

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PARTICIPLES IN ENGLISH AND AZERBAIJANI

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SUMMARY

The article analyzes how the Nakhchivan issue influenced Soviet–Turkish relations during a decisive period in the early 1920s. After the collapse of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic, both Soviet Russia and the emerging Republic of Türkiye sought to expand their influence in the South Caucasus. Nakhchivan, located at a strategic crossroads, became central to their competing yet overlapping interests. Using a comparative-historical approach and drawing on archival documents, diplomatic correspondence, and Turkish officers' memoirs, the study investigates how the Nakhchivan question shaped the regional balance of power. It shows that while the Soviet leadership aimed to maintain control over the Caucasus through the sovietization of Armenia and political leverage over Türkiye, Ankara sought cooperation with the Bolsheviks to strengthen its national independence struggle and secure its eastern borders. The article also highlights the decisive role of the Nakhchivan population, whose consistent support for remaining within Azerbaijan influenced international negotiations and outcomes. In this context, Nakhchivan became both a field of rivalry and a platform for temporary cooperation between Moscow and Ankara. The study concludes that the Nakhchivan issue was not only a territorial or diplomatic dispute but also a key factor shaping the early phase of Soviet–Turkish political interaction.

INTRODUCTION

Comparing various languages is crucial in the present era. Additionally, the teaching of each language and linguistic study in its grammatical structure are determined by the comparative-typological analysis of the grammatical structure of languages from other language families. From this perspective, there is a lot of interest in comparing the non-finite forms of the verb in the English and Azerbaijani languages. The participle in the Azerbaijani language has been thoroughly examined up to this point in grammar books and scientific studies; the views of eminent linguists like Mirza Kazimbay, Hasan Mirzayev, Yusif Seyidov, Gazanfar Kazimov, Hadi Mirzazade, and Abulfaz Guliyev have been cited. Although the participle is often studied in Azerbaijani, its lexical, grammatical, and semantic features, as well as its syntactic roles and comparison with the English language, receive less attention.

Comparative analysis of unrelated languages is also quite useful. The methodology used in national schools and universities to study foreign languages benefits greatly from this kind of comparative approach. Given the aforementioned, it is not coincidental that the comparative study of the home tongue and other languages receives significant attention in Russian linguistics, particularly the linguistics of the Turkic-speaking republics. As a result, every linguistic study carried out in this area garners attention due to its scientific and practical value, and the rise in the amount of such studies in recent years should be regarded as valid. Research on verbs and their impersonal forms holds a unique place among the most researched language issues. This is not a coincidence. Because of their dual nature, these verb forms are also thought to be the most functional, lexical-semantic, and functional-stylistic language categories. The study of these forms using materials from Azerbaijani and English, two languages with different systems, is notable for its practical significance and usefulness. Studying the verbal adjective and verbal conjunction structures in Azerbaijani and comparing their usage to that of English brings up new linguistic vistas. In order to establish a theoretical foundation for the study and instruction of Azerbaijani on a global scale, this subject is also highly pertinent.

MAIN PART

Participle, which has verbal and adjectival qualities and indicates activities ascribed to a person or object as their signs, is regarded by some linguists as the primary verb form. Some believe that the participle occupies a position halfway between that of a verb and an adjective, while the third believes that the participle is a distinct part of speech that holds a special place among the other parts of speech. As per its origin, the English Participle is an adjective. These verbs were formed from verbs' (Jespersen, 1992: p.96). For instance, in English the forms interesting, broken, smiling, and developed function as adjectives though they originate from verbs (to interest, to break, to smile, to develop). Similarly, in Azerbaijani, forms such as gülən ("smiling"), qırılmış ("broken"), yazılmış ("written"), and oxuyan ("reading") display a hybrid nature.

Participles are employed to produce the continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous tenses and share some characteristics with verbs (Kaushanskaya, 1967: p.120).

In both languages, participial adjectives allow speakers to describe states, qualities, and processes without employing full relative clauses. Instead of saying "a person who smiles" or gülən adam, the participial adjective compresses the clause into a more economical form: a smiling person.

English participial adjectives are typically derived from two participial forms:

1. Present participle (-ing) – indicating an active, ongoing, or continuous quality. Examples: amazing, tiring, exciting.

2. Past participle (-ed or irregular forms) – indicating a passive state or result. Examples: interested, tired, broken, written.

The present participle has a different place in the verb's overall paradigm than the past participle because of its unique collection of defining traits. As evidenced by its syntactic roles and combinability, the present participle is not just dual but triple in terms of its lexico-grammatical qualities because it has some traits with both an adjective and an adverb (Блох, 1983: p.111).

While the present participle often expresses an active role (a barking dog), the past participle usually conveys a passive or resultant meaning (a broken window).

In Azerbaijani, participial adjectives are formed with specific suffixes attached to verb stems. The main markers include:

- an / -ən: active present meaning. Example: gülən uşaq ("a smiling child").
- mış / -miş / -muş / -müş: completed or resultative action. Example: qırılmış şüşə ("a broken glass").
- acaq / -əcək: future-oriented meaning. Example: oxuyacaq qız ("the girl who will read").
- dıq / -dik / -duq / -dük (with possessive markers): relative or descriptive quality. Example: oxuduğu kitab ("the book that he read").

Thus, Azerbaijani participial adjectives are more morphologically diverse and capable of expressing tense distinctions (past, present, future), which is not characteristic of English participial adjectives.

In English, participial adjectives serve both attributive and predicative functions:

- Attributive: the smiling boy, a broken vase.
- Predicative: The boy is smiling. The vase is broken.

Additionally, English participial adjectives can form part of reduced relative clauses:

- The man standing at the corner is my uncle (instead of The man who is standing at the corner.).

In Azerbaijani participial adjectives also modify nouns attributively:

- gülən qız ("the smiling girl"), qırılmış pəncərə ("the broken window").

They may also serve as part of the predicate, though usually in combination with auxiliary verbs or copulas:

- Pəncərə qırılmışdır ("The window is broken").

Furthermore, Azerbaijani participial adjectives are essential in subordinate clause construction, functioning as condensed relative clauses:

- Mənim oxuduğum kitab maraqlıdır ("The book that I read is interesting").

The suffix of participle -asi (-ası) cannot be used in the negative form in modern Azerbaijani. It should be noticed that the participle in English does not have a negative form. As a result, we slightly concur that present participles are not employed with negative suffixes. However, the prefix

un- is used to create the past participles' negative form: For instance: Mr. Bingley was handsome and gentlemanly; he had a kind expression and simple, unpretentious manners (Mr. Bingley qəşəng və alicənab adam idi; xoş bir siması və asan, təsirsiz davranışları var). "The negation of the past participle is formed by the prefix un-, although the negation of the other non-finite forms of the verbs are used with the particle not," explains A. Kobrina on the negation of verbs in English grammar (Kobrina, 1999: p.210). Thus, the existence of the voice category of the participles makes it closer to verbs. "Among the important features of the verb, even if it is not in a systematic form, it is also important that the verb changes by accepting the voice category signs - voice suffixes, and creates variety in subject-object relations. This feature equally applies to both personal, finite verbs and participles". Oruj Musayev notes so about the voice category of the participles: "In English, past participles formed from transitive verbs usually contain passive meaning. That is, those participles have passive meaning in their semantics without the help of any additional grammatical means, that is, the action is performed by someone else (Musayev, 1986: p.32)."

Compared to English, Azerbaijani participial adjectives carry more grammatical information and serve as a key strategy for complex sentence formation.

A clear similarity is that in both languages, participial adjectives describe qualities that are derived from actions or states. However, the semantic scope differs:

- In English, the distinction between -ing and -ed participles is primarily between active and passive (or cause vs. effect):

- boring lecture (lecture causes boredom) vs. bored student (student experiences boredom).

- In Azerbaijani, participial adjectives reflect tense and aspect distinctions more explicitly:

- gülən uşaq (present, active),

- güləcək uşaq (future, active),

- gülmüş uşaq (past, resultative).

Differences Between English and Azerbaijani

1. Morphological Diversity – Azerbaijani has a rich set of suffixes reflecting tense and aspect, while English is limited to two forms.

2. Temporal Orientation – Azerbaijani participial adjectives explicitly mark past, present, and future; English does not.

3. Complex Sentence Formation – Azerbaijani relies heavily on participial adjectives to form subordinate clauses, whereas English often uses relative pronouns (who, which, that).

4. Word Order – In English, participial adjectives usually precede nouns; in Azerbaijani, they also precede but are more tightly bound due to agglutinative morphology.

5. Stylistic Use – English participial adjectives are frequent in spoken and written discourse, especially in journalistic and literary styles. In Azerbaijani, their use is essential for grammatical completeness, not just stylistic variation.

G. Abdullayeva writes that "the indeclinable verb form that expresses an attribute of an object related to action is called a verbal adjective (Abdullayeva, 2013: p.116). The verbal adjective bears the characteristics of both a verb and an adjective. The features of participle are: conditionally, they indicate time: overflowing (past tense) river, speaking (present tense) student, spoken (future tense) word, etc. They are active and passive: writing (active), living in the city (inactive), they indicate type: the fruit I bought, the morning that opens, the spoken word, crying children, etc. They are affirmative and negative: ripe-unripe (fruit)" (Abdullayeva, 2013: p.85). One of the characteristics of a verbal adjective similar to an adjective is that it comes before the word it belongs to, is syntactically determined, and answers the questions how? what kind? which? However, a verbal adjective also indicates time and type by indicating the features of the verb. G. Kazimov notes that a participle is an attributive-adjective form of the verb. That is, verbs adopt a number of suffixes that we call "verb-adjective suffixes", and while retaining their verb-like properties, they also become closer to adjectives and acquire adjectival properties (Kazimov, 2010: p.276). It is true that adjectives express tense like verbs, but there is no special suffix to express the concept of time in verb-adjectives; in them, the concept of time is related to the semantics of verb-adjective suffixes. For example, the verb-

adjective suffix *-ən* expresses the present tense, the verb-adjective suffix *-mış* expresses the past tense, and the suffixes *-məli²*, *-acaq²*, *-ası* express the future tense.

Participles in the Azerbaijani language have the following verb-specific features: action, time, voice, negation, transitivity and intransitivity, and person.

Similar to verbs, participles in both languages convey voice. In Azerbaijani the voice system is slightly complicated so that, verbs including participles have 5 voice categories: active, passive, reflexive, reciprocal, causative voices.

1. *Gedən* (adam) – active voice.
2. *Görülmüş* (iş) – passive voice.
3. *Bağlanan* (qapı) – reflexive voice.
4. *Qarşılaşan* (adam) – reciprocal voice.
5. *Təmizlətdirdiyim* (ev) – causative voice.

In English there are two voices:

1. Active voice (*məlum növ*).
2. Passive voice (*məchul növ*).

In English: - The mother was taking her son to school when she was attacked by the kidnapper. (Active voice) - The boy was being taken to school, when he was kidnapped. (Passive voice). There are contentious concerns surrounding the category of aspect in English.

As it is seen from the name, the non-personal forms of the verb, including the participle do not change according to person. Unlike in modern English, participles in Azerbaijani, like verbs can also change according to the person. However, in Azerbaijani, the personal suffixes do not apply to all participles, only the participles with the suffixes *-dıq⁴* and *-acaq²* can accept a personal suffix. For example: *-Yadıma düşdü, yetmiş tikəsini bir qutuya yığdığımız qarayanız əsgərin anasına yazdığı yarımçıq məktub,...*

O böyük əşqinlə sağlacaqdır inan ki, aldığım ən dərin yara.

Yığdığın dövləti kefə qoy ancaq.

Bu dünya fanidir, qalma eyşindən. *Yığdığımız* with the first person plural (we), *yazdığı* with the third person singular (he), *aldığım* with the first person singular (I), *yığdığın* with the second person singular (you) changes according to the person, and these participles have taken the person suffixes.

CONCLUSION

Participle enhances the morphological characteristics and syntactical functions of the verb and noun, by adding, compensating, and substituting the features that are lacking.

Participles in both Azerbaijani and English are primarily used to refer to verbs rather than being independent parts of speech;

-Participles in both languages respond to questions about adjectives rather than verbs and do not function as predicates like verbs and instead act as attributes in sentences;

-In contrast to adjectives, participles in Azerbaijani and English do not have degrees;

-Participles in both languages can accept a declarative suffix like an adjective; -Participles connect with other words to build constructs;

-Participles have motion content, therefore unlike adjectives, they indicate the sign of an item related to motion. Depending on their purpose in the sentence, certain structures are employed in various syntactic functions;

-Participles in the Azerbaijani language combine the characteristics of verbs and adjectives, while in English, participles have the characteristics of adverbs as well as verbs and adjectives;

-In English, participles are divided into two forms: Participle I and Participle II. In the Azerbaijani language, participles are formed with the help of suffixes, and can express content in the present, future and past tenses. English does not have a future participle;

-Participles in Azerbaijani language can change according to person, but in English, participles do not change according to person, participles are called the impersonal form of the verb;

-In the Azerbaijani language, there is a negative category of participles, but in English, this category is not taken as a basis;

-In Azerbaijani language, participles can be nominalized, but in English, when participles are nominalized, they become gerund or verbal nouns, do not retain participle characteristics.

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XÜLASƏ

İNGİLİS VƏ AZƏRBAYCAN DİLLƏRİNDƏ FELİ SİFƏTLƏRİN MÜQAYİSƏLİ TƏHLİLİ

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Bu tədqiqat ingilis və Azərbaycan dillərində feli sifətlərin müqayisəli təhlilini təqdim edir və onların morfoloji formalaşması, semantik əhatə dairəsi və sintaktik funksiyalarına diqqət yetirir. Feli sifətlər fel və sifət xüsusiyyətlərini özündə birləşdirən hibrid qrammatik kateqoriya olub, cümlə quruluşunda və mətnin kohezivliyinin təmin olunmasında mühüm rol oynayır. Tədqiqat hər iki dildə feli sifət konstruksiyalarının necə işlədiyini araşdırır və onların tipoloji xüsusiyyətlərindən irəli gələn oxşar və fərqli cəhətləri müəyyənləşdirir. Araşdırmada həmçinin feli sifətlərin növ (voice), zaman münasibəti və sintaktik funksiyaları hər iki dil üzrə təhlil edilir. Tədqiqatın nəticələri göstərir ki, hər iki dildə feli sifətlər fel mənşəli modifikatorlar kimi ümumi funksional məqsəd daşısa da, Azərbaycan dilində feli sifətlər daha zəngin morfoloji müxtəliflik və qrammatik çeviklik nümayiş etdirir. Tədqiqatda tətbiq olunan müqayisəli yanaşma nəzəri dilçilik, kontrastiv qrammatika və Azərbaycanlı öyrənənlər üçün ingilis dilinin xarici dil kimi tədrisi metodikası baxımından mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Açar sözlər: *feli sifət, qeyri-şəxsi fel formaları, ingilis dili qrammatikası, Azərbaycan dili, müqayisəli dilçilik, morfolojiya.*

РЕЗЮМЕ

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРИЧАСТИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Данное исследование представляет сравнительный анализ причастий в английском и азербайджанском языках с акцентом на их морфологическое образование, семантический диапазон и синтаксические функции. Причастия представляют собой гибридную

грамматическую категорию, сочетающую признаки глагола и прилагательного и играющую важную роль в структуре предложения и обеспечении текстовой связности. В исследовании рассматривается функционирование причастных конструкций в обоих языках, а также выявляются сходства и различия, обусловленные их типологическими особенностями. Кроме того, анализируются такие категории, как залог, временная соотнесённость и синтаксические функции причастий в английском и азербайджанском языках. Результаты исследования показывают, что, несмотря на общую функциональную роль причастий в обоих языках как модификаторов, происходящих от глагольных действий, причастия в азербайджанском языке характеризуются большей морфологической вариативностью и грамматической гибкостью. Применённый в работе сравнительный подход вносит вклад в развитие теоретической лингвистики, контрастивной грамматики, а также методики преподавания английского языка как иностранного для азербайджанских обучающихся.

Ключевые слова: *причастие, неличные формы глагола, английская грамматика, азербайджанский язык, сравнительное языкознание, морфология.*