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TYPES OF NOMINAL COMBINATIONS IN THE LANGUAGE
OF "CODEX CUMANICUS"

Abstract. "Codex Cumanicus" is the first Turkic work that was written in the Latin alphabet in the late 13th-early 14th century and has come down to our time. The work consists of Italian and German sections, which differ from each other in terms of their subject and the purpose of writing. The Italian part (55 pages) is believed to have been written in the region between the lower Volga and the Crimea, by Italian merchants or Franciscan monks. The second part, the German part (27 pages), consists of a German-Kipchak dictionary, a translation from the "Bible", Christian songs, sermons, aphorisms, 47 riddles and proverbs related to Kipchak folklore. A single copy of the work is currently preserved in the library of San Marco, Italy. Examining the grammatical structure of the work not only gives us rich information about the development of the Kipchak language, their history and culture in the XIII-XIV centuries, but also allows us to study the laws of development between the Turkic languages in that period. In this article, the characteristic features of nominal combinations used in "Codex Cumanicus" are studied. At the same time, the meaning of word groups that are not included in word combinations is determined. The word combinations used in the language of the monument were divided into different types and each of them will be analyzed based on individual examples.

Keywords: Codex Cumanicus, analysis, nominal combinations, attributive word combinations, non-attributive nominal combinations.

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«КОДЕКС КУМАНИКУС» ТІЛІНДЕГІ
НОМИНАЛДЫ КОМБИНАЦИЯЛАРДЫҢ ТҮРЛЕРІ

Аннотация. «Кодекс Куманикус» – бұл XIII ғасырдың аяғы мен XIV ғасырдың басында латын әліпбиімен жазылған алғашқы түркі туындысы. Шығарма тақырыбы мен жазу мақсаты бойынша бір-бірінен ерекшеленетін итальялық және неміс бөлімдерінен тұрады. Италиялық бөлік (55 бет) Төменгі Еділ мен Қырым арасындағы аймақта италиялық көпестер немесе францискалық монахтар жазған деп есептеледі. Екінші бөлім, неміс бөлігі (27 бет), неміс-қыпшақ сөздігінен тұрады, «Киелі кітаптан» аударма, христиан әндері, уағыздар, афоризмдер, қыпшақ фольклорына қатысты 47 жұмбақ пен мақал-мәтелдерді қамтиды. Шығарманың жалғыз данасы қазіргі уақытта Италияның Сан-Марко кітапханасында сақталған. Шығарманың грамматикалық құрылымын қарастыру бізге қыпшақ тілінің дамуы, олардың XIII-XIV ғасырлардағы тарихы мен мәдениеті туралы мол мәліметтер беріп қана қоймай, осы кезеңдегі түркі тілдерінің даму заңдылықтарын зерттеуге мүмкіндік береді. Бұл мақалада «Кодекс куманикуста» қолданылатын атаулы комбинациялардың өзіндік белгілері зерттеледі. Бұл жағдайда тұрақты сөз тіркестеріне кірмейтін сөз тіркестерінің мағынасы анықталады. Ескерткіш

тілінде қолданылатын сөз тіркестері әртүрлі типтерге бөлінді және олардың әрқайсысы жеке мысалдармен талданады.

Тірек сөздер: «Кодекс Куманикус» сөздігі, талдау, атаулы тіркестер, атрибутивті тіркестер, атрибутивті емес атаулы тіркестер.

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ТИПЫ НОМИНАЛЬНЫХ КОМБИНАЦИЙ НА ЯЗЫКЕ «КОДЕКС КУМАНИКУС»

