

## METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF A PART OF THE SPEECH OF THE TURKIC LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

On the basis of semantic features, the Part of Speech is classified in the works of foreign Turkologists V.Bang, J.Deni, K.Greblen, J.Nemeta, in which the Part of Speech are also divided into verbs, nouns and particles. They include a pure verb in the verb category, verbal, and gerund. In the category "nouns" were generally considered nouns, pronouns, numerals. The category of particles consists of an independent adverb, a union, postpositions. To the postpositions are the other types of adverbs, alliances and interjections.

**Keywords:** Parts of speech, grammatical property, grammatical category, grammatical properties of adverbs, grammatical category of degree.

### INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

In the teachings of A.N. Samoilovich on the Part of Speech does not specify the precise place of adverb in the system of the Part of Speech of Turkish languages. Information about the dialect is found in it, where it is a question of particles, and of significant Part of Speech, and auxiliary words. Not paid attention to the possibility of it as an independent lexico-grammatical category in the Part of Speech system.

At the present time, the theory of the Part of Speech of Turkic languages is most developed, based on the results of large scientific research studies of scientists on the materials of numerous languages of different grammatical structures. Very valuable, in particular, are the studies of A.K Borovkov [1] and I.A. Batmanov [2], in which the attention is paid to the classification of the Part of Speech in Turkic languages. The verb and auxiliary words are considered as the main groups of the Part of Speech, which are identified as categories of semantic functional and formal characters. When isolating the Part of Speech, the morphological forms and their syntactic functions in the sentence are taken into account, apart from the lexical and semantic features of them.

In recent years, in the classification of the Part of speech of the Turkic languages, attention was drawn to the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of lexical units. Almost unanimity is observed in the division of the Part of Speech into significant and official ones. The noun group includes the adjective, the numeral and the pronoun. There is a slight difference in the allocation of interjections. They are then considered in the Part of Speech system, then in the system of official Part of Speech. A similar difference is observed in the allocation of adverbs, which determines its complexity compared to that of other Part of Speech.

In some works, when distinguishing an adverb, a point of view of a different nature is observed. For example, in the works of N. A. Baskakov it stands out on the basis of "modern" traditional approaches. The researchers initially traditionally divides them into significant and official ones. The first group includes a noun and a verb. The noun includes an adverb, a noun, an adjective, a numeral, an interjection and a pronoun. The verb does not separate into an inner group. Independent forms of official part of Speech are considered, as by tradition, postposition, union and particle.

The peculiar character of the point of view of N.A Baskakov is that when allocating the for 10 lexical and grammatical categories, lexico-grammatical peculiarities of vocabulary units are taken as a basis, attention is not paid to their functional features, which are noted as other features of the classification and the Part of Speech in Turkish languages; they are categorical groups, consisting of three varieties: substantively definitive, attributive and circumstantially attributive. 10 Part of Speech (noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, adverb, postposition, union, particle, interjection), which are distinguished on the basis of the lexical and grammatical features of the grammatical units, are distributed in the above categories.

In the middle of the last century, grammars were created that scientifically illuminated the grammatical structure of certain Turkish (as well as non-Turkish) languages, which dealt with individual issues of the Part of Speech and their classification. These grammars are

"Grammar of the Buryat-Mongolian language". G.D.Sanzheeva [3], Grammar of the Shor language. N.T. Dyrenkovoy [13] and others.

In the "Grammar" G.D. Sanzheyev considered 9 Part of Speech: subject name, qualitative noun, numerals, pronoun, verb, adverb, postposition, particle and interjection.

At the scientific-theoretical conference on linguistics, which was held in Ulan-Ude, 8 Chechen Republics of the Mongolian language are defined; to them are the name of the object, the name of the attribute, the name of the quality, the pronoun, the numeral; service names that functionally coincide with an adverb and preposition in Russian, a verb, a particle and an interjection.

In the Part of Speeches Buryat-Mongolian language classifications, and there are two of them, in the first classification the adverb was singled out as an independent, separate, lexical-grammatical category, in the second it was considered as part of separate types of service words. [6,7]

In the scientific work of S.Cherkasov, where the Part of Speech was considered, we are talking about adverbial words and particles, which, in the terminology of L.Bash, are called the preverb, which consist of two groups: a) simple adverbial words and particles; b) complex adverbial words and particles.

The first group includes adverbial intensifying preverbs, smoothing intensifying preverbs, applied preverbs; and to the second group - stable phrases, paired phrases, adverbial words and repeated bases of the particle, which are different with respect to external design.

N.P. Dyrenkova specifically stops at the category of adverbs when she speaks of the features of the Shorian language. According to N.P. Dyrenkova, an adverb holds an important place in the Part of Speech. The adverb is regarded as a phenomenon that is associated with two groups of the Part of Speech system. It functions both as a variable phenomenon, and as an unchangeable phenomenon. On the basis of this feature, the adverbial system consists of two internal varieties: one's own adverb, a post-mortem adverb. [8, 9]

When considering an adverb as an unchangeable or partially changeable Part of speech, it negates either completely or in part the characteristics of the verb or noun. At the same time, it is emphasized that the adverb has an independent meaning and it does not expand due to the definition.

