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ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS IN TURKISH LANGUAGES OF THE OGUZ GROUP

Annotation: In this article, we will analyze pronouns and adjectives in Oguz group Turkish languages. 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. As in all languages, Turkish dialects have phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic differences.

Key words: Turkic languages, adjective, pronoun, Oguz group, parts of speech

Introduction:As in all languages, Turkish dialects have phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactic differences. In this article, we will study more about the morphology section of Turkic languages. Thus, the parts of speech involved in the research are the parts of speech called adjectives and pronouns of the morphology section. The adjective and pronoun sections of different Turkic languages included in the Oghuz group were involved in the study in a comparative way. 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 -Incl/-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.

Pronoun is a type of word that is discussed in all Oghuz accent sources. While there is a radical change in the conjugation of 1st and 2nd singular personal pronouns with case suffixes in TT and GT, this is not the case in AT and TmT. Demonstrative pronouns in Oghuz group Turkish accents are almost the same. In GT, it is seen that the root and suffix are similar in the form of bunnar, şunnar, onnar. The instrumental case suffix -n, which is added to a limited number of words in Turkmen Turkish, is not used

in demonstrative pronouns. However, this task is met by adding the knowing preposition after the pronouns. Like TT, it is seen that the preposition -nAn (ile-n) is added to demonstrative pronouns in GT. It is possible to frequently encounter the use of demonstrative pronouns with the -day suffix in TmT in Classical Turkmen literature. In Azerbaijani Turkish, this meaning, i.e. comparison, is provided by the preposition ilan. The interrogative pronoun who takes dative and participle case suffixes and complement suffixes when joining inflectional prepositions. However, the interrogative pronoun who can also be directly linked to these prepositions: like whom, like whom, for whom/for whom etc. The pronouns who and what are directly connected to prepositions in AT. In GT, the interrogative pronoun "ne" is used with prepositions, without taking any suffixes, but by fusing with the preposition ile. TT and GT own; In AT and TmT, it serves as a self-reflexive pronoun.

Conclusion: It can be concluded from this article that the morphology of Turkic languages is a very broad section. In this article, the adjective and pronoun division of Turkic languages to separate Oghuz group of Turkic languages is involved in the research. 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.

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