The dialectological gathers and the pronouns in their contents were researched in this scientific study, which were taken from compelled migrant about 162 residents of Agdam region and its various villages. As we know, there is no specific linguistic sense of pronouns. Which part of speech it substitutes, it will adapt the content and grammatical meaning of that part of speech. There are specific features in the Agdam region dialects and colloquial speech dialectological features, this is clearly reflected in the pronouns.

**Key words:** Aghdam region, dialects, parts of speech, pronouns.
THE PRONOUNS IN THE DIALECTS OF AGHDAM OF GARABAGH

This work was supported by Science Development Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan – Grant № EİF/ MQM-3-Shusha-2014-7(22)-05/03/5

Introduction

Most of the territory of Aghdam region including administrative center of the city of Aghdam is the region which has been occupied by Armenians. Nowadays this region of Azerbaijan according to the occupy only ten villages are under the control of Azerbaijan. The region of Aghdam was established on August 8, 1930. The relief of the region is mostly flat, and partly mountainous and its area is 1154 square km. The region of Aghdam, the anciently and beautifully natured land of Azerbaijan is located in the centre of Karabagh – on the northern-eastern slopes of Karabakh mountain range, in the west of Kur-Araz lowland.

I investigated on research project of the third Shusha Grant competition of the Science Development Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan named after “The collecting toponyms and dialects of the region of Aghdam, and its scientific-linguistic analysis”. In the first 6 months of my research I collected dialectological pickings from 162 residents refuging in the cities of Baku and Mingechevir, in the regions of Aghdam and Berde and their different villages. This research was on pronouns which the same residents used in their dialectes.

The Importance of this study

The pronoun is called the basic part of speech which is used in the place of a noun, an adjective, a numeral and other parts of speech and takes their grammatical features. The pronoun differs among the main parts of the speech according to having a common and abstract content. The pronoun has no lekhalic meaning concretely. If the pronoun replaces any parts of speech, it adapts the content and grammatical meaning of the same parts of speech. Therefore, the meaning of the pronoun appears only in the sentence and in the tekht. One of the specific factors for a pronoun is being a convention in its contest. (3, p. 64)

The personal pronoun. The personal pronoun is a pronoun which is expressing the concept of a person without any specifics in general. (3, p. 64)
The pronouns in the dialects of aghdam of garabagh

Män, Sän, O, Biz, Siz, Ollar<onlar. I, You, He, She, It, We, You, They (in dialects). Män hesh, mänim yashim kechif. Allah goysa gedärquis yertë, yurdûza. (Nesibova Valide, age-82, the village of Shelli Gulabi of the region of Aghdam) Bajim aglıyidirikin sän yiäisizsän, birda galırsan? (Abdulazimova Khalida, age-64, the village of Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) O Mirzä-salehin atasi oluf ve Uzeyir büyükmallowi oluf, Mol-la Mehti kishi. (Aliyev Rafig, age-65, the village of Guzani of the region of Aghdam)

Bidiän ilham alir här bahar här gish, Bëi yetishdirän ilähiyä algish.

(Guliyeva Gelebeste, age-66, the village of Gulabi of the region of Aghdam) Adîl aftamati chăhdî, dedi, âjlafterr, chànîkin geri, män gâtirmishäm ollari, män ozum dä jáza veräjam, gedin sîz gätirin, sîz dä jáza verin. (Abdulazimova Khalida, age-64, the village of Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) Gardashimin ogulu da onun kimi, ollar da polisdä ishidiyirdi, ollar da e:e puton o SHushanin kätdäridi zäidi, bahk oralarda, Cämîl-lidä zadda chokh doyushuflär. (Javadova Farida, age-69, the region of Aghdam)

The defining pronoun. The defining pronoun is formed by adding possessive suffikhes to the defining pronoun “oz” (self) in all persons. (3, p. 67)

(Ozum, Ozun, Ozu, Ozumuz, Ozuuz<ozunuz, Ozdari<ozlari) Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, yourselves, yourselves, themselves.

Ozum stamatolog okhumusham, stamatolog da ishidiyiräm. (Aliyev Ali, age-33, the region of Aghdam) Ermännin älînä keshmänin deyin ozun partdadifdi. (Abdulazimova Khalida, age-64, the village of Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) Dedi ki, Fuzulî kuchäskinän, indi ozu gäsdän shähäri deyir. (Khudiyev Khudu. age-77, the village of Salalhî Kangarli of the region of Aghdam) Biz onu o vakhthi ozunuz uchun bir kino hesab eliyirdi. (Adigozelov Zahir, age-33, the village of Aliagali of the region of Aghdam) Ozunuz yakshsi bilirisiz bî, kini hesh kim istämäz. (Aliyev Amir, age-79, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam) Män elä dëräm bi iröhür ichchilärims sadä olsunna ozdiräniy sakha chapan chaldirmasinnar. (Shirinov Akber, age-80, the village of Almededli of the region of Aghdam)

The defining pronoun. The defining pronoun comes before nouns in the sentence and they are the words which determine them. (3. p. 70)

(Oz, Putun<butun, Här, Filan<filan) All, each, one.

