



THE CONCEPT OF EXISTENCE OF THE LEXEME – “OLMAK” ON THE ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTION OF THE FORMATIVE VERB IN TURKISH

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ABSTRACT

The concept of existence of the lexeme- olmak provides information about the analysis of the function of the formative verb.

KEYWORDS

Olmak, lexeme, sema, main meaning, independent meaning, adverb, adjective, verb, modal word.

INTRODUCTION

After Uzbekistan gained independence, the need to learn and teach foreign languages increased. After all, perfect mastery of foreign languages, in turn, makes it possible to train experts in this field, translators. This situation creates an opportunity to strengthen social, cultural and economic relations with foreign countries. Therefore, it is important to research and identify the specific features of foreign languages, including the Turkish language.

Phonetic, lexical, morphological, syntactic features of the Turkish language have been specially studied in a number of studies by Turkish and foreign linguists, including Russian Turkologists. There are several monographs and scientific works created and published in this direction.

In particular, the issues of lexicology of the Turkish language have been the object of some special studies. Below we will consider the semantic analysis of the Turkish verb olmak.



The main form of the Turkish verb olmak “varlık kazanmak, meydana gelmek, vuku bulmak” – “to achieve something (existence), to arise, to happen”. For example: Dışarıda bir telaş oldu. There was a commotion outside. This verb expresses an independent meaning when used alone: Araya fitne sakanlar oldu (Y.K.K.). There were also those who started conspiracies.

The verb - olmak used in its main sense, in an independent sense, acts as a participle in a sentence and is not used as a component of a compound verb. For example:

- Yarın unvanınızla yukarıya çıktığınız zaman ne olur?
- Bütünü başka birisi olacağım. Gene gülümsüyor. İnsan uzun süre kıyamıyor bu tatli sapığa. Bambaşka birisi olacaktı! Kolay sanki mahalle kızının bir yer değiştirmekle yüksek sosyete kadınına dönmesi ... (R.H.K.).
- What will happen when you get promoted tomorrow with your title?
- I will become a completely different person.

He is smiling again. A human can't stay mad at this sweet lunatic for long. He turned into a completely different person. It seems that it is easy for a street girl to become a high-class woman by changing her place.

The olmak verb can appear in the presence of the following word groups, perform the function of an auxiliary verb and create a compound verb:

Noun + olmak verb: İtiraf edeyim ki onunla konuşmamız ve ilişkimiz sadece bundan ibaret kaldı; dans bile nasip olmadı (R.H.K.) I have to admit that our conversation and communication

with him consisted only of that, and we didn't even have a chance to dance.

Adverb + olmak verb: Güzel kadınların az olmasından başka eksikimiz yok (R.H.K.). We have no shortage of beautiful women.

Participle + olmak verb: Uyku dinlendirici olmaktan çok yıpratıcıdır: diri yatarsınız, ölü kalkarsınız (R.H.K.). Sleep is more exhausting than relaxing; you sleep alive, you wake up half dead. Başını tabağa eğmiş olduğu halde sevincimi gördüğüne eminim (R.H.K.). I am sure that he saw my joy, despite the fact that he was bending his head over the plate.

Infinitive + olmak verb: İlk işim duşun altına girmek oldu (R.H.K.). The first thing I did was take a shower.

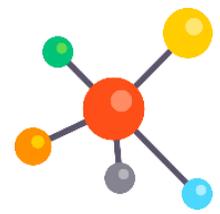
Modal words + olmak verb: Bir külhanbeyi ağzıyla böyle barışmak mümkün olsa ferahlayacağım (R.H.K.). If there is an opportunity to reconcile with the words of a thug, I will calm down, my heart will settle down.

Pronoun+ olmak verb: Benim kim olduğumu bilen ancak sizsiniz, rastladığım ilk tanık, belki de yakınınız (R.H.K.). You are the only person who knows who I am.

The analysis of factual materials shows that the auxiliary verb olmak can be used in the following meanings:

The studied verb expresses the meaning of the implementation or execution of the action understood from the word to which it is connected.

For example: İkinci üzeri Kızıldeniz ortasında aklınızdan memnun olmanız epeyce güçtür (R.H.K.). During the century, it is very difficult to



be happy that you are smart in the middle of the Red Sea. Kaçınıcı şarap kadehi bu? Sarhoş oluverir, kendini idare edemezse berbat! How much wine glass is that? If he gets drunk and cannot control himself, he will fail!

