

The “New” Type of Adjectives in the Ingilo Dialect of Georgian and Udi
Language as Result of Azerbaijani Interference

The structure of word-forms in Turkic languages does not seem to be a complicated problem, with Turkic being an agglutinative language: suffixes (**as known, there are only suffixes in Turkic**) are joined to stems or the word bases in a sufficiently clear manner. However in the same languages intensive forms of adjectives, adverbs and nouns may be created by means of partial reduplication – **morphemes like prefixes are used. This is the only regular use of interfixes – I propose calling the items in question ‘interfix’ – they bind part of root with root.**

More than 200 units e. g. in Azerbaijani intensify by doubling the first (title) syllable and adding or replacing (its) final consonant with -p-, -s-, -m-, -r. High productivity of this kind of word-formation is illustrated by the following: both simple and derivative units are reduplicated; [8c
zz alongside with native Turkic words Arabic or Persian loanwords are partially doubled, as well as new borrowings.

This word composition is confirmed in language contact too: in the Ingilo dialect of Georgian (which is spread in Azerbaijan) some intensive forms are produced according to the Azerbaijani model using Georgian adjectives. According to Azerbaijani model by means of reduplication of the first syllable and the only interfix -m- unified -m- allomorph: Georg. koxe ‘unripe’ _ ko-m-koxe ‘very unripe’, citel ‘red’ _ ci-m-citel ‘very red’, marto ‘alone’ _ ma-m-marto ‘very alone, umarilo ‘unsalty, unsalted’ _ um-u-marilo ‘absolutely unsalted’, pexshola ‘barefoot’ _ pe-m-pexshola ‘absolutely barefoot’, cariel ‘empty’ _ ca-m-cariel ‘absolutely empty’.

For illustration of the growing dynamics of the above-examined forms we can show the examples from Udi language _ genetically diverse language being in close contact for centuries with Azerbaijani. Exactly the same in Udi: neshum ‘yellow’ _ ne-p-neshum ‘very yellow’, keje ‘sour’ _ ke-p-keje ‘very sour’, çoça ‘red’ _ ço-p-çoça ‘very red’.

This “new” type of adjectives is the result of interference of Azerbaijani with Georgian (in the Ingilo dialect) and Udi languages.