Аннотация. «Кодекс Куманикус» первое тюркское произведение написанное на латинским алфавитом в конце XIII в начале XIV века и дошедшее до нашего времени. Произведение состоит из итальянского и немецкого разделов, которые отличаются друг от друга по своей тематике и цели написания. Итальянская часть (55 страниц), как полагают, была написана в районе между нижней Волгой и Крымом итальянскими купцами или монахами-францисканцами. Вторая часть, немецкая часть (27 страниц), состоит немецко-кипчакского словаря, перевод из «Библии», христианские песни, проповеди, афоризмы, 47 загадок и пословиц, связанных с кыпчакским фольклором. Единственный экземпляр произведения в настоящее время хранится в библиотеке Сан-Марко, Италия. Рассмотрение грамматического строя произведения не только дает нам богатые сведения о развитии кыпчакского языка, их истории и культуры в XIII-XIV веках, но и позволяет изучить закономерности развития между тюркскими языками в этот период. В данной статье исследуются характерные черты именных сочетаний, используемых в «Кодексе Куманикус». При этом определяется значение словосочетаний, не входящих в словосочетания. Словосочетания, используемые в языке памятника, были разделены на разные типы, и каждый из них будет проанализирован на отдельных примерах.

Ключевые слова: словарь «Кодекс Куманикус», анализ, именные сочетания, атрибутивные словосочетания, неатрибутивные именные сочетания.

Introduction

The scientific innovation of the presented article is that the syntax of "Codex Cumanicus" was involved in research for the first time in Azerbaijan. In general, one of the most valuable works published in this field is the work called *Syntax Comane*, published in 1973 by V. Drimba. After that, although various issues of the grammar section were touched upon in the works written about the "Codex", detailed research was not conducted. As we know, a compound word is formed by the combination of two or more independent meaningful words. These compounds, which are divided into noun and verb compounds according to the means of expression of the main part, are widely represented in the Codex Cumanicus. Thus, nominal combinations are divided into I, II, III types of attributive word combinations and nominal combinations that are not included in the attributive word combinations. In the language of the work, each of these combinations has its own characteristic features. The purpose of this article is to explain the nature of similarities and differences between those language facts and our ancient written monuments, as well as the modern Azerbaijani language.

Materials and methods

Several types of linguistic methods were used in the article: comparison method and historical-comparative analysis methods.

Literature review

The main source in the article is the book Codex Cumanicus published by M.Argunshah and G.Gunar in 2015. In addition, materials from the language of the "Book of Dede Korkut" epics, Nasimi, Gazi Burhanaddin are also provided. (This has to go to the above 'Materials' part. And here as a theoretical part, analysis of applied literature is needed).

Results and discussion

Attributive word combinations are formed due to various morphological indicators, different parts of speech and syntactic relations. Some of these combinations are formed without the participation of any morphological signs, only through the arrangement of words, and some of them are formed due to certain inflectional suffixes. Taking these into account, 3 (I, II, III) types of attributive word combinations are distinguished:.

The first type of attributive word combinations: Specific morphological indicators don't play a major role in the formation of the first type of attributive word combinations. Words enter into an adjoining relation to form the type of attributive word combinations. The main feature that distinguishes these combinations from other attributive word combinations is that their constituent parts can be split. The dependent part acts in the role of attributive, and the main part acts as a subject, object, adverb, and nominal verb. *"The second part of the first type of attributive word combinations is usually expressed by a noun or any word that is substantialized, and the first part is expressed by a noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, and participle"* (Abdullayev, 2007: 48).

I type of attributive word combinations are divided into several types according to the means of expression of the dependent part. According to M. Huseynzade, *"Any two words that are adjacent to each other, used next to each other, form an attributive word combination by adjoining relation: for this, first of all, a semantic connection between the parts is required".* The author divides the parts of the combination into four groups according to their nature: 1) noun+noun; 2) adjective+noun; 3) numeral+noun; 4) demonstrative pronoun+noun (Huseynzade, 1959: 182).

Y. Seyidov, who shows that nominal combinations are made up of names or words that tend to name, distinguishes the following forms of these combinations: *"1) noun + noun - gümüş qaşıq (silver spoon); 2) adjective+noun - dadlı meyvə (delicious fruit); 3) numeral+noun - xeyli adam (many people); 4) pronoun+noun - həmin yer (that place); 5) participle + noun - gələn adam (the coming man)"* (Seyidov, 1992: 173).

