Issue   **Article**

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THE WORD-FORMATION FUNCTION OF THE GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS OF THE VERB THAT PRECEDE THE WORD-FORMING SUFFIX IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE WORD

Abstract: *The suffixes of the grammatical category belonging to verbs also have an important derivational function in the formation of complex suffixes, the first component of which consists of a modifying element. Since verbs are active as part of speech, there is a particular strengthening of the word-formation tendency of the elements of their grammatical categories. It can be said that most of the elements of the grammatical category belonging to verbs are processed before word correction suffixes and have the ability to acquire word-forming properties. Therefore, it can be considered appropriate and analyze these suffixes in accordance with their grammatical category.*

Key words: *negation, temporary suffixes, homonymy, grammatical function, word formation.*
Language: *English*
Citation: Shahin, G. M. (2022). The word-formation function of the grammatical elements of the verb that precede the word-forming suffix in the composition of the word. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 08 (112),* 166-171.
Soi: http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-08-112-11   *Doi*: crossref https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2022.08.112.11
Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction
Handling negative suffix before word-forming suffix

Information relating to a negative suffix, as a rule, mentions the grammatical quality of this suffix, as well as its homonymy. True, in the examples given regarding the homonymy of the negation suffix, there are cases of using this suffix as a correction suffix for a word. However, such an explanation of the transition of this suffix from grammatical to derivative is not given. Just draws attention to the homonymy of the negation element [3; 7; 13].

Of course, language by its very nature is not free from homonymy. Homonymy can occur not only in suffixes, but also in other elements of speech. Because homonymy itself is an integral part of the processes associated with word formation in the language. Homonyms did not arise by chance and cannot be considered elements that have an accidental verbal

similarity. Homonyms, as a rule, are formed on the basis of compositions that are homogeneous in origin and perform separate functions. Homonyms were formed at a stage in the development of the language, when new information surpassed the models existing in the language, so the language drove individual meanings and grammatical functions into one model. Therefore, speaking of homonyms, they can be characterized as linguistic elements originating from the same origin and performing different functions. In separate studies and studies conducted on homonyms, those characteristics that are associated with them are summarized and evaluated [11, p.7; 12, p. 10].

Ilkin Asger gives examples of the use of the homonymous suffix -ma (-mə) before the word-forming suffix -ca (-cə), such as tapmaca, bilməcə, atmaca, köpməcə, bulmaca, which translates as puzzle, knowledge, hint, pancake, guess, in these examples show that the suffix cannot be divided by

composition. Therefore, he completes his reasoning with the idea that the suffix is formed as a derivative means in a single composition [9, p.42]. When describing homonymous words, Buludkhan Khalilov draws attention to the fact that they are an ancient linguistic phenomenon [6, p.144].

Use of the present tense suffix before a word-forming suffix Derivative function of verbal grammatical elements used before a word-forming suffix in the structure of a word

The suffixes of the grammatical category belonging to verbs also have an important derivational function in the formation of complex suffixes, the first component of which consists of a modifying element. Since verbs are active as part of speech, there is a particular strengthening of the word-formation tendency of the elements of their grammatical categories. It can be said that most of the elements of the grammatical category belonging to verbs are processed before word correction suffixes and have the ability to acquire word-forming properties. Therefore, it can be considered appropriate and analyze these suffixes in accordance with their grammatical category.

Handling a negative suffix before a derivational suffix.

Information relating to a negative suffix, as a rule, mentions the grammatical quality of this suffix, as well as its homonymy. True, in the examples given regarding the homonymy of a negative suffix, there are cases of using this suffix as a suffix forming a word. However, such an explanation of the transition of this suffix from grammatical to derivative is not given. Just draws attention to the homonymy of the negation element [3; 7; 13].

Of course, language by its very nature is not free from homonymy. Homonymy can occur not only in suffixes, but also in other elements of speech. Because homonymy itself is an integral part of the processes associated with word formation in the language. Homonyms did not arise by chance and cannot be considered elements that have an accidental verbal similarity. Homonyms, as a rule, are formed on the basis of compositions that are homogeneous in origin and perform separate functions. Homonyms were formed at a stage in the development of the language, when new information surpassed the models existing in the language, so the language drove individual meanings and grammatical functions into one model. Therefore, speaking of homonyms, they can be characterized as linguistic elements originating from the same origin and performing different functions.

