligaterily an infinitive objective.

41. (D76)

This transformation has to be restricted to statements. The question 'isn't it about 4 o'clock' is, of course, possible.

42. (D78)

cf. optional transformation no. DXX and the note thereto.

43. (D79)

a. A limited number of languages does not follow the pattern of Npl_1-ǰA; this applies mainly to Npl_1 ending in -tan, but also to some others.

b. Under the influence of Persian a limited number of languages can optionally drop the -ǰA suffix when case endings such as occuv are attached.

44. (D92)

In some dialects biri is found. birisi is actually a reduplication of the sUn possessive suffix attached to bir, such as is found only in one other word in the language, viz. in čoxusu.

45. (D95)

It is considered accidental that in the material only vowel-final monosyllabics plus -jUl in the middle voice occur. The rule will be equally applicable to the passive -Ul.

46. (D96)

This rule contains transitive verbs in the middle voice (see rule 17). Some of those not following any regular phonological rule are listed. A few out of these which have very specific meanings or constructions occur also in one or another of the lists.

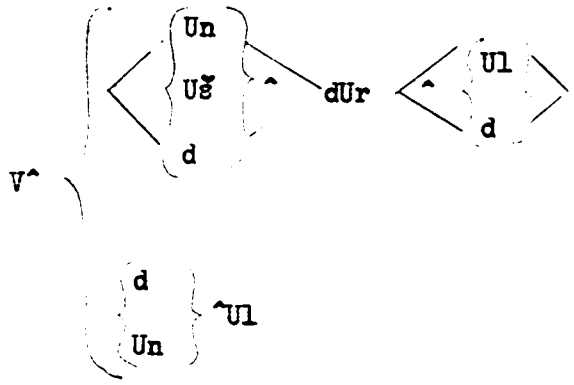
47. (D97)

a. This rule treats the changes certain verb forms undergo in the passive.

In some cases there is no way for distinguishing between the passive and the middle forms.

b. There are certain restrictions attached to the re-application of voice transformations which result in various combinations of these.

The following is a schematic outline of the permissible combinations:



48. (D98)

This rule is considered obligatory for the spoken language.

In literature it is optional; this may be imitated by learned speakers in careful speech.

49. (D99)

There is no way of distinguishing morphologically between: their (noun singular) and his (nouns plural). In syntactic frames, including a preceding genitive, the distinction is, of course, unambiguous.

50. (D101)

In general, Azerbaijani words follow the rule, indicated in this formula for vowels following the stem, also in their stem vowel sequence, i.e. the first stem vowel determines whether the word will contain front or back vowels. However, many words, taken over mainly from Arabic, do not always follow the practice of having |y| after BU; they have either |i| or |y| in free variation.

Examples are:

aadijnə	latin
aali	maaʁir
čilov	maarif
čiraɣ	maavin
hənci	raazi
havaai	saacit
ijbaari	saaʁil
izaafi	saajir
ǰoγraafi	saahib
kalifornija	silahsyzlan

šikaqo	xaatirə
taarix	xaatirǰəm
taxsir	xijal
vaaǰib	xijavan

Comparing these forms with the ones given in the word lists we find that often the long vowel occurring together with the |i| in the loanword is shortened when the back vowel form, more in conformity with the vowel harmony rules of Azerbaijani, is used.

51. (D104)

The I_2 type of vowel harmony is in general commoner than the I_3 type.

52. (D107)

Although this rule is considered obligatory there are certain exceptions to it:

1. In my corpus there are two polysyllabic words ending in |j|, viz. subaj, pəjdərpəj; judging from a comparison with Turkish, there may be some others, probably mostly in final |aj|.

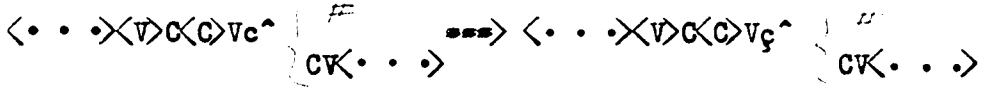
2. v→f as an obligatory feature is comparatively rare. However,

   I. it occurs regularly in polysyllabic Russian names,

   II. in some parts of Azerbaijan it replaces the b~p final in all polysyllabic words.

   Non-names ending in |ov| usually have phonetically a final long o and therefore items of this kind, as for instance abǰov and pilov, do not follow this rule.

3. The phoneme |c| undergoes a change which is allophonic and for this reason has no place in the rule:



   This allophone occurs, of course, also as the transform of |j|.

4. Some loanwords, more often than not comparatively rare ones, retain the final stop phoneme in careful elegant speech. One example would be hærraǰ, which retains the final affricate.

5. The shift from z to s is obligatory only for certain items, such as paprus cigarette.

53. (D108)

The rule of allophonic change of c to [ç] is obligatory for all monosyllabics.

54. (D109)

In slow speech before pause the |t| may be heard, or it may be there but not released.

55. (D110)

The same brackets must be chosen after both occurrences of V_1; no alternate solution is permissible.

56. (D111)

A number of Ex_1-expressions are regularly paired and listed as such (see list Ex_1).

This, however, is a unique instance in my material and therefore is presented as a transformation.

I am convinced that at least some of the others are movable, too, and that lack of occurrence is due to accident.

This is one of the instances where only the scanning of a comparatively very large corpus will yield additional useful information.

57. (D114)

All interrogatives can fill the IW slot. This is only a random sample.

=X stands for any suffix or enclitic permissible in this position, e.g. case endings.

58. (D115)

a. Undoubtedly sentences can be constructed which contain up to 15 and more parts some of which are the same kind of element doubled and trebled, such as for instance postpositional phrases.

Although according to the grammar all rules introducing additional part into the sentence are recurrent unless specifically marked to the contrary, this word order rule will consider only a single occurrence of each one element in a sentence. It should be said, however, that if just one element were doubled up in any one utterance it is most likely to occur sentence initial, the way all Ex_1s do, followed by a single bar juncture.

One factor, which cannot adequately be expressed in structural terms in a mere sentence grammar, is that choice of word order very often depends on the link the speaker needs with a previous utterance. The structuralization of this point quite obviously belongs to a discourse analysis.

b. If the difference between X_{41} and X_{42} is irrelevant they are lumped together as X_4.

59. (D119)

In long sentences a single bar juncture will optionally occur after the subject when the latter is initial.

For sentences having ficr, illæt, and vaxt as subjects the preceding N^jA is considered part of X_9.

60. (D121)

A few more variations of word order are admissible but sufficient information is lacking for general generative rules.

Here are two examples which occur in the material.

1. **sæhær čaγγ o čaj vaxty varyd oldu.**

   Here the subject occurs inserted between two successive expressions of time.

2. a. **o čiši bir dæmæ bir dæmæ citaplary verdi dostuma.**

   b. **o čiši citaplary bir dæmæ bir dæmæ verdi dostuma.**

   c. **o čiši citaplary verdi dostuma bir dæmæ bir dæmæ.**

One similar example in my possession seems to indicate that this variability pertains especially to distributive numbers.

61. (D122)

This transformation introduces the strengthening particle -da after any part of the sentence which is a nominal formation. Stress is normally on the last preceding vowel.

If -da occurs as an enclitic after the first item following the juncture in rule no. 31C it will function as an alternate of va having the meaning and.

Otherwise its strengthening function can do one of the following things:

a. follow a word making a point which gives further weight to a preceding point

b. assert a point, which has already been made, about something else

c. stress that a fact mentioned about one item also applies to another similar item.

In English most of these meanings are rendered by emphatic stress.

62. (D123)

1. In this transformation Y represents the expansion of any phrase, i.e. NP, VP, AdTP, AdPP.

2. This transformation can be applied only once in every one sentence.

63. (D125)

The juncture symbols employed in this grammar are:

^, -, =, +, |, #, ?, ↓

^: indicates that the stretch resulting from its elimination has close juncture and one stress. In conventional spelling there may be one or two words.

+: indicates that the result of its elimination is phonemic space; this results, for instance, in an end to a stretch of harmonizing vowels.

=: indicates that in conventional spelling the items thus connected always have space between them.

-: indicates that in conventional spelling the items thus connected have irregularly either space or no space between them.

In articulatory impressionistic terms the junctures and their sequences are explained in the following fashion:

1. If a sequence X $\left\{ \begin{matrix} - \\ = \end{matrix} \right\}$ Y $\left\{ \begin{matrix} + \\ \| \\ \# \end{matrix} \right.$ occurs there is a fall in pitch after - which continues to the next juncture.

2. If the sequence X $\left\{ \begin{matrix} - \\ = \end{matrix} \right\}$ Y $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \| \\ ? \end{matrix} \right.$ occurs there may be contimmous high pitch to the last juncture without any drop across the -, = junctures, or a regular drop with following renewed final rise.

3. If the sequence +X $\left\{ \begin{matrix} - \\ = \end{matrix} \right\}$ Y-Z-A-# occurs, the pitch and amplitude drop rapidly after the first -, = juncture and there is an increase in the syllabic rate.

4. -, = are usually followed by a rapid fall in pitch and amplitude.

5. -, =, +, |, #, ?: all are regularly preceded by stress on the last vowel. If the final vowel is elided stress shifts to the following vowel.

p a r t IV

i n t o n a t i o n

This chapter will not contain a full generative treatment of intonation phenomena but, under the circumstances, will have to confine itself to a number of general remarks on the subject.

1.

! : indicates recessive stress; in contrast to Turkish, where in the vocative stress is on the penult , in Azerbaijani it recedes to the first syllable of the word in question.

It will have been noticed that in the other cases of recessive stress the following indications were used:

a. for imperative, where stress recedes one syllable, this phenomenon was made an internal juncture feature and symbolized by the preceding hyphen.

b. In some cases non-final stress is considered an integral part of the affected morpheme and has been marked as such by an accent mark on the stressed vowel.

2.

In accordance with Householder's paper on Linguistic Primes (no.5) it is believed that it is possible to write an intonation part of a grammar which constitutes an independent level and which would be treated along the lines suggested by Stockwell (no. 10).

During the course of collecting material on Azerbaijani for this grammar it has turned out that neither is research in this language far enough advanced nor do my own data yield the minimum amount of information needed to tackle such a task successfully.

In order to include the information available in this grammar there will be a verbal description of various intonation features in the following paragraphs, which is informative in itself yet insufficient to permit the setting up of generative formulae.

Azerbaijani has three main ways to end a phrase: falling, rising, or level.

At phrase boundaries there may be no pause or slow-down, a brief pause and slight slow-down, or a long pause.

A succession of phrases may belong to one of two types: either each phrase begins at the same pitch level as the one preceding it, or each phrase begins lower than the one before it.

A.

Statements, commands and questions containing question words share low falling intonation.

A slightly reduced fall also occurs within sentences; the commonest conditions are:

a. before and after vocatives and after imperatives,
b. between enumerated items, except for the last two,
c. optionally at the end of the first clause of a complex sentence.

It is followed by a pause which may optionally be omitted in the case of vocatives.

B.

Questions containing question words may end like statements (see no. 1 above) but may also end in a mid-fall, not going all the way down.

The pitch is higher and the accentuation stronger than in a statement and usually is on the question-word or the word immediately preceding it.

Pitch drops down abruptly and continues on a low monotone to the end. If there are many words on this low monotone some kind of rhythmic accent may replace the usual onset of the fall.

C.

Yes-no questions have a final rise. There are two types of realization which can vary freely:

a. No drop in pitch during the sentence and the rise occurs on or before the syllable where normally the final drop would start in a statement.

b. The sentence has statement intonation right to the last syllable, including a drop in pitch, and then a low rise on the last vowel.

Statements ending with -ha and commands ending with -da usually have this same intonation.

Alternate questions with ja have a rise only in the first half and fall like statements from ja to the end.

p a r t V

t h e p h o n e m e s

1. The Vowels

a. The Azerbaijani ɬ vowel system can be described in the following way:

i ü y u

e ö o

æ a

Normally either the low vowels æ a or the high vowels i ü y u harmonize in one of the two possibilities of vowel harmony existent in the language; other types are rare.

b. i - has allophones ranging from cardinal no. 1 down a little below cardinal no. 2 (lɑɤ) and also more central.

ü - has allophones mainly lower and further back than cardinal ɬ, rarely as far back as cardinal 18, but often lower than cardinal 10 (lax).

e - has allophones including cardinal 2, somewhat further back and lower, but never as open as cardinal 3.

ö - chiefly more open and more central than cardinal 10, but never as open as no. 11.

æ - cardinal 3 and 4, and also some more central allophones.

u - generally less extreme than cardinal 8, but seldom as open as cardinal 7 and never as central as 18.

y - between cardinals 15 and 16, but closer to 15; sometimes a little further front.

ɔ - ranges from cardinal 7 down almost to cardinal 6, and often more central.

ɐ - includes cardinal 5 and sometimes bordering on 6 or on 14; occasionally rounded but not as much so as cardinal 13.

c. o and õ do not occur in suffixes.

2. The Consonants

a. The consonant system contains the following series:

stops:	p	t	č	c	k	[ʔ]
	b	d	ǰ	g	q	
	f	s	š	[ç]	x	h
	v	z	ž	j	γ	
	m	n				
			l			
			r			

b. A rough description of these consonants is the following:

p fortis bilabial stop, pop; aspirated initially; occasionally exploded when final in monosyllables; occasionally fricative when medial.

b lenis bilabial stop, bop; unvoiced initially and after consonant; partly or wholly unvoiced and unexploded finally; voiced and often fricative between vowels.

t	fortis apico-dental stop, tot; aspirated, etc., like p.	d	lenis apico-dental stop, dirt; voiceless, etc., like b; when fricative intervocalic ð.
č	voiceless blade-palatal affricate, church, or like ts in hats.	ǰ	voiced blade-palatal affricate, judge, or adze.
c	fortis dorso-palatal stop, roughly as in Southern cyards, affricated (sometimes almost as in church); fricative when final or before consonant (German ich). In loan words in absolute final position a distinction between the stop and fricative allophone is frequently made.	g	lenis dorso-palatal stop, roughly gy- in Southern gyarden; voiceless etc., as for b; sometimes slightly affricated, (judge).
k	fortis (aspirated) velar stop, cook; speakers of the Baku dialect may use k instead of x finally.	q	lenis velar stop, go; does not normally occur finally; voiceless etc., as for b.
f	voiceless labio-dental fricative, fluff; often lenis when final in polysyllables.	v	voiced labio-dental fricative, valve; usually a frictionless w (bow) after and sometimes between back vowels (a, o, u).
s	voiceless apico-aveolar sibilant, sauce; often lenis when final in polysyllables.	z	voiced apico-alveolar sibilant, zoos; often unvoiced when final, especially in polysyllables.
š	voiceless blade-palatal shibilant, shush.	ž	voiced blade-palatal shibilant, vision. Some speakers do not have this at all, except as an allophone of ǰ.
		y	palatal semi-vowel, young boy.
x	voiceless velar fricative, as in German ach.	γ	voiced velar fricative, like modern Greek γ before back vowels. Often frictionless, especially before consonants.

h aspiration (forcible voiceless beginning or end to vowel), hit; often dropped in rapid speech.

m bilabial nasal mum.

n apico-dental nasal, none; often reduced to nasalization of preceding vowel, especially when final or before continuants.

r grooved retracted blade-alveolar lenis continuant; voiced flap between vowels, voiced fricative or flap initially, voiceless fricative finally and sometimes before voiceless consonants, frictionless semivocalic glide before consonants; rarely replaced by a trill.

l voiced lateral continuant, lick, pool; palatal after front vowels, velar after back vowels, palato-velar initially.

