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ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUXILIARY PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE TURKISH DIALECTS OF THE OGUZ GROUP

Summary: When studying auxiliary parts of speech, we must examine their historical roots. In ancient times, auxiliary parts of speech were used as aids in speech. As we know, writing is used by people to express different words in the language. These convergences have also been the subject of language and literature studies.

Key words: Auxiliary parts of speech, turkic, linguistics, dialects, morphology.

Goshma in Azerbaijani Turkish; In Turkmen Turkish: poslelog and soňi kömekçiler; In Gagauz Turkish: ardlaf corresponds to the inflectional prepositions in Türkiye Turkish. Inflectional prepositions, which first come to mind when using prepositions, are an important grammatical category emphasized in all sources of Oghuz dialects. Word types in AT, TmT and GT sources; They are handled as meaningful words and auxiliary words, and inflectional prepositions form a part of auxiliary words. When we look at the definitions made for inflected prepositions that gain meanings together with other words in the sentence, it is clearly seen that inflected prepositions do not have meanings on their own, but are grammatically meaningful words that come after nouns and nominal words and serve to establish various relationships between other words and word groups in the sentence. In Oghuz dialects, inflectional prepositions show similar characteristics, and these prepositions either combine with the noun without any case suffixes, or the preposition combines with the noun with some case suffixes. In the studies on inflectional prepositions in Oghuz dialects, this situation is not ignored and inflectional prepositions are classified in various ways according to the suffix they want when combining with the noun. In this study, inflectional prepositions are combined with nouns depending on whether they take a case suffix or not; It is divided into two: simple and compound.

Whether linking prepositions should be considered as an independent word type; The issue of whether it should be considered as a subheading within prepositions or as a subheading within prepositions, as mentioned before, is one of the problems identified in grammar books and needs to be clarified. In Oghuz dialects, there is no unity regarding the grouping of binding prepositions. In our study, linking prepositions are classified based on their role in the sentence. As a matter of fact, linking prepositions either form a prepositional phrase in the sentence, connect the sentences together, or serve as a transitional connector. One difference of linking prepositions from other word types is that they are easier to list than other word types because their numbers are fewer. The preposition like, which adds similarity to the sentence in which it is used, is common in TT and GT, and the form gimi, which is used to mean until, is also found in GT. While the prepositions some, de, tek, tekin are used in AT, the prepositions kim, dek, yalı are used in TmT. This preposition, which is used as about in TT, is used as hagda, haggında, barada, barainda, in the right, right in TmT; In EC, multiple forms such as hakda, hakına, barada, barında, barainda are seen.

Some of the conjunctions that form linking preposition phrases in Oghuz dialects (da... da...; both... both/ and... and...; neither... nor.../ nor... nor...; either... either... / either... or... in TT and AT) yahu / or... /or) da...; in TmT either... ya... / ya-ha...yada.../ eat... eat...; in GT ya... ya...) is common. Some conjunctions that form linking preposition phrases (but in TT and GT, but in AT, əmma; in TT but; in AT however; in GT although, however; with in TT and AT, knowing in TmT, -dan, -nan/-lan; -ylan / -lan / nän in GT) show phonological differences from dialect to dialect. Some of them are dialect-specific usages (yana in TmT; kär in GT; -ma, -dir, -y(u) "and, ile" in TmT).

Some conjunctions that form sentence sequences are common in Oghuz dialects (one/one also and both/and/both...and..., neither...nor.../nor...nor...either/or/either...or..., and).

The preposition about is not used in GT, this meaning is provided with the preposition for in the sentence. The preposition for is used in all four dialects, but there are minor phonological differences in the use of this preposition. For TT and GT; For AT; The shape of three is included in TmT. The preposition ile is commonly used in TT and AT as ile, while the forms bile, knowing, even knowing are seen in TmT, stereotypes such as -lä/-nä, -nanbilä, -lan/-nan are noteworthy in GT. The preposition related to is found in TT and TmT, but is not found in other Oghuz dialects. The preposition until also appears in different semantic forms. in TT and GT up to; In AT, the words geder are used, and in TmT, the meaning of quantity is met with the word andag. This preposition, which appears in the form of TT and GT, is used in AT and TmT. The preposition "because of" is seen in this form in TT and AT, and in TmT it is used with the expression ötri, virtuous, harmful, cahtli and beterä, reason in GT. While the same word is sometimes used for compound inflectional prepositions in Oghuz dialects (according to, since, since, etc.); Sometimes different phonetic forms of a word (after -den, -den soñ, -onsoñ, -den sora etc.) are seen. Sometimes a dialect-specific word is used for compound inflectional prepositions (to -a in TT and GT; to -e geder, -a can/cen in AT; before - in TT; from to gabag in AT; from - in TmT from oval, from ozal, from öñ, öñinç; in TmT, -a çen, -a çenli, to deñ; in TT, AT and GT, from other; in TmT, basga; in AT, from savı etc.) are also seen to be used.