In separate studies and studies conducted on homonyms, those characteristics that are associated with them are summarized and evaluated [11, p.7; 12, p. 10].

Ilkin Asghar gives examples of the use of the homonymous suffix –ma (-mə) before the word-forming suffix –ca (-cə), such as tapmaca, bilməcə,

atmaca, köpməcə, bulmaca, and decides that these suffixes cannot be divided by composition. You can split the suffix into components in this composition. Therefore, he completes his reasoning with the idea that the suffix is formed as a derivative means in a single composition [9, p.42]. When describing homonymous words, Buludkhan Khalilov draws attention to the fact that they are an ancient linguistic phenomenon [6, p.144].

As a result of all that has been said, it can be concluded that homonymous variants were formed on the basis of the same model, united separate concepts in a syncretic quality, and over time these concepts underwent a process of motivation as a product of the same or different parts of speech. In this sense, it can be considered that the suffix ma (-mə) was not an unusual grammatical indicator, but, having undergone an evolutionary process from negation to word formation, it became important and was used both independently and before the word formation suffix. . Using this suffix -ca (-cə) before the word-forming suffix in the Azerbaijani language of such words as tapmaca, bilməcə, gülməcə, atmaca; with the addition of the suffix -cı (-çi, -çu, -çü) qazmaçı, tökməçi, süzməsi, çəkməçi; by adding the suffix -lıq (-lik, -luq, -lük), verbal nouns such as qazmalıq and sarmaşıq were formed with the addition of the non-derivative suffix –şıq.

The present suffix -ır (-ir, -ur, -ür; -yir, -yir, -yur, -yur) is grammatically quite active. This suffix creates a grammatical paradigm by working together with personal suffixes and includes all persons: al-ır-am, al-ır-san, al-ır; al-ır-ıq, al-ır-sı-nız, al-ır- lar. At the same time, the indicative mood of the present tense is also used before word-forming suffixes, showing the transition from grammar to word formation along with this suffix. In addition to using the present tense as a homonymous variant in independent words such as gəlir, kəsir, əsir, one can also observe that it is used with suffixes that correct the word after it. Words related to parts of speech are formed from verbs when the suffix of the present tense passes into word formation. You can determine the tendency for the formation of the present tense suffix in the following examples:

a) in the structure of the word, the suffix -lı (-li, -lu, -lü) is used after the present tense suffix, and thus an adjective is formed from the verb: gəlir-gəlirli, kəsir-kəsirli.

b) the suffix –sız (-siz, -suz, -süz) is used after the present tense suffix, and the adjective is formed from the verb: gəlir-gəlirsiz, kəsir-kəsirsiz.

c) the suffix of the present tense is followed by the suffix -ıcı (-ici, -ucu, -ıcü), the noun is followed by attributive nouns: doyur-doyurucu, keçir-keçirici, ötür-ötürücü, batır-batırıcı, bişir-bişirici; qovur-qovurucu and others.

d) after the present tense suffix, the suffixes -ım (-im, -um, -üm), -am (-əm) give examples such as

birth, doğum, ölüm, geyim, doğram, tutam, itim, atım, aşırım, biçim, bölüş [10, p. 12-13].

The purpose of citing these examples is to comment on the functional nature of the suffix, not on its variant. It can be seen from the functional character that here there is a scene associated with the process of verb formation. At the same time, the suffix –ım (-im, -um, -üm) is similar in structure to the attributive suffix of the first person. In this sense, the homonymy of the suffix is clearly manifested. The explanation of this suffix by Buludkhan Khalilov is as follows: "-Im (-im, -um, -üm) the suffix forms a name from verbs as a word-forming suffix: içim, atım, udum, etc. Such words have a numerical character: bir atım barıt, bir içim su etc. This suffix hardened in the words qurtum, salxım" [6, p.123].