Azärbaycan dilindä tärçümäsin bilmillär. Bizim oz turkhämizdä Sinär olsun. Yânî rahat sindiräçän. (Ayyafov Ali, age-33, the region of Aghdam) Biz İsmayîlin nääminän putun âräpistanin yarsi İsmayîlin näämändi. (Abdullayev Jalal, age-88, the village of Guzani of the region of Aghdam). Indi bashka alâmirdi, indi putun shähârrimiz gozzäläshif. Allah pirezdëntinizin canin sahğ eläsîn. (Ahlâverdiyev Azay, age-70, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam) Dër bir gun gësdän Mursumun yanna dedim filan dërdän otư gâlmishäm. Bashdadi filan-filan-filan, dërdädäm, hansi yemâldärim. (Ahmedov Rasim, age-68, the village of Gulabi of the region of Aghdam)

The demonstrative pronoun. The demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun which signs a thing in general. (3, p. 68)

(O, Bî<bu, Elä, Belä, Hämîn) That, this, such, the same.

Aghdamda urusdar, belarusdar, ukraynallar, maldävannar, yahudilär, tatàrrar, lahsâdär, mala-gannar, o mämfur ermänär varyidi. (Aliyev Nadir, age-80, the region of Aghdam) Nâ bashi:zi agrihdim, bi Tamasha, Kamila bullar yas yerindä gäshäh dä säsi variydi. (Ahmadov Rasim, age-68, the village of Guzani of the region of Aghdam) Elä insan az-az gäil dünayya. (Ahlâverdiyev Azay, age-70, the village of Imangulubeyli of the region of Aghdam) Bîrdända belä inshallakh kohlu-komâshdi oz torpakhmiza kochuf gedärij. (Înshallah) (Guliyevo Afik, age-65, the village of Shurabad of the region of Aghdam) O divyarman su îlä ishidiyirdi. Hämîn diyarmanın suyu Garachava addanan chaydan ayirlirdi. (Hasanova Zabila, age-67, the village of Khidırli of the region of Aghdam)

The Indefinite pronoun. The indefinite pronouns are the words expressing unknown persons and objects.

(Bîrî, Kimsâ, Härä, Här kesh<här käs) One, somebody, every, everybody.

Män bu rayonda chokh bachji gormushäm, bîrî irayona ishidiyif, bîrî ozunä ishidiyif, bîrî gohum aylätiña ishidiyif. (Aliyev Amir, age-79, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam) Bu heyndä kimsä papakh gätidiri, âlâvâ ona bukhar papaghi gätidiri. (Huseynova Régina, age-58, the region of Aghdam) Bir gejäädä orda yamîshikih, oyevläri tämädziyif biri jejä galänän sonra tokhdamamish (4, p.500) hârâ dağdıhi bi täräfî. (Guliyevo Afik, age-65, the village of Shurabad of the region of Aghdam) Allah rähmät eläsîn, chokh yakhshi
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dostuydu. Allah hür keshä heyliä dos kismät eliyä bilä. (Aghayev Shikar, age-60, the village of Bash Garvent of the region of Aghdam)

The Interrogative pronoun. The interrogative pronouns are the words which are used in order to give questions. If the interrogative pronoun belongs in what parts of speech, it carries the quantity of features of the same parts of speech, and acts its acting, and expresses one person, one object, quantity of features in the sentence as a question in common. (3, p. 69)

(Kim, Nä, Hara, Havakh<hansi vakht, Nejä<netjä, Näymish<nä imish, Hansi, Nechä, Neynäsän<nä eläsin, Neyä<näyä. Nätä:r<nä tähär) Who, what, where, when, how, which, how much, how many.

Yäni o vakhi biräz, nätä:r diyem yazif okhumaghi bildiyim uchun. (Aghayev Shikar, age-60, the village of Bash Garvent of the region of Aghdam) Kabaf bishrännär gäländä onn oghlunun toynda dedlä ki ay khala bini kim bishirif?.. (Valiyeva İzabella, age-72, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam yash, Aghd.) Jalal gedif älin salif meshokhun ichindä belä galdirif gorufkun bunn hamsi yungulddä, yungul gozdar da churuy olar bun: daysi deyif kin, bajoghlu nä akhdarirsan? -deyif, dayi findigh almagh idariyä. (Aghayev Shikar, age-60, the village of Bash Garvent of the region of Aghdam) Bi kishi bashdin uchufdu, gorufkun hä: Khidir gamishdari birakhdi. Deyif ki, ä: Khidir, deyifki nädi?, deyif ä: bi gamishdari hara birakhirsan?. (Ahmadov Rasim, age-68, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam)

The negative pronoun. The negative pronoun frequencies for the development of our language. It created from the combination of the words: no-nobody, no one, nothing and etc. (3, p. 71)

(Hesh nä<hech nä, Heshkäs<hech käs, Hesh zaman<hech zaman) Nothing, nobody, no one, no time.

Kim ki, evinin verini-veshini chikharif, kändä-käsäyä aparirdi, onnara ajighi tuturdu dērdi kin, ä:, kishi do:lsuzem cama:ti panikaya salmayin, hesh nä olmuyajakh. (Gasimova Räfigä Yunis gizi, age-58, the region of Aghdam) Bäakh (4, p.47) dedim Aghdamsiz yashamakh heshnädi. (Salmanov Abbas, age-76, the village of Khangarli of the region of Aghdam) Mä:m aldghim penisyäni hesh kä almir. Män aliram bisahat o yuz manitdan savayi, yuzonsäkgiz manit. (Safarov Majid, age-96, the village of Papravent of the region of Aghdam)

The result

As the result of our research  was the investigation of pronouns which was taken from the 162 residents who have refuged unoccupied places of Aghdam and its villages in the morphology of Aghdam dialects. The pronoun has no morphological meaning concretely. If it replaces which parts of speech, it adapts the content and grammatical meaning of the same parts of speech. This features place in the dialects of Aghdam region in the specific form and in spoken speech dialectological features have been widely used.

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