

**MODULE 14 Bridging Turkish with Azerbaijani  
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS – AZERI FOLKLORE IN THE 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

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**PART 1**

**INTRODUCTION TO AZERBAIJANI VERBS**

Azerbaijani verbs are declined similarly, but not exactly the same, as Turkish verbs. Here are a few common tenses:

<b>Azərbaycanca</b>				<b>Türkçe</b>			
<b>Present Progressive Tense – “I am going”</b>							
	getmək				getmek		
Mən	gedirəm	Biz	Gedirik	Ben	gidiyorum	Biz	gidiyoruz
Sən	gedirsən	Siz	Gedirsiniz	Sen	gidiyorsan	Siz	gidiyorsunuz
O	gedir	Onlar	gedirlər	O	gidiyor	Onlar	gidiyorlar
<b>Simple Past Tense - “I went”</b>							
	yazmaq				yazmak		
Mən	yazıram	Biz	Yazırık	Ben	yazıyorum	Biz	yazıyoruz
Sən	yazırsan	Siz	Yazırsınız	Sen	yazıyorsan	Siz	yazıyorsunuz
O	yazır	Onlar	Yazırlar	O	yazıyor	Onlar	yazıyorlar
<b>Definite Future Tense - “I will go”</b>							
	getmək				getmek		
Mən	gedəcəyəm	Biz	gedəcəyik	Ben	gideceğim	Biz	gideceğiz
Sən	gedəcəksən	Siz	gedəcəsiniz	Sen	gideceksin	Siz	gideceksiniz
O	gedəcəək	Onlar	gedəcəklər	O	gidecek	Onlar	gidecekler
	yazmaq				yazmak		
Mən	Yazacağım	Biz	yazacağımız	Ben	yazacağım	Biz	yazacağız
Sən	yazacaqsan	Siz	yazacaksınız	Sen	yazacaksın	Siz	yazacaksınız
O	yazacaq	Onlar	yazacaklar	O	yazacak	Onlar	yazacaklar

**Most verb morphology will be very familiar to you. Note the following Azerbaijani constructions:**

**Negative infix – ma/mə**

gitmədi – it did not leave

yazmadım – I did not write

gitmə! – don't go!

**Passive infixes: n- l-**

Bilmək – to know/ bilinmək – to be known

almaq –to take / alınmaq – to be taken

vermək- to give / verilmək – to be given

demək – to say / deyilmək – to be said

əldə ətmək – to acquire / əldə edilmək – to be acquired

Passive constructions are very common in written Azerbaijani. Find these and other passive constructions in the reading for Project 1:

işgal edilmək

cixarılmaq

çevrilmək

daxil edilmək

qəbul olundu

What other verb constructions do you recognize from Turkish? Look for examples as you read Projects 1 and 2 such as:

leş/laş - (aspect of becoming) çətinləşmək: to become more difficult

t/d or dir/dır (causative) çətinləşdirmək – to cause to become more difficult

öldürmək – to cause to die/ kill

## PART 2

### AZERBAIJANI VERBAL CONSTRUCTIONS I

Verbal constructions such as participles and gerunds are used frequently in Azerbaijani, as they are in Turkish. Note the construction and use of some common participle constructions that allow verbs to be used as adjectives:

#### **Present participle – verb stem + (y)an/(y)ən**

Active:

saz çalan şagird – the saz playing apprentice/ the apprentice who is playing saz

işləyən kişi - the working man / the man who is working

yaşayan el – the living people/folk /the people who are living

başlanan bolşevik represiya - the bolshevik repression which is beginning

#### **Past Participle – verb stem + mış/miş/muş/müş**

inkişaf etmiş ölkələr - developed countries

imzalanmış müqavilə - the signed treaty

#### **Future Participle – verb stem + (y)acaq (y)əcək**

gələcək zaman – the coming times = the future

#### **Object Participle – verb stem + dığ/diy/duğ/düy + possessive suffix**

(mənim) yazdığım kitab – the letter I wrote

(sənin) oxuduğun şerlər – the poem I read/sang

(onun) mindiyi maşına – the car I got into

(bizim) baxdığımız kino – the movie I saw

(sizin) göndərdiyiniz məktub – the letter I sent

(onların) tanıdığı adam – the man they know

Adverbial constructions are also used frequently in Azerbaijani to indicate time relationships in discourse. Identifying these constructions in Azerbaijani will help you to recognize similar constructions in Turkish:

#### **Verb stem + -(y)anda/ -(y)əndə + zaman/ vaxt/ kimi – when, as soon as**

Bakıya gələndə kimi (zaman/ vaxt) bizə qonaq gəl.

As soon as you get to Baku come visit us (as a guest).

#### **Verb stem +-(y)ana/ (y)ənə qədər – until**

Bakıya gələndə qədər o Azərbaycanca həç danışmasınız.

Until I arrived in Baku I never spoke Azerbaijani.

**Look through the texts in the module to find examples of the above constructions. Underline them and work out their meanings in each sentence.**

**PART 3**

**INTRODUCTION TO AZERBAIJANI VERBAL CONSTRUCTIONS II**

Adverbial constructions are used frequently in Azerbaijani, as they are in Turkish, to indicate time relationships in discourse. Identifying these constructions in Azerbaijani will help you to recognize similar constructions in Turkish:

**-(y)anda/ -(y)əndə + zaman/ vaxt/ kimi – when, as soon as**

Bakıya gələndə kimi (zaman/ vaxt) bizə qonaq gəl.

As soon as you get to Baku come visit us (as a guest).

**-(y)ana/ (y)ənə qədər – until**

Bakıya gələndə qədər o Azərbaycanca həç danışmasınız.

Until I arrived in Baku I never spoke Azerbaijani.

**-dıq/ -dik/ -duq/ -dük +**

+ -da/ -də – when, upon, as soon as

Evə gəldikdə mən yemək istədim.

As soon as I got home I wanted to eat.

+ dan dən + sonra qabaq - after

Evə geldikdən sonra yemək qoydum.

After I got home I put some dinner on the stove.

+ kimi – like as

Ustad olduğu kimi şagird saz çalır.

The apprentice plays saz like a master.

**Look through the text *Aşiq Əhmədinin həyat və yaradıcılıq yolu* to find examples of the above constructions. Underline them all and work out their meaning in the sentence.**

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