? sharp vocalic onset; sometimes a glottal stop; rare.

c. Distribution

1. No minimal pair for contrasting |c| and |k| could be found.

The latter is rare and occurs only in loan-words from western languages or as a free variant of c in Persian loan-words. Originally it occurred as an allophone of q.

2. Neither stopping nor voicing are essential to the "stop" rows as a whole. The morphophonemic rules, showing all the frequent interchanges bear witness to that. The important features are tenseness and laxness.

All the tense stops are initially aspirated. They hardly ever occur in final position, but in cases where

they do, they contrast with the lax stops by aspiration.

Medially they are voiceless but often have fricative allophones.

The lax stops are unaspirated and lenis; initially and finally they are voiceless, medially they are voiced.

3. g is restricted to syllable initial position; it is never final and rarely intervocalic.

4. f occurs mainly in loan-words; it is common and not quite as restricted as k. In some dialects it is replaced by p in all positions.

5. ž is extremely marginal; some speakers do not have it at all, not even in French loans, but replace it by ǰ.

6. γ does not occur initially unless very refined speakers keep γ- initial Persian loans unchanged in their speech.

7. Some dialects have final ŋ in free variation with n, as e.g. in the word qan∼qaŋ <u>blood</u>.

8. l has a light and dark variety. Unlike Turkish where a light l is considered elegant and used in loan words, in Azerbaijani the light l is used after front vowels and the dark l after back vowels.

9. r : a flap with fricative allophones, most characteristic in final position where it somewhat resembles ž.

10. h occurs in all positions in native words and loans, in the latter even as second member of clusters. In general it is very unstable and particularly in non-initial position often varies with zero.

11. v has a glide allophone [w] when following a and o, and often initially before a.

12. ? is a juncture feature rather than a phoneme. It serves, however, as substitute for a number of Arabic phonemes in loans. It occurs before stressed vowel, initially and finally after stressed vowel. Medially it occasionally serves as syllable-boundary marker. In most cases where it has come into Azerbaijani in Arabic loan words--usually between identical vowels--it has been replaced by zero, i.e. the vowel has become re-articulated or merely long.

13. f, γ, k, l, m, n, r occur in initial position only in loanwords, except for mun, the stem alternate of bun, mən and m/n.

Vowels

	i	ü	y	u	e	ö	o	ɯ	a
1. consonantal|non-consonantal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. vocalic|non-vocalic	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3. flat|plain	-	+	-	+	-	+	+		-
4. compact|diffuse	-	-	-	-	±	±	±	+	+
5. grave|acute	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	+
6. interrupted|continuant									
7. tense|lax									
8. strident|mellow									
9. nasal|oral									

Consonants

	p	t	č	c	k	b	d	ǰ	g	q	f	s	š	x	h	v	z	ž	j	γ	m	n	r
1. consonantal|non-consonantal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2. vocalic|non-vocalic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
3. flat|plain																							
4. compact|diffuse	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	.	-	-	+	+	-			
5. grave|acute	+	-		-	+	+	-		-	+	+					+	-		-	+	+	-	
6. interrupted|continuant	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. tense|lax	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+		-	-	-		-			
8. strident|mellow			+					+			+	+	+			+	+	+					+
9. nasal|oral						-	-														+	+	

p a r t VI

s a m p l e t e x t

Molla Jæhja

1. bir=nečæ=il + mun^dAn=qabaɣ bir + næfær + molla + isvahan^jA +

   one some year this-(abl) before one (an.counter) Molla Isfahan-(dat)

   varyd=oldu + və + bir=nečæ=gün + on^dAn=so<n>ra + bašla^dU +

   arriving be-(past) and one some day that-(abl) after begin-(past)

   xælq^jA + muizæ=elæ^mAX^jA

   people-(dat) sermon do-(inf)-(dat)

2. xæx + mun^nUn + söz^lAr^nUn + ešit^mAX^jA + čox + majil-UdU +

   people this-(gen) word-(pl)-(gen) hear-(inf)-(dat) much enthusiastic-(past)

   və + šucæt^sUn + irəli + gedi^jUr -UdU + | + hətta + bir +

   and reputation-his forward go-(aspect)-(past) until one

   dəræjæ^jA + jetiš^dU - cI + on^jA + imam=cimin + bax^jUr-UdU^lAr

   stage-(dat) arrive-(past) that he-(dat) Imam like look-(aspect)-(past)-(pl)

3. bir=nečæ=aj + mun^dAn=so<n>ra + oruxlux=aj^sUn + jetiš^dU

   one some month this-(abl) after fast month his arrive-(past)

   + və + bu + molla + öz + muizæ^sUn^dA + xælq^jA +

   and this molla own sermon-his-(loc) people-(dat)

   xæbər=ver^dU-cI + mən oruš=bajram^nUn + gün^sUn + siz^jA +

   information give-(past) that: I fast feast-(gen) day-his you-(dat) all

bir + müždæ + ver^jAǰAX-Am + væ + jaz-jUn + xæbær-ver-jUn

one message give-(fut)-(1st p.sg) and write-(2ndpl.imp) information give-

+ öz + qohurm^lAr^UnUz^nU + væ + dost^lAr^UnUz^nU + iran^nUn +

(2nd pl.imp) ørøn folk-(pl)-your-(obj) and friend-(pl)-your-(obj) Iran-(gen)

hær-šæhær^nUn^dAn+čaγyγ^jUn

every city-(gen)-(abl) call-(2nd pl.imp)

4. hær-cæs + bu + müždæ^nU + ešit^sA + ǰæhænnæm^nUn + ot^sUn +

every person this message-(obj) hear-(cond) hell-(gen) fire-his

on^jA + hæram-Udu

he-(dat) taboo-(past)

5. xæx + bašla^dU^lAr + caγaz + jaz^mAX^lUX^jA + væ + hær-næ-qædær

people begin-(past)-(pl) letter write-(inf)-(nom)-(dat) and every-so many

+ qohum^lAr^sUn + væ + dost^lAr^sUn + væ + ašna^lAr^sUn +

folk-(pl)-his and friend-(pl)-his and acquaintance-(pl)-his

var-ÜdU + hær-šæhær^dAn + dæævæt-elæ^dU^lAr

exist-(past) every city-(abl) invitation make-(past)-(pl)

6. xulasæ + | + oruš-bajram^sUn^jA + jaxyn + isvahan^dA + bir +

so that fast feast-his-(dat) near Isfahan-(loc) one

miljon + iran^lU^lAr + hazyr-ol^dU^lAr

million Iran-(adjectiv)^(pl) present be-(past)-(pl)

7. bajram^nUn + gün^sUn gör^dU^lAr + sæhær^dA + mæmbær-üčün +

feast-(gen) day-his see-past-(pl) city-(loc) rostrum for

jer + jox-UdU + væ + hæč-bir + elæ + čüčæ + jox-UdU-cI +

room not existent-past and no one such street non- -past-which
existent

bu + xælqi + tut-sUn

this crowd contain-(3rd p.imp)

8. On^nUn + mæmbær^sUn^nU + götür^jUp + dærvaza^dAn + eši^jA

he-(gen) rostrum-his-(obj) fetch-(gerund) gate-(abl) outside-(dat)

+ apar^dU^lAr + væ + bir + böjüg + sahra^nUn + zæmi^sUn^dA

take-past-(pl) and one big field-(gen) plain-his-(loc)

+ qoj^dU^lAr

put-past-(pl)

9. bu + bir + miljon + iran^lU^lAr + væ + isvahan^nUn +

this one million Iran-(adjectiv)-(pl) and Isfahan-(gen)

öz + ahl^sUn-dA + bun-ra^jA + gæl^jUp + bu + mæmbær^nUn-

self people-his-too there-(dat) come-(gerund) this rostrum-(gen)

atraf^sUn^dA + jæm-ol^dU^lAr

around-his-(loc) crowd be-(past)-(pl)

10. molla + mæmbær^jA + čyx^dU + væ + bašla^dU + xutbæ +

Molla rostrum-(dat) come out-(past) and begin-(past) sermon

oxu^mAX^lUX^jA

read-(inf)-(nomin)-(dat)

11. bir-neče + dæjqæ + on^dAn-so<n>ra + ici + næfær +

one some minutes that-(abl) after two (an.counter)

qafqaz^lU + mæjlis^nUn + orta^sUn^dAn + qalx^Up +

Caucasus-(adjectiv) crowd-(gen) middle-his-(abl) rise-(gerund)

mæmbær^jA-sary + gæl^Uv-UdU^lAr

rostrum-(dat) toward come-(asp)(past)-(pl)

12. molla + mæmbær-üst^dA + sæslæn^jUp + de^dU + | + gæl-mA-jUn

Molla rostrum call-(gerund) say-(past) come-not-(2nd pl.imp)

13. siz + ici + qardaš-sUz

you-all two brother (2nd p.pl)

14. bir^[illegible]Uz^nUn + ad^sUn + mæhæmmæd + væ + o +

one-[illegible]-you-all-(gen) name-his Mohammed and that

bir^sUn^nUn + ad^sUn + æhmæt-dUr

one-his-(gen) name-his Ahmet-is

15. o<n>^lAr + javab + ver^dU^lAr + | + sæhih-dUr

he-(pl) answer give-(past)-(pl) right-is

16. molla + de^dU + | + siz + bacy^lU^SUz + væ + siz^nUn +

molla say-was you-all Baku-(adjectiv)-(2nd p.pl) and you-all-(gen)

bir + qoǰæ + dædæ^Uz + var-UdU + | + bacy^dA + baqqal-

one old father-your exist-was Baku-(loc) grocery

tucan^sUn^dA + æjlæǰ^jUr-UdU

store-(asp)-(loc) keep up-(asp)-(past)

17. bir + gün + on^nU + bir + næfær + adam + qæflætæn +

one day he-(obj) one (an.counter) man accidentally

qüllæli^jUp + öl^dUr^jUr-UdU + væ + siz + neče +

shoot-(gerund) die-(caus)-(asp)-(past) and you-all some

vaxt-dUr + on^nUn + qatil^sUn^nU + axdar^jUz-siz

time-is he-(gen) killer-his-(obj) seek-(2nd p.pl)

(aspect)

18. bacy^lU^lAr + ǰævab + ver^jUp + de^dU^lAr + | + bun^lAr-

Baku-(adjectiv)-(pl) answer give-(gerund) say-(past)-(pl) this-(pl)

hamy^sUn + düz-dUr

all-his correct-is

19. molla + de^dU + | + siz^nUn + dædæ^jUz + vær^jAn +

Molla say-(past) you-all -(gen) father-your slay-er

æn-UdU^m + væ + indi + siz^nUn + haqq^UnUz-dUr +

I-(past)-(1st p.sg) and now you-all-(gen) right-your-is

gæl^jUp + mæn^nU + õl^dUr^jA^sUz

come-(gerund) I-(obj) die-(caus)-(opt)-(2nd p.pl)

20. o<n>^lAr + de^dU^lAr + albætte + õldür^jAǰAX-jUX

he-(pl) say-(past)-(pl) certainly kill-(future)-(1st p.pl)

21. cičic + qardaš + irəli + gæl^jUp + molla^nU +

little brother forward come-(gerund) molla-(obj)

məmbər^dAn + jer^jA + sal^dU

rostrum-(ablat) ground-(dat) pull-(past)

22. xælq^nUn-ič^sUn^jA + həmhəmm + düš^jUp + de^dU^lAr + | +

people-(gen) inside-his-(dative) murmur fall-(gerund) say-(past)-(pl)

dədə^jUz^nUn qan^nU + hər-neča-jdU + ver^jA^X + bu +

father-your-(gen) blood-his however much-(past) give-(opt)-(1st p.pl) this

molla^nU + õl^dUr-mA-jUn

molla-(obj) die-(caus)-(neg)-(2nd p.imp)

23. molla + de^dU + | + iš^-UnUz + ol-mA^-sUn + qoj-jUn +

molla say-(past) business-your be-not-(3rd p.imp) let-(2nd p.imp)

mæn^nU + öldür^-sUn^lAr + taa + allah^nUn + æzab^sUn^dAn +

I-(obj) kill-(imp)-(pl) until God-(gen) punishment-his-(abl)

qurtul^Um

saved-(1stp.sg)

24. bõjüj + qardaš + de^dU + | + ægær + bir + miljon +
big brother say-(past) if one million

qyzyl + ver^sA^z + õldür^jAǰAX-jUX
gold give-(cond)-(2nd p.pl) kill-(fut)-(1st p.pl)

25. cičij + qardaš + iltimas-elæ^jUp + böjüj + qardaš^jA +
little brother entreaty do-(ger) big brother-(dat)

de^dU + | + qoj + sæslæn^jUp + xælq^jA + xæbær-ver^jA^X
say-(past) let speak up-(ger) people-(dat) information give-
(opt)-(1st p.pl)

26. hær-cæs^nUn + ǰib^sUn^dA + hær-næ + var + aγ^dAn +
every person-(gen) pocket-his-(loc) everything exist white-(abl)

qara^dAn + qyzyl^dAn + qümüš^dAn + gætir^jUp + bir +
black-(abl) red-(abl) silver-(abl) bring-(gerund) one

jer^jA + töc-sUn^lAr + bælcæ + dædæ^mUz^nUn + qan^sUn +
place-(dative) pour-(3rd p.pl.imp)- so father-our-(gen) blood-his

düzæl^d^jUr
straighten out-(caus)-(asp)

27. cičij + qardaš + sæslæn^jUp + de^dU + | + ǰæmaæt^ł +
little brother call-(gerund) say-(past) crowd

hær-næ^jUz + var + qætir-jUn + taa + bælcæ + biz^nUn +
whatever-(2nd p.pl) exist bring-(2nd p.imp) until thereby we-(gen)

dædæˆmUzˆnUn + qanˆsUn + düzælˆjUp + væ + mænˆnUn +

father-our (gen) blood-his straightened-(gerund) and I-(gen)

böjüg + qardasˆUm + razi= olˆjA

big brother-mine satisfied be-(optative)

28. Jæmaæt + hüjum + gætirˆjUp + hær=næ + jibˆlArˆsUnˆdA +

crowd attack bring-(gerund) whatever pocket-(pl)-(dat)-(loc)

væ + üstˆlArˆsUnˆdA + varˌjUdU + müzaaiqæ=elæ=mAˆdUˆlAr + | +

and on-(pl)-(dat)-(loc) exist-(past) economy make-(neg)-(past)-(pl)

arvatˆlAr + syrqæˆlArˆsUnˆnU + væ + bilærsiˆlArˆsUnˆnU +

wife-(pl) earring-(pl)-his-(obj) and bracelet-(pl)-his-(obj)

gætirˆjUp + töcˆdUˆlAr + taa + bir + dæræjæˆjA=cimin=cI +

bring-(gerund) pour-(past)-(pl) ——————until——————

heš=bir + qapeçˆlArˆsUn=dA qal=mAˆdU

not one kopec-(pl)-his-too remain-(neg)-(past)

29. Onˆdan + so<n>ra + cičig + qardaš + böjüg + qardašˆdAn +

that-(abl) after little brother big brother-(abl)

xæbær=olˆdU=cI + ayaˆ! + raxi=olˆdUˆn?

information take-(past)-that sir! satisfied be-(past)-(2nd p.sg.)

