



Article

# Word Forming Models of Everyday Talish Vocabulary

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## A B S T R A C T

To trace the genesis and historical development of Talish affixes, we have conducted an analysis of different mechanisms of the creation of new words. The lexicological basis that we selected for our research was Talish everyday vocabulary, which contains, for historical reasons, the largest number of archaisms and includes the most ancient layers of the lexicon. We have also conducted an etymological analysis and cited examples from ancient, middle, and modern Iranian languages and several other Indo-European languages. Therefore, as our research has shown, semantic and formal changes of word-forming and form-forming affixes in Talish that take part in the formation of everyday lexicon primarily deserve close attention. The material above is a major interest in studying the history of the development of the Talish language. It also testifies to the need for a detailed and more in-depth analysis of mechanisms of word-formation in lexis linked to the names of different household items.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The lexis in any language constantly develops and becomes richer, and this evolution, which the process of word-formation involves, happens owing both to opportunities provided by a language and words borrowed from other languages. Our research has shown that new words are created in Talish morphologically and syntactically. Talish is a typical representative of the north-western group of Iranian languages used in the area where Great Media historically existed (Miller, 1953; Oranskiy, 1990; Lazar, 1978; Schulze, 2000; Umnyashkin, 2011). Since the 19th century, Talish has drawn the attention of

researchers like A. I Khodzko, I. N. Berezin, V. Geyger, I. F. Riss, B. A. Dorn, and L. N. Lopatinsky, but studies of Talish both within the former Soviet Union and in the Iranian part of Azerbaijan have not been a target of dedicated research (Pireyko, 1966; 7 Abdoli, 2001; Henning 1954; Abdoli, 1990; De Caro, 2006; Guizzo, 2004; Masali, 2007; Umnyashkin, 2011). A comparative historical analysis of individual word-forming and form-forming affixes in Talish traces them to ancient pro-forms (Mamedov, 2006; Clifton, 2005; Spiegel, 1882; Masali, 2007; Ross, 1927; De Morgan, 1904; 13 Bartholomae, 1895; Bazin, 1996; Beresine, 1953; Boyce, 1977). To trace the genesis and historical

development of Talish affixes, we have analyzed different mechanisms of the creation of new words. The lexicological basis that we selected for our research was Talish everyday vocabulary, which contains, for historical reasons, the largest number of archaisms and includes the most ancient layers of the lexicon (Durkin-Meisterernst, 2004; Hajatpour, 2004; Mohammadzadeh, 1996; Yarshater, 2012; Umnyashkin, 2010).

The current research focuses on the analysis of the word-formation model in Talish language in everyday communication. The research explores how to word formed in Talish language, including lexical formation and word formation. Moreover, the current research also discusses the word-formation process for several parts of speech in Talish language.

## II. METHODS

The current research was done by using three levels: collecting data, stage of data analysis, and stage of presenting the results of the conducted analysis. The data were collected by using observation and interviews of the speakers. In order to trace the genesis and historical development of Talish affixes, the analysis was done based on the different mechanisms of the creation of new words. The lexicological basis that we selected for our research was Talish everyday vocabulary. Then, the collected data we used the historical-comparative methodology and computer program for linguistic field researches. The current research also focuses on the etymological analysis and cited examples from ancient, middle, and modern Iranian languages and several other Indo-European languages.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Lexical creation of Talish word

The process of the lexical creation of words in Talish happens in several ways:

#### a. Through the change in phonetical content

Lexical units formed in this way become part of a new word based on phonetical changes, for example **vıl-qıl**; **sıǵ-rıǵ**; **kındə-kınqə**. There is no doubt that in terms of both context and form, these words initially were the same: **vıl** (a flower) – **vıl çıne** (to pick flowers), **qıl** (a drawing of a flower) – **qıl bekarde** (to draw a painting), **qıl-qılınə şal** (a kerchief decorated with patterns in the form of flowers); **sıǵ** (a rock) – **rıǵ** (a very fine rock); **kındə - doy kındə** (a tree stump).