I type of attributive word combinations used in the language of the work can be grouped according to the means of expression of the dependent part as follows:

1. *Combinations being noun+noun*: For example, *kömiş bırqı tarta kəliyir...altun bırqı tarta kəliyir* "comes blowing a silver pipe... comes blowing a gold pipe" (60a/11), *xaçqa təmir mıx kadadı* "he was crucified with iron nails" (74a/2), *baş üstündə altun xaç astrı yarık bar edi* "there was a very bright gold cross on his head" (61b/34-35) etc. Here, the first part of the word combinations in the first and second sentences is attributive, the second part is object, and the first part of the combination *altun xaç* in the third sentence is the attributive, and the second part is the subject of the sentence. As can be seen from the examples, *the noun + noun* model is rarely found in the work.

In our old written monuments, word combinations with both first and second parts being a noun are rare. For example, *altun ayaq sürahilər düzilmişdi* "golden cups and jugs were arranged", d*əmir qapu Dərvənddəki dəmür qapuyı dəpüb alan..* (Kitab), *ay yüzündən özgə xubi görəyüm, görməyəyüm* (Q.B., p.210), *...hərami gözlərin əyyara bənzər* (I.N., p.252), *gördü tupi-qəbqəbi-simin, çövkan zülfünü...*(I.N., p.200).

A certain part of the I type of attributive word combinations who's both parts being a noun used in the language of the "Orkhon-Yenisei monument" corresponds to the II type of attributive word combinations in modern Turkic languages, and in Azerbaijani. For example, *tabğaç bodun* "Tabgach people" (KTk 4), *karluk kağan* "Karluks' khan" (Mok 29), *Şantun yazı* "Shantun

desert" (KTk 3) and so on. A. Shukurlu comes to the conclusion that, according to the history of formation, I type of attributive word combinations are older than II and III type of attributive word combinations (Shukurlu 1993: 169).

2. *Combinations being adjective+noun*: *bilgə*, *tətik kişilər*, *mənim sözim eşitiŋlər* "listen to me, you wise men" (59a/8), *yarlı, miskin kişilər, yakşı bitik bilməslər* "poor, incompetent people do not know the holy book" (59a/9), *qışta qara qula uvşapdır* "qışda qara qula (köləyə) bənzəyir" (60a/5) etc. I type of attributive word combinations expressed first part by an adjective and the second part by a noun have also been the most productive form for the language of our written monuments along with the "Codex". For example; *anığ kişi* "a bad, miserable man" (KTk 7), *bilgə kişi* "a knowledgeable, wise man" (KTk 6), *çığan bodunığ* "poor people" (KTk 10), *otanuzdan çıxıban qara qılıc, düşməndən köp illəri alısardur* (Q.B., p.679), *ər yigit qayda ürkər ürkülərdən?,yaxşı at bəlinləməz ilkülərdən* (Q.B, p.686), *tatsız türk bolmas, başsız börk bolmas* (Divan, p.277), *toqsan başlu ban evlərin qara yerin üzərinə dikdirmişdi...* "he made his ninety-room tall house built on black land.." (Kitab) etc.

3. *Combinations being numeral+noun*: It can be semantically divided these combinations into several groups:

a) Combinations where first part is expressed by definite cardinal numerals: *eki yolnı ayrıŋlar* "separate two ways" (59a/8-9), *beş ağaçqa bitidim* "I wrote on five trees" (60a/3), *toqus ay kim səndə qondı* "It remained for nine months with you" (71b/14). As it can be seen, the use of singular nouns after definite cardinal numerals is the same as in our modern literary language. *"Combination of numbers with nouns, that is, nominal combinations whose first part consists of a number, has a number of properties. First, nouns do not take a plural suffix when a concrete number comes before the noun..."* (Word combinations in the modern Azerbaijani language 1961: 24). For example, *elik yıl* "fifty years" (KTb 8), *tört bulun* "four sides" (KTb 2), *səksən yerdə badyalar qurılmışdı.. üç yüz igidlən oğlum Uruz mənim evim üstinə dursun..yedi bin qaftanının ardı yırtıxlu..* ("Kitab"), *yedi hərf oldu çün hər bir vərəqdə.., bənövşə, gül tamaşası qənimət bil ki, beş gündür..* (Nasimi) etc. However, sometimes we see that this agreement is violated in the works. For example, *ol qırq namərdlər aydırlar..* (Kitab), *necə candur, şaha, zülfün ki, hər birində bin canlar əsir olmış..* (QB., p.168).