Thus, after the suffix -ır (-ir, -ur, -ür), denoting the present tense, the suffix -ım (-im, -um, -üm), formed as an independent means of word formation, can occur in the word structure. . Thus, from the words of Azerbaijani origin as aşmaq - to roll over, aşırım - pass, bişmək - to cook, bir bişirim - for one-time cooking, uçmaq - to fly, uçurum - cliff, yatmaq - to sleep yatırım - attachment were formed.

The present tense suffix, of course, does not express the concept of time in this composition, it creates a new derivative with a complex composition in the form -ırım (-irim, -urum, -ürüm) together with a word-forming suffix.

The present suffix is used before the suffix -ma (-mə), which also has a word-forming function and takes part in the formation of adjectives from nouns and verbs. The suffix -ma (-mə) is an element of the negation category of the verb, as it indicates a grammatical function. At the same time, as a means of correcting words, this suffix is derived from the modifier in its origin. Therefore, we can say that the modifying suffix -ma (-мə) comes from the element of inflectional negation, firstly, as mentioned above, inflectional suffixes are considered the product of the period before the inflectional period. Due to the stage of their formation and functionality, and secondly, due to the fact that this suffix is derived from a word-changing variant, it has the characteristics of a homonym. The modifier suffix –ma (-мə) is motivated by its derivational quality and in some words forms a full noun. For example, alma (fruit), süzmə (dairy product), yarma (cereal), qazma (underground shelter), qırma (bullet accessory), çıxma (wound), dürtmə (twitch), sızma (misfire), ilmə (thin thread) , çalma (headdress), etc. The suffix -ma (-mə) develops after the suffix of the present tense as a means of correcting a word and affects the replacement of its grammatical functionality with the transition to word formation. So, the suffix of the present tense is formed by a combination of the suffix –ma (-mə), which has passed from grammatical negation into word formation based on the presence of a complex suffix –ırma (-irmə, -urma, –ürmə) from the word köç-

moved-köçürmə-census, keç - pass keçirmə-belt, öt-pass ötürmə- transfer, qaç- run qaçırma- steal, aş-pilaf, biş-vari bişirmə-cooking, etc. You can find corrections of many words.

Processing the suffix of the definite future tense before the derivational suffix A certain suffix of the future tense independently acquires a derivative quality and participates in the formation of new words and in the creation of a complex composition even before a certain part of the suffixes was formed as a word-forming means. The suffix of the definite future tense is used before the suffixes -li (-li, -lu, -lü) and -siz (-siz, -suz, -suz), which express a greater quality and form the composition -açaqlı (-əcəkli), -acaqsız (-əcəksiz) is involved in the formation of complex suffixes consisting of parts. Information regarding the main function of the -acaq (-aqak) suffix states that when a personal suffix is used after this suffix, the grammatical tense of the verb is (alacağ-am, alacaq-san, alacaq-sınız, alacaq-lar). If no personal suffix is used after this suffix, the verb becomes a participle. If the suffix –acaq (-əcək) is preceded by a suffix of unknown type (-ıl, -il, -ul, -ül): the letter [4] is written.

In the article devoted to word-forming suffixes, the functional characteristics of the suffix –acaq (-əcək), especially its transition from grammar to word formation, examples of correcting words denoting nouns from verbs such as oturacaq, daldalanacaq [8, p. 14] are given.

Regarding the functional nature of the suffix -acaq (-əcək), it should be said that the transition of this suffix from grammar to derivation occurred due to the need of the language for word formation. When used as the last element of a word, this suffix turns into an independent derivative variant, and also serves as the basis for creating a complex derivational tool, if after it a word-forming suffix is included in the word structure. In this sense, it is processed in the first row and performs the task of the main organizing element of the composition. In this case, of course, the suffix -acaq (-əcək) is completely removed from the grammatical function within the compound suffix. In the Azerbaijani language, the formation of the corresponding adjectives formed from the verb with the participation of compound suffixes, formed due to the formation of the unity of the suffix of a certain future tense with the word-forming suffix following it, is observed. As a rule, in the composition of suffixes formed on the basis of the suffix -aqak (-ıkək), the presence of suffixes forming an adjective with suffixes –lı (-li, -lu, -lü) və –sız (-siz, -suz, -süz) is observed.

