

ISSN: 3032-1123



Scientific Considerations on the Grammar of Turkish Adjectives

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Received: Des 07, 2023; Accepted: Jan 09, 2024; Published: Feb 10, 2024;

Abstract: In this article, information is given about the inclusion of scientific researches that have been carried out for many years. It should be noted that Turkic root words are a linguistic fact that shows the origin, formation, and development of Turkic languages, and illuminates the historical and life experience of the people who communicate in this language remains an issue.

Keywords: Turkish root words, syllable, dynamic stress, quality levels, accretive level, morphological index.

Introduction:

The research conducted on Turkic languages is of special importance in the place of researching the wealth of Turkic languages. There is also a layer of the wealth of Turkic languages that shows the details of the fact that these Turkic peoples lived as a community and were the reason for the unity and mutual relations of this community. In this field, as a result of scientific research conducted by Turkic scientists such as Uzbek linguists M.M.Mirtojiyev, Kyrgyz linguists B.M. Yunusaliyev, Kazakh linguists E.Z.Kozhibekov, Russian Turkologists A.M. Shcherbak, S.K.Bulich and N.A.Baskakov, British Turkologist G.Klavzon its specific aspects were highlighted. In this article, the scientific views related to the category of quality are analyzed.

Kazakh linguist E.Z. Kojibekov put forward the opinion that there is enough fact in Turkish root words for this, and as British Turkologist G. Clawzon pointed out, in any language: Greek, Latin, and classical languages similar to Arabic, He gives special emphasis to the opinion that the fact will be found.

That is why, as I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay said, it cannot be scientific to directly construct a category of another language in a given language. For this, first of all, it is necessary to understand the concept of the Turkish root word. There are also several basic words belonging to the phonetic K+V+K+K adjective group in Turkish languages. They are the first in the Karaim, Gagauz, Uzbek languages with the lexical meaning of "at first noticeable"; in Gagauz, Kyrgyz, and Uzbek languages, inverse with the lexical meaning of "contrary to the existing situation"; in Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages, it consists of adjectives with the lexical meaning of rude. Since these adjectives are a product of the language of the later period, they are no longer observed in Turkic languages.

Main part:

When Turkish substantive adjectives refer to a sign, they describe the sign. These figurative expressions do not have a morphological indicator, as they are limited to general representation of the sign. In Uzbek linguistics, at first, adjectives were divided into original and relative adjectives. Also, basic adjectives are indicated as belonging to original adjectives. Such adjectives do not make the sign belong to a separate item, but express it in a general way. They are in the Uzbek language when shown:

indicating color (sq, kok, si, gray);

denoting side (sol, erj, cap);

denotative case (bos, odd, sc, keg, ker, kaj);

consists of such as the living ratio (csl).

This classification is characteristic of all Turkic languages, and they are used in almost all Turkic languages with the same phonetic composition. It can be seen from this that the Turkish root adjectives are considered to be the original adjectives when they are formed morphologically and belong to the original adjectives.

Adjectives in Turkic languages also have a degree category. Adjectives are recorded in the degree category in three forms: increasing degree, decreasing degree and mixed degree. Turkish-rooted social humanities adjectives can come in all three categories of degrees, they can have a variant of their form. They do not express any level category without obtaining one of the level forms. Turkic root adjectives express degree only in one case. In them, if the vowel sound is pronounced long, it shows the increasing degree. This is by increasing the lexical emphasis of that basic quality is brought about. It can be done by increasing the amplitude and lengthening of the vowel during the pronunciation process.

The method of formation of the accusative degree in Turkish root adjectives applies to all root adjectives, for example, to the root adjectives faqsb, sats, asbq in the Kyrgyz language; of the original adjectives faqsb, dats', asbq in the Kazakh language; the original adjectives jaqbn, free, sag in the Turkmen language; In the languages to which these adjectives belong, the vowel of the first syllable of the Turkish original adjectives kara, yly, and jaxb can be expressed by lengthening the meaning of the sign.

Professor M.Mirtojiyev in his scientific research on Turkish words admits that by using long vowel of the first syllable of the Turkish root adjectives, in order to move it to the accusative level, the original adjectives in the language lexical stress is based on the possibility of being on the first syllable.

The main reason for this is that the accented syllable is not dynamic, especially the long vowel of that syllable. However, Russian Turkologists and linguists of Turkic languages who rely on them also note that word stress in Turkic languages is on the last syllable and is dynamic.

According to the scientist, the lexical stress in Turkic languages, especially the lexical stress in words belonging to the quality category, is on the first syllable and quantitative. Otherwise, the auslaut consonant of the adjectives sari in the Turkmen and Tatar languages and yly in the Turkish language would not have been apocopated. Because the consonant at the end of the stressed syllable is not apocopated. This is a phonetic law specific to Turkic languages. By means of strengthening the lexical stress on the first syllable of root and non-root adjectives in Turkic languages, creating an accretive degree to it creates another accretive degree. For this, the first syllable of the adjective is taken up to the vowel, then g or t is added, and the adjective itself is made full again.

The quality is distinguished by the stronger expression of the sign in this accretive form than in the previous accretive form. The introduction of Turkish adjectives into the accusative form in this way is almost common in Turkic languages.

Therefore, the degree of accretion occurs due to the use of long vowels of Turkish root adjectives. This characteristic of Turkish adjectives also extends to the range of original adjectives. This formation of original adjectives of the secondary level also caused their formation by taking the first syllable to a vowel and then adding a consonant before that adjective with an accent.

Conclusion

So, Turkish root adjectives belong to the type of root adjectives, as noted by professor M. Mirtojiyev. The strengthening of the word stress in them ensures that it comes to an increased level. This ensures that the original adjectives come in the accretive degree, and the first syllable is taken up to a vowel,

followed by a consonant, and it is recorded in front of that adjective to make an even stronger accretive degree.

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