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MORPHEMES WHICH CREATE VERB AND ADJECTIVE IN MUHAMMAD FUZULI'S POETRY

The article examines the phenomena of Mohammed Fuzuli's poetry creativity. The study of the phenomena and characteristics of the facial features selected from the various poems.

There are many articles written by linguists, about unique of poets linguistic features. However, morphological features of the poetry language especially morphological aspects of the notional parts of speech have not been studied yet. Therefore, the goal aim of this little article, is investigate the use of the derivative verbs and derivative adjective, created by lexical morpheme which widely used in poetry.

As we can see, most of these lexical suffixes is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs or on the contrary intransitive verbs from transitive verbs.

In the next articles, we will investigate other poets and writers. It is not wrong to say that he make his best for the development, purification and formation of our literary language, which is legalized and raised to the state language level by Shah Ismail Khatai and Nasimi. The first writer which have a special position in the history of Azerbaijan literature, especially in Eastern literature without any exaggeration is Muhammad Fuzuli.

We can note that the outstanding writer M. Fuzuli is not only writer, at the same time a linguist. But it is impossible to investigate and analyze them in one article.

In the next articles, we will investigate other poets and writers. We can clearly see that the poem there is a derivative verbs which all of them are used in our literary language till today. As we can see, most of these lexical suffixes is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs or on the contrary intransitive verbs from transitive verbs.

Key words: Mohammed Fuzuli, word creativity, feud, adjective, Azerbaijani language.

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MORFEMI, ЯКІ УТВОРЮЮТЬ ДІЄСЛОВО ТА ПРИКМЕТНИК, У ПОЕЗІЇ МУХАММЕДА ФУЗУЛІ

У статті розглядається поетична творчість Мухаммеда Фузулі. Є багато статей, написаних лінгвістами, про унікальні особливості мови поетів. Однак морфологічні особливості мовної поезії, особливо морфологічні аспекти понятійних частин мови, ще не вивчені. Отже, метою цієї невеликої статті є дослідження використання похідних дієслів і похідних прикметників, утворених лексичною морфемою, яка широко використовується в поезії.

Як ми бачимо, більшість цих лексичних суфіксів створюються перехідними дієсловами від неперехідних дієслів або, навпаки, неперехідними дієсловами від перехідних дієслів.

І хоча неправильно було б стверджувати, що Мухаммед Фузулі зробив усе можливе для розвитку, очищення та формування нашої літературної мови, яку легалізували та підняли на державний мовний рівень Шах Ісмаїл Хатаї і Насімі, однак першим письменником, котрий посів визначне місце в історії азербайджанської літератури, особливо у східній літературі, без будь-якого перебільшення, був саме Мухаммед Фузулі. Відзначимо, що він був не лише письменником, а й лінгвістом, але дослідити та проаналізувати всю його творчу спадщину в одній статті неможливо. У наступних статтях ми дослідимо інших поетів і письменників.

Ми чітко бачимо, що в поемі є похідні дієслова, які досі вживаються в нашій літературній мові. Більшість цих лексичних суфіксів створюються перехідними дієсловами від неперехідних дієслів або, навпаки, неперехідними дієсловами від перехідних дієслів.

Ключові слова: Мухаммед Фузулі, словотворчість, прикметник, азербайджанська мова.

Actuality. The first writer which have a special position in the history of Azerbaijan literature, especially in Eastern literature without any exaggeration is Muhammad Fuzuli.

Undoubtly he is a “giant stone of our mother language poetry” (History of Azerbaijan Literature 1960: 65). It is not wrong to say that he make his best for the development, purification and formation of our literary language, which is legalized and raised to the state language level by Shah Ismail Khatai and Nasimi.

There are many articles written by linguists, about unique of poets linguistic features. However, morphological features of the poetry language especially morphological aspects of the notional parts of speech have not been studied yet. Therefore, the goal aim of this little article, is investigate the use of the derivative verbs and derivative adjective, created by lexical morpheme which widely used in poetry.

Discussion. Let’s take a look at the use of the derivative verbs created by lexical morpheme in poetry of outstanding writer:

...Dont lift (*yetirmə*) my yell to the heavens, oh pagan

Suffer desperate savior heard my yell.

...Seeing in my face tears

Let it notify (*bildir*) my situation to beautiful by this color. (History of Azerbaijan Literature, 1960: 61).

From the morning hair curvature on the face

I wander (*dolandırdım*) each side into the flames as a sick. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 63).

...What’s magician is you, didn’t remove (*çıxarmadın*) fire from the water, water from fire,

When sweating (*tərlədib*) itself flower. (History of Azerbaijan Literature, 1960: 66).