The verb olmak, involved in the same sentences - to be happy, sarhoş olmak - to be drunk, means that the performer of the action has passed into a state of satisfaction, joy and drunkenness.

The verb to grow means “to grow, to mature, to grow”: Üzümler daha olmadı. The grapes are not ripe yet. Ekinler oldu. Crops have ripened.

In this sentence, olmak verbs, which perform the function of the simple participle, are used with words like fruits, vegetables, and crops.

The verb olmak / to be can express the meanings “to match, to be proportionate”. In the following example, the verb olmak with the lexeme böyle-such, and such has revealed the meaning that the speaker is in a situation suitable for a certain situation: Benden şüphelendiğiniz aklıma gelince böyle oluveriyorum (R.H.K.). If I remember that you suspected me, I will be in such a situation. Böyle olduğu içindir ki çekinmedin Musavva’ya indik (R.H.K.). It is because of this that we got off the steamship in Musavva without shame. In this sentence, the verb to be in the presence of the adverbs “böyle” and “such” realizes the meaning of falling into a certain state, a suitable situation, a situation.

The researched auxiliary verb can mean “to be someone's property, to belong to someone”: Ona kimin nesi olduğunu niçin bu serüvene atıldığını sormuyorum (R.H.K.). I am not asking him who is what, why he joined this adventure. The

mentioned sema appears as a result of the lexeme that comes with the verb olmak taking the indicator of the possessive category.

The verb olmak, used with words with the meaning of time, expresses the meaning of “to approach”, “to begin”: Sabah oldu. It's dawn. Gece oluyor. Night is falling. Akşam oluyor. He is frowning.

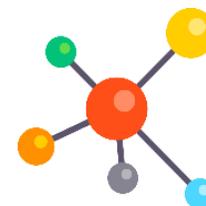
In this case, the verb olmak expresses the specific meaning of the verbs “to throw” and “to enter” in Uzbek. The same sema is not typical of the Uzbek alternative of the verb to be.

The auxiliary verb being studied can mean “to move from one state to another” in proportion to the associated word. For example, in the following sentences, the verb to be accompanied by the word haberdar- aware means a situation that did not exist for a certain period of time, the situation occurred later, that is, the speaker was unaware of it before. It means that he learned about a certain event later:

Halifeye siz yazmıştınız, mektubunuzdan hepemiz haberdar olmuştuk. You wrote to the Khalifa, we all knew about your letter.

Or, in the next sentence, the meaning of "toprak" - "soil" - "altın" - "gold" and "çakıl" - "gravel" - "zümrüt" - "emerald" is expressed by means of the verb olmak: O yerler ki tutulan tuprak bir anda altın, avuçlanan çakıl bir anda zümrüt olur (R.H.K.). There are places where a handful of soil turns into gold at one point, and gravel at another point into emerald.

According to the context, the verb olmak means “to be worthy”, “to fit exactly: Bu şapka başıma oluyor. This hat fits my head. The above-



mentioned meaning occurs when the verb olmak is accompanied by words like clothes, dress.

The olmak verb can have the meaning “born, living somewhere”: Köyden, kasabadan olmayan düveni, dirgeni, nasıl bilebilir? Where does a person who is not from a village or a town plow with a mortar and pestle know? In this case, the verb olmak comes with words that carry the meaning of place and have the suffix of the exit agreement.

The researched auxiliary verb has the ability to express the meaning of “belonging to a certain group, direction, faith, sect, etc., pertaining to, belonging to”: Müslüman olanlara Mihraca, Raca denilmez; unvanları ‘Nevab’ dir (R.H.K). Those who are Muslims are not called Mikhroja or Roja, their title is "nawab". The verb olmak in this example is accompanied by the word "Muslim" and means to enter the religion of Islam, to believe in the same religion.

CONCLUSION

As a result of researching the lexical-semantic and grammatical features of the Turkish verb olmak, the following conclusions were reached:

According to the analysis of the collected factual materials, it can be concluded that the verb olmak is the most active of the auxiliary verbs in the Turkish language according to its scope and frequency of use.

Olmak auxiliary verb, according to the analysis of factual materials, can express more than thirty meanings. A certain part of these symbols is realized in the context and through a specific syntactic framework.

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