30. böjüg + qardaš + jævab=verˆdU + | + bæli.

big brother answer give-(past) yes

31. molla + sæslæn^dU + de^dU + | + ǰæmaæt^ɨ + mæn + razi=

molla speak up=(past) say=(past) crowd I satisfied

ol^jAm=mAz=jAm + gærəj + bun^lAr + mæn^nU + öl^dUr^jA=lAr +

be=(can)=(neg)=(1st p.sg) must this=(pl) I=(obj) die=(caus)=(opt)=(pl)

væ + öz + qysas^lAr^sUn^nU + mæn^dAn + al^jA=lAr +

and self retaliation=(pl)=his=(obj) I=(abl) take=(opt)=(pl)

jaan=cI + mæn^nU + hælaal=elæ^jA=lAr + taa + qiamæt^nUn +

or I=(obj) release do=(opt)=(pl) until resurrection=(gen)

gün^sUn^dA + allah^nUn + æzab^sUn^dAn + qurtul=jU^m

day=his=(loc) God=(gen) punishment=his=(abl) be saved=(1st p.sg)=(imper)

32. bu + ici + qardaš + de^dU^lAr + | + biz + sæn^nU +

this two brother say=(past)=(pl) we you=(obj)

qælbæ^dAn + hælal=elæ^dU^X + | + bu + ǰæmaæt=dA +

heart=(abl) release do=(past)=(1st p.pl) this crowd=then

šaahyd^lAr

witness=(pl)

33. molla de^dU + | + čox + jaxčy

molla say=(past) very good

34. bu + ici + qardaš + pul^lAr^nU + væ + qyzyl^lAr^nU +

this two brother money=(pl)=(obj) and gold=(pl)=(obj)

hamsy^nU + götür^jUp + böjüj + torba^lAr^jA + dol^dUr^jUp +

all-(obj) take-(ger) big bag-(pl)-(dat) full-(caus)-(ger)

at^lAr^jA + jüclæ^jUp + get^dU^lAr

horse-(pl)-(dat) load-(ger) go-(past)-(pl)

35. ǰæmaæt + molla^jA + tæclif-elæ^dU^lAr-cI + čyx-sUn +

crowd molla-(dat) proposal do-(past)-(pl)-that go out-(3rd imp)

mæmbær^jA + væ + o + müǰdæ^nU-cI + vædæ-elæ^mUš-jUdU +

rostrum-(dat) and he message-(obj)-that promise do-(tense)-(past)

bun^lAr^jA + de-sUn

this-(pl)-(dat) say-(3rd p.imp)

36. molla + ǰævab + ver^dü-cI + indi + čox + hæstæ-ol^mUš-jAm +

molla answer give-(past)-that now very sick be-(tense)-(1st p.sg)

qal-sUn + inšaallah + sabah + de^jAr-jAm + indi + ged-jAm +

remain-(3rd p.imp) God's will tomorrow say-(tense)-(1st p.sg) now go-(1st p.sg)

ev^dA + bir-az + jat^jUp + rahæt-ol^jA^m

house-(loc) a little lie-(ger) rest be-(opt)-(1st p.sg)

37. molla + ev^jA + ged^dU + ǰæmaæt + mææjus-UnAn +

molla house-(dat) go-(past) crowd disappointment-with

dayyl^dU^lAr

scatter-(past)-(pl)

38. molla + axšam + ǰæmaæt=næmaz^sUn^jA + gæl-mA^dU

molla evening crowd prayer-his-(dat) come-(neg)-(past)

39. ged^dU^lAr + xæbær + al^dU^lAr

go-(past)-(pl) information take-(past)-(pl)

40. cænis de^dU + | + molla^jA + sovux + dæj^jUP + væ +

maid say-(past) molla-(dat) cold hit-(ger) and

jat^jUP-jdÜr

lie down-(tense)-(3rd p)

41. xulasæ + | + molla + üč + gün + næmaz^jA + gæl-mA^dU

so then molla three day prayer-(dat) come-(neg)-(past)

42. xæx + čox + nijaran + qal^jUp + get^dU^lAr + molla^jA +

people very curious remain-(ger) go-(past)-(pl) molla-(dat)

jclux^mAX^jA + | + næ=qædær + qab(y)^sUn^nU + čal^dU^lAr

visit-(inf)-(dat) how ever much door-his-(obj) knock-(past)-(pl)

heš=cæs + gæl-mA^dU

no one come-(neg)-(past)

43. qonšu^dAn + pællæcan + qoj^jUp + molla^nUn + hæjæt^sUn^jA +

neighbour-(abl) ladder put-(ger) molla-(gen) yard-his-(dat)

düš^dU^lAr + molla^nUn + ev^sUn^dA + bir + adam +

drop-(past)-(pl) molla-(gen) house-his-(loc) one person

tap-mA^dU^lAr + | + čox + tææjüb=elæ^jUp + bu + iš^dA +

find-(neg)-(past)-(pl) very amazement do-(ger) this matter-(loc)

mætæl + qal^dU^lAr

joke remain-(past)-(pl)

44. bæzi^lAr^sUn + hejal=elæ^dU^lAr-cI molla + qaib=ol-jUp

some-(pl)-his belief do-(past)-(pl)-that molla absent be-(tense)

45. bir=neče + il + on^dAn=sonra + isfahan^dAn + bir=neče +

some year that-(abl) after Isfahan-(abl) some

næfær + mæccγ^jA + ged^jUp + qejid^jAn^dA + mualiqa=üčün +

(an. counter) Mecca-(dat) go-(ger) return-(part)-(loc) cure - for

oropa^jA + gæl^dU^lAr + | + bir + gün + bir + restoran^dA +

Europe-(dat) come-(past)-(pl) one day one restaurant-(loc)

xoræc + je^jÜr-jUdU^lAr

food eat-(asp)-(past)-(pl)

46. bir^dAn + göz^lAr^sUn + o + ici + næfær + qavqaz^lU^jA +

one-(abl) eye-(pl)-his that two (an.counter) Caucasus-(adjectiv)-(dat)

sataš^dU

fall-(past)

47. gör^dU^lAr + baš^lAr^sUn^dA + šaqqa + byγ^lAr^sUn +

see-(past)-(pl) head-(pl)-his-(loc) hat mustache-(pl)-his

bur^jUp + æjlæš^jUp-lAr

twirl-(ger) keep place-(tense)-(pl)

48. dürüst + bax^jUp + gör^dU^lAr + molla-da + bun^lAr^nUn-
exactly look-(ger) see-(past)-(pl) molla-too this-(pl)-(gen)

jan^sUn^dA-JdU
side-his-(loc)-(past)

49. iræli + gæl^jUp + xæbær-al^dU^lAr-cI + bu + næ-iš-dUr
forward go-(ger) information take-(past)-(pl)-that what matter-is

50. sæn + šex + jæhja + væ + bu + ici + næfær + sæn^nU +
you sheikh Jehja and this two (an.counter) you-(obj)

öl^dUr^jAn + qavqaz^lU^lAr + dæjil-lAr?
die-(caus)-(participle) Caucasus-(adjectiv)-(pl) not be-(pl)

51. de^dU^lAr + | + bæli
say-(past)-(pl) yes

52. gærəg + siz-cimin + əxməx^lAr^nU + bu + jür-UnAn +
necessary you all like crazy-(pl)-(obj) this fashion-with

æl^jA + sal^jUp + væ + pul^lAr^sUn^nU + æl^lAr^sUn^dAn +
hand-(dat) let go-(ger) and money-(pl)-his-(obj) hand-(pl)-his-(abl)

al^jUp + oropa^dA + təmiz + jer^lAr^dA + gözæl +
take-(ger) Europe-(loc) clean place-(pl)-(loc) beautiful

arvad^lAr-UnAn + cef-čəx^mAX + væ + gözæl + musiq^lAr +
woman-(pl)-with entertainment draw-(inf) and beautiful music-(pl)

ešid^mAX + væ + teatr^lAr^jA + væ + tamašaxana^lAr^jA +

hear-(inf) and theatre-(pl)-(dat) and play-house-(pl)-(dat)

ged^mAX

go-(inf)

sentence 26

The form tõcsünnæ in the text can only be the töc-sUn^lAr third person imperative with a textual aberration of lA instead of lAr.

sentence 31

Here the form ol^jAm-mAz-jAm ''I cannot be'' occurs which is a transformation of ol^jA-bil-mA^m. It is by far not as frequent in Azerbaijani as in Turkish and not treated in this grammar.

p a r t VI

n o t e s

to sample text

note 1.

1. This sample text, on which I based my first analysis, was taken from Ritter (no. 22).

   The author collected it in the first decade of this century from our Azerbaijani journalist from Urmia (Rizaiyeh) whom he met in Germany. It was taken down in a kind of phonetic-phonemic transcription and re-phonemicized by me from the printed material.

   Ritter himself says that it has some Osmanli expressions in it which are not truly Azerbaijani. This was verified by my analysis; however, as it happens so often and particularly in the language of Baku speakers, this did not invalidate it as a first sample.

note 2.

2. My notation is broadly speaking morphophonemic; only in one or two instances did I prefer a phonemic representation.

   In some isolated cases where the original transcription was unsystematic and only one of two representations coincided with the other parts of my corpus I unified the transcription; these inconsistencies were probably of a phonetic nature.

   The dialect in which this story was transmitted has the j-realization of the UnUz etc. suffixes. See note 23 to rule D46.

   I re-transcribed all these cases with n letting the optional rule mentioned above take care of this possible alternation.

   The number million occurs in the text once with single l (milion) and once with a geminated l (million). Assuming that the latter representation was a mistake (it never occurs elsewhere in my material) I corrected it to milion.

   In no other way did I tamper with the text.

note 3.

3. Prof. Ritter, whose material it is very hard to obtain today, kindly sent me the photostatic copy of his publication which I used for this grammar.

Complete Translation

Some years ago a molla came to Isfahan and, after a few days, began to preach to the people. The people were very enthusiastic about listening to his words and his fame and reputation waxed from day to day, until they reached such a stage that they looked upon him as an Imam. After some months the month of fasting arrived and the molla informed them in his sermon, "On the day of the feast of the fast I shall give you a message. Write and call your relatives and friends from all cities of Persia. Everyone who hears this message will be freed of the fire of hell." The people began to write letters and invited all their relatives, friends, and acquaintances whom they had, from all cities. Thus that when the feast of the fast was close a million Persians were present in the Isfahan. On the day of the feast they saw that there was no room for the pulpit in the city and that there was no street big enough to contain the crowd. They took his pulpit, carried it out of the gate and put it on the plain of a big field. The million Persians and Isfahan's own population came there and assembled around the pulpit. The molla came out to the pulpit and began to read his sermon.

A couple of minutes later two Caucasians stood up in the middle of the crowd and went toward the pulpit. The molla called from the pulpit, "Don't come. You are two brothers. The name of one of you is Mohammad and the other's name is Ahmed." They answered, "That is right." The molla said, "You are Bakuites and had an aged father who kept a grocery in Baku. One day,

somebody shot and killed him accidentally and it is a long time that you have been looking for his killer." The Bakuites answered, "All this is correct." The molla said, "I am the slayer of your father; now, take your right, come and kill me." They said, "We shall indeed kill." The younger brother went up and pulled the molla from the pulpit to the ground.

In the midst of the people there rose a murmur and they said, "We shall give you what your father's blood is worth, don't kill this molla." The molla said, "This is none of your business, let them kill me so that I be saved from God's punishment." The big brother said, "If you gave one million gold pieces we would kill." The younger brother pleaded and said to his brother, "Let us speak up and inform the people that if they bring whatever they have in their pockets of white, of black, of gold and of silver and pile it up in one place, then our father's blood will have been compensated for." The younger brother called out and said, "People! Bring whatever you have to compensate for our father's blood so that my older brother will be satisfied." The crowd rushed up and brought unsparingly everything they had in their pockets and on them; the women brought earrings and bracelets and poured them on the pile until not a kopek of theirs remained. Then the younger brother asked the older one, "Sir! Are you now satisfied?" The older brother answered, "Yes." The molla spoke up and said, "People! I am not satisfied. They must kill me and take their blood vengeance from me or declare that I am released so that on doomsday I escape God's punishment." The two brothers said, "We release you completely, this crowd bears witness." The molla said, "very good!"

The two brothers took all the money and gold, filled some big bags, put them on horses and left.

The crowd entreated the molla to come out to the rostrum and proclaim the message he had promised them. The molla answered, "I am now very exhausted; let it go at that; God willing, I shall speak tomorrow; I shall go now and lie down at home awhile to rest. The molla went home and the crowd, disappointed, dispersed. In the evening the molla did not come to the communal prayer. They went to gather information. The maid said, "The molla caught a cold and lay down." Then, the molla did not come to pray for three days. The people became very curious and went to visit him. Much as they knocked on the door nobody came. They put up a ladder from the neighbor, dropped into the molla's yard but found nobody at home. They were very amazed and left empty handed. Some held that the molla had vanished.

Some years later a number of people from Isfahan went to Mecca and on their way back sojourned to Europe for medical treatment. One day they partook of food in a big restaurant. Suddenly their eyes fell on two Caucasians whom they saw sitting there, hats on their heads and mustaches twirled. When they looked closer they also saw the molla by their side; they went up to inquire what that was all about. "Aren't you sheikh Jahja and these the two Caucasians who wanted to kill you?" They said, "Sure. Dopes like you have to be cheated, their money taken away and then one has to enjoy oneself in clean places in Europe with beautiful women, listen to beautiful music and go to theatres and playhouses."

part VI

samples of sentence generation

a. kernel sentences

1.