Leaving the language of life seemed (*görünürdü*) difficult then love

Order to leaving love and leaved life. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 68).

...A hundred grief and sorrow have gone (*sancılıbdır*) into my soul

I’m in captivity of your beauty. (History of Azerbaijan Literature, 1960: 70).

What is this grief, grief is killed (*öldürdü*) me

Laughing face was not clear to me since my bitter. (History of Azerbaijan Literature, 1960: 200).

Shed of my blood, if I bite (*dişlədimsə*) your lips not rebel

Hold it, Be fair, catch of blood! (History of Azerbaijan Literature, 1960: 121).

If we look carefully, we can clearly see that in the above-mentioned poem there is a derivative verbs

which all of them are used in our literary language till today.

Example:

– yet-ir-mə (lift) – here by lexical morpheme “ir” is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs;

– bildir (notify) – here by morphem “dir” is created transitive verbs from “bil” intransitive verbs;

– dola-n-dır-dı-m (wander) – “n” is created intransitive verbs from transitive, “dır” is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs;

– tərlə-t(d)-ib (sweating); lexical suffix “-lə” from none “tərl” is created verb, “t” is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs. Vowel “t” between two vowels transform to vowel – “d”;

– in verb “çix-ar-ma-dın” (remove) “çix” is a intransitive, lexical morphem “-ar” is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs;

– In “sancı-lı-ib-dır” – “sancı” from transitive verb is created intransitive reflexive verb;

– “öl-dür-dü” (killed) – “öl” is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs;

– “Dişlədimsə” (bite). In the none of “Diş” the lexical suffix “-la” is created verb.

As we can see, most of these lexical suffixes is created transitive verbs from intransitive verbs or on the contrary intransitive verbs from transitive verbs. Only bite (*tərləmək*) and sweating (*tərləmək*) verbs is created from noun.

Now let’s look at other examples:

...Açılır *könlüm gəhi kim giryeyi-təlxim görüb,*
Açar ol gülrux təbəssüm bizlə ləli-nüşxənd. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 25).

My heart open (*açılır*) and rejoices seaing bitter cry

That beautiful smile is seems with us. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 25).

... What is it that makes us feel like a needle thin (*incəldib*),

Like a thread, take us long love. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 26).

... The time open the door of love for me as a pen, Weakness turned (*döndərdi*) me away from grief. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 27).

... Looking angel in yourself did not write sin of love,

Thats why written (*yazıldı*) Vali enough good deed for you.

... How it be late your ruby, who knows, Like me. It’s a difficult to leave (*ayrılmağı*) ruby. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 39).

... Increasing (*arturan*) the mean of word increases (*artırar*) its fidelity

how much is amount, people will be in the amount of that word. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 44).

... *If I see on the hereafter, I will say about your beauty,*

If is not visible (görünməyə), then it will be a disaster. (M. Füzuli, 2014: 69).

... *I'm so weaken (incəldim) to imagine you*

Oh Fuzuli, Everyone who sees me is dreaming of me. (M. Füzuli, 2014: 73).

... *In the sky, my cry turn off (söndürdü) the dawn of the sun,*

My love on earth put me away. (M. Füzuli, 2014: 81).

... *The wounds in my heart became an ointment for them,*

Don't extinguish (söndürmə) lamp you lit (yandırdığın) your own hands

... *Creature poured smoothly water on feet,*

The water should be constantly poured (töküldü) into its feet. (M. Füzuli, 2014: 89).

... *Even though I was away from you, my blood was shed (tökülsə)*

I'm a trouble of this flower, this season is my spring. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 73).

... *My broken (sökülmüş) heart is full of with your dreams*

Robbers I likened (bənzətmək) the robber's place to a scattered place

... *I saw your eyelashes which precious (bəslənib) in my eyes*

It looks like as (bənzətdim) kind of precious stone in mother-of-pearl (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 75).

... *You did not dedicate your lashes to your servant*

You did not pour water into the cup to make it harder (ağırdır)

... *You keep your skirt away (çəkirsən) from me*

You havent thought for my hold you in the Hereafter. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 84).

... *Since then, my condition is darken (qaralıbdır) as ash*

Fire has been the root of separation (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 93).

... *The death threw (atıldı) arrows on me*

But your eyelashes moved faster than it. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 94).

How we can see there are a lot of derivative verbs in Fuzuli's language, so its possible to increase the number of examples. But we did not need it.

Let's take a look at the ways of creating verbs and their grammatical meaning:

– “Ağlar” (oldu) (crying) – “ağla-r”. This verb in two meaning: in classic literature with suffix of the participle “-an” become “ağlayan” and in modern language (ağla-r göz) is a suffix which created adjective from the verb.