Concerning the origin of adverbs, N.P Dyrenkova notes that "by their origin adverbs are names (nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals) and verbs, some of which retain predominantly the specificity of names and verbs, others are adverbs" [, then she writes that the semantic adverb functions mainly as a definition (action, attribute or attribute of a characteristic) and, as such, precedes the word to which it refers. Adverb-definition expresses the degree or amount of action, state or attribute ... or quality of action; adverb-circumstance supplements the verb and indicates the place, time and motives of the action.

In the subsequent stage, the variety of adverbs of the type "adverb-noun" is studied; "Adverb-verb"; the first group includes adverbs-nouns, adverbs-pronouns, adverbs-numerals, adverbs-adjectives, adverbs, and partially mutable names; to the second group, basically, the gerundive and its forms with the affixes -n ; ave; -n u -ave.

From the definition of N.P. Dyrenkov, it is clear that she considers adverbs as a central and universal phenomenon in the Part of Speech system because the adverb has a close connection with almost all other lexico-grammatical categories of the Part of Speech system [10].

The questions of the Part of Speech in the Turkic languages and their classification were also of interest to F.G. Iskhakov, who divides the Part of Speech system into 4 groups: 1) significant words in (this group includes a noun, an adjective, a numeral, a pronoun, a verb, and an adverb); 2) words (union, postposition and nominal postpositions); 3) modal words and particles; 4) interjections and onomatopoeic words [11].

The classification of the Part of speech of Turkic languages by F.G. Iskhakov is characterized by the fact that the adverb has the status of an independent Part of Speech and the variations of the adverb between the significant and official Part of Speech are stopped; its equality with "nouns", "adjectives", "numerals", "pronouns" and verbs in the general Part of speech system.

There is also another circumstance related to the problem of the Part of Speech and their general classification in the studies of Professor M.Z. Zakiev. According to M.Z. Zakiev, all the Part of speech are considered as a phenomenon of the morphological level, Therefore, the Part of Speech and affixes are united within the framework of some common morphological units.

Words, according to M.Z. Zakiev, regarding speech and in it their functioning are divided into three groups: 1) a means for expressing concepts (noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, adverb, onomatopoeic words); 2) means that serve to express modality (modal words, particles); 3) the means that realize the connection between words (postpositions, unions) [13].

The classification of the Part of Speech by M.Z. Zakiev testifies that in this classification the lexico-functional and communicative-functional adverbiality is taken into account, according to which it is on an equal level with the category of the noun and the verb as a means of expressing the concept [12].

M.Z. Zakiev distinguishes between adverbs of Turkic languages (and also) adjectives) from adverbs of Indo-European languages on the basis of the following features: 1) in Turkish languages the words referring to the dialect are quantitatively small in comparison with the number of dialects of Indo-European languages; 2) in the Turkish languages (Uzbek and Krygyz) adverbs are very similar, in some cases it is difficult to distinguish them from each other. Similarities and unambiguity between adverbs and adjectives in Turkish languages are the reason for the wrong reasoning that they are not the result of the lowest stage of development of Turkish languages. In fact, this is not so. In Turkish languages, the distinction between adverb and adjective is characterized on the basis of another explanation. The words denoting attributes and properties in Turkish languages can be attached to the words of the categories of both the noun and the verb, where they have an unambiguous grammatical form.

The adverb in grammatical teaching acquired the category of a significant Part of Speech after all other lexical and grammatical categories in the Part of Speech system [13].

All this is said above is information about the teachings of the Part of Speech, which are of a traditional character. There is a doctrine about the Part of speech, which is characterized by "modern", non-traditional definitions. This definition of an adverb in the theory of the Part of Speech is found in the works of I. F. Vardul, M.D Stepanova and G. Khambig.

I.F. Vardul pays a lot of attention to nouns and verbs, calling them military units in the Part of Speech. He believes that the lexemes belonging to the military units of the Part of Speech are combatant, and the lexemes belonging to the official Part of Speech are official. This division is a division of the Gentan, not the semantic one. From a semantic point of view, tokens (words) are divided into autosemantic, carrying significative information, and synsemantic information, which give only indicative or formative information. The lack of semantic lexemes for fixing signification causes their appointment: glosses of such lexemes, combined with autosemantic glosses, catch up with the latter in terms of semantics-the introduction of indicative information. Further the same author writes that "all service lexemes are synsemantic. But not all drill-autosemantic. "Autosemantic Part of Speech include a noun, a verb, an adjective, which are independent units of the language and are capable of functioning as members of the definition. The synonyms of the Part of Speech include the article, auxiliary verbs, preposition, postposition, union, particles and the verb-connection, the totality of which constitutes the system of official Part of Speech.

I.F. Vardul dwells on two semantic classifications of semantic lexemes, which are based on substantive, and attributive notation of lexemes, the latter can be subdivided into adjectives and adverbial ones. Adjective lexemes are designed to confidential and attributive attributions. This division is based on a well-known revelation about the universality of the four Part of Speech-nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. As we see from the definitions of I.F Vardul,

special attention is paid to the categories of adverbs in his work, although there is a significant terminological difference. The adverb is considered in the system of significant and its interrelation with the verbs and the adjective and their similarity in their semantic plans is noted.

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