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## **SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN PARTS OF SPEECH IN THE TURKISH DIALECTS OF THE OGUZ GROUP**

**Summary:** As we know, one of the main divisions of linguistics is morphology. In morphology, we study parts of speech from different perspectives. It should be noted that when studying the main parts of speech, it is necessary to study their historical roots. In this article, we will study the main parts of speech. As everyone knows, writing is used by people to express different words in language. These convergences have also been the subject of language and literary studies.

**Key words:** Parts of speech, turkic, linguistics, dialects, languages.

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Based on the available data, the following problems have been identified regarding word types in grammar:

- a) Discussion of word types in the morphology/morphology section in grammar resources.
  
- b) Terminology problem: As it is known, the Alphabet Revolution was made in 1928 and the Turkish Language Association was established in 1932. With the Turkish Language Association, the language was taken under state control. From time to time, the institution touched upon the problems of the Turkish language and worked to solve these problems. In addition, the issue of terms in the Turkish language has been discussed many times by many researchers; For various reasons, unity regarding grammatical terms has still not been achieved. As it is known, in order to do science, one must first master all the terms in that branch of science. Using different words for a term in each book is far from the concept of a "common language" and will cause difficulties in choosing a term for the person doing research on a particular subject. Of course, many researches have been done in this field from history to the present and will continue to be done. There is no doubt that one of the duties undertaken by linguists is to instill language awareness in future generations. Linguists will of course pursue new searches and new perspectives. However, while doing this, each linguist should not create new terms for themselves and cause greater confusion in the name of linguistics. For this reason, common terms should be used in grammar books written in the field of linguistics, which has its roots in the past. Thus, any confusion regarding the term will be resolved. In conclusion; to understand each other correctly; In order to be able to explain our problems correctly and most importantly to think correctly, terminology should be given the value it deserves in our country as soon as possible. While determining the terms in our study, we found it appropriate to choose the most appropriate term for the subject and the terms that are accepted and established in grammar.

Problem of classification of word types: Word types, which were previously divided into nouns and verbs, are divided into three as nouns, verbs and prepositions according to the Arabic tradition; According to the Western style, it is divided into eight groups: noun, verb, adjective, pronoun, adverb, preposition, conjunction and exclamation. The influence of Russian is also seen in the word type classifications of Oghuz dialects, especially in TmT and AT. However, in recent studies, word types that are more suitable for the characteristics of Turkish have been tried.

Diversity and inconsistency in word type classifications should be emphasized, and the location and boundaries of word types should be drawn in order to make language teaching more understandable. In this study, based on H. İbrahim Delice's classification, word types are discussed by dividing them into two main groups: lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, main verb are words with lexical meaning; Preposition (linking preposition, inflectional preposition, exclamatory preposition, intensifying preposition) and auxiliary verbs are included in the class of grammatically meaningful words.

Definition problem: When we look at the definitions of grammatical concepts, it is seen that there is no full consensus on the definition. d) The problem of dividing word types into subgroups: In almost all sources, word types are divided into subgroups - in different ways - and differences have been detected in these groupings. e) Structure of word types: In most sources, all word types are discussed according to their structure. In this study, the structure of the noun, verb and preposition was focused on, and there was no need to examine the structure of other word types separately. This study has shown that among the Oghuz dialects - in terms of morphology - the dialect that is most similar to Turkey Turkish is Gagauz Turkish, followed by Azerbaijani Turkish. In addition, the differences seen in Oghuz dialects are mostly lexical and phonological elements. In grammar resources, the subjects of grammar have been discussed with various methods and approaches, problems arising from different perspectives and different methods have emerged, and these differences and the resulting diversity have made language teaching more complex and difficult. Some researchers have dealt with the subjects of grammar morphologically, some semantically, and the boundaries of word types have not been fully drawn.

Language, which enables 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. Turkish has survived until today in different geographies, being influenced by political and social events and encountering different cultures.

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. As in all languages, Turkish dialects have phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic differences.

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 in all linguistic divisions of individual Turkic languages, the similarity is evident in the discussion of parts of speech. The reason for this is that those languages are related languages.

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