1. #^S_2^? (1)
2. #^Nnu_1+M+Nnu_1+|+N_{nu}+ol-mA^T-dUr^? (3)
3. #^Nnu_1+M+Nnu_1+|+Ad_q+Nnu_1+ol-mA^T-dUr^? (41)
4. #^Nu_k+M+Nu_k+|+Ad_q+Nu_k+ol-mA^T-dUr^? (43)
5. #^N_t+M+N_d+|+Ad_q+N_t^N_d+ol-mA^T-dUr^? (44)
6. #^N_t+M+N_d+|+Ad_q+N_t^N_d+ol-mA^jAǰAX-dUr^? (51)
7. #^on+M+N_d+|+Ad_q+on^N_d+ol-mA^jAǰAX-dUr^? (N_t)
8. #^on+M+beš+|+Ad_q+on^beš+ol-mA^jAǰAX-dUr^? (N_d)
9. #^on+væ+beš+|+Ad_q+on^beš+ol-mA^jAǰAX-dUr^? (M)
10. #^on+væ+beš+|+düz+on^beš+ol-mA^jAǰAX-dUr^? (Ad_q)
11. #^on+væ+beš+|+düz+on^beš+ol-ma^jaǰax-dUr^? (D100b)
12. #^on+væ+beš+|+düz+on^beš+ol-ma^jaǰax-dyr^? (D101)
13. #on+væ+beš+|+düz+onbeš+ol-majaǰax-dyr? (D124)
14. #on væ beš | düz onbeš ol-majaǰax-dyr? (D125)

ten and five exactly ten-five be-(neg)-(future)-(3rd person)

Will ten and five not be exactly fifteen?

2.

a2

1.	#S_3	(1)
2.	#^Ex_2	(4a)
3.	#^ej+N_o^Um^↓	(4b)
4.	#^ej+joldaš^Um^↓	(N_o)
5.	#^ej+joldaš^ym^↓	(D99)
6.	#ej+joldašym↓	(D124)
7.	#ej joldašym↓	(D125)

oh comrade-mine↓

oh my friend↓

3.

1. #^$\underline{Ex_1}$+|+S_1^da^# (1a)
2. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+$\underline{S_1}$^da^# (1b)
3. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+$\underline{pred}$+dæjir-jUdU+NP^da^# (2)
4. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+$\underline{K}$+$pred_b$^T+dæjir-jUdU+NP^da^# (5)
5. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+$\underline{pred_b}$^T+dæjir-jUdU+NP^da^# (6)
6. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+NP^nU+Ad_m+V_2^T+dæjir-jUdU+NP^da^# (10)
7. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+NP^nU+$\underline{Adm}$+V_2-mA^T-jUdU+NP^da^# (C3)
8. #^Nab^sUn^jA+joræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+NP^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$\underline{V_2}$-mA^T-jUdU+NP^da^# (12)
9. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dafæ+NP^nU+Adj_d+olarax+NP^jA+$\underline{V_3}$-mA^T-jUdU+NP^da^# (24)
10. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+$\underline{NP}$^nU+Adj_d+olarax+NP^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+NP^da^# (25)
11. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+NP_a^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$\underline{NP}$^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+NP^da^# (27)
12. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+NP_a^nU+Adj_d+olarax+NP_b^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+$\underline{NP}$^da^# (27)
13. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+$\underline{NP_a}$^nU+Adj_d+olarax+NP_b^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+NP_c^da^# (27)
14. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nun+dæfæ+$\underline{R+N_{co}}$^nU+Adj_d+olarax+NP_b^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+NP_c^da^# (28)
15. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+d+N_{co}+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$\underline{NP_b}$^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+NP_c^da^# (29a)
16. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+d+N_{co}+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+Qindef+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+ $\underline{NP_c}$^da^# (30)

17. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+d+N_{co}+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+Qindef+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+N_{pn}^da^# (31)

18. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Nnu+dæfæ+d+N_{co}+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$Qindef_1$+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+N_{pn}^da^# (33)

19. #^Nab^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+N_{nu}+dæfæ+d+N_{an}+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$Qindef_1$+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+N_{pn}^da^# (37)

20. #^N_{ab}^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+N_{nu}+dæfæ+d+N_o+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$Qindef_1$+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+N_{pn}^da^# (38)

21. #^N_{ab}^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+Nnu_1+dæfæ+d+N_o+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$Qindef_1$+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+N_{pn}^da^# (41)

22. #^N_{ab}^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+Nu_k+dæfæ+d+N_o+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d-olarax+$Qindef_1$+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+N_{pn}^da^# (43)

23. #^N_{ab}^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N_t+dæfæ+d+N_o+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$Qindef_1$+Nunco^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU-N_{pn}^da^# (44)

24. #^N_{ab}^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N_t+dæfæ+d+N_o+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+$Qindef_1$+$Nunco_1$^jA+V_5-mA^T-jUdU+N_{pn}^da^# (45)

25. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N$_t$+dæfæ+d+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+Qindef$_1$+Nunco$_1$^jA+V$_5$-
mA^T-jUdU+N$_{pn}$^da^# (46)

26. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N$_t$+dæfæ+d+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+Qindef$_1$+Nunco$_1$^jA+V$_5$-
mA^mUš-jUdU+N$_{pn}$^da^# (50)

27. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N$_t$+dæfæ+d+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+Qindef$_1$+Nunco$_1$^jA+V$_5$-
mA^mUš-dU+N$_{pn}$^da^# (C17)

28. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N$_t$+dæfæ+d+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+Qindef$_1$+Nunco$_1$^jA+vur-
mA^mUš-dU+N$_{pn}$^da^# (V5)

29. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N$_t$+dæfæ+d+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+Qindef$_1$+Nunco$_1$^jA+vur-
mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^# (Npn)

30. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N$_t$+dæfæ+bun+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+Qindef$_1$+Nunco$_1$^jA+vur-
mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^# (d)

31. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+Adq+N$_t$+dæfæ+bun+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+bir+az+Nunco$_1$^jA+vur-
mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^# (Qindef$_1$)

32. #^Nab$_1$^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+N$_t$+dæfæ+bun+N$_o$+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj$_d$+olarax+bir+az+Nunco$_1$^jA+
vur-mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^# (Adq)

33. //^Nab_1^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+N_t+dæfæ+bun+adam+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+bir=az+$Nunco_1$^jA+
vur-mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// (N_o)

34. //^Nab_1^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bun+adam+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+bir=az+$Nunco_1$^jA+
vur-mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// (N_t)

35. //^Nab_1^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bun+adam+hamy^sUn^nU+Adj_d+olarax+bir=az+su^jA+
vur-mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// ($Nunco_1$)

36. //^ficr^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bun+adam+hamy^sUn^nU+ Adj_d+olarax+bir=az+su^jA+
vur-mA-mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// (Nab_1)

37. //^ficr^sUn^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bun+adam+hamy^sUn^nU+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^jA+
vur-mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// (Adj_d)

38. //^ficr^Um^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bun+adam+hamy^sUn^nU+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^jA+
vur-mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// (B55)

39. //^ficr^Um^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bun+adam+hamy^sUn^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^jA+
vur-mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// (D45)

40. //^ficr^Um^jA+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamy^sU^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^jA+vur-
mA^mUš-dU+mamæd^da^// (D89a)

41. #ficr^Um^jæ+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamysy^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^jA+vur=
mA^mUš=dU+mamæd^da^ # (D100a)

42. #^ficr^Um^jæ+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamysy^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^ja+vur=
=ma^mUš=dU+mamæd^da^ (D100b)

43. #^ficr^im^jæ+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamysy^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^ja+vur=
=ma^myš=dy+mamæd^da^ (D101)

44. #^ficr^im^æ+göræ+|+daha+tæqribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamysy^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^ja+vur=
=ma^myš=dy+mamæd^da^# (D105)

45. #^ficr^im^æ+göræ+|+daha+tæγribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamysy^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^ja+vur=
ma^myš=dy+mamæd^da^# (D69)

46. #^ficr^im^æ+göræ+|+mamæd+daha+tæγribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamysy^n+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+su^ja+
vur=ma^myš=dy^da^# (D119)

47. #ficrimæ+göræ+|+mamæd+daha+tæγribæn+ici+dæfæ+bu+adam+hamysyn+jaxšy+olarax+bir=az+suja+vur=
mamyš=dyda# (D124)

48. #ficrimæ göre | mamæd daha tæγribæn ici dæfæ bu adam hamysyn jaxšy olarax bir=az suja var=
mamyš=dyda# (D125)

idea-mine-(dat) according Mohammed more almost two times this person all-his-(obj) beautiful (adverbializer) one-little water-(dat) throw-(neg)-(asp)-(past)-(sentence particle).

According to my mind, Mohammed has not thrown all these persons beautifully to the water almost two more times.

4.

1. #S_1^# (1)
2. #^pred-dUr+NP^# (2)
3. #^$pred_a$-dUr+NP^# (5)
4. #^Ad_{pr}+AdTP+ol^T-dUr+NP^# (7)
5. #^Ad_{pr}+AdT_{wh}+ol^T-dUr+NP^# (13)
6. #^Ad_{pr}+AdT_{wh}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (C4)
7. #^Ad_{pr}+$AdTwh_1$+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (C6)
8. #^Ad_{pr}+Qindef+vaxt+NP^dAn+f=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (16)
9. #^Ad_{pr}+NP^dAn+Qindef+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (A25)
10. #^Ad_{pr}+NP_a^dAn+Qindef+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (27)
11. #^Ad_{pr}+R+N_{co}^dAn+Qindef+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (28)
12. #^Ad_{pr}+R+Co_{20}+N_{co}^dAn+Qindef+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (29a)
13. #^Ad_{pr}+R+Co_{22}+Nco_{inan}^dAn+Qindef+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (A9)
14. #^Ad_{pr}+d^lAr+Co_{22}+Nco_{inan}^dAn+Qindef+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (32)
15. #^Ad_{pr}+d+Co_{22}+Nco_{inan}^dAn+Qindef+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (C12)
16. #^Ad_{pr}+d+Co_{22}+Nco_{inan}^dAn+$Qindef_2$+vaxt=I21+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (33)
17. #^Ad_{pr}+d+Co_{22}+N_T^dAn+$Qindef_2$+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (39)
18. #^Ad_{pr}+d+Co_{22}+NT_{dw}^dAn+$Qindef_2$+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^T-dUr+Nev^# (48)

19. # ^Ad_{pr}+d+Co_{22}+NT_{dw}^dAn+Qindef$_2$+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^jUr-dUr+Nev^# (50)

20. #^Ad_{pr}+d+Co_{22}+NT_{dw}^dAn+Qindef$_2$+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^jUr+Nev^# (C18)

21. #^xusuusæn+d+Co_{22}+NT_{dw}^dAn+Qindef$_2$+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^jUr+Nev^# (Ad_{pr})

22. #^xusuusæn+bun+Co_{22}+NT_{dw}^dAn+Qindef$_2$+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^jUr+Nev^# (d)

23. # ^xusuusæn+bun+Co_{22}+NT_{dw}^dAn+bæ:zi+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^jUr+Nev^# (Qindef$_2$)

24. #^xusuusæn+bun+Co_{22}+NT_{dw}^dAn+bæ:zi+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^jUr+bajram^# (Nev)

25. #^xusuusæn+bun+Co_{22}+bazar=gün^sUn^dAn+bæ:zi+vaxt=I_{21}+ol^jUr+bajram^# (NT_{dw})

26. #^xusuusæn+bun+Co_{22}+bazar=gün^sUn^dAn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^jUr+bajram^# (I_{21})

27. #^xusuusæn+bun+oγuš+bazar=gün^sUn^dAn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^jUr+bajram^# (Co_{22})

28. #^xusuusæn+bu+oγuš+bazar=gün^sUn^dAn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^jUr+bajram^# (D89a)

29. #^xusuusæn+bu+oγuš+bazar=gün^Un^dAn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^jUr+bajram^# (D99)

30. #^xusuusæn+bu+oγuš+bazar=gün^Un^dæn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^jUr+bajram^# (D109b)

31. #^xusuusæn+bu+oγuš+bazar=gün^ün^dæn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^jur+bajram^# (D101)

32. #^xusuusæn+bu+oγuš+bazar=gün^ün^dæn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^ur+bajram^# (D105)

33. #^xusuusæn+bajram+bu+oγuš+bazar=gün^ün^dæn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+ol^ur^# (D119)

34. #xusuusæn+bajram+bu+oγuš+bazar=günündæn+bæ:zi+vaxt=sonra+olur# (D124)

35. #xusuusæn bajram bu oγus bazar=günündæn bæ:zi vaxt=sonra olur# (D125)

especially feast this handful Sunday-his-(abl) some time after be-(tense)

A feast takes place especially some time after this couple of Sundays.

5.

1. # ^S_1^ # (1)
2. # ^pred-dUr+NP^ # (2)
3. # ^$pred_c$-dUr+NP^ # (5)
4. # ^AdPP+var^T-dUr+NP^ # (11)
5. # ^AdPP+ol^T-dUr+NP^ # (C2)
6. # ^NP_2^dA+ol^T-dUr+NP^ # (20)
7. # ^NP^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^T-dUr+NP^ # (22)
8. # ^NP_a^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^T-dUr+NP_a^ # (27)
9. # ^R+N_{co}^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^T-dUr+N^jA+illæt^ # (28)
10. # ^N_{co}+hamy^sUn^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^T-dUr+N^jA+illæt^ # (29a)
11. # ^Nco_{inan}+hamy^sUn^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^T-dUr+N^jA+illæt^ # (37)
12. # ^Ninan+hamy^sUn^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^T-dUr+N^jA+illæt^ # (39)
13. # ^$Ninan_1$+hamy^sUn^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^T-dUr+N^jA+illæt^ # (40)
14. # ^$Ninan_1$+hamy^sUn^nUn+F^sUn^da+ol^T-dUr+Nab_1^jA+illæt^ # (46)
15. # ^$Ninan_1$+hamy^sUn^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^mUš-dUr+Nab_1^jA+illæt^ # (50)
16. # ^$Ninan_1$+hamy^sUn^nUn+F^sUn^dA+ol^jUp+Nab_1^jA+illæt^ # (C18)
17. # ^$Ninan_1$+hamy^sUn^nUn+ešiq^sUn^dA+ol^jUp+Nab_1^jA+illæt^ # (F)
18. # ^ev+hamy^sUn^nUn+ešiq^sUn^dA+ol^jUp+Nab_1^jA+illæt^ # ($Ninan_1$)

19. #^ev+hamy^sUn^nUn+ešiɛ^sUn^dA+ol^jUp+qorxu^jA+illæt^# (Nab$_1$)

20. #^ev+hamy^sU^nUn+ešiɛ^sUn^dA+ol^jUp+qorxu^jA+illæt^# (D89a)

21. #^ev+hamy^sU^nUn+ešiɛ^Un^dA+ol^jUp+ qorxu^jA+illæt^# (D99)

22. #^ev+hamy^sy^nyn+ešiɛ^in^dA+ol^jup+ qorxu^jA+illæt^# (D101)

23. #^ev+hamy^sy^nyn+ešiɛ^in^dæ+ol^jup+qorxu^jA+illæt^# (D100a)

24. #^ev+hamy^sy^nyn+ešiɛ^in^dæ+ol^jup+ qorxu^ja+illæt^# (D101b)

25. #^ev+hamy^sy^nyn+ešiɛ^in^dæ+ol^up+ qorxu^ja+illæt^# (D105)

26. #^ev+hamysy^nyn+ešiɛ^in^dæ+qorxu^ja+illæt+ol^up^# (D119)

27. #ev+hamysynyn+ešiɛindæ+qorxuja+illæt+olup# (D124)

28. #ev hamysynyn ešiɛindæ qorxuja illæt olup# (D125)

17.14

house all-his-(gen) outside-his-(loc) fear-(dat) reason be-(tense)

Outside of all houses there was reason for fear.