Thus, when adding these suffixes, new complex word-forming suffixes of the type –acaqlı (-əcəkli), -acaqsız (-əcəksiz) are formed. In the Azerbaijani language, in the presence of compound suffixes -acaqlı (-əcəkli), words such as qanacaqlı are formed from the word qanacaq, gələcəkli from the word

gələcək, görəcəkli from the word görəcək. These words are used in the language in accordance with such compounds as qanacaqlı adam, gələcəkli günlər, görəcəkli işlər. In some cases, one can even find the use of the expression bilikli adam "smart person" as a more emotional version of the expression biləcəkli adam "noble person". - At the same time, in the presence of a complex suffix acaqsız (-əcəksiz), expressions such as qanacaqsız adam oturacaqsız yer, dayanacaqsız yol - a person without blood, a place without a seat, a road without stopping can also occur. It should be noted that there is no limit to the expansion of the derivative environment of compound suffixes like -acaq (-əcək). It is quite possible to make an optimistic forecast that the possibilities of word formation of these suffixes will expand due to the emergence of new concepts.

The use of a non-permanent future tense suffix before a derivational suffix. After the non-permanent suffix of the future tense, one can observe the formation of new compound suffixes, which serve to intensify the process of word formation, during the processing of word-forming suffixes. In the sources one can find facts that the suffix –ar (-ər) is explained as a suffix from nouns and verbs. For example, it has been observed that words such as bozar from boz, ağar from ağ, göyər from göy, yaşar from yaş, and göyər from göy are actually attached to words that are parts of speech of nouns. At the same time, the suffix -ar (-ər) is attached to the verb aç-açar-to open, is attached to the verb kəs- kəsər-to cut, is attached to the verb dəy-dəyər-, is attached to the verb tut-tutar (sututar) to catch, attached to the verbs döy -, söy, döyər, söyər, etc. joins words and participates in the formation of the corresponding nouns and adjectives.

Explanations and relevant examples are given in separate sources, as well as in textbooks and other studies on the grammatical and derivational features of the suffix -ar (-ər). However, it can be said that no information about its origin, including participation in the creation of a complex derivative instrument, which seems to be more important for modern linguistics, has been found. Speaking about the suffix -ar (-ər), Ilin Asger gives examples (Yaşar, Sevər, Gülər, Anar, Yetər) of its participation in the formation of nouns from verbs as homonymous suffixes. At the same time, this indicates that the suffix comes from a grammatical (word-changing) source. However, there is no specific opinion about the word-forming source [9, p.31]. In other sources, one can find examples of the formation of the suffix -ar (-ər) [1, p.50]. In another source, examples such as otar, ağar, bozar, göyər are given simply with the suffix -ar (-ər) [2]. The other source does not provide any additional information, except for a similar explanation and similar examples (otar, ağar, qızar, bozar) [5]. -Ar (-ər) is followed by an indefinite future tense suffix such as –lı (-li, -lu, -lü), -ı (-i, -u, -ü), -tı (-ti, -tu, - tü), -aq (-ək). This means that in accordance with the

requirements of enriching the vocabulary potential of the Azerbaijani language, new types of derivative variants are formed in the Azerbaijani language, such as -arlı (-ərli), -arı (-əri), -artı (-ərti).

Processing elements of the imperative form before the word-forming suffix Compound suffixes, formed from the combination of imperative form elements with word-correcting suffixes, have a more intense quality in terms of word formation than other categories of verbs. In particular, suffixes denoting the singular of the first person and the plural of the second person of the imperative form are processed before verbal suffixes and participate in the formation of a new compound suffix composition.

The suffix -ım (-im, -um, -üm), used in the first person singular, reflects such concepts as order, incitement, coercion, as well as in the grammatical form of order, even if it is freely used in word structure. For example, the concept of the first person is prominent in nouns derived from verbs such as (ölüm, itim, udum, içim - die, disappear, sip, drink) as well as in first person expressions such as (mən alım, mən aparım , mən yazım, mən oxuyum - I buy, I take, I write, I read.

