

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

THE ROLE OF NOUNS BELONGING TO TURKISH LANGUAGES OF THE OGUZ GROUP IN WORD CREATION

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 group, Turkic languages, word creation, parts of speech, noun cases.

Plurality in Oghuz dialects is indefinite plurality. The definite plural is not seen in Turkish accents, but in all written languages the plural is made with the suffix -lAr. Possessive suffixes are the same in all written languages, except for minor sound differences (2nd person in TmT is ñ). Simple names show common features in Oghuz dialects. Root words, which are considered simple words, are named without any reason and it is not known when these namings were made. When nouns are considered according to their structures, the first issue identified regarding derived nouns is; Derivation is one of the main ways of word formation in all four dialects we have discussed. Derivation; Sometimes nouns are sometimes made with the suffixes "noun from noun", "verb from noun", "noun from verb", "verb from verb", which are added to verb roots and stems. This derivation method is characteristic for Turkish dialects. However, one of the components of derived usages throughout history may lose its function and become a derived word, but it may be a root or affixes that lose their function over time. These types of nouns are called stem words in our study. It is seen that stem names are not mentioned much in the scanned sources. Nouns that are responsible for expressing a single entity by coming together within various grammatical rules, leaving their own meanings of two or more root or derived words, are defined as compound nouns according to their structure. In our study, the biggest difference seen in nouns according to their structures is the issue of compound nouns.

Many studies have been done on compound nouns and different ideas have been put forward on the subject; However, it has been observed that the boundaries of compound words are still not fully drawn. It has not been fully clarified which words should be considered compounds, and it has been observed that some researchers confuse combinations with phrases. While some researchers argue that at least one of the constituents of compound nouns should be used outside its literal meaning, it is also seen that the constituents of compound nouns consist of words that have partially or completely lost their meaning. According to some, it is not necessary for the elements that make up compound words to always lose their previous meaning. Sometimes each

word retains its meaning, sometimes a meaning close to the previous meaning may occur. In word phrases, it is not possible for words to combine or lose their meanings. Syntactic elements in phrases always preserve their literal meaning. Compound nouns have their own stress. Although reduplications and abbreviations are also accepted as compound words in some sources, it is not a widely accepted idea to accept reduplications as compound words, as a matter of fact, in this study, reduplications and abbreviations are not considered as compound words. Another problem with compound nouns is how many headings the compounds should be grouped into. There are different opinions on this subject.

The reason for the difference in how many compound nouns are divided into is that researchers handle compound nouns with different approaches. In Oghuz dialects, nouns are divided into two as specific and generic, depending on whether the entities they represent are one or more. Proper names used in Oghuz dialects may differ due to religious and political reasons. The subject of nouns according to their qualities and quantities is discussed under the title of number in nouns, and nouns are evaluated according to their qualities and quantities either under two headings as singular and plural, or under three headings as singular, plural and collective. In all Oghuz dialects, there is singularity and nouns that do not have the plural suffix -lAr; It is accepted as a singular noun and there is no grammatical sign indicating singularity in Turkish dialects. The suffixes -In, -Un, -(n)In, -(n)Un, which are accepted as noun case suffixes in some studies, are called complement suffixes or genitive suffixes in this study; Additionally, the complement suffix is not among the case suffixes.

The suffix -CA, which adds the meanings of equality, similarity, relativity and comparison by adding it to nouns and noun words in the sentence; It is shown among noun case suffixes by many researchers. This suffix is mentioned among the transformation suffixes in our study because it transforms the noun to which it is added into an adverb. Again, in our study, directional, relative and equality suffixes are not considered among the noun case suffixes, and the noun case suffixes consist of -I / -U (determining), -A (dating), -DA (staying) and -DAN (leaving). So, noun case suffixes are divided into five: the simple case of the noun, the accusative case, the dative case, the accusative case and the separating case. Additionally, there is diversity in the preferred terms for case suffixes. As seen in the scanned sources, among the noun expansion suffixes in Oghuz dialects, the noun case suffixes that enable the word to be added to function as subject, object, indirect complement and adverbial complement in the sentence are basically common, except for a few phonological and semantic features. However, significant task changes are also seen in case suffixes in GT.

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.

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