6.

1. ^$\underline{Ex_1}$+|+S_1-mi^? (1a)
2. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{S_1}$-mi^? (1b)
3. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{pred}$+dæjir-dUr+NP^? (2)
4. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{pred_b}$^T+dæjir-dUr+NP^? (5)
5. #^Ex_{11}+|+NP+$\underline{Adm}$+V_2^T+dæjir-dUr+NP^? (10)
6. #^Ex_{11}+|+NP+Nab_1-UnAn+$\underline{V_2}$^T+dæjir-dUr+NP^? (12)
7. #^Ex_{11}+|+NP+Nab_1-UnAn+$\underline{V_{tr}}$^T+dæjir-dUr+NP^? (24)
8. #^Ex_{11}+|+NP+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-$\underline{bil^T+dæjir}$-dUr+NP^? (A13)
9. #^Ex_{11}+|+NP+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-$\underline{dUr+NP^}$? (C3)
10. #^Ex_{11}+|+NP+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-$\underline{P_1}$+P^? (A12a)
11. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{NP}$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (A12b)
12. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{NP_a}$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (27)
13. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{R}$+N_{co}+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (28)
14. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{Q_{def}}$+N_{co}+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (32)
15. #^Ex_{11}+|+Nnu_1+$\underline{N_{co}}$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (36)
16. #^Ex_{11}+|+Nnu_1+$\underline{Nco_{inan}}$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (37)
17. #^Ex_{11}+|+Nnu_1+$\underline{N_{inan}}$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (39)
18. #^Ex_{11}+|+$\underline{Nnu_1}$+$Ninan_1$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA-bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (40)

19. #^Ex_{11}+|+N_t+$Ninan_1$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA=bil-mA^T-sAn+sæn^? (44)

20. #^Ex_{11}+|+N_t+$Ninan_1$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (50)

21. #^Ex_{11}+|+bir+$Ninan_1$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (N_t)

22. #^Ex_{11}+|+heš+$Ninan_1$+Nab_1-UnAn+V_{tr}^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (A23)

23. #^Ex_{11}+|+heš+$Ninan_1$+Nab_1-UnAn+elæ^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (V_{tr})

24. #^Ex_{11}+|+heš+šej+Nab_1-UnAn+elæ^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? ($Ninan_1$)

25. #^Ex_{11}+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-UnAn+elæ^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (Nab_1)

26. #^on^dAn+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-UnAn+elæ^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (Ex_{11})

27. #^on^dAn+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+elæ^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (D42)

28. #^on^dAn+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+eli^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (D52)

29. #^on^nAn+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+eli^jA=bil-mA^mUš-sAn+sæn^? (D61)

30. #^on^nAn+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+eli^jA=bil-mA^mU-sAn+sæn^? (D98a)

31. #^on^nAn+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+eli^jæ=bil-ma^mU-sæn+sæn^? (D100a)

32. #^on^nan+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+eli^jæ=bil-mæ^mU-sæn+sæn^? (D100b)

33. #^on^nan+maasæra+|+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+eli^jæ=bil-mæ^mi-sæn+sæn^? (D101)

34. #^on^nan+maasæra+|+sæn+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+eli^jæ=bil-mæ^mi-sæn^? (D116)

35. #onnan+maasæra+|+sæn+heš+šej+fajdalylyγ-ilæ+elijæ=bil-mA^mi-sæn? (D124)

36. #onnan maasæra | sæn heš šej fajdalylyγ-ilæ elijæ=bil-mA^mi-sæn? (D125)

a6

that-(abl) besides you no thing profit with do-(opt)-can-(neg)-(tense)-(2nd p.s.)

Couldn't you do anything profitably besides that?

17.17

7.

1. #^$\underline{Ex_1}$+|+S_1^# (1a)

2. #^$\underline{Ex_{11}}$+|+S_1^# (1b)

3. #^ælbættæ+|+$\underline{S_1}$^# (Ex_{11})

4. #^ælbættæ+|+pred+dæjir-jUdU+NP^# (2)

5. #^ælbættæ+|+$\underline{K}$+$pred_b$^T+dæjir-jUdU+NP^# (5)

6. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{un}+dæfæ+$\underline{pred_b}$^T+dæjir-jUdU+NP^# (6)

7. #^ælbættæ+|+K+AdPP+Adm+$\underline{V_{mo}}$^T+dæjir-jUdU+NP^# (10)

8. #^ælbættæ+|+K+AdPP+$\underline{Adm}$+V_{mo}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (C3)

9. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{un}+dæfæ+$\underline{AdPP}$+Nun_1^2+V_{mo}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (12)

10. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+$\underline{NP_2}$^dAn+Nnu_1^2+V_{mo}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (20)

11. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+NP^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^2+$\underline{V_{mo}}$-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (22)

12. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+$\underline{NP}$^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^2+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (26)

13. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+$\underline{NP_a}$^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^2+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (27)

14. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+$\underline{R}$+N_{co}^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^2+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (28)

15. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+d^lAr+$\underline{N_{co}}$^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^2+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (31)

16. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+d^lAr+$\underline{Nco_{inan}}$^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^2+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (37)

17. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+d+$\underline{Nco_{inan}}$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^2+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (C12)

18. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+d+$\underline{N_{inan}}$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAr+Nnu_1^2+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (32)

19. #^ælbættæ+|+N_{nu}+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+$Nnu_1{}^2$+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (40)

20. #^ælbættæ+|+Nnu_1+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+$Nnu_1{}^2$+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (41)

21. #^ælbættæ+|+Nnu_1+dæfæ+d+$ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+Nnu_1^dænæ-Nnu_1^dænæ+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (42)

22. #^ælbættæ+|+Nu_k+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAr+Nu_k^dænæ-Nu_k^dænæ+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (43)

23. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+Vmo_{2b}-mA^T-jUdU+NP^# (44)

24. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+Vmo_{2b}-mA^mAlI-jUdU+NP^# (51)

25. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+Vmo_{2b}-mA^mAlI-jUdU^P_2+P^# (A12a)

26. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+F^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+Vmo_{2b}-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^# (A12c)

27. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+Vmo_{2b}-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz# (F)

28. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+d+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^# (Vmo_{2b})

29. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+on+$Ninan_1$^lAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^# (d)

30. #^ælbættæ+|+N_d+dæfæ+on+imaarætlAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+N_t^dænæ-N_t^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^# ($Ninan_1$)

31. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+on+imaarætlAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+N_t?dænæ-N_t^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz# (N_d)

32. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+on+imaarætlAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+beš^dænæ-beš^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^# (N_t)

33. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaarætdAr^Un+ičæri^sUn^dAn+beš^dænæ-beš^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jduγ+biz^# (D49c)

34. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+on+imaarædlAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+beš^dænæ-beš^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^# (D65)

35. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+on+imaaræd^dAr^Un+ičæri^sUn^dAn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^#(D87)

36. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dAr^nUn+ičæri^sUn^dAn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jUdU^x+biz^#(D89a)

37. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dær^Un+ičæri^sUn^dæn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-juduγ+biz^# (D100a)

38. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dær^Un+ičæri^sUn^dæn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-ma^malI-judU^γ+biz^# (D100b)

39. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dær^in+ičæri^sin^dæn+biš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-ma^malI-jydy^γ+biz^# (d101)

40. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dær^in+ičæri^sin^dæn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-ma^maly-jydy^γ+biz^# (D103b)

41. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dAr^Un+ičæri^sUn^dAn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-mA^mAlI-jdy^γ+biz^# (D105)

42. #^ælbættæ+|+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dær^in+ičæri^sin^dæn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-maly-jdy^x+biz^# (D107)

43. #^ælbættæ+|+biz+o+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræd^dær^in+ičæri^sin^dæn+beš^dænæ=beš^dænæ+čyx-ma^maly-jdy^x^#(D119)

44. #ælbættæ+|+biz+otuz+dæfæ+o+imaaræddærin+ičærisindæn+bešdænæ=bešdænæ+čyx-mamaly-jdyx#/ (D124)

45. #ælbættæ | bizotuz dæfæ o imaaræddærin ičærindæn bešdænæ=bešdænæ čyx-mamaly-jdyx# (D125)

inside-his-(abl) five-(au. counter)-five-(au. counter) leave-(neg)-(aspect)-(tense)-(1st p.pl)

Of course, we didn't have to go out from inside these buildings thirty times five by five.

b. optional single base transformations

A1.

bir+gün^dAn=sonra+jetiš-ÜdU===> bir+gün^dAn=sonra^dA+jetiš-ÜdU

A2.

bazar=gün^sUn^dA-ÜdU^?===> næ=vaxt-ÜdU^?

A3.

mædræsæ^dA+oxu^jUr-mi^?===> hara^da+oxu^jUr^?

A4.

muællim-ÜdU^lAr+ušax^lAr^Um===> muællim-ÜdU+ušax^lAr^Um

muællim-lAr-ÜdU+ušax^lAr^Um

*A5.

su+ič^jAǰAX+^lAr+tælæbæ===> su+ič^jAǰAX^lAr+tælæbæ

A6.

düz^Ul^dU^lAr+böjüg+ev^lAr===> düz^Ul^dU+böjüg+ev^lAr

A7.

bu=ra^dA+otobos^tramvaj^lAr+geč+üdü===> bu=ra^dA+otobos^motobos+geč+üdU

A8.

mæn^jA+qab^zad^nU+ver^dU+o===> mæn^jA+qab^nU^zad^nU+ver^dU+o

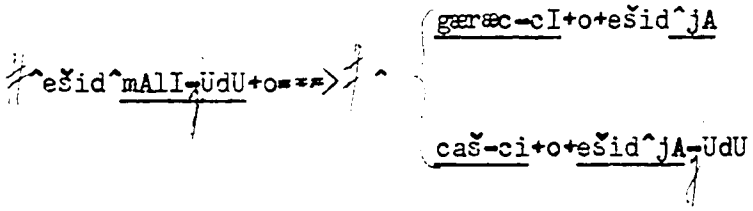
*Note: this becomes su+ič^jAX^lAr+tælæbæ^lAr by C12.

A9. Compare the note to kernel rule no. 29a

*A10.

gœl^mUš⟨+dæjir⟩-dUr===> gæl-jU⟨+dæjir⟩

A11.



*Note: this will become gæl-mA-jU by C3

A12a.

1.

a. gæl^mUš-jUdU+o+adam===> gæl^mUš-jUdU^P_2+P

c. gæl^mUš-jUdU^m+mæn

2.

a. böjüg-dUr+ici+dost^Um===> böjüg-P_1+P

b. böjüg-P_1+P===> böjüg-sUz+siz

3.

a. gæl-jU+o+adam===> gæl-jU^P_2+P

c. gæl-jU+P_2+P===> gæl-jU^m+mæn

d. gæl-jU^m+mæn===> qoj<-jU^n>+gæl-jU^m+mæn

A12e.

a.

gæl-jU^+o+adam===> gæl^jU^P_2+P

b.

gæl-jU^P_2+P===> gæl-jU^n+sæn

e. gæl-jU^n+sæn===> qoj-jU^n+gæl-gUnAn+sæn

f.

gæl-jU^n^?===> gærææ-cI+gæl^jA^sAn^?

A13.

gæl^mUš-ÜdU+o+adam===> gæl^dU+o+adam

*A14.

oxu^mUš+dæjir-ÜdU+bu+tælæbæ===> oxu^jA=bil^mUš+dæjir-ÜdU+bu+tælæbæ

A15.

bu=gün+at^nU+apar^dU+bu+adam===> bu=gün+bu+adam^nUn+æli-ÜnAn+apar^Ul^dU+bir+at

*Note: this becomes oxu^jA+bil-mA^mUš-ÜdU by C3

A16.

gæl^dU+ {bašqa / daha} =bir+adam===> gæl^dU+bir+ {bašqa / daha} +adam

A17.

var-dUr+bir+citab^Um===> var^Um-dUr+bir+citab

A18.

gözæl-dUr+bibi=qyz^sUn^Um===> gözæl-dUr+bibi^Um=qyz^sUn

A19.

næ-dUr+bu+še===> bu+še-dUr+næ

A20.

indi+mæn-ünAn+öjræn^mAX+ištæ^jUr-^sAn-mi^?===>

indi+mæn-ünAn+öjræn^mAX+ištæ^jUr-^sAn-mi+|+ja+jox^#

A21.

bu=gün+oγl^sUn^nU+gör^dU+ata^-mi^?===> mægær+bu=gün+oγl^sUn^nU+

gör^dU+ata~#

A22.