b) Combinations where the first part is expressed by indefinite cardinal numerals: Such combinations are rarely found in the work. For example, *kaçan köp kın tözdi* "he endured much pain" (61b/14-15), *köp egilik maa teymiş* "many good things touched me" (76a/9).

c) Combinations where first part is expressed by an ordinal numeral: *səkizinçi kün* "the eighth day" (61b/22), *basa üçünçi kündə ölümdən koptı bitüvlər aytğança* "then he was resurrected again on the third day, as the Bible says" (74b/10).

4. *Combinations being pronoun+noun*: *ol yulduz neçik bir oğlan bigəv edi* "he was like a star boy" (61b/33), *ol tözməlük bu cəhanda qısxadur* "that oppression is short in this world" (62a/35-36), *həm barça friştələr* "all angels" (72b/10), *kim hər yılda anı etməsə…* "if whoever doesn't do it every year…" (63a/24).

The word combinations with the dependent part being a pronoun and the main part being a noun have been reflected in all the works of ancient and medieval times. *Günəş bənzər dedim, şol aya, heyhat,qaçan şol maha hər səyyarə bənzər* (Nasimi), *…bu şəmə ki, şol günəş içün yana könüldən*, *...işbu təşbihi nə çəndan dedilər, gərçəkmi* (Gazi Burhanaddin), *şol qoyunları dəxi götürsək, Qazana ulu heyf edərdik.., ol gün bir qiyamət savaş oldı, meydan dolu baş oldı, böylə oğıl nəmə gərək…* (Kitab), *ol sab* "that word" (KTk 7), *bu öd* "this time" (KTk 1) etc. The pronouns *şol, şu, böylə, işbu* which are considered archaic for the modern Azerbaijani language, are not used in the "Codex".

5. *Combinations being participle+noun*: The first part of such type of word combinations is used with the suffixes -ar², -ır², -qan², -mış⁴, -dığı². *Kəlir ayna* "next Friday" (63a/22), *sövər kişi* "lovely man" (49b/10), *yubanqan söz* "word of excuse" (81b/18), *bişmiş kərpiç* "burnt brick" (51a/21), *yüzgən kişi* "floating man" (18b/28). Such combinations are reflected in works created in all periods of development of our language. For example, *Ölən adam dirilməz, çıxan can gerü*

gəlməz, …könlin yuca tutan ərdə dövlət olmaz (Kitab), *ərənlər cərgəsində deyilən söz, yerinə yetmək gərək meydanında* (QB, s.630), *saçratğudın qorqmuş quş qırq yıl adhrı yığaç üzə qonmas* "a bird that is afraid of a trap does not perch on a forked tree for forty years (Divan, p.318), *toğmadıq oğlana ad qoma* (Oghuzname).

As it can be seen, the I type of attributive word combinations, starting from the language of our old monuments have been actively used in all works up to now, and these combinations reflected in the "Codex" do not fundamentally differ from the word combinations in the modern Azerbaijani literary language.

The second type of attributive word combinations: Word combinations where the first part is in indefinite genitive case, and the second part formed only by the possessive suffix of the third person singular are called the second type of attributive word combinations. The parts of these combinations are mostly expressed by nouns and cannot be divided into separate parts of sentence, but become one compound member of the sentence as a whole. One of the signs that distinguish the second type of attributive word combinations from other attributive word combinations is that no word can be added between its parts. In this regard, E. Humbatov notes: *"The relation between the words in this type of nominal combinations is extremely strong. It is not possible to add another word between the words forming such a nominal combination. The strong relation between the parts forming the combination makes this type of combination a complete lexical unit"* (Humbatov, 2002: 75).

