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Article



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DIFFERENT AND SIMILAR FEATURES OF STATE VERB CONJUGATIONS AND ANALYTIC VERB CONJUGATIONS

Abstract: The topic of verbs has been studied enough. In these studies, various ideas about the structure of verbs have been put forward. However, the definition of the exact boundary between analytic verbs and stable verb combinations, the drawing of the contours of both categories, has not been fully resolved.

Key words: verbs, verb combinations, structure.

Language: English

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Introduction

The main body P.M.Melioransky, Ibn Muhanna in the XIV century. Speaking of constructions like infinitive + verb, he shows the ¹elements “to lose” (literally to lose, to lose), “to taste” as examples. Although the first of these examples should be considered analytic, and the second a stable verb combination, both are presented as elements of the same category. At the time of Ibn Muhanna, the creation of a word (verb) by means of the auxiliary verb “to do” and its synonyms can be considered as a certain model. This can be compared to the mechanism of formation of analytic verbs today. However, there did not exist any model of word-creation, such as the formation of verbs in limited frames with the help of the auxiliary verb “al” and other similar auxiliary verbs. As you know, today the non-sporadic nature of the formation of stable verb combinations is generally recognized.

The presentation of such compounds as elements of the same category was due only to the appearance and formal aspect of the compounds. The inner side, the meaning of the form, the lexical and grammatical

capacity of compound words were not taken into account.

linguistic collections of the time, it is not unusual that Ibn Muhanna does not distinguish between these categories, and this should not be surprising from the point of view of the history of the study of analyticism in linguistics. However, the identification of stable verb combinations and analytic verbs by their external features continued into the 19th and 20th centuries. So, Mirza Kazim-bek in his famous work “The General Grammar of the Turkish-Tatar Language” considers such combinations as “give ²compliments”, “pray”, “come into the body”, “submit”, “obey” together. However, the first two of these listed combinations (“to make compliments” and “to pray”) should be considered analytic verbs, and the rest - stable verb combinations.

Analytic verbs and fixed combinations of verbs have the same approach in European Turkology. August Müller also believed that the fixed combinations of the verbs “to give damage” (illuminate), “starve” have the same way of formation as the analytical verbs “give”, “make happy” (rejoice /

¹ P. M. Melioransky “Arabic philologist in Turkish” St. Petersburg . . . 1900. (translation: Ibn Muhanna. Persian and Mughli Translator's Book) p. 31

² Makazym-Bek “General grammar of the Turkish-Tatar language” Kazan, 1846

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make happy) and were studied as elements of one category.³

The German orientalist Annemarie von Gaben viewed analytic forms as periphrastic forms⁴. Periphrastic forms are understood in a very broad sense. So, on the one hand, the past tense forms of the necessary and necessary form of the verb, and on the other hand, "kargäk ärti" (it was necessary) like writing news and "kargäk bol" (to die) like compound words belong to periphrastic forms. As you can see, the relationships between the components in the given examples are not implemented in the same order. Accordingly, if the first part is the carrier of the semantic load, and the second part (auxiliary verb) serves to implement the grammatical meaning, then in the second combination both components are organically combined to express a single meaning.

All of the above, analytical verbs in Turkology are fixed combinations of verbs. There have been attempts to differentiate. Such attempts can be found in J. Nemeth's Turkish Grammar. Here the author has shown that the group of verbs (these are analytic verbs) in the first part is formed by a combination of auxiliary verbs "to do" and "to be".⁵

This tradition - the tradition of treating analytic verbs as a separate group of verb combinations - was continued later. Analytic verbs and stable verb combinations were singled out comparatively later as a special type of complex verb combinations in a broad sense (we mean complexity only by virtue of their appearance). With such a detailed division, Yang Yiu can be found in the famous work of Denis "Grammar of the Turkish language (Ottoman dialect)", published in 1920⁶. Jan After Denis Ibrahim Najmi also distinguishes between fixed combinations of verbs and complex combinations of verbs (analytic verbs) and criticizes those who equate these two different categories. He notes that the formation of a verb unit with the help of the auxiliary verb to and its synonyms can act as an example of word creation.⁷

To think that the analytical conjugations of verbs by J. Denis and others from other conjugations of verbs Do not confuse phraseological combinations with analytical combinations after the studies he has highlighted. But that did not happen. For example, the Turkish linguist M. Bach, adhering to the pre-existing trend in his grammar, he wrote the "chekmek task", "harm considers such complex words as "see", "build acid", "find a face", "write", "play on the instrument" as units of the same category.⁸

In the former Soviet Turkology, one can observe almost the same picture: in some studies, fixed verb combinations are identified with compound verb combinations (analytic verbs).⁹In another part, these two mentioned categories differ to some extent. Or stable verb combinations¹⁰are involved in the study as a special group of analytical verb combinations. At the same time, A. Yuldashev's work "Analytical Forms of the Verb in the Turkic Languages" considers the analytical forms of the verb type, categories of image and modality. However, more elements of the Tatar language are explored in the work.