šæmbæ=gün^sUn-dUr-^mi^?===> næ=gün^sUn-dUr^#

*A23.

a.

bir+tren+geč^jAǰAX+dæjir-dUr===> heš+tren+geč^jAǰAX+dæjir-dUr

b.

bir+byčax+var+dæjir-dUr===> hiš+byčax+var+dæjir-dUr

A24.

dünæn+qajn=ana^sUn^jA+baš=vur-dU+qardaš^Um===>

dünæn+qajn=ana^sUn-gil^jA+baš=vur-dU+qardaš^Um

*note: these sentences will become heš+tren+geč-mA^jAǰAX-dUr and heš+byčax+jox-dUr by C3

A25.

bir=az+zaman+on^dAn=sonra+isvahan^ja+varyd=ol^dU+molla=#=>

on^dAn+bir=az+zaman=sonra+isvahan^jA+varyd=ol^dU+molla

c. double base transformations

Errata Note:

In the following lines the symbols ^T-jUdU have to be substituted for ^dU or -jUdU

B1	b	Si	Sj		p.	505
B3		Si	Sj	S		506
B7		Si	Sj	S		508
B8	a		Sj	S		
B8	b			S	Sk	
B9		Si	Sj	S		509
B10		Si	Sj	S		
B11	a,b,c					510
B12	a					511
B13	a	Si	Sj	S		
B13	b	Si	Sj	S		
B15		Si		S		512
B17			Sj	S		513
B20		Si	Sj	S		515
B21						
B23		Si	Sj	S		517
B24		Si	Sj	S		
B25		Si	Sj	S	p.	518
B26		Si	Sj	S		
B27		Si	Sj	S		519
B30				S		520
B31	a	Si	Sj	S		521
B31	b					
B32		Si	Sj	S		522
B33		Si		S		
B34		Si	Sj	S		523
B35	a	Si	Sj	S		
B35	b	Si				524
B37			Sj			525
B38	a	Si	Sj	S		
B38	b	Si	Sj	S		526
B43		Si	Sj	S		528

B1.

a.

This transformation introduces conditional sentences.

Si(paadišah^nUn+taam^lar^sUn^nUn+iji^sUn^nU+ešid^jUr-sAn+sæn)

Sj(ǰavan=ol^jAr-sAn+sæn)

===>

S(ægær+paadisah^nUn+taam^lAr^sUn^nUn+iji^sUn^nU+ešid^jA-sAn+sæn+

ǰavan=ol^jAr-sAn+sæn)

b.

general condition

Si(æl^sUn^jA+düš^dU+bir+parča+čoræg)

Sj(čox+šad=ol^dU+o)

===>

S(næ=vaxt+æl^sUn^jA+düš^sA^jUdU+bir+parča+čoræg+čox+šad=ol^jUr^dU)

B2.

This transformation introduces contrary-to-fact conditions.

Si(õz=æl^Um^dA+ol^jUr+bu)

Sj(sæn^nU+gætir^Ur^jAm+mæn)

==>

S(ægær+öz=æl^Um^dA+ol^sA^jUdU+bu+sæn^nU+gætir^jAr-jUdU^m+mæn)

B3.

This rule treats the introduction of the attributive adjective into the noun phrase.

Si(bõjüj-dUr^lAr+qardaš^Um^lAr)

Sj(bu=gün+qardaš^Um^lAr+gæl-jUdU^lAr)

==>

S(bu=gün+bõjüj+qardaš^Um^lAr+gæl-jUdU^lAr)

B4.

This transformation introduces adjective phrases with the meaning 'what kind of . . .' into the attributive adjective slot.

gözæl+bir+qyz-dUr+baǰy^sUn===> næ=jür+bir+qyz-dUr+baǰy^sUn

B5.

This rule treats the comparative phrase, i.e. ''than'':

Si(čox+gözæl-dUr+baǰy^sUn)
Sj(ĉox+gözæl-dUr+o+qyz) ===> S(o+qyz^dAn+čox+gözæl-dUr+baǰy^sUn)

*B7.

This transformation introduces the partitive phrase and the superlative phrase into the sentence.

Si(dünæn+ušax^nU+gör^dU^m)
Sj ({beš / cöc} +ušax+gæl^dU) ===> S(dünæn+ušax^ {nUn / dAn} + {beš / cöc} ^sUn^nU+gör^dU^m

B8.

a.

This transformation introduces a locative phrase into the sentence.

Si(bu=ra^dA=jUdU)
Sj(öjræn^dU+dost^Um) ===> S(bu=ra^dA+öjræn^dU+dost^Um)

b.

This transformation introduces a time-phrase into the sentence.

Si(gečæn+hæftæ^dA=jUdU)
Sk(bu=ra^dA+öjræn^dU+dost^Um) ===> (S(gečæn+hæftæ^dA+bu=ra^dA+öjræn^dU+dost^Um)

*Note: beš five exemplifies the partitive, cöc fat the superlative.

B9.

This transformation introduces the indefinite noun phrase (similar to English compounds) into the sentence. Here the phrase means ''Moscow University''

Si(masqyva^dA+var+bir+üniversitæ)

===>

Sj(üniversitæ^nUn^jA+gæl-jUdU^m+mæn)

S(masqyva=üniversitæ^sUn^jA+gæl-jUdU^m+mæn)

B10.

This transformation introduces all types of coordinate sentences

Si(buγda+biǰ^dU+ata)

===> S(buγda+biǰ^dU+n=fæqæt+ata+belcæ+ana)

Sj(buγda+biǰ^dU+ana)

B11.

a.

This transformation introduces two nouns which act together.

urpa^dA+öl^dU^lAr+ata-UnAn+ana===>

urpa^da+öl^dU^lAr+ata+ana-UnAn+bæraabær

b.

urpa^dA+öl^dU^lAr+ata+ana-UnAn+bæraabær===>

urpa^dA+öl^dU^lAr+bæraabær

c.

urpa^da+öl^dU^lAr+bæraabær===> urpa^dA+bæraabær+öl^dU^lAr

B12.

This rule introduces the expression 'and so on'.

urpa^dA+ö1^dU^1Ar+mæmæd+væ+sæmæd===>

urpa^da+ö1^dU^1Ar+mæmæd+væ+sæmæd+væ+saajir

B13.

a.

This transformation introduces agreement into a sentence with two subjects one of which is in the first person

Si(ev^Um^jA+gæl^dU^m+mæn)
Sj(ev^Um^jA+gæl^dU^n+sæn) ===> S(ev^Um^jA+gæl-jUdU^X+mæn-UnAn+sæn)

b.

This transformation introduces agreement into a sentence with two subjects one of which is in the second person and the other in the third.

Si(ev^Un^jA+gæl^dU^n+sæn)
Sj(ev^Un^jA+gæl^dU+bun+adam^1Ar) ===> S(ev^Un^jA+gæl-jUdU^z+sæn+væ+bun+adam^1Ar)

*B14.

This rule obligatorily introduces the plural marker into the predicate in a sentence with two subjects.

evlad^sUn^lAr^nU+söj^jUr+ata+væ+ana===>

evlad^sUn^lAr^nU+söj^jUr^lAr+ata+væ+ana

B15.

This transformation introduces titles or appositions into the sentence.

Si(mæcca^da+sæcin=ol^dU+mæhæmmæd)

===>

Sj(pejγæmbær=dUr+mæhæmmæd)

S(mæcca^dA+sæcin= ol^dU+mæhæmmæd+|+pejγæmbær)

*Note: this becomes evlad^lAr^sUn^nU by D94.

B16.

This transformation introduces two postpositions with the genitive, meaning <u>against</u> and <u>for</u> respectively, into the sentence.

Si(amerika^nUn+ælejhinæ+savet=ittifaqy-dUr)

===>

Sj(böjüj+zæhmæt-UnAn+čalyš^jUr+savet=ittifaqy)

S(böjüj+zæhmæt-UnAn+amerika^nUn+ælejhinæ+čalyš^jUr+savet=ittifaqy)

B17.

This transformation introduces a benefactive phrase into the sentence.

Si(ušax^lAr^Um=üčün-dUr+bu+at)

===>

Sj(dünæn+bu+at^nU+al-jUdU^m)

S(dünæn+bu+at^nU+ušux^lAr^Um-üčün+al^jUdU-m)

B18.

This transformation introduces the ''in place of . . .'' or ''instead of . . .'' phrase.

Si(dünæn+müællim^UmUz-jUdU+mæmed)

===>

Sj(bu=gün+müællim^UmUz-dUr+qulu)

S(bu=gün+mæmæd+jerin^dA+müællim^UmUz-dUr+qulu)

B19.

This transformation introduces the jAlI gerund with the meaning 'since doing X'.

Si(dost^nU+gör^T-jUdU^m+mæn)

===>

Sj(xejly+zaman-dUr)

S(mæn+dost^nU+gör-mA^jAlI+xejly+zaman-dUr)

B20.

This transformation introduces the ''near X'' phrase into the sentence, whether it refers to place or time.

Si(dünæn+tæbriz^jA+gæl^dU+bun+adam)

===>

Sj(mæn^UnAn+tæbriz^jA+gæl^dU+bun+adam)

S(mæn-UnAn+tæbriz^jA+jaxyn+gæl^dU+bun+adam)

B21.

This transformation introduces the phrase (X) { besides / as well as } Y) into the sentence, where X and Y are noun phrases.

dünæn+ata^Um { -UnAn / +væ } +baǰy^Um+bazar^jA+gæl-jUdU^lAr===>

dünæn+ata^Um^dAn+ { ælaavæ / bašqa / suvaj } +baǰy^Um+bazar^jA+gæl-jUdU^lAr

B22.

a.

This transformation introduces the ''between X and Y'' phrase.

Si(bu=gün+citapxana^dA-jUdU^m)

==> S(bu=gün+citapxana-UnAn+

Sj(bu=gün+mæctæbæ^dA-jUdU^m)

mæctæbæ+arasynda-jUdU^m)

b.

This transformation introduces ''to between'' or ''from between'' phrases with verbs of motion.

Si(hæmišæ+park^jA+gæz^mAX+söj^jUr-jAm)

==>

Sj(hæmišæ+restoran^dAn+gæz^mAX+söj^jUr-jAm)

S(hæmišæ+park-UnAn+restoran+ara^sUn^ jA / dAn +gæz^mAX+söj^jUr-jAm)

B23.

This transformation converts a genitive or locative noun phrase into the attributive adjective slot, with the addition of the suffix -cin.

Si(bu=gün+gülüstan=bayˆsÜnˆdA+gæzˆjAǰAX=jAm+mæn)

===>

Sj(tæbrizˆdA=dÜr+gülüstan=bayˆ sÜn)

S(bu=gün+tæbrizˆ{nÜn / dA}ˆcin+gülüstan=bayˆsÜn+gæzˆjAǰAX=jAm+mæn)

B24.

This transformation introduces a comparison into the object phrase.

Si(dünæn+čox+jeˆdÜ+oγlˆÜm)

===>

Sj(čox+jeˆdÜ+qardašˆÜm)

S(dünæn+oγlˆÜmˆdAn+čox+jeˆdÜ+qardašˆÜm)

B25.

This transformation introduces the 'from X to Y' or 'until Y' time expression.

Si(dünæn+sabah+öjræn-jÜdU^m)

==>

Sj(hær=gün+axšam+öjræn-jÜdU^m)

S(dünæn<+sabah^dAn>+axšam^jA=qædær+öjræn-jÜdU^m)

B26.

This transformation introduces the dependent 'until'-clause with the -jAn verbal noun.

Si(gæl^dU+hüsæn)

==>

Sj(bu=ra^dA+bir+čaj+iČ-jÜdU^X)

S(hüsæn+gæl^jAn^jA-J̌an+bu=ra^da+bir+čaj+iČ-jÜdU^X)

B27.

This transformation introduces the 'as soon as' dependent clause with the -jAn verbal noun.

Si(ičæri+gir-jŭdŭ+o)

Sj(sön-jŭdŭ+yšyX)

==> S(o+ičæri+gir^jAn-šax+sön-jŭdŭ+yšyX)

B28.

This transformation introduces the jUp and jA-rAX coordinating gerund.

Si(ævvæl+bir+daš^nUn+dib^sUn^dA+otur^jAr+o)

Sj(so<n>ra+čox+juxary+čyx-mAz+o)

==>

S(ævvæl+bir+daš^nUn+dib^sUn^dA+otur^jA-rAX+o+|+so<n>ra+čyx-mAz+o)

B29.

This transformation introduces the succession of two imperatives or two past tenses into one sentence without conjunction.

Si(mædræsæˆjA+ged-sUn+tælæbæ)

===>

Sj(mædræsæˆdA+öjræn-sUn+tælæbæ)

S(mædræsæˆjA+ged-sUn+tælæbæ+öjræn-sUn+tælæbæ)

B30.

This transformation introduces the gerund of manner (''while X-ing'', ''by X-ing'', etc.); in both cases the actions are simultaneous.

Si(aγlaˆdUˆlAr+onˆlAr)

===>

Sj(ægærˆlærˆnU+jolˆjA=salˆjUr-jUdUˆlAr+onˆlAr)

S(onˆlAr+(aγlaˆjA)^{ge}+ægærˆlærˆnU+jolˆjA+salˆjUr-jUdUˆlAr+onˆlAr)

B31.

This transformation introduces a negative mUš gerund phrase as a substitute for an adverb of time phrase into the sentence.

a.

Si(icari+gir-jUdÜ^m+mæn)

==>

Sj(bu=gün+basabaş^nU+gör-jUdÜ^m+mæn)

S(gir-mAmIš^dAn=qabaγ+basabaş^nU+gör-jUdÜ^m+mæn)

b.

gir-mAmIš^dAn=qabaγ+basabaş^nU+gör-jUdÜ^m==>

gir^mAz^dAn=qabaγ+basabaş^nU+gör-jUdÜ^m

B32.

This transformation introduces an 'until' dependent clause with the ^jÜn verbal noun or ^jana-ǰan.

Si(jollan^dÜ+tæjjarœ)

\ ===>

Sj(bir=az+mæjdan^nÜ+gæz^dÜ^X+biz)

S(tæjjærœ+jollan^jÜn-ǰan^jA=qædær+bir=az+mejdan^nÜ+gæz^dÜ^X+biz)

B33 .

This transformation introduces the proportionate gerund (''The more X, the more Y'').

Si(pox^nÜ+qaryš^dÜr-jÜdÜ)

\ ===>

Sj(art^jAr+iji)

S(pox^nÜ+qaryš^dÜr^dÜX-ǰa+art^jAr+iji)

B34.

This transformation introduces the 'when' and 'after' gerunds with dUX (literary) and jAn.

Si(vætænˆjA+qajyt-jÜdÜ+o)

===>

Sj(éjni+günˆdA+öl-jÜdÜ+anaˆsün)

o+vætænˆjA+qajytˆdÜXˆdAn=so\n>ra+öl-jÜdÜ+anaˆsün

B35.

This transformation introduces

a) theˆjAǰAX participle used as a relative verb (i.e. with a separate subject), and

b) the mAlI necessitative participle used in a similar way.

a.

Si(sæhærˆlArˆjA+gedˆdÜ+hæsæn)

===>

Sj(mænˆjA+sæhærˆlArˆnün+adˆsünˆnÜ+deˆdÜ+ǰorǰ)

S(mænˆjA+hæsæn+gedˆjAǰAX+sæhærˆlArˆnün+adˆsünˆnÜ+deˆdÜ+ǰorǰ)

b.

Si(iranˆjA+caγazˆlarˆnÜ+jazˆdUˆm+mæn)

===>

Sj(hænnz+caγazˆlArˆUm+qutul-mAˆmUŠ)

S(mæn+iranˆjA+jazˆmAlI+caγazˆlArˆUm+hænuz+qutul-mAˆmUŠ)

B36.