In the language of the "Codex", a large number of the second type of attributive word combinations have been used. *Uzun ağaç başında ulu bitiv bitidim* "I wrote a long letter at the top of a long tree" (60a/21-22), *qoçqar müzi qoyurmaq…* "the ram's horn is strong" (60a/17), *tav üstində talaşman…* "harem on the mountain" (60a/27), *könilik yolın körgüzdiŋ* "you showed the way of truth" (70a/10), *…ər yüzüni heç görməgən…* "who never saw a man's face" (72b/1), *öygünç ırın saa aytalım* "let us sing your praise song" (69a/18), *xanlıq daçını geydirdi* "he wore the royal crown" (69b/14), *uçmaq yolın bizgə açtıŋ* "you opened the way to heaven for us" (70a/5), *tamu qabaqını buzup tutqunlarnı sən qutqardıŋ* "you broke the gate of hell and saved the prisoners" (72b/15-16). As can be seen from the examples, the second type of attributive word combinations whose sides are expressed mainly by nouns do not differ in form and meaning from our old written monuments, and at the same time from our modern literary language. For example, *Türk törüsü* "türk dövləti" (KTb 13), *bodun boğzı* "the people's throat" (Ton 8), *həva işmam edəli gül qoxusın, qılur bülbül nəvasına imalə* (Q.B), *cahan üzün günəşindən münəvvər olmuşdur, səba saçın qoxusundan müəttər olmuşdur, mənəm əxtər bu Misrü Şam içində, Kəvakib türrəsi timara bənzər* (Nasimi), *el dəlülü, uslulu olur… adam oğlının əli gövhərdir* (Oghuzname).

Some of the second type of attributive word combinations found in the language of the work are similar to the third type of attributive word combinations according to their semantics. For example, *Ave, Kristus anasına…* "Hail to the mother of Christ" (70b/13), *kimniŋ qovatı ərdi Arı Tın mihiri* "whose strength was the love of the Holy Spirit" (70a/11), *Ave Maria, canıŋnı yarıttı Ata nurı* "Hail Mary, the light of the Father enlightened your soul" (69a/7), *xaydatur ol kim toğdı, Cuhutlar xanı?* "Where is the boy who born as a King of the Jews?" (61b/39-40), *Ave, ölümniŋ bavlarını üzdi bizgə kök, yer xanı..* "hello, the king of heaven and earth has broken the chains of death" (72a/21). It is also clear from the examples that the first part of such word combinations is mainly expressed by a proper noun and denotes some abstraction. In contrast to our modern language, we find such combinations in the language of a number of our monuments, used in the place of the third type of attributive word combinations by meaning. For example, *Türk Bilgə kağan ilinə bititdim* (Ton. 58), *Tenri küç birtük üçün kanım kağan süsi böri tək ermiş, yağısı koy təg ermiş* (KTş.12), *Tənri buyuruğilə, peyğəmbər qövlilə qızını almağa gəlmişən!-dedi* (KDQ 87), *Beyrək atı qızın atını keçdi* (KDQ 55), *hər kim yemədi, ol Qazan xatunıdır* (KDQ 47), *Oğuz zamanında Qanlı qoca, deyərlərdi, bir gürbüz ər vardı* "KDQ 7), *Adəm gözi mərdanə baxar dilbərə, zira Yol var ki, xəbər irişə insana könüldən* (Q.B) etc.

The materials show that it is not correct to consider the II type of attributive word combinations expressed in the language of the monument as the III type of attributive word combinations. Thus, when determining which type a word combination belongs to, its form should be taken into account along with its semantics.

III type of attributive word combinations: The first part of the III type of attributive word combinations used in the language of the "Codex" is expressed by the genitive case suffix *-ıŋ⁴*, and the second part by the possessive suffix of all three persons. Therefore, it differs from both the first and the second type of attributive word combinations in terms of form.

One of the controversial points about the III type of attributive word combinations is the question of the grammatical relation between the parts of the combination. Some linguists, A. Demirchizade, A. Aslanov, H. Mirzazade, point out that there is mainly concordance relation between the attributive word combinations of the III type. Although M. Huseyzade stated that the main relation between the parts of these combinations was concordance, in his later studies he also showed the control relation in addition to concordance (Дмитриев,1962: 109).