Some researchers believe that the units formed by the auxiliary verb to are phraseological in nature. The verb here (the auxiliary element is considered) is considered the core of the phrase. Of course, it is not correct to approach all verb combinations with the to element in this way. Here one should take into account the functional nature of the particle "et" and the lexico-semantic feature of the combination as a whole.¹⁰

A similar picture is observed in the book "Grammar of the Azerbaijani language". Phraseological combinations are also shown among the examples given when it comes to compound verbs. At the same time, properties characteristic of purely phraseological compounds are also attributed to compound verbs. It is noted that "complex verbs are formed analytically." However, due to their formal similarity, stable combinations of verbs are also included here. The author also knows that the combinations that he characterizes as compound verbs in the same work are stable verb combinations: "In our language, there are quite a lot of compound verbs that consist of a verb defined by a noun, adjective, pronoun, adverb or auxiliary part speech. Most of them are also phraseological units."¹¹

The boundaries of stable verb combinations with verbs (analytical verbs), especially verb- **closing** + **auxiliary verb** combinations of types and analytic verbs (units consisting of nouns and auxiliary verbs "to do", "to be") differ from verb conjugation. However, when a scientist talks about verbs, he sometimes closes their group with phraseological verbs.

R. Yusipova In his study, a semantic-grammatical analysis of analytical verbs and stable verb combinations is given and it is shown that these two structural elements are not synonymous.

Gulam Baghirov in his work "Lexico-semantic development of verbs in the Azerbaijani language"

³ "Turkish grammatically myth Paradigmen, Litteratur, Chrestomatie und Glossar von August Müller. Berlin 1899, p. 110

⁴ A. Won Gabin. Allturkische grammatical. Leipzig, 1950 p. 127-129 (quoting Yuldashev)

⁵ Turkish grammatically background Dr. _ Y. Nemeth. Berlin-Leipzig, 1916, p. 95

⁶ Jan Deny "grammar de la language turque (dilalekte Osmanli) Paris, 1920, § 380

⁷ I. Nechmi "Turkish Grammar" Istanbul, 1929, pp. 92-94

⁸ M. Bach "New Turkish Garamer" Istanbul, 1931, p. 71-73

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shows that, despite the fact that both complex verbs and phraseological verbs are formed analytically, the criterion and limit that distinguishes them from each other in linguistics is still not shown . . .¹²Thus, he recognized that these two verbal units are in fact different categories. The author also expresses his attitude to the work of A. Alekbarov mentioned above and notes that he (A. Alekbarov) did not come to the correct theoretical conclusion. He does not consider it correct that A. Galakbarov considers analytically formed units formed from nouns with auxiliary verbs "was", "did", "be", "so", "know", and not compound verbs, and call them words. which stand between verbs and phraseological units. On the one hand, he notes that this mistake is related to the failure to take into account the history of the creation and development of verbs, on the other hand, states that it comes from ignoring the features of grammatical traditions in the evolution and development of complex verbs in the literary language of Azerbaijan. At the same time, G.K. Bagirov does not distinguish between non-analytic verb constructions and analytic verbs, but studies them as compound verbs in appearance.

Farhad Zeinalov in his book "Comparative Grammar of the Turkic Languages" notes: "The process of analytical formation of verbs from derivative words is also very superficially developed in tukology. Most verbs formed in this way are usually characterized as compound verbs. In fact, compound verbs are not always formed in this way. The two components of compound verbs (the I component is usually the closing verb) are verbs, while the I component of loanword verbs invariably consists of nouns. Auxiliary verbs form the second part of such verbs. As a result, analytical, compositional and¹³periphrastic forms of verbs are formed in this way.

Apparently the author of the rights distinguishes between analytic verbs and other categories. This shows the characteristic of analytic verbs. However, these characteristics can be applied to other combinations of verbs. For example, the first part of the compound word "bleed" is a noun, and the second part is an auxiliary verb, but the compound word cannot be considered an analytic verb at all. On the other hand, to express different grammatical categories of the verb, there are analytical forms consisting of the first part of the main verb and the second part of the auxiliary verb. However, according to the opinion of the Dayala scholar quoted above, they should be considered uniquely compound verbs.

On the other hand, speaking of the periphrastic verb, he states that "... the isolation of periphrastic verb forms as a separate group within analytic verbs is very important both empirically and theoretically." That is, despite the fact that both sides of periphrastic

verbs are verbs, they are considered analytic verbs, differing from other "kinsmen" in certain characteristics.

Gasan Mirzoev explores the use of verbs in the Azerbaijani language, he does not express a definite opinion about the structure of verbs. Here the categories of effectiveness and invalidity of verbs were studied.