This transformation introduces noun phrases of the NˆsUn+Adj type as a kind of relative clause modifier into the sentence; in English this would be the open-topped carriage (i.e. 'carriage whose top is open', 'carriage with an open top') type of phrase.

Si(čyxˆjAr+cömürčü+evˆsUnˆjA+gedˆjAn)

===>

Sj(qara-dÜr+cömürčü+evˆsÜnˆjA+gedˆjAnˆnÜn+üzˆsUn)

S(üzˆsÜn+qara+čyxar+cömürčü+evˆsÜnˆjA+gedˆjAn)

B37.

This transformation introduces the infinitive phrase as a substitute for a noun phrase in various functions.

Si(qal-mA^jUr+o-qædær+zaman)

===>

Sj(bašla-jÜdU+tijatr)

S(tijatr^nUn+bašla^mA<X>^sUn^jA+qal-mA^jUr+o-qædær+zaman)

B38.

a.

This transformation introduces the infinitive as an optional substitute for an abstract noun with certain postpositions.

Si(azatlyX=üčün+öl-jÜdU+zærbast)

===>

Sj(vatan^sUn^jA+čomlæš-jÜdU+zærbast)

S(vatan^sUn^jA+čömlæš^mAX=üčün+öl-jUdU+zærbast)

b.

Si(bir+gün^dA+iš-ünAn+on+manat+qaza^dU+o)

===>

Sj(bir+gün^dA+myšar+čæc^dU+o)

S(bir+gün^dA+myšar+čæc^mAX-ünAn+on+manat+qaza^dU+o)

B39.

This transformation introduces the optional use of the dative infinitive before vaxt^pos+var and illæt, meaning 'X has time for. . .' and 'there is a reason for . . .' respectively.

bu=gün+tamašaxana^jA+ged^mAX-üčün+ { vaxt^Um+var / illæt } -dUr===>

bu=gün+tamašaxana^jA+ged^mAX^jA+ { vaxt^Um+var / illæt } -dUr

B40.

This transformation introduces the obligatory use of the dative infinitive before ficir+var.

bir+caγaz+jaz^mAX-üčün+var-dUr+fic‿ir^sUn===>

bir+caγaz+jaz^mAX^jA+var-dUr+fic‿ir^sUn

B41.

This transformation optionally substitutes the dative of the infinitive for the infinitive with -üčün if the main verb is one of bringing, taking, coming, going, etc.

vaxt^sUn^nUn+čox^sUn^nU+musiqi+ešid^mAX=üčün+geč^dUr^jAr+mamed===>

vaxt^sUn^nUn+čox^sUn^nU+musiqi+ešid^mAX^jA+geč^dUr^jAr+mamed

B42.

This transformation substitutes the dative of the infinitive for the dative of a noun in sentences which contain an Adj_3 (adjective governing the dative) in the predicate.

Si(bun^nUn+söz^lAr^sUn^jA+čox+majil-UdU+xalx)

\===>

Sj(bun^nU+teztez+ešid-jUdU+xalx)

S(bun^nU+ešid^mAX^jA+čox+majil-jUdU+xalx)

B43.

This transformation substitutes a dative of the infinitive for a dative of a noun in sentences containing V_4 (a verb governing the dative).

Si(xutbæ^jA+bašla-jUdU+molla)

\===>

Sj(xutbæ^nU+oxu^dU+molla)

S(xutbæ^nU+oxu^mAX^jA+bašla-jUdU+molla)

B44.

This transformation substitutes a dative of the infinitive of a verb of motion accompanying a dative of a noun, for the dative of a noun in a V_5 verb with objective and dative phrase.

Si(on^nU+opera^jA+dæævæt=elæ^jAǰAX^jAm+mæn)

===>

Sj(opera^jA+ged^jUr^jAm+mæn)

S(on^nU+opera^jA+get^mAX^jA+dæævæt=elæ^jAǰAX^jAm+mæn)

B45.

a.

This transformation introduces the verbal noun -jAn with its own subject in the function of an English relative clause.

Si(yer^nU+dæjɣUdU+padišaah^nUn+ajaɣ^sUn)

===>

Sj(bun+jer^dA+jeddi+il+ot+bit=mAz)

S(padyšaah^nUn+ajaɣ^sUn+dæj^jAn+jer^dA+jeddi+il+ot+bit=mAz)

b.

This transformation introduces the same sort of 'relative-clause' modifier with time nouns.

Si(bu=ra+on+gün^dA+jetis^T-jUdU^m+mæn)

===>

Sj(bun+hæftæ^dA+hæcim+birici+dænæ+ijnæ=vur^T-jUdU)

S(mæn+jetiš^jAn+gün+hæcim+birici+dænæ+ijnæ=vür^T-jUdU)

B46.

This transformation introduces the dÜx completive non-subjective participle as one adjective into the sentence; this is a literary synonym of B45.

Si(sinama^nU+gör^T-jUdU^lAr+lejla-gil)

===>

Sj(o+sinama^nU+čox+tææriflir-dÜr+dost^Um)

S(lejla-gil^nÜn+gör^dÜX^lAr^sUn+sinama^nU+čox+tææriflir-dÜr^lAr)

B47.

This transformation introduces subordinate when-clauses of various types.

Si(bir=az^dAn=so<n>ra+ol^jAr+čox+qurd)

==>

Sj(bir=az^dAn=so<n>ra+baš1a^jAǰAX+qyš)

S(bir=az^dAn=so<n>ra-cI+baš1a^jAǰAX+qyš+|+ol^jAr+čox+qurd)

B48.

This transformation introduces <u>until</u> clauses with imperative or optative, often with some added notion of purpose.

Si(čox+arzy=elæ^T-jUdU+bun+ušax)

==>

Sj(bir+top+on^jA+ver^T-jUdU+ata^sUn)

S(čox+arzy=elæ^dU+bun+ušax+bir+dæræǰæ^jA=cimin-cI+bir+top+on^jA+

ver^sUn+ata^sUn)

B49.

This transformation introduces expressions of possibility which always occur without the ta conjunction.

arzy=elæˆT-jUdU+bun+uš̆ax+ta-cI+bir+top+onˆjA+verˆT-jUdU+ataˆsUn=>

mümcünˆT-jUdU-cI+bir+top+onˆjA+verˆjA+ataˆsUn

B50.

This transformation introduces direct and indirect speech.

3i(mænˆjA+jaxš̆y+xæbærˆnU+bildirˆT-jUdU+o) =>

Sj(anaˆdAn=olˆT-jUdU+qardaš̆ˆsUn)

S(mænˆjA+bildirˆT-jUdU+o-cI+anaˆdAn=olˆT-jUdU+qardaš̆ˆUm)

B51.

This transformation introduces the relative pronoun in other than stem case.

Si(bojüj-dUr+rizaajæ=dærjaačæ^sUn)

Sj(rizaajæ=dærjaačæ^sUn^jA+šahy=dærjaačæ^sUn+dijæl^lAr) ==>

S(bojüj-dUr+rizaajæ=dærjaačæ^sUn+hansyn^jA-ci+šahy=dærjaačæ^sUn+dijæl^lAr)

B52.

This transformation introduces the relative clause with hansy$_{n}$-cy.

a.

Si(bajy^Um^nU+sæhær^dA+gör^T-jUdU^m+mæn)

Sj(čox+gözæl-dUr+bajy^Um) ==>

S(bajy^Um^nU+hansy$_{n}$-cy+čox+gözæl-dUr+sæhær^dA+gör^T-jUdU^m+mæn)

b.

Si(baǰy^Um+čox+gözæl-dUr)

===>

Sj(baǰy^Um^nU+sæhær^dA+gör^T-jUdU^m+mæn)

S(baǰy^Um+hansy-cy+sæhær^dA+gör^T-jUdU^m+mæn+čox+gözæl-dUr)

B53.

This transformation introduces adverbs of time adjectivized by suffixed ^cI as adjectives into the sentence.

Si(dünæn+baš-tut^T-jUdU+o+dærs)

===>

Sj(axy+|+jaxšy+ol^T-jUdU+o+dærs)

S(axy+|+jaxšy+ol^T-jUdU+dünæn^cI+dærs)

B54.

This transformation treats the nominalization of adjectives.

molla+ { qyzyl+qapaq^nU / bir+gözæl+arvad } +sev^T-jUdU===> molla+ { qyzyl^nU / bir+gözæl } +sev^T-jUdU

*B55.

a.

This transformation introduces the genitive phrase into the sentence.

Si(bu=gün+tæzæ+šapqa^nU+al^dU^m)

===>

Sj(bu+šapqa+baǰy^nUn-dUr)

S(bu=gün+baǰy^nUn^sUn+šapqa^nU+al^dU^m)

*Note: note B55c for shifting of possessives

b.

This transformation introduces personal pronouns with agreement into possession markers.

bu=gün+baǰy^nUn^sUn+ṡapqa^nU+al^T-jUdU^m===>

bu=gün+mænim^Um+öz+ṡapqa^nU+al^T-jUdU^m

c.

This transformation transposes possession markers to their correct place in the possessive phrase.

bu=gün+mænim^Um+öz+ṡapqa^nU+al^T-jUdU^m===>

bu=gün+mænim+özümün+ǰapqa^Um^nU+al^T-jUdU^m

B56.

This transformation treats the optional omission of possessive pronouns in sentences containing var and in those where the possessed noun is a body part.

ver^dU^m+mænim+apandis^Um^nU+æmæl=elæ -jUdU^lAr===>

ver^dU^m+apandis^Um^nU+æmæl=elæ-jUdU^lAr

B57.

This transformation treats the obligatory omission of the possessive pronoun if a personal pronoun is the subject of the sentence.

biz+bizim+otomobil^UmUz^nU+sat^T-jUdU^X===>

biz+otomobil^UmUz^nU+sat^T-jUdU^X

B58.

This transformation treats the optional omission of first and second person plural possessive suffixes if possessive pronouns are present.

n==vaxt+sizin+qardaš^Uz+amerika^jA+jetiš^T-jUdU===>

n==vaxt+sizin+qardaš+amerika^jA+jetiš^T-jUdU

B59.

This transformation treats the optional omission of possessive pronouns in sentences containing imperative.

on^lAr^nUn+sapqa^lAr^sUn^nU+ver===> sapqa^lAr^sUn^nU+ver

B60.

This transformation treats the optional omission of possessive pronouns in questions.

sænin+baǰy^Un^nU+gör^dU^n-mi^?===> baǰy^Un^nU+gör^T-jUdU^n-mi^?

B61.

a.

This transformation treats reciprocal action if a first person is involved (we . . . each other).

Si(dünæn+bu=ra^dA+biz^nU+vur^dU^lAr+düšmæn^UmUz)

===>

Sj(dünæn+bu=ra^dA+düšmæn^UmUz^nU+vur^dU^X+biz)

S(dünæn+bu=ra^dA+biribirimiz^nU+vur^dU^X+biz-UnAn+düšmæn^UmUz

b.

This transformation treats reciprocal action if second person is involved (you . . . each other).

Si(bu+iš^dA+dost^Un^jA+čox+cömæclæ^jA=bil^jUr^jUz+siz)

===>

Sj(bu+iš^dA+siz^jA+čox+cömæclæ^jA=bil^jUr+dost^Un)

S(bu+iš^dA+biribiriz^jA+čox+cömæclæ^jA=bil^jUr^jUz+siz+væ+dost^Un)

c.

This transformation treats reciprocal action if third person is involved (they . . . each other).

Si(čox^dAn+türc^lAr^nU+čox+söj=mA^mUš-lAr+ermæni^lAr)

===>

Sj(čox^dAn+ermæni^lAr^nU+čox+söj=mA^mUš-lAr+türc^lAr)

S(čox^dAn+birbiri^nU+söj=mA^mUš-lAr+onlar

B62.

This transformation treats the obligatory omission of one of two identical subjects occurring in the same sentence.

a.

xæstæxana^jA+ged^T-jUdU+mamed+parvin^jA+baš=vur^T-jUdU+mamed===>

xæstæxana^jA+ged^T-jUdU+mamed+parvin^jA+baš=vur^jUdU

xæstæxana^jA+ged^T-jUdU+parvin^jA+baš=vur^dU+mamed

b.

čün=cü+xæstæ+ol^dU+mamed+konser^jA+ged^jA=bil-mA^mUš^T-jUdU+mamed===>

čün=cü+xæstæ+ol^dU+konser^jA+ged^jA=bil-mA^mUš^T-jUdU+mamed

čün=cü+xæstæ+ol^dU+mamed+konser^jA+ged^jA=bil-mA^mUš^T-jUdU

see note to B62 about relative frequency of alternate construction for different frames.

d. examples to DI-DXXVI

DI.

This transformation subordinates any sentence to expressions like 'hope that', 'fear that', etc.

Si(var+ümid^sUn)

===>

Sj(ev^sUn^jA+ged^jA=bil^jAǰAX-dUr+o)

S(var+ümid^sUn-cI+ev^sUn^jA+ged^jA=bil^jAǰAX-dUr+o)

DII.

This transformation substitutes a direct object infinitive for an object noun in sentences with verbs of knowing, loving, etc.

a.

Si(aš+sev^jUr-jAm+mæn)

===>

Sj(axšam^dA+je^jUr-jAm+mæn)

S(axšam^dA+je^mAX^nU+sev^jUr-jAm+mæn)

b.

Si(mamed^dAn+siz^sUn^nU+ešid^T-jUdU^X+biz)

===>

Sj(bacy^jA+gæl^T-jUdU^z+siz)

S(mamed^dAn+siz^nUn+bacy^jA+gæl^mAX^Uz^nU+ešid^T-jUdU^X+biz)

*DIII.

This rule adds the correct possessive suffix to the possessed.

a.

ǰavan+adam^nUn+var+bojüj+otomobil===> var+ǰavan+adam^nUn+böjüj+otomobil^sUn

b.

mæn^nUn+var+bojüj+otomobil===> var+mæn^nUn+bojüj+otomobil^Um

*Note: this becomes var+bojüj+otomobil^Um by B56

DIV.

This transformation substitutes the uninflected infinitive for the object noun in sentences containing verbs with the meaning 'want', 'learn', etc.

I.

a.

Si(bir+šej+istæ^jUr+qardaš^Um)

===>

Sj(bu+otomobil^nU+al^jAǰAX+qardaš^Um)

S(bu+otomobil^nU+al^mAX+istæ^jUr+qardaš^Um)

b.

bu+otomobil^nU+al^mAX+istæ^jUr+qardaš^Um===>

bu+otomobil^nU+istæ^jUr+al^jA+qardaš^Um

II.