A number of scientists engaged in the study of word combinations - N.K. Dmitriyev, Y. Seyidov, A. Abdullayev, R. Khalilov and others have noted that there is both concordance and control relations between the parts of the III type of attributive word combinations.

Based on these ideas, we also consider it correct to have concordance and control relations between the parts of the III type of attributive word combinations. In the language of the "Codex", where we have conducted research, the main features of the third type of attributive word combinations are their concreteness and definiteness. This can be clearly seen in the examples from the work: *Ave, alqışnıŋ yıxövi, yarılqamaqnıŋ anası* "hello, church of praise, mother of mercy" (71a/10), *ave saa, gökniŋ körki, dünyəniŋ sən tirəki, öktəmniŋ müzin sındırqan* "hello to you, beauty of sky, you are the pillar of the world, the one who breaks the horn of arrogance" (72a/20), *tüv yer gələşim, mənim qarnım aç* "my daughter eats millet, my stomach is hungry" (60a/29), *xannıŋ alamları çıqsın, xaçnıŋ yarıqı balqısın* "let the signs of the khan be seen, let the light of the cross shine" (74a/1). It can be concluded from here that the main indicator of definiteness and concreteness in the third type of attributive word combinations is the genitive case suffix used on the first part of the combination. These features have been typical for all levels of development of our language, as well as for our modern literary language. For example, *Oğul atanın yetiridir, iki gözinin biridir... dövlətlü oğul qopsa, ocağının közidir...anun bəbəkləri yetsün* (Kitab), *camalın tələti gülzara bənzər*, *dodağın şərbəti xunxara bənzər* (Nasimi), *eşqdür dinüm bənüm ol sənün ilə rastdur*, *pəs həqiqət baxıcax sən dinümün imanısın* (Q.B), *oğlanın tüyi üşür*, *yigidin təni üşür*, *qocanın iligi üşür* (Oghuzname), *yay baruban ərküzi*, *aktı akın munduzı* "when summer comes, torrents of water flow" (Divan) etc.

As in our modern literary language, in the language of the work, there is an agreement between the parts of the III type of attributive word combinations both in terms of person and number. Research on the monument shows that agreement according to person was almost always expected. We can show this as follows:

If the dependent part of the III type of attributive word combinations is used with the personal pronoun of the first-person singular, the main part is also expressed with the possessive suffix of the first-person singular. For example, *bilgə, tətik kişilər, mənim sözim eşitiŋlər*, "wise, intelligent men, listen to my word" (59a/8), *mənim halal xatunımdır* "she's my honest wife" (59a-b/13b).

If the dependent part of the III type of attributive word combinations is used with the personal pronoun of the first-person plural, the main part is also expressed with the possessive suffix of the first-person plural. For example, *Yesus, bizim yuluqmamız* "Jesus our savior" (72b/11), *bizim tügənməz tirilik* "our eternal life" (61b/26), *bizim tügənməz egilik ol at içində tapar-biz* "we can find our eternal goodness in that name" (61b/27-28), *Yesus Kristus çın Teŋri, meŋü biziŋ qutqardaçımız* "Jesus Christ is the true God, our eternal savior" (80a/7-8).

If the dependent part of the III type of attributive word combinations is used with the personal pronoun of the second-person singular, the main part is also expressed with the

possessive suffix of the second-person singular. For example, *səniŋ yazuqnıŋ allında mən turur-mən* "I will stand in front of your sin" (58a-b/30b-31b), *alqışlı bolsun səniŋ atıŋ, kəlsin səniŋ xanlıxıŋ* "blessed be your name, may your domination come"(63b/27).

As in some medieval written monuments, in the language of the "Codex" there is no expression of the first part of the III type of attributive word combinations with the personal pronoun or the second-person plural. E. Humbatov writes about this case, which also manifests itself in the language of the "Book of Dede Korkut" epics: *"We did not find the expression of the first component of the third type of attributive word combinations with the personal pronoun of the second-personplural in the language of the "Book of Dede Korkut" epics. It should be approached this feature adequately. The point is that, in comparison with modern Turkic languages, in the language of the monument, the singular possessive suffix of all three persons is superior to the plural possessive suffix due to its functionality"* (Humbatov, 2002: 116-117).