#### b. Through simplification of compound words

In Talish, some words used to be compound words but have turned into simple words as a result of the deletion of a certain sound, for example **vankarde** (to call). Formed from the words **vanq** (sound) and **karde** (to do) with the sound **q** deleted, it has become a simple word. **Dasor** (handmill) is a word whose stem is formed by the word **das** (a hand) and the verb **hor**. As a result of the deletion of the sound **h**, it has become a simple word in the present-day language. The word **Neqo** (bull) formed from the words **niə** (male) and **qo** (cow) and is used in the present-day language as a simple word.

#### c. Through the addition of words from dialects and parlances

Dialects and parlances play an important role in enriching the lexis in Talish literary language. For example, the words **yali** (one), **tile** (to run), **hele** (a call), which are used in the Astara dialect, are often found in literary works.

Morphological word formation in Talish is very fruitful, especially the formation of everyday lexicon, and lexical units created in this way come into being by way of adding prefixes and endings to the individual roots of words.

In Talish, most word-forming prefixes possess wide capabilities for creating new

words. In words that were formed with the help of prefixes, the considerable room is held by verbs formed from verbs, and, partly, by adjectives formed from nouns and adjectives, and also by adverbs formed from verbs.

The prefixes **pe**, **də**, **o**, **e**, **sə** join verbs to form new semantic verbs, for example **pekırne** (to pull), **pevarde** (to tear), **dəvarde** (to outstrip), **dəşe** (to enter), **odoy** (to dig), **okışte** (to extinguish), **enəme** (to stoop), **səqıne** (to chase away).

In Talish, the prefix **be** is a prefix that forms a verb from another verb, and an adjective from a noun, for example **beşe** (to go out), **beko** (unemployed), **beşıt** (milkless). Let us note that the prefix **be** sometimes joined other parts of speech to form a new word. An example of this could be the word **beton** (exterior side), which formed from the adverb **ton** (side).

In Talish, the prefix **no** is one of the word-forming prefixes. Adjectives formed from nouns and adjectives with the help of this prefix semantically match adjectives formed with the help of the prefix **be**, for example **nomerd** (mean), **norozı** (discontent), **nohəx** (unfair).

The prefix **ənə** joins verbs to form adverbs that are used to describe the lack of something, for example **anahıt** (sleepless), **anahard** (foodless).

In Talish, as we noted above, parts of words that form morphologically form with the involvement of suffixes. The number of those suffixes is higher than the number of prefixes, and they are more active in the creation of new words.

We should also note that suffixes mainly form names in Talish. They are as follows:

- **ə** - **lonə** (a nest), **rüənə** (fatlike), **vızə** (buzz), **ekizə** (cough);
- **əti** - **merdəti** (courage), **yoliəti** (seniority), **nokəti** (to cater);

- **in** – **zivonin** (voluble), **rıkin** (angry), **ovın** (watery), **tülin** (smeared);
- **j** // **ıj** // **voj** – **boküj** (a Bakuvian), **lankonij** (of or relating to Lankaran), **divoj** (villager);
- **li** - **möli** (mommy), **kinəli** (diminutive for "daughter");
- **von**//**əvon** - **moləvon** (a shepherd for cattle), **osiovon** (a miller);
- **don** - **nımekdon** (a salt cellar), **əğıldon** (childhood);
- **m** // **ım** - **sem** (third day of mourning);
- **ni** - **zınəni** (yesterday's), **ponəni** (last year's);
- **nəni** - **şanqonəni** (night-time - an adjective), **maştənəni** (tomorrow's);
- **mand** - **ağılmand** (smart), **hınəmand** (capable, brave);
- **i** - **tolışi** (of or relating to Talish), **zımısoni** (watermelon), **bevəci** (evil);
- **çə** - **lefçə** (a small ravine), **vəçə** (a goatling);
- **lə** - **çülə** (a straw), **sükilə** (a cockerel);
- **çi** - **dükonçi** (shop-keeper), **izımçi** (woodcutter), **zıvelçi** (coalman);
- **lığ** - **şəylığ** (suitable), **salığ** (hundred), **kinəlığ** (step-daughter);
- **minci** - **iminci** (first), **daminci** (tenth), **saminci** (hundredth);
- **ədə** - **əvəsorədə** (in spring), **pozədə** (in autumn);
- **vand** // **əvandi** - **vəyəvand** (host of a wedding), **ğoməvand** (a relative).

