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MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF TURKISH WORDS OF THE OGUZ GROUP

Summary: Language, which provides communication between people and is considered the most powerful means of communication, is also one of the most important elements that ensure and protect the existence of societies. The Turkish language has been influenced by political and social events in different regions and has come to this day by encountering different cultures. In this article, we will analyze the words belonging to Turkic languages and discuss their main features. The literatures used in the article are the works of prominent professors conducting research in this field. These rapprochements have also been the subject of language and literature studies. The similarities and differences of the Turkish World in terms of both language and literature have attracted the attention of researchers. One of the studies carried out in this direction is the doctoral thesis titled Word Types in Oghuz Group Turkish Dialects, which we have determined as the thesis topic. As in all languages, Turkish dialects have phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic differences.

Key words: Oghuz language, Turkic languages, Kipchak language, word creation, parts of speech.

The first issue identified in the basic sources of the Turkish language in this study is the confusion of terms that emerged as a result of both the influence of foreign languages such as Arabic, French, English and Russian on the Turkish language and the personal preferences of linguists. As seen in our study, term unity is achieved in Oghuz dialects other than TT, but the terminology problem still continues in TT. This problem, which makes both the teaching and learning of grammar subjects difficult, should be reconsidered, and attention should be paid to using common terms to eliminate the terminology confusion seen in the sources.

Since the existence of human beings, humanity has been curious about words, words and language, and various studies have been carried out on these subjects. In studies on the Turkish language, which dates back to ancient times, the issue of vocabulary has been addressed and the word has been accepted as a lexical, structural and linguistic category.

The issue of word types, which are closely related to morphology, lexicography and semantics, was discussed at the "Problems of Turkish Grammar" meeting organized by the Grammar Science and Application Branch of the Turkish Language Association; However, there is still no unity on this subject in grammar/linguistics books.

The issue of word types and classification of word types, which are discussed in the morphology / morphology / structural science / morphology sections, which is one of the sub-branches of grammar and linguistics in all Oghuz group Turkish dialects, has taken its place among the controversial topics of grammar studies. However, the subject of word types is not in the morphology section where affixes and roots are examined; It is an issue that should be addressed in the lexicology section.

It is known that grammatical classifications are classifications based on the principles of the Greek language, and that Greek was adapted to the grammar of the Latin language, and that Latin

grammar sets an example for the grammars of all European languages. This shows that, as a result of both Turkish language studies conducted by Western scholars and studies based on Latin grammar, Western-style classifications have taken their place in our language. In line with this influence, starting from 1908, with Hüseyin Cahit, the French influence began to be seen in grammar books, and in this direction, word types were changed into nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions and exclamations, based on their syntagms, under the influence of Indo-European languages. It is divided into eight. When word types are mentioned, first of all, noun and verb come to mind, and these two word types can be clearly distinguished from each other. In classifications that consider words as two types, noun and verb, it is generally seen that the root of the word is taken as a criterion. When we look at our first grammar works, it is known that word types were classified as nouns, verbs and prepositions based on the lexeme of the word, under the influence of the Arabic language. Recently, some researchers have been making new genre classifications, taking into account the characteristics of the Turkish language, away from both Eastern and Western influence. It is seen that there is no absolute unity in the word type classifications in Oghuz dialects, and the word types are subjected to double, triple, five, six, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve classifications. When we look at the basic sources of the Turkish language regarding the classification of word types, due to the fact that traditional linguists use different criteria; It is seen that different word type classifications are made. The main criteria used in classifying word types in the scanned sources are; meaning, form, function and position of the word. When determining the place of a word in word types, it is necessary to first look at whether the word is meaningful or functional in the sentence. In our study, meaningful words: lexical words; Functional words are considered as grammatical words and include nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, main verbs and lexical words; Prepositions and auxiliary verbs are considered grammatical words. One of the important problems identified in our study regarding word type classifications is the issue of boundaries of prepositions. As a matter of fact, as a result of our study, it was seen that the boundaries of prepositions in Turkish accents cannot be drawn exactly.

When we look at the place of prepositions in word type classifications, while some researchers evaluate prepositions, interjections and conjunctions under separate headings - as a result of the eight-fold classification - some researchers put these three types under the main heading of prepositions because they do not have a meaning on their own like prepositions and do not have a specific dictionary meaning. It was determined that they were evaluated. In Oghuz dialects, many commonalities were identified regarding word types, and the main reason for the differences determined in word types was the way the writers handled the subject.

The concept of noun, which is distinguished from other word types by the plural, possessive and case suffixes it takes, is lexicographically defined as the name of everything that exists in the world; It is also a linguistic category when defined as the common name of a noun, pronoun, adjective and adverb.

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