If the dependent part of the III type of attributive word combinations is used with the personal pronoun of the third-person singular, the main part is also expressed with the possessive suffix of the third-person singular. For example, *anıŋ köp taŋların ayta bilip-sən barçasın* "you have been able to tell all of his many miracles" (72a/14), *anıŋ qanı astrı arıtur, biz anıŋ yulduzun kördük* "we saw his star" (61b/40).

It isn't found in the expression of the III type of attributive word combinations' first part with the personal pronoun or the third-person plural.

When the dependent part of the III type of attributive word combinations is expressed by a noun or any part of speech that is substantialized, the main part is used with the possessive suffix of the third-person singular. For example, *Ave uçmaqnıŋ qabaqı, tirilikniŋ ağaçı* "hello, the gate of heaven, the tree of life" (69a/1), *yekniŋ tuzaqına ilnirlər* "they fall into the devil's trap" (59a/11), *ave qız, kimniŋ oğulı bizni tiləy yarlı boldı* "hello virgin, whose his son desired us and became poor" (69a/15), *arıxlarnıŋ küsənçi* "the hope of the saints" (73b/1).

However, there are also some examples in the work where agreement according to person is broken in III type of attributive word combinations. Compare: *bizim tügənməz tirilik* "our eternal life" (61b/26), *bizim tügənməz egilik ol at içində tapar-biz* "we can find our eternal goodness in that name" (61b/27-28). In both examples, although the first part of the combination (*biz+im*) is used with the genitive case suffix, the nouns on the second side (*tirilik* and *egilik*) are used without the possessive suffix.

This language fact is currently being developed in the Gagauz language. According to F. Zeynalov, *"Possessiveness in the languages of the Oghuz group can be determined analytically (eg: bizim kolxoz (our collective farm)). In the Gagauz language, unlike the Azerbaijani language, this situation can be observed even in the first person singular. While in the Azerbaijani language (as well as in the Turkic and Turkmen languages) it is impossible to say mənim evlər (my houses) (instead of mənim evlərim), it is possible in the Gagauz language"* (Zeynalov, 1981: 160).

It can be concluded from here that since the second part of the combinations *bizim tirilik*, *bizim egilik* expresses generality, the possessive suffix is not used in these words.

In the "Codex", the agreement of the III type of attributive word combinations according to the number is as follows:

Both parts of the III type of attributive word combinations are used in the singular: *Ave saa, kökniŋ körki, dünyəniŋ sən tirəki* "hello to you, beauty of sky, you are the pillar of the world" (72a/19).

The first part of the III type of attributive word combinations is used in the singular, and the second part is used in the plural: *anıŋ köp taŋların ayta bilip-sən barçasın* "you have been able to tell all of his many miracles" (72a/14).

The first part of the III type of attributive word combinations is used in the plural, and the second part is used in the singular: *arıxlarnıŋ küsənçi* "the hope of the saints" (73b/1), *Ave xatunlarnıŋ daçı, oğuluŋ saa geydirdi..* "hello, the crown of the ladies, your son put it on you" (71a/4).

The phenomenon, which is considered one of the characteristic features of the modern Azerbaijani language, being used both parts of the III type of attributive word combination in the plural does not occur in the "Codex".

From here, such a result is obtained that although the agreement according to person is strictly preserved in the work, the agreement according to number is not considered a characteristic feature for this type of attributive word combinations. And a clearer form of agreement according to number is shown itself when the first part of the combination is expressed by the first-person plural.

As we know, one of the main features that distinguish the III type of attributive word combinations from other combinations is that any number of words can be added between their parts. In this feature, which is considered characteristic of our modern literary language, as well as the language of ancient and medieval written monuments, the added words belong to the second part of the combination and explain it in different ways. For example, Məs *mənim halal xatunımdır* "she's my honest wife" (59a-b/13b), *anıŋ köp taŋların ayta bilip-sən barçasın* "you have been able to tell all of his many miracles" (72a/14), *bizim tügənməz egilik ol at içində tapar-biz* "we can find our eternal goodness in that name" (61b/27-28).