Si(musiqi+tæælim=al^jAǰAX+taahir)

===>

Sj(saz+čal^dU+taahir)

S(saz+čal^mAX+tæælim=al^jAǰAX+taahir)

DV.

This transformation introduces the jAlI gerund, having the meaning of 'according to what X says (hears, sees, etc.)' into the sentence.

Si(ɔn^nU+gör^T-jUdU^m+mæn)

Sj(xejly+zaman-dUr) ===> S(mæn+gör-jAlI+xejly+zaman-dUr)

DVI.

This rule changes sentences meaning 'go up {behind / to} someone' to 'go along {after / with} someone'.

ata^Um^nUn+jan^sUn^jA+ev^UmUz^jA+gæl^T-jUdU^m===>

ata^Um^nUn+jan^sUn-ja+ev^UmUz^jA+gæl^T-jUdU^m

DVII.

This transformation introduces dependent 'although', 'since', etc. clauses.

Si(at=qovma^jA+gæl^T-jÜdÜ+qardaš^Um)

Sj(bun^nÜ+qadayan=elæ^T-jÜdÜ+doktur)

===>

S(hærčænd-cI+bun^nÜ+qadayan=elæ^T-jÜdÜ+doktur+|+at=qovma^jA+gæl^T-jÜdÜ+qardaš^Um)

DVIII.

Si(saat+ici-dÜr)

Sj(gečir+tæqribæn+beš+dæjqæ)

===>

S(saat+ici^nÜ+geč^jÜr+tæqribæn+beš+dæjqæ)

DIX.

Si(saat+üč-dUr)

Sj(düz+ijirmi+dæjqæ+var)

==> S(saat+üčˆjA+{var / qalyr}+düz+ijirmi+dæjqæ)

DX.

Si(saat+tæmaam+dört-dUr)

==>

Sj(tronˆUnAn+hæmišæ+gælˆjUr-dUz)

S(tronˆUnAn+saat+tæmaam+dörtˆdA+gælˆjUr-dUz)

DXI.

saat+beš+tæqribæn+gečˆjUr+on+dæjqæ==> saat+bešˆnU+gečˆjUr

DXII.

saat+on〈^nU〉+geč^jUr+on^beš+dæjqæ=>=> saat+on〈^nU〉+geč^jUr+〈bir+〉rub

DXIII.

saat+on^nU+geč^jUr+otuz+dæjqæ=>=> saat+on+jarym-dyr

DXIV.

saat+on^jA+ { var / qalyr } +on^beš+dæjqæ=>=>

saat+on^jA+ { var / qalyr } +bir+rub

DXV.

a.

Si(saat+on^nÜ+gečir+ceš+dæjqæ)

===>

Sj(citap^sÜn^nÜ+bu=gün+oxu^T-jÜdÜ+o)

S(citap^sÜn^nÜ+ { on^nÜ+beš+dæjqæ+gečæn / on+beš+dæjqæ } ^ { jA=I_ll / dA / dAn } +oxu^T-jÜdÜ+o)

b.

Si(saat+on^jA+ { var / qalyr } +beš+dæjqæ)

===>

Sj(citap^sÜn^nÜ+bu=gün+oxu^T-jÜdÜ+o)

S(citap^sÜn^nÜ+saat+on^jA+beš+dæjqæ+qalan^ { jA=qædær / dA / dAn } +oxu^T-jÜdÜ+o)

DXVII.

bu+jer+čox+gözæl-dUr===> bu-ra+čox+gözæl-dUr

DXVIII.

This rule introduces expressions of ''place to which'' and ''place from which'' with verbs of motion.

šæhær^nUn+xaarij^sUn^dA+gæz^jAǰAX+on^lAr===>

šæhær^nUn+xaarij^sUn^dAn+gæz^jAǰAX+on^lAr

They will walk outside the city===> They will walk away from the outside of the city

DXIX.

This rule introduces the on pronoun and interrogatives as substitutes for inanimate nouns or place names in a place phrase.

miz^nUn+baš^sUn^dA+otur^T-jUdU^lAr+on^lAr===>

hara^nUn+baš^sUn^dA+otur^T-jUdU^lAr+on^lAr

DXXI.

This rule introduces personal pronouns and cim or hansy as substitutes for animate nouns in a place phrase.

æmi^lAr^Um^dAn+ici^sUn+ara^sUn^dA+sæcin=ol^jUr-jAm===>

cim^nUn+ara^sUn^dA+sæcin=ol^jUr-jAm

DXXIV.

bu=gün+bajram^dAn=sonra+gün=dÜr===> bu=gün+bajram=ærtæsi+gün=dÜr

DXXVI.

This rule introduces the partitive with quantifiers.

a.

az+zaman+qal^T-jÜdU===> zaman^dAn+az^sÜn+qal^T-jÜdÜ

b.

gæl^T-jÜdÜ^lAr+biz^nUn+bæææzi^lAr^sUn===> gæl^T-jUdU^lAr+bæææzi^lAr^ÜmÜz

p a r t VII

t h e c o v e r s y m b o l s

A	postpositions which also can occur independently in adverb of place frames.
Adj	adjective.
Adj_1	adjective type one, containing noun phrases used as adjectives
Adj_2	adjective type two, containing Adj_4, adjectives derived from V, etc.
Adj_3	adjectives governing the dative.
Adj_4	$f + Adj_3$
Adj_5	adjectives, predicative.
Adj_6	ordinal numbers.
Adj_d	regular adjectives (non-derived, non-compounded), like big, new, etc.
Ad_m	adverb of manner.
Adm_1	adverbs of manner with no noun or adjective as one element.
AdP	adverb of place.
AdPP	adverb of place phrase.

Ad_{pr}	adverbs occurring as modifiers of non-verbal elements such as adjectives or other adverbs.
Ad_{q}	qualifying adverbs for numbers, such as <u>almost</u>, <u>precisely</u>, etc.
AdT_{du}	adverb of time, answering question 'how long?' (duration).
AdTP	adverb of time phrases.
$AdTP_{wh}$	adverb of time-when phrases, answering question 'when?' (point in time).
$AdTPwh_{1}$	adverb of time-when phrases which occur as predicates and as other sentence elements.
$AdTPwh_{2}$	adverb of time phrases which occur only as non-predicate sentence elements.
BR	back vowel, rounded.
BV	back vowel (rounded and unrounded).
C	consonant.
ca	case suffixes.
Co_{1}	counters co-occurring with uncountable nouns.

Co_{20}	counters, co-occurring with countable nouns (includes both Co_{21} and Co_{22}).
Co_{21}	counters, co-occurring with countable animate nouns.
Co_{22}	counters, co-occurring with countable inanimate nouns.
D	postpositions, occurring in the NP^dAn + D frame (i.e. governing ablative).
d	deictics and birisin.
E	postpositions, occurring in the NP<^ nUn> + E frame (i.e. optionally governing either stem case or genitive).
Ex_1	sentence introductory particles and expressions.
Ex_{11}	subclass of sentence introductory expressions Ex_1.
Ex_2	exclamations and expressions forming part of sentence type three.
Ex_{21}	exclamations and expressions forming subclass of Ex_2 (all of Ex_2 except vocative).
f	adjective modifiers, like cox <u>very</u>, etc.

F	postpositions, occurring in the NP^ nUn + F^ sUn frame.
FR	front vowels, rounded.
FV	front vowels (rounded and unrounded).
G	past general condition introductory words and phrases.
H	adjectives, identifying the type of calendar employed (Muslim, Christian, etc.).
I_{11}	postpositions meaning <u>until</u>.
I_{12}	postpositions governing the dative in sentences containing Vmo_1.
-22	postpositions governing the ablative in sentences containing Vmo_1.
IW	interrogatives.
K	formations indicating how often action took place.
L	nouns occurring modified by place names, such as park, restaurant, river, etc.
M	operational expressions for arithmetic (+, -, etc.)

monP	month phrases in dates.
N	nouns.
N_{ab}	nouns, abstract, uncountable.
N_{ab_1}	nouns, abstract, except events.
N_{an}	nouns, animate.
N_{b}	nouns: body parts.
N_{co}	nouns, countable.
Nco_{inan}	nouns, countable, inanimate.
N_{d}	numbers: decades.
N_{inan}	nouns, inanimate.
N_{inan_1}	nouns, inanimate, except body parts.
N_{ki}	nouns, kinship terms.
N_{nu}	numbers plus qualifying adverbs such as taqriban almost, etc. (Ad_q).
Nnu_1	numbers: all definite numbers and some.
Nnu_1^2	numbers: distributive.

Nnu_c	numbers: combined; birici, etc.
No	nouns, animate (human beings), except kin.
NP	noun phrase.
NP_a	noun phrase type a, including countable nouns.
NP_b	noun phrase type b, including uncountable nouns.
NP_c	noun phrase type c, including personal names, place names and some others.
NP_1	noun phrase type one, containing noun phrases in the ablative case followed by D postpositions (part of adverb of place phrase).
NP_2	noun phrase type 2, containing noun phrases in the genitive case and followed by postpositions E, F or followed by ara, tarəf (part of adverb of place phrase).
N_{pl}	place names modified by L.
Npl_1	place names.
N_{pn}	nouns: personal names.
N_t	numbers: units

N_T	time nouns.
NT_1	time nouns, except days of the week and months.
NT_{dw}	time nouns, days of the week.
NT_{mon}	time nouns, months (of the three calendar systems: Solar, Muslim, Persian).
Nu_k	numbers: units, decades, one hundred.
N_{unco}	uncountable nouns.
$Nunco_1$	nouns, concrete, uncountable.
O	percent, fractions (single word).
P	free personal pronouns of the first and second person.
P_1	enclitic person markers.
P_2	suffixal person markers.
pos	possessives.
pred	predicate.
$pred_a$	predicate type a, containing adjectives, adverbs and postpositional phrases.

$pred_b$	predicate type b, containing verbal predicates.
$pred_c$	predicate type c, containing var.
pv	preverb.
Q_{def}	definite quantifiers.
Q_{indef}	indefinite quantifiers.
$Qindef_1$	indefinite quantifiers, co-occurring with countable and uncountable nouns.
$Qindef_2$	indefinite quantifiers, co-occurring with uncountable nouns only.
R	contains quantifiers for both countable and uncountable nouns.
S	sentence.
S_1	sentence type one (with pred.).
S_2	sentence type two (for arithmetical operations).
S_3	sentence type three (for exclamations).
suf	any suffix or enclitic.

T	tense.
T_1	tense suffixes jUr, jAr, mUs.
T_2	tense suffixes mAlI, jAjAX.
Tob	obligatory transformation.
Top	optional transformation.
V	1. verb. 2. vowel.
V_1	verb type one, including all intransitive verbs, except $Vitr_x$.
V_2	verb type two, including all transitive verbs, except Vtr_x.
V_3	verbs, transitive, governing an additional dative.
V_5	verbs, intransitive, governing additional dative except $Vitr_x$ and Vtr_x.
V_{32}	verbs of speaking.
$Vitr_1$	verbs, intransitive except V_{tr} Un, $Vitr_2$ $Vitr_3$, $Vitr_4$.

$Vitr_2$	verb, intransitive, governing the dative.
$Vitr_3$	verbs, intransitive, governing the ablative.
$Vitr_4$	verbs, intransitive, governing the postposition -UnAn.
$Vitr_x$	verbs, intransitive, having indirect plus direct objects in the causative.
V_{mo}	verbs of motion.
Vmo_1	verbs of motion which can answer the question 'where?', 'where to?', 'where from?'.
Vmo_{2a}	verbs of motion answering the question 'where to?', 'where from?'.
Vmo_{2b}	verbs of motion answering the question 'into what?', 'out of what?'.
V_{tr}	transitive verbs.
Vtr_x	transitive verbs, having direct objects plus dative objects in the causative.
X	any item being able to fill the indicated slot in the sequence.

x	any bound element connectable to the preceding one by an internal juncture marker.
Y	any independent item, different from X and Z, able to fill the indicated slot in the sequence.
y	any bound element, different from x and z, connectable to the preceding one by an internal juncture marker.
Z	any independent item, different from X and Y, which can fill the indicated slot in the sequence.
z	any bound element, different from x and y, connectable to the preceding one by an internal juncture marker.
Za	adjectives occurring in sequences explaining the qualitative difference between two actions (better, worse, etc.).
Note:	Note that X, when written as part of a grammatical form, represents a morphophoneme and as such is treated in chapter 11.

p a r t VII

t h e s i g n s

1. ( )

a. parentheses are used to indicate that the material included in them is an expansion of the symbol preceding them and can replace it anywhere.
Examples:
S ( ) is a sentence.
Adj. ( ) is an adjective and can replace the Adj. in all instances.

b. In the double base transformation part one parenthesis is employed to tie together the two sentences to be transformed into one.

2. < >

angular brackets include optional material which may or may not be chosen for the generation of any one sentence.

3. { }

braces include optional choices all of which can equally well be chosen for any sentence generation.

4. . . .

dots in a horizontal line indicate that further units (symbols, phonemes, etc.) can occur whose identification is immaterial for the rule in question.

5. ⋮

dots in a vertical line indicate that the list in which they occur is open and can be supplemented by further items.

6. --->

arrow means 're-write as . . . '

6.	(cont'd)	in an expansion rule.
7.	==>	double-hyphen arrow means 'transform into . . . ' in any rule involving mutation, addition or subtraction.
8.	] [	a. straight brackets indicate matching of items on both sides; i.e. item no. 1 can co-occur only with item no. 1, etc. b. If straight brackets are used on the same side of the formula they are marked for identification usually by the letter i (for identical) at the lower angle. Whenever this occurred twice on the same side i and j were employed.
9.	i, j, k	a. lower case letters are used to distinguish otherwise similar items from each other. Those having grammatical meaning are explained in chapter 18. In the chapter on double base transformations various letters are employed to indicate identity or non-identity of units; in most cases i and j are used to indicate non-identity of sentences or parts thereof; occasionally an additional letter, such as k, was used for the same purpose. b. In rules C19 and C20 only, numbers 1 and 2 were used for the same purpose instead of letters.

10. The policy for including juncture markers in angular brackets was the following:

a. If an item could be final the next juncture marker was put inside the brackets before the following item.

b. If some other item had to follow, the juncture marker following the next item was put inside the brackets.

c. If the two juncture markers were different, the one of primary importance was placed outside the brackets without consideration for a or b.

11. The policy for juncture markers near braces was: if all items following the braces had identical juncture markers, they were placed before the braces, otherwise each item inside the braces was individually marked. If alternate juncture markers could be employed (as e.g. a number of times in the morphophonemics), they were treated like any other alternative and placed inside braces.

p a r t VII

b i b l i o g r a p h y

The fcllowing is the list of books I had access to and used from time to time. It is not necessarily a working bibliography, i.e. not all the material constitutes the overall corpus included in the grammar.

I. General Linguistics

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