In addition to the suffixes listed, in Talish there are also several suffixes whose word-forming capabilities are more limited: – **kor**, **-əyz**, **-kü**, **-ən**, **-mon**, **-xo**, **-nok**, **-n**, **-ok**, **-o**, **-nə**, for example: **taməkor** (greedy), **ovəyz** (stream), **nünkü** (ignoble), **hurđən** (a child), **jımon** (residency), **ğarzxo** (debtor), **bədxo** (cruel), **ğozəbnok** (irate), **dıven** (harvest work), **şəkkok** (a sceptical person), **asbo** (of or relating to horses), **tarso** (cowardly).

### 3.2 Derivational and non-derivational suffixes

In Talish, suffixes are divided into two groups: derivational and non-derivational, in terms of their capability of creating new

words. Derivational suffixes normally have a greater word-forming capability, and they form words with different meanings. Compared to derivational ones, non-derivational suffixes have limited word-forming capabilities and mainly form monosemantic words. Capabilities that word-forming suffixes possess divide them into productive and non-productive ones. Some suffixes that form nouns and verbs are productive in terms of their wide word-forming capabilities: **-ə, -əti, -in, -li, -çi, lğ**. As for prefixes that form verbs, we can say that they possess wide word-forming capabilities. Compared to others, the ability of the suffix **-sə** to form words is limited, and it is therefore a non-derivational suffix. The prefix **be**, which forms both verbs and adjectives, is derivational in terms of its word-forming abilities.

In Talish, there are many non-derivational suffixes as well, for example: **-von//əvon, -vand//əvand, -don, -çə, -ni, -m//im, -mand, -ənə, -ədə, -nəm, -əyz, -o, -mon**.

Considering the specific features of all word-forming suffixes in Talish in terms of forming different parts of speech that are related to somatic lexis, we have divided them into three groups: 1) suffixes that form nouns; 2) suffixes that form verbs; 3) suffixes that form adjectives.

Suffixes that form nouns can be divided into derivational and non-derivational ones in terms of their word-forming capabilities. Derivational suffixes that form nouns are the following:

- a. The suffix **ə** joins nouns, adjectives and sound-imitating words to form new nouns, for example: **dümə** (kurdyuk), **tümə** (torba, a haversack), **lonə** (a nest), **kümə** (a stable), **rüə** (an intestine), **rüjə** (fasting), **havzə** (melon), **sipiə** (white material), **vizzə** (buzz), **şırrə** (babble), **tıppə** (knock, tramp).
  - b. The suffix **əti** joins nouns and adjectives to form nouns that describe the name of a quality, character, profession, or occupation, for example: **merdəti** (courage), **həmroəti** (comradeship), **lovgəti** (self-conceit), **reçinəti** (beauty), **istoəti** (mastery), **əvoməti** (ignorance), **bekoəti** (unemployment), **hisobdorəti** (accounting), **boəti** (brotherhood), **hələləti** (self-acquired), **roziəti** (agreement), **səlomətəti** (health, safely), **təmizəti** (cleanness), **nokəti** (to cater).
  - c. The suffix **li** mainly joins nouns to form nouns in a diminutive form, for example **məli** (mommy), **kinəli** (diminutive for "daughter"), **piəli** (daddy), **hovəli** (kid sister), **boəli** (kid brother).
- Let us note that this suffix may sometimes join other parts of speech to form words with a diminutive meaning as well. Speaking about the activity of the suffix **li**, B. V. Miller notes: "Very interestingly, this suffix joins the personal pronoun **az** (I) **azli**, joins the cardinal number **i** (one) to form words in the substantive meaning **ili** (a small one), and even joins the cardinal adverb **ənə** (this much) to form the word **ənəli** (a little bit) (Mamedov, 2006).
- d. The suffix **in** joins nouns to form adjectives that describe quality and to form many words with a figurative meaning, for example: **ovin** (watery, fluid), **dilin** (floating), **səln** (intelligent), **rkin** (angry), **rüənin** (oily), **zivonin** (voluble), **dimin** (jaunty), **vilin** (inwrought), **donin** (or of relating to grains), **qüjdin** (meaty), **lozimin** (necessary), **nomüsin** (decent), **sevodin** (literate), **nünin** (of or relating to bread).
  - e. The suffixes **be** and **no**. The suffix **be** joins nouns, while the suffix **no** joins both nouns and adjectives, to form adjectives that describe the lack of something, for example: **besə** (headless), **bekəş** (armless), **beko** (unemployed), **behol** (powerless), **beson** (childless), **besədo** (voiceless), **bezivon** (silent), **nodil** (heartless), **nobələd** (unfamiliar), **noinsof** (unscrupulous), **nohəx** (unfair),

**norozi** (discontent), **nodine** (a naughty person), **nosož** (unwell).

### 3.2.1 Non-derivational suffixes that form nouns

- a. The suffix **von//əvon** joins nouns to form new nouns that denote names of professions or occupations, for example: **qələvon** (shepherd), **oslovon** (miller), **boğəvon** (gardener), **moləvon** (shepherd for cattle). The suffix **von** is also used as part of someplace names that belong to the Talish language, for example **vilvon** (flower garden), **qomişəvon** (a buffalo barn). Regarding the etymology of this suffix, we can note that it is referred to as **pana** in Avesta, as **pan** in Middle Persian, and as **ban** in modern Persian.
- b. The suffix **don** joins nouns to form nouns with a new meaning, for example **əğildon** (childhood), **qūqdon** (an animal's womb), **cūmindon** (bladder), **darzəndon** (pincushion).
- c. The suffix **vand//əvand** joins nouns to form nouns that describe possession, sometimes about specific kindred, for example **vəyəvand** (host of a wedding), **kinəvand** (girl's host), **ğoməvand** (a relative's host), **mirzəvand** (the Mirzali kindred), **lətifəvand** (the Latifli kindred).
- d. The suffix **j//ij/voj** joins nouns to form toponymic nouns, for example: **masəllüj** (of or relating to Masalli), **vilvonij** (of or relating to Vilvan), **sığdastij** (of or relating to Sigdash), **divoj** (rural), **orandij** (of or relating to Oranj), **züənj** (of or relating to Zuvand).
- e. The suffix **çə** joins nouns to form nouns mainly with a diminutive meaning, например: **lefçə** (a small ravine), **timonçə** (gunny), **vəçə** (a goatling), **poçə** (the lower leg).
- f. The suffix **lə** forms a noun from a noun and semantically is different from diminutive nouns that are formed with the help of the suffix **-çə**, for example: **kütlə** (puppy), **sükolə** (cockerel), **qūqlə** (a calf), **çülə** (a straw).

- g. The suffix **i** mainly joins adjectives, and sometimes it also joins nouns, to form new compound nouns, for example: **çoki** (kindness), **bevəci** (evil), **hişki** (drought), **dızı** (theft), **zımsoni//zımıstoni** (watermelon).
- h. The suffix **m//ım** joins numerals to form compound nouns, for example: **sem** (third day of mourning), **haftım** (seventh day of mourning), **çılım** (fortieth day of mourning).
- i. The suffix **mand** joins nouns to form compound nouns, for example: **zūmand** (strong), **hınəmand** (capable), **dəvlətmənd** (of or relative to a state), **əğılmənd** (smart).
- j. The suffixes **ni//nəni** join adjectives to form compound adjectives, for example: **zinəni** (yesterday's), **ımrüjnəni** (today's), **ponəni** (last year's), **çoştənəni** (of or relating to afternoon), **maştənəni** (tomorrow's).