In addition, there are examples in the language of the monument where the word added between the parts of the combination does not belong to the second part, but is even an independent part of the sentence. For example: *Ave saa, kökniŋ körki, dünyəniŋ sən tirəki* "hello to you, beauty of sky, you are the pillar of the world" (72a/19). Here, *sən-* which is added between the parts of the third type of attributive combination is in the function of the predicate of the sentence. This situation has shown itself in the language of the "Book of Dede Korkut" epics. *Oğuzın ol kişi tamam bilicisiydi, -nə deyərsə olırdı* (KDQ 39), *Allah təalaya Dəli Domrulın burada sözi xoş gəldi* (KDQ 81). As it can be seen, *ol* which added between the combination in the first example is in the function of attribute, *kişi* is subject, and the word *burada* in the second sentence is in the function of adverbial modifier of place.

Nominal combinations that don't include the attributive word combinations: As we know, part of the word groups included in nominal combinations in the modern Azerbaijani language consists of non-attributive nominal combinations. *"In a part of the nominal combinations – "green forest, high mountain, that person, thin wires" etc. the first part defines the second part. In nominal compounds "mother's heart, teacher's word, holiday joy, water of seas, harmony of emotions" etc., which are not divided into parts in syntactic analysis and, the attributives are manifested in the general sense. However, studies show that not all the nominal combinations in Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani language, correspond to the models of attributive word combinations"* (Ismayil 2012: 12-13). In this type of word combinations, the words are in nominative, dative, vocative and ablative cases, that is, the dependent part of the combination is expressed by different grammatical indicators. Although different opinions have been expressed about these combinations in linguistics, for the first time Y. Seyidov investigated them and called them *"nominal combinations that don't include the attributive word combinations"* (Seyidov, 2006: 194-228). One of the main features that distinguish non-attributive nominal combinations from other attributive word combinations is that the first part is expressed only by a noun.

Although such combinations are not widely found in the language of the "Codex", there are some examples: *baldan tatlı Teŋri söz* "the word of God that sweeter than honey" (70a/17), *al paçalı, yabovlı, altun başlı, çoxmarlı* "red-legged, long haired, golden-headed, with a bun" (60a/14), *anasında baklı Yohan…* "John who is more holy than his mother…" (76a/7-8).

Conclusion

The research shows that despite the passing of several centuries, no serious changes have occurred in the syntactic structure of Turkic languages, and the grammatical structure has remained almost stable. Most of the word combinations used in the language of the work are noun combinations. However, there are also different types of verb combinations. All three types

of defining word combinations are widely represented in the work. Due to this feature, the language of "Codex" differs from ancient Turkic monuments. Thus, in the ancient Turkic written monuments, there are more I type word combinations used.

The first part of the first type of attributive word combinations is expressed by different parts of speech, and the second part is expressed by a noun, and there is an approach relationship between the two parts. The first part of these compounds acts only as attributive, and the second part acts as a subject, object, nominal, and adverb. As a result of the research, it is clear that in the language of the work, the first part is expressed by an adjective and a pronoun, and the main-second part is expressed by a noun, the first type of attributive word combinations prevailed over the others.

The first part of the type II attributive word combinations is used in the indefinite possessive case, and the second part is used only with the third-person singular possessive suffix. The sides of such compounds are mainly expressed by nouns, but other parts of speech are rarely used. Attributive word combinations of the II type cannot be divided into separate parts of the sentence, but become one compound member of the sentence as a whole.

III type of attributive word combinations is formed by the first part of the possessive case suffix, and the second part by the attributive suffix of all three persons. In contrast to type II attributive word combinations, the sides of these combinations are expressed by different parts of speech, and at the same time, it is possible to add any number of words between the sides of the combination. The research shows that there is an agreement between the parts of the III type of attributive word combinations, both in terms of person and number.

From the research, it can be concluded that the nominal combinations used in the language of "Codex" don't almost differ from the modern Azerbaijani language.

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