

ON THE CAUCASUS' INFLUENCE ON THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE: The Synchronic Data for the History of Azerbaijani – Persian Language Contacts

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There are two main viewpoints on the history of linguistic interrelations between Azerbaijani and Persian ethnic groups. According to traditional doctrine, the ethnic and language contacts between the above mentioned peoples begin from the Turkish conquest in the 11th century. According to some other sources, Azerbaijani–Persian language and ethnic contacts have been occurring for 25 centuries. Despite the considerable existing divergences of researchers' viewpoints on the linguistic interrelations and interference of Azerbaijani and Persian in the times past all of them come to one common denominator – the Azerbaijani and Persian populations in the span of vast time are in a state of non-stop proximal interference. In our opinion, the progressive changes of morphological structure Old Persian came about as a result of mutual influence of classical agglutinate, as well as analytical Old (Proto-) Azerbaijani and classical fusion, as well as synthetic Old Persian.

The conducted analysis of the Modern Persian linguistic materials, with the aim of finding in it the traits of definite morphological type, found out more than 20 indications of different levels, bonding with agglutinative technique of morpheme connection as the constituents of lexical forms, most of which were not observed in Old Persian up to the active interrelations with the speakers of Old Azerbaijani. This fact allows us to define Modern Persian as the language of agglutinative morphological type (and rate Modern Persian as one of the new agglutinate languages). The presence of a special class of complex words, parts of which may be used independently – complex verbs, the presence of independent stem-roots, the increasing affixation from words, monosemantic affixes, the absence of the words' subdivision as to the stems (so called declining), the presence of post-syllable *-ra*, the minimal quantity of prefixes and the large quantity of suffixes, isolation and independence of affixes (the possibility of their usage on distance, and also s called group forming), the presence of a morphological way of reduplication, facultativeness (that may or may not occur) of some morphological indexes, the existence of incorporation – these are the features Persian gained during interference.