Some of the conjunctions that form sentence sequences are used in different phonological forms (maybe in TT; belke in AT; maybe, belkem in TmT; beki, bekim, maybe in GT; kah... kah.../ gah...gah in TT and AT). ...; in TmT, ke... ke... / ke... kete; in TT, if not; in AT, yohsa; in TmT, yogsam, yogsam bollamasa; in GT, osa, osa; in TT and AT, zira; in GT, zerä, zeräm, zerreciim) appears before us. The conjunctions that form some sentence sequences are words specific to the dialect (but in TT, AT and GT, but in TmT; in TT for better, in short; however, how, so, in short).

Among the interlocutory conjunctions used in Oghuz dialects, ki and i are common. There are some phonological differences in the intermediate conjunctions used in Oghuz dialects (maybe in TT, maybe in AT). The use of some words as interlocution conjunctions was only encountered in TT (bahusus, so/so that; in short).

Some of the interjections used in Oghuz dialects (TT, AT, TmT and GT; a, aman/ aman/ aman aman; ah; Allah/ Allah Allah; ha/ hah; wow; ya; yay/ hurray etc.) are common. Some interjections have dialect-specific features (AT'nde ode AT've TmT'nde ura; AT'nde oxay; TmT'nde; tüwülümü/ tüweleme, berekalla; hi-wi/ hiy-wiy; weywey-ey; wiy; how; bo-how; bay-ow/ bay-bay-ow etc.). Additionally, some words (eyvah in TT; ey way in TmT; beautiful in TT, beautiful in GT, beautiful in AT and TmT, yahşı/yagşı; tu/tü in TT, tfu in AT, TmT' tuf/t-fu in 'Tuf' and 'T-FU'; 'Az' in TT and GT; 'yazıg' in AT) appear with phonological differences. There are also multiple forms of emotional interjections used in Oghuz dialects (wow in TT, bıy, peh peh, pah, paho, ode in AT; wä/ wä-ä/ wä-ä-ä, weywey-ey, wiy in TmT). , how etc.).

Onomatopoeic exclamations specific to Oghuz accents are used. Most of the approval/disapproval exclamations used in Oghuz dialects are common to all four dialects, but there are also some phonological differences (amen in TT, AT and GT, omin in TmT; I don't know in TT, TmT and GT; I don't know in AT, TT and Here you go in GT; here you go in TmT; correct in TT and AT; correct in GT; e, TT in GT; and no in GT; it cannot be in TT and AT; it cannot be in GT, it is not in TT and GT; it is in TT and TmT. with something in GT; no/no/none in TT, none in AT and TmT, none in GT). The exclamations of approval and disapproval used in Oghuz dialects are more similar in phonological terms than other interjections.

Some vocal interjections used in Oghuz dialects (a in TT; a, ay in AT and GT; a, ay, e in TmT; sister, dear, stop, ya in TT, AT, TmT and GT; in TT sir/ sir/ sir; sir in TmT, bay-aga; sir in GT; my God in TT, AT and GT; master in TT; master in AT; master in TmT; TT, AT and In TmT O Lord) is common. Some vocal exclamations (bayan in TT, female in TmT, kempir; be in TT and GT; be, be-be-be, hov in TmT; behey in TT; pahey /pehey/pahoy in TmT , bo-how; bravo in TT; berekella in TmT; bre in TT and GT; ade in AT; dede in TT and TmT; dadə in AT; dādu in GT efendi/ in TT and GT sir, tagsır in TmT; son in TT and GT; bala in AT and TmT; ey in TT and AT; ah-ah-ow, ayuw, bāy-bāy, bay-bay-ow, ey in TmT , eya, ha, haw; in GT, ba, ey, hay, mo; in TT, beautiful; in AT, beautiful, young; in GT, mari, mali-ma/ male-ma/ mali-mo; in TT and AT hey in , ah-ah-ow, haw, häy, hiy-wiy, ohow in TmT; hey-hey-ey in GT) varies from dialect to dialect. Some vocal interjections have phonological differences (bay/bey/beyyim in TT; bay, bay-ağa in TmT; bay/bey in GT; birader in TT; baradar in AT; berader in TmT; TT and GT' daughter in , daughter in AT and TmT, son in TT, AT and TmT, ool in GT). When we look at the vocal interjections used in Oghuz dialects, the vocalizations of Turkmen Turkish and Gagauz Turkish show more phonological differences than the vocal interjections used in Turkey Turkish and Azerbaijani Turkish.

The same words (a/e; -a/-e; be; bəlkə, da/de; gel/gel de, etc.) are used for some intensifying prepositions used in Oghuz dialects. Some words vary from dialect to dialect in phonological terms (but in TT and GT, amma in AT, emma in TmT; but in TT and TmT, but in AT; bari in TT, bari in AT; in TmT, onşuk, yazık, parahatçılık; in GT, at least/bari; in TT, AT and TmT, maybe in GT, maybe, beki, bekim; in TT and GT, I don't know; in AT, I don't know, in TmT, you know) . Some words have dialect-specific uses (TT, in GT I wonder, in AT it turns out; kä in TmT, well done in TT and AT, berekella in TmT; a shame in TT, TmT and GT; yazig in AT, əfsus which appears before us as 'tassuf ki').

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