G. Kazymov points out that the issue of compound verbs is debatable in linguistics and shows that, along with other parts of speech, verbs in our language can also be complex in structure. True, sometimes one of the parts of the units that we consider to be complex verbs consists of non-independent, semantically weak, words of image and modality, but the unity of form and content allows us to explain them as complex verbs. It is appropriate to consider non-idiomatic expressions as a complication of constructions.

Verb combinations according to their external features is also observed in the latest scientific literature. True, phraseological combinations, including those in the above examples, exist in the form of components, formally the ideas are correct here. However, the matter should not be limited to the formal side of the linguistic element.

Seen from the above, although the fixed verbs of analytic verbs are theoretically different from compound verbs, when it comes to stable verb compounds, analytic verbs are also given as an example. Or both categories are learned as compound verbs. This, in turn, raises questions awaiting resolution: the confusion of these two different lexicogrammatical categories, what is the reason? What are the characteristics of analytic verbs and fixed combinations of verbs? How can they be distinguished? Analytic verbs should be considered as a structural element of what level of linguistics?

First of all, we note that the reason for the confusion of these two categories must lie in the formal similarity of both. At first glance, they seem to be similar in structure: both usually have at least one component, one of which is necessarily a verb and the other component is mostly a noun:

a) Verb combinations with states: *turn away, bow (bow), convey the word, etc. He made peace with the merchant Adil Aldarvish and went to **Babilistan** . (Alderwish's Tale) The fox walked slowly; **He lowered it and politely squatted down.** (M.A. Sabir) ... **The transmission of the word brings you good; Maybe they'll feed me.** (Huseyn Fakhrali)*

b) Analytical verbs: *decide , attack, think (do), etc. Think for yourself, **Rena, don't you know that my heart stays here?** (MS Ordubad "Sword and Pen") My beloved , **my friends left me, Pills They attacked Khatib's students.** _ They beat them and threw them*

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out the door of Ms. Mashati. (M.S. Ordubadi "Sword and Pen")

The formal similarity of these two types of combinations can also be expressed in the general unified semantics of the combination as a whole. In both cases, the combination is translated into another language in one word, or it can be expressed by the syntactic equivalent of the language in which this combination should not be a reason to identify stable verb combinations with analytic verbs. As you know, each language element has two aspects - both external (formal) and internal (semantic), and both of them should be considered equally.

Of course, along with these similarities, each category has its own characteristics. It is these characteristics that make them unique terms. So what is an analytic verb?

Analytic verbs in Turkish are units that are formed from nouns denoting the name or state of an action and auxiliary verbs such as "et", "do" and are formed by a combination of the main and auxiliary elements as a composition to express any grammatical category of the verb. In Turkic literature, these verbs are called differently: compound verbs, analytical verbs, etc.

Here the first part plays a key role in the formation of a common meaning due to its semantic function in these verbs. This first part of the conjugation can be compared to the verb stems of the conjugation. A derivational auxiliary element (the second part in a compound word) performs the function of expressing the meaning of the first component, or rather, verbalization in this component. In analytical verbs that serve to express a grammatical category, the first part should be characterized as a carrier of lexical meaning, and the second part as an exponent of grammatical meaning.

In other words, in analytic verbs, grammatization and grammatical meanings must be expressed in a compositional way. In linguistics, the formation of analytic verbs is also considered as a certain model of word formation. However, it must be taken into account that a new word is not actually created here. As it was said, the first part of a compound word is made up of words denoting noun actions, therefore they are dual in nature, and also contain the action of the content. Such words exist in both Turkish and other languages as a relic of a stage before the differentiation of nouns and verbs.¹⁴ Auxiliary words increase the verbal sign of the first person and perform the function of verbalization.

The formation of analytic verbs is not limited to the noun + auxiliary verb form of the *verb*. The expression of most grammatical categories of the verb is also possible using various analytical forms. Such *verb* + *auxiliary* forms are also formed according to

the *verb model*. It is clear that "to do" and its synonyms cannot be considered as the basis for defining analytic verbs. Not all of their combinations are analytic verbs. Even these verbs are used freely and form free syntactic combinations with other members of the sentence. On the other hand, in the Azerbaijani language this verb is used as a component, and it is sufficient for fixed verb combinations. In such combinations, the auxiliary verb *to* is used with shades of the main meaning, forming the main semantic core of the combination. They do not show the semantic grammaticalization that is considered characteristic of the verbal element of analytic verbs. On the other hand, the first part of these compound words cannot meet the lexical and grammatical requirements of analytic verbs. The most important thing is that such associations are not built according to the model of "refining" the word with any regularity. Such a model is typical for analytical development, which allows you to create a sufficiently large number of new units within a certain framework.

But what are fixed verb conjugations? First of all, we note that fixed conjugations of verbs historically formed from free conjugations. So to say, in this type of combinations, it expresses an integral value that is not equal to the sum of the values of the components. Components are used figuratively, not literally. However, it can retain its original semantic shades. Sometimes the semantic "fusion" of a fixed combination of verbs is so strong that the primary meaning of the components is