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## VOICE CATEGORY OF THE VERB IN OGHUZ DIALECTS

**Summary:** The voice category of the verb is considered by some researchers as the status of the verb either in relation to the subject and object, in relation to the subject, or in its relationship with the subject and complements. Some researchers do not consider voice as a separate category in Turkish, but as verb-forming suffixes. Although formation is not a subject discussed in Oghuz dialects, the formation feature of verbs is common to Oghuz dialects. In Oghuz dialects, verb roots differ from noun roots. While noun roots take all kinds of derivational suffixes, verb roots can also take suffixes that concern the sentence, in addition to these suffixes that nouns take. In almost all of the scanned sources, verbs are classified according to their structures and verbs are classified according to their structures; It is mostly discussed by dividing into three groups: simple, derived and compound. For Oghuz dialects, simple verbs have similar features.

**Key words:** Oghuz dialects, Turkic languages, verb, voice category

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There are lexical differences regarding root and uncaused nouns. Derivative verbs are verbs formed from uncaused root words through derivational suffixes, and derived verbs are included in reasoned naming. Because the root has a semantic relationship - more or less - with the derived new word. Deriving words with derivational suffixes is characteristic in Oghuz dialects. Phrasal verbs are a subject that is discussed under the title of compound verbs in Oghuz dialects, and in which there is great confusion due to researchers approaching the subject with different methods and different naming, and it is clearly seen that there is no full consensus on the definition and boundaries of compound verbs. In Oghuz dialects, there are examples of both noun + auxiliary verb and verb [adverb-verb suffix or modal suffix] + auxiliary verb, simple or inflected noun + main verb structure. The main issue encountered in this regard is the issue of which structures will be accepted as compound verbs, and there is a confusion arising from the personal approaches of researchers on this issue. In this study, compounds are; noun + auxiliary verb; verb [adverbial suffix or modal suffix] + auxiliary verb; It is handled as simple or inflected noun + main verb. Compared to TT and AT, TmT is more consistent in the classification of phrasal verbs.

Preposition is a type of word whose boundaries have not yet been fully drawn in Oghuz dialect. When the place of prepositions in word type classifications is examined in the studies, while some researchers evaluate prepositions, interjections and conjunctions under separate headings - as a result of the eight-fold classification - some researchers consider these three types to be main prepositions because they do not have meaning on their own like prepositions and do not have a specific dictionary meaning. It was determined that they were evaluated under the title. In Turkey Turkish, the word preposition has a broad meaning and a narrow meaning. In the broad sense of the preposition; We divide the word types into two or three and use exclamations, conjunctions, etc. words are considered as grammatical words within prepositions. Regarding prepositions in the narrow sense, grammatical words are evaluated as separate word types and inflectional prepositions are discussed under the title of preposition.

In Azerbaijani Turkish, *goşma* (inflectional particle), *binder* (linking particle), *postposition*, *modal words* (modal words), *nida* (exclamatory particle); In Turkmen Turkish, *final words*

kömeçiler (inflectional preposition), bağlayıcı kömeçiler (binding particle), modal words (modal words), ovnuq divisions (particles) umlökler (exclamatory particle); In Gagauz Turkish, inflectional prepositions, conjunctions, and particles are considered as separate word types under the title of "auxiliary words".

Modal words used in Azerbaijani and Turkmen Turkish are referred to as modal words because they affect the tense of the predicate, and since ovnuq divisions in Turkmen Turkish are suffixed prepositions, ovnuq divisions are referred to as particles in this study. In addition, there is another type of word called preposition in Azerbaijani Turkish, which are defined as auxiliary words that strengthen the semantic power of words or sentences. Words are handled under the title of preposition in AT.

Discussions about prepositions arise from the fact that the place of prepositions among word types cannot be determined and the boundaries of the term preposition are not drawn. In this study, preposition is considered in its broad sense and interjections and conjunctions are evaluated within the scope of preposition.

Goshma in Azerbaijani Turkish; In Turkmen Turkish: poslelog and soñi kömeçiler; 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.

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