– “Açılır” (open) – “aç” is transitive verb, “-ıl” is lexical suffix created reflexive verb.

– “Tutulmuş” (possessed) – tut-ul-muş (soul) is created reflexive verb, then accept suffix of verb.

– “İncə - l - (t) -d - ib” (thin), here – “incə” is adjective, “-l” is created verb from adjective, “-t” (transform to “-d”) is suffix created transitive verb from intransitive verb.

– Döndərdi – dön təsirsiz feil, -dər şəkilçisi qeyri-məhsuldar.

– “Döndərdi” (turned) – “dön” intransitive verb, the suffix “-dər” is non-productive.

– “Sirli” is suffix which created verb.

– “Yazıldı” (written) “-yaz” is transitive verb, “-ıl” is created passive voice verb.

– “Ayrılmağı” (leave) “- ayrıl-mağı” the morphem “-l” is created verb from other adjective.

– “Artırar” (increasing) – “art-ır-ara” “-ır” is suffix created transitive verb from intransitive verb, “-ar” is suffix created the simple future tense.

– “Görünməyə” (not visible) – “gör-ün-mə-sə” lexical suffix “-ün” is created reflexive verb.

– “Söndürdü” (turn off) – “sön-dür-dü”, “dür” is suffix created transitive verb from intransitive verb.

– “Tökülsə” (poured) – “tök-ül-sə” here “-ül” is created passive voice from transitive verb.

– “Sökülmüş” (broken) in verb – “sök-ül-müş” “-ül” is created reflexive verb from transitive verb.

– “Bənzətdim” (looks like as) – “bənzə-t-di-m”, “-t” is suffix created transitive verb from transitive verb.

– In verb “Qaralıbdır” (darken) lexical suffix “-ıl” is created verb from adjective.

Now let's look at the role in language of the third group, namely, morphisms which create adjective:

... *I get used to the pain (cafavü) how i will be without (onlarsız) them*

I'm drunk by its pain oh Gad! (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 17).

... *Lips talk with a cup cheerfulness*

Must be away from immorality (biədəbdən). (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 19).

... *If Farhad suffers from the mine (məndəki) suffer*

From his voice crack the cup from thousand places

... *If Macnun sounded to my voice*

Bird could not stay in nest in his head (başındakı). (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 34).

... *My fatherlessness has reached so a lot*

There is no one besides difficulty. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 54).

If i say that unfaithful (bivəfa) is me

Believe it, or do not believe it?

Against flower-rush

From my eyes run bloody (qanlı) water,

My love, season flower this,

Is running (axar) water not get dirty? (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 58).

If your friend is a dumb (dilsiz) monster, hide it from him

So your secret not absolve to everyone, as the secret of Macnun

Can't nothing if does not suffer as a theatre without controlled (təsərrüfsüz)?

I do not know what's he saw in the drinks and become on drunk (badəpərəst)

The beautiful heart which I saw. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 78).

Of course my bloody (qanlı) tears reached

As the voice which reached to the top of the heavens. (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 89).

...I'm so sad that my mood improves

When heard from someone a complaint from a suffering (M. Fuzuli, 1964: 105).

Let's take a look at the using place of the derivative adjective in the examples:

– In adjective “Cəfa-vü” (pain) the “-vi” is using as “-vü” and create adjective.

– “Onlar-sız” (without them) – here “sız” from third-person pronouns is create adjective.

– “-bi” in the word “Bi-ədəb” (immorality) is Persian origin prefixe.

– Here “Mən-dəki” (mine) is adjective which created from pronounce. Its one of the most useful

suffix “dəki” created adjective in our modern language.

– Also adjective “bas-ı-n-dakı” (head) is adjective which created from possessive pronoun. consonant “-n” is connected consonant.

– “-bi” in the word “bi-vəfa” (unfaithful) is Persian origin lexical prefixe.

– The suffix “-lı” in the word “qan-lı” (bloody) is created also adjective. Its one of the most useful suffix created adjective in our modern language.

– The suffix “-sız” in the word “dilsiz” (dumb), “təsərrüfsüz” (controlled) is lexical morphem is adjective created suffix which is antonym to the suffix “-lı”.

– Axar (sular) sözündəki -ar şəkilçisi də sifət düzəldən leksik şəkilçilər sırasındadır.

– The suffix “-ar” in the word “Axar (sular)” (running (water)) is among the lexical suffix which create adjective.

Result. As a result, we can note that the outstanding writer M. Fuzuli is not only writer, at the same time a linguist. So it is not difficult to find any kind of language material in his poetry creativity. But it is impossible to investigate and analyze them in one article.

In the next articles, we will investigate other poets and writers.

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