The suffix -Im (-im, -um, -üm) is a grammatical tool belonging to the first person of the imperative form, and at the same time has a derivative function as a suffix that forms a noun from a verb, and it participates in the formation of a complex composition together with corresponding derivational suffixes that follow it in the word structure. This suffix combines word correcting suffixes such as -lı (-li, -lu, -lü), -sız (-siz, -suz, -süz), -cıl (-cil, -cul, -cül), forming - imli (-imli, -umlu, -umlu), -imsiz (-imsiz, -umsuz, -umsuz), -imcil (-imcil, -umcul, -umcul) are involved in the formation of complex derivatives. Within these compound suffixes, the suffix -ım (-im, -um, -üm) is deprived of its grammatical function; becomes a word-forming element, but traces of the command tone are preserved in the lexico-semantic environment of newly formed words. This feature can be observed in the following words formed with the help of these suffixes:

-Adjectives with an attributive meaning are formed by adding the suffix Imlı (-imli, -umlu, -umlü) to verbs; for example, adjectives such as döz-endure- dözümlü-patient, from the verb get-go gedimli- mortal, from the verb dur-stay-durumlu-steady, from the verb gəl-come -gəlimli-coming, from the verb duy- feel-duyumlu-sensitive, from the verb ye-eat- yeyimli-edible, from the verb gey-dress-geyimli- dressed, etc. In these words, there is a conditional understanding of the imperative tone, for example, in words like dözümlü-hardy [mən- i] dözümlü [yəm] - I am hardy, gedimli - [mən] gedimli [yəm] - I am mortal, durumlu-patient [mən] durumlu [yam] - I am patient, gəlimli- coming [mən] gəlimli [yəm] - I am coming , duyumlu - sensitive [mən] duyumlu [yam] - I am hardy, geyimli - dressed [mən] geyimli [yəm] - I

am dressed, sorumlu - responsible [mən] sorumlu [yam] - I am responsible, as well as in many other words.

Suffix -Imsız (-imsiz, -umsuz, -ümsüz) This suffix is involved in the formation of examples that contradict the meaning of words formed with the presence of the suffix -ımlı (-imli, -umlu, -ümlü). For example, in the presence of this suffix, such verbal adjectives are formed as döz- endure f dözümsüz-impatient, dur- stop-durumsuz- unstable, biç-cut-biçimsiz - indiscreet, öl-die- ölümsüz- immortal, bax-look baxımsız- unkempt, gey-put on-geyimsiz - undressed, duy-feel-duyumsuz-unfeeling, etc.

Those suffixes that are attached to words whose roots are verbs can, together with the root, form a whole composition. Examples include related suffixes –ımsaq (-imsək, -umsaq, -ümsək), -ımçaq (-imçək, -umçaq, -ümçək). With the participation of these suffixes, words such as sarımsaq- garlic, hör- tie-hörümçək-spider and many others were formed in the Azerbaijani language.

The components of the suffix -Imcıl (-imcil, -umcul, -ümcül) consist of the combination -im (-im, -um, -üm), which tends to move from grammatical to derivational, and from suffixes that form the adjective -cıl (-cil, -cul, -cul). - In the presence of the suffix –cıl (-(-cil, -cul, -cül) in the Azerbaijani language, corresponding adjectives are formed from nouns, such as: kef-joy-kefcil-joyful, qonaq-guest-qonaqcıl-hospitable, qabaq-before- qabaqcıl-advanced, yuxu-sleep-yuxucul-sleepy, ard-succession-ardıcıl-sequential, etc.

Since the first component of a complex suffix consists of a suffix characterized by the transition of the element of the imperative form of the verb into the function of the subjunctive mood, the suffix containing itself -ımcıl (-imcil, -umcul, -ümcül) is also subject to the subjunctive mood, in particular, –cıl (-cil, -cul, -cül) according to the functional purpose of the suffix serves to modify the verb from the adjective. So, in the presence of the suffix -ımcıl (-imcil, -umcul, -ümcül) in the Azerbaijani language, such words are formed from the verb as doy - get enough - from the verb doyumcul - full, ye - eat from the verb the participle is formed yeyimcil - appetizing, yan - burn - yanımcıl-zealous, öl-die ölümcül-mortal.

Due to the intensification of the lexico-semantic word-building potential of the language, the probability of repeated intensification of such words is not limited.

The suffix –ın (-in, -un, -ün), denoting the command form of the second person, is combined to form a complex compound, more often çox –caq (-cək) and –tı (-ti, -tu, -tü) as in the second In the suffix component, the use of word-forming suffixes is observed. Even in words formed by combining the suffix –In (-in, -un, -ün) with the suffix –caq (-cək) with the presence of the compound suffix –ıncaq (-incək, -uncaq, -üncək) və –ncaq (-ncək) there is a

semantic nuance associated with the concept of the second person singular of the command form. The second component of the form-forming element -caq (-cək) is used in some words without being separated into the root-forming part. In such words, the element –caq (-cək) is used as an adjective. You can give examples of words such as əmcək-chest, sancaq-brooch, ocaq-hearth, bucaq-corner, qucaq-hug, böcək-bug.

In words formed by the suffix -ıntı (-inti, -untu, -üntü), formed from the combination of the suffix -in (-in, -un, -ün) with the suffix -tı (-tu, -tu, -tü), in unlike them, in the imperative form, the meaning characteristic of the second person plural is observed. Along with this, it should also be noted that the suffix -tı (-ti, -tu, -tü) cannot independently participate in monosyllabic words as a word-forming means. This suffix occurs in words such as -tı (-ti, -tu, -tü), which formed a root-forming stem. -ıntı (-inti, -utu, -untü) formed from the combination of the suffix -ti (-ti, -tu, -tü) with the suffix -ın (-in, -un, -ın) was formed from the verb tök-lei- töküntü-withdrawal, qır-break qırıntı-fragment, yığ-collect- yığıntı-collection, gör-look görüntü-view, poz- erase-pozuntu-violation, sür-lead sürüntü-driving, gəz-walk gəzinti-walk, çök- bend over çöküntü-sediment, döy-bey döyüntü-beat, ov-crumbs ovuntu-crumbs. In words of this type, the concept of the second person plural of the imperative form is conditionally represented as follows: [siz] tökün-pour, [siz] sürün-drive, [siz] qırın-break, [siz] yığın-gather, [siz] pozun-erase, [siz] çökün-bend over, [siz] döyün-beat, [siz] ovun- crush, etc.

As can be seen from studies, analyzes and research, verbal categories differ from nominal parts of speech in terms of intensity, dynamism, and flexibility. As a result of this, a peculiar activity is observed during the transition of the elements of the grammatical category belonging to the verb into word formation.

The derivative function of the grammatical elements of the verb that precede the word-forming suffix in the structure of the word

Since the word-formation possibilities of the Azerbaijani language are wide and intense, word-forming suffixes belonging to the verb as part of grammatical suffixes can acquire a derivative quality. Therefore, grammatical elements that have acquired a word-formation quality are used before the modifying suffix in the structure of the word. It's completely legal. Because according to the requirements of the agglutinative mechanism in the structure of a word, word-forming suffixes usually come first in the word structure, and inflectional suffixes come second. This situation is, of course, not unique to the Azerbaijani language, but is universal for all languages with suffixes. Since the Azerbaijani language has an agglutinative structure, the transition of inflectional suffixes into inflectional ones in this language, as in other agglutinative languages, is more intense. The

grammatical elements of verbs include the negative suffix (-ma, -mə), the past demonstrative suffix (-dı, -di, -du, -dü), the transitive past suffix (-mış, -miş, -muş, -müş). Suffixes of definite future tense (-acaq, -əcək, -yacaq, -yəcək), suffixes of indefinite tense (-ar, -ər, -yar, -yər) can be used before a word-forming suffix in the structure of a word, acquiring a derivative quality. At the same time, suffixes used in the imperative form of a verb can acquire the right to be used before a word-forming suffix in the structure of a word, acquiring a derivative quality in accordance with the richness of the word-forming potential.

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