Apart from these suffixes, there also suffixes **-əyz, -ən, -o, -jor, -nok, -xo** in Talish that help form several nouns and adjectives with different meanings, for example: **ovəyz** (stream), **hırdən** (child), **asbo** (of or relating to horses), **ğəzəbnok** (irate), **ğarzxo** (indebted, debtor).

### 3.2.2 Suffixes that form nouns from verbs

Suffixes that form a noun from verbs in Talish are rare. The Talish suffix **ə** is a derivational one and forms nouns mainly from nouns, adjectives, and imitating words. Also, when joining verbs, it is capable of forming nouns, for example **ekırə** (cough), **dancə** (to chop, okroshka), **sırə** (laughter). There are also other suffixes – **mon, -n, -əndə**, which form nouns from verbs, for example **jimon** (a living), **diven** (harvest work), **pərəndə** (a small insect).

### 3.2.3 Suffixes that form verbs

Talish suffixes that form verbs are normally prefixes. They form new semantic verbs from

verbs, and we can say that they are derivational suffixes.

- a. The suffix **pe-** joins verbs to form verbs that describe upward movement, semantics that occurs above, for example: **pelarze** (to shudder), **pekarde** (to rise from sleep), **penište** (to sit down), **peşe** (to go out), **perəse** (to reach a place), **peküe** (to force something into something), **penoy** (to underpin), **pebe** (to get snagged on something), **peçine** (to start talking), **pekırnı** (to pull).
- b. The suffix **də-** joins verbs to form verbs that mainly create the semantics of inward action, for example: **dənoy** (to insert), **dəçine** (to load), **dəsüe** (to rub), **dəşe** (to enter), **dəje** (to thrust, infix, to be ill), **dəvarde** (to climb through, to outstrip).
- c. The suffix **o-** joins verbs to form verbs that describe the direction and completion of an action, for example: **okarde** (to open), **okırne** (to pull), **okışte** (to extinguish), **oqıne** (to get tired), **odoy** (to dig), **ovaşte** (rükü ovaşte) – to cross (a river), **obırne** (to cut off), **oqarde** (to come back), **oğande** (to spread something out, to hang something around), **onoy** (to hit).
- d. The suffix **e-** joins verbs to form verbs that describe a downward action or an action that occurs downstairs, for example: **ebarde** (to swallow), **eğande** (to overthrow), **ekarde** (to pour off, to dump out), **eturne** (to tear off, to clean off), **evaşte** (to throw down), **eqəte** (to squeeze, to press), **eroxne** (to hang something down, to lower), **enəme** (to bend down), **eküe** (to shake off), **esüe** (to anoint), **esie** (to lose one's way), **eşe** (to fall).
- e. In Talish, the prefixes **be** and **sə** help form verbs with a new meaning. Compared to the suffixes as mentioned earlier, these prefixes' word-forming capability is somewhat limited. The suffix **be** joined verbs to give an action

the meaning of disconnection, isolation, and alienation, for example **bevarde** (to take out), **beşe** (**bə so beşe**) – to go out (into the street), **beğande** (**koykü beğande**) – to chase away. The suffix **sə** joins verbs to form verbs with a different meaning, for example **sənoy** (to flood), **səğande** (to reproduce), **səkarde** (**kolo səkarde**) – (to put a hat down).

### 3.2.4 Suffixes that form adverbs

In Talish, few suffixes form adverbs, and their word-forming capabilities are relatively limited. They are as follows:

- a. The suffix **ənə**. This affix forms adverbs of manner from verbs, for example: **ənəhit** (sleepless), **ənəhard** (**ənəhard mande**) – without food.
- b. The suffix **kü//ikü** joins nouns to form adverbs of cause and effect, for example: **tarsikü** (in a frightened manner), **sardikü** (from the cold), **şoykü** (for joy).
- c. The suffix **ədə** joins endings of adverbs to form adverbs with a new meaning, for example: **pozədə** (in autumn), **əvəsorədə** (in spring), **navədə** (ahead), **jintonədə** (внизу).
- d. The suffix **i** joins names of nations to form adverbials, for example: **tolışi** (in Talish), **türki** (in Turkish), **farsi** (in Farsi), **ürüsi** (in Russian).

### 3.3 Syntactic word formation

Syntactic word formation is one of the means that enrich Talish lexis. Lexical units formed in this way form by way of merger of word forms and the formation of a new meaning of a word combination. When looking into Talish lexis, we can see clearly that morphological word-forming capabilities in this language compared to the syntactic way are limited, that is, word formation is widespread while the formation of compound words has not developed much, and the number of compound nouns and verbs created analytically is huge in Talish.

### 3.3.1 Compound nouns.

In Talish, rules of the formation of compound nouns vary. Considering this, we have grouped compound nouns, based on how they are formed, in the following way:

- a. Compound nouns formed by way of merger of two nouns and have the suffix -ə as their first component, for example: **diməkükə** (a cheek), **müəxələ** (a plait of hair), **küməkijə** (a sparrow), **kəşəbin** (underarms), **bümərişə** (a carrot), **lefədim** (the upper side of a blanket). Most Talish compound place names in the Lankaran-Astara region formed through this method, for example: **Şixəkon** (Shikhakyanar), **Rüəkəno** (Rudakyanar), **Şiyəkon** (Shiyakaryan).
- b. Compound nouns formed by way of merger of two nouns without the help of suffixes, for example: **şonəmü** (a tool for combing wool), **lüzədoj** (stomachache), **avəviskə** (thunder), **xəmənco** (stackyard), **kübız** (tur, the animal), **sinəbad** (the front strap of a saddle), **sədoj** (headache). Some Talish compound nouns that express belonging came from Azeri by way of literal translation (carbon copy), for example: **mamüzə** (son of paternal uncle), **dayzə** (son of maternal uncle), **xaləzə** (son of maternal aunt).
- c. Compound nouns, the first part of which contains the suffix -ə, and the second part contains a verbal noun, for example: **pəsəbelə** (bleat), **mələbürə** (moo), **avəqürre** (celestial thunder), **büməlarzə** (earthquake).
- d. Nouns whose first part contains an adjective with the suffix -ə (when it joins a word that starts with a vowel, -ə drops out) and second part contains compound nouns, for example: **qijəpəni** (a shepherd's bag), **siyokijə** (ouzel), **siasinə** (robin), **vəzəxüq** (boar), **sardəpüş** (yellow flower).
- e. Compound nouns formed by way of connecting a noun and a verb, for example: **pasnəsüt** (a firebrand).

- f. Compound nouns, whose first part is a past participle and second part is a noun, for example: **zandəqo** (a cow), **piəkəs** (a person in love), **məsəkəs** (to be heard).
- g. Compound nouns that consists of components that have an independent meaning and also words that have a similar or opposite meaning, for example: **bə şte-bolo** (physique), **kə-bə** (houseware), **çəş-bəv** (eyes and brows), **das-dim** (hands and face), **qəv-qüş** (mouth and nose), **nün-nimek** (bread and salt), **das-po** (hands and legs), **doğ-dəvo** (medications), **düs-dışmen** (friends and foes).
- h. Compound nouns, whose second part is not used independently, for example: **məlmələ**, **merd-münə**, **olət-molət**, **kitob-mitob**, **zivon-mivon**.

### 3.3.2 Compound nouns.

Talish compound adjectives are considerably rarer and form in several ways:

- a. Compound adjectives, whose first part is an adjective (it keeps the suffix ə when joining a word that starts with a vowel) and second part is a compound adjective, for example: **sipiriş** (an elder - a person valued for their wisdom, holding an administrative or oversight role), **tənikədil** (soft-hearted), **dırozəmü** (long-aired), **siodim** (guilty), **sioçəş** (black-eyed).
- b. Compound adjectives, whose first part is a noun and second part is an adjective, for example: **sədəsıvık** (light-minded), **sərdanq** (Turkish soldiers from a regular army unit).
- c. Compound adjectives, whose first part is a noun and second part is a participle, for example: **diləsüt** (worrying), **ğırbə** (fallen off), **ğırəkə** (exterminator).
- d. Compound adjectives, formed by way of merger of two nouns, between which there is the coordinating conjunction **bə**, for example: **sığbəbə** (unhappy), **mıştbəbə** (jug-eared), **qıybəkül** (wringed neck).
- e. Compound adjectives formed as a result of a repetition of two adjectives, for example:

**çok-çok** (good-good), **reçin-reçin** (beautiful-beautiful), **dıroz-dıroz** (long-long), **bilind-bilind** (tall-tall).

### 3.3.3 Compound verbs.

In Talish lexis, compound verbs formed analytically are widespread. These kinds of verbs form by way of connecting nominal auxiliary verbs and this might make Talish different from other languages. In Talish, almost all compound verbs form with the help of auxiliary verbs **karde** (to do) и **be** (to be). An especially important role in the verb-formation process is played by the verb **karde**, for example: **ko karde** (to work), **diə karde** (to watch), **sə karde** (to finish), **lü karde** (to take off), **vilo karde** (to destroy), **qin be** (to get lost, to go missing), **band be** (to drown), **xəbə be** (to rise from sleep). Apart from these two verbs, auxiliary verbs with weaker meanings also participate in the formation of compound verbs in Talish: **je** (to hit), **doy** (to give), **qəte** (to catch), for example: **zikkə je** (to yell), **tənə je** (to rebuke), **qüş doy** (to listen), **xəbə qəte** (to ask).

### 3.3.4 Compound adverbs

Talish compound adverbs are formed in different ways:

- a. Compound adverbs that form by a repetition of the same word, for example: **qədə-qədə** (quietly-quietly), **rə-rə** (quickly-quickly), **süte-süte** (side by side), **sire-sire** (laughing), **tarse-tarse** (fearing), **di-di** (late), **maştə-maştə** (in the morning - in the morning).

- b. Compound adverbs formed by a repetition of the same word with the help of the coordinating suffix «bə», for example: **dimbədim** (face to face), **dasbədas** (hand in hand), **rüjbərüj** (day by day), **kəbəkə** (house after house), **vəbəvə** (to each other).

- c. Compound adverbs formed with the help of antonyms, for example: **şəv-rüj** (round the clock), **rə-di** (quickly-late), **imrū-maştə** (today-tomorrow), **iyo-əyo** (over here - over there), **vəşi-təşi** (hungry and without water).

In Talish, there are comparatively few compound numerals or pronouns, and compound words among these parts of speech mainly form analytically, for example: compound numerals: **i-di** (one-two), **penc-şəş** (five-six), **da-ponzə** (ten-fifteen), **davı i** (eleven), **vistı se** (twenty-three), **sivi ço** (thirty-four), compound pronouns: **ha ki** (anyone), **ha se** (anything), **filonkəs** (so and so).

## IV. CONCLUSION

The current research indicates that semantic and formal changes of word-forming and form-forming affixes in Talish that take part in the formation of everyday lexicon primarily deserve close attention. The material above is of major interest for studying the history of the development of the Talish language. Moreover, it also testifies to the need for a detailed and more in-depth analysis of mechanisms of word-formation in lexis linked to the names of different household items.

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