

**Aynur Murad gizi Namazova**

Phd student of ASPU, of the Department of Modern Azerbaijani Language, Azerbaijan

<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-2498-8880>

E-Posta: [aynamaz@mail.ru](mailto:aynamaz@mail.ru)

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## **THE ROLE OF ADJECTIVES IN THE GRAMMAR OF TURKISH LANGUAGES**

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In our study, adjectives are grouped under two main headings: qualifying adjectives and indicative adjectives, and indicative adjectives are also included; It is divided into subheadings as demonstrative adjectives, indefinite adjectives, interrogative adjectives and numerical adjectives. Number adjectives are; They are grouped as main number adjectives, ordinal number adjectives, compound number adjectives, fraction number adjectives, and group number adjectives. In Oghuz dialects, descriptive adjectives are meant by adjective expression, and the determining adjectives in TT are not included in the scope of adjectives in AT, TmT and GT. Demonstrative adjectives, indefinite adjectives, and interrogative adjectives, which are considered under the subheading of demonstrative adjectives in Turkey Turkish, are evaluated within pronouns in other Oghuz dialects. Demonstrative adjectives, which are considered as subheadings of demonstrative adjectives in TT, are demonstrative pronouns in other Oghuz dialects. While indefinite adjectives that indicate nouns as indefinite are considered under the subheading of indicative adjectives in Turkey Turkish, they are evaluated within pronouns in other Oghuz dialects. While interrogative adjectives that indicate nouns in question form are considered as a subheading within demonstrative adjectives in Turkey Turkish, they are included in the question of interrogative pronouns in other Oghuz dialects. As can be seen, adjectives and pronouns are intertwined in Oghuz dialects.

In Turkey Turkish, number adjectives, which are the subheadings of demonstrative adjectives, are a separate word type with the number head in other Oghuz dialects. There is not much difference in the use of ordinal adjectives in Oghuz dialects, and ordinal adjectives are made with the suffixes -IncI/-UncU placed at the end of the number noun. In Oghuz dialects, unitization is sometimes expressed by adding certain suffixes to number names and sometimes by phrases containing number names. The common suffix used for the generative number adjectives TT, AT, GT is -Ar/-şAr. In TmT, merging is done by adding the suffixes -in and -den to the end of the repeated number and a number name after the numbers.

As can be seen, the biggest difference detected in terms of pronunciation is in Turkmen Turkish, and there is diversity in Oghuz dialects in terms of pronunciation. When we look at the information about fraction number adjectives, it is seen that in TT and AT, fraction number adjectives are made with the case suffix and are said in the same way. Fraction number adjectives; It is expressed in different ways in TmT and GT. Fraction number adjectives are formed syntactically by using disjunctive case suffixes in TmT and without using case suffixes in GT. At the end of this study, one of the most important conclusions about adjectives is that there is no adjective type called demonstrative adjective in AT, TmT and GT sources. Because when adjectives are mentioned in Oghuz dialects other than TT, the qualifying adjectives discussed in TT come to mind, and the indicative adjectives discussed in TT, both AT, TmT and GT, are not included within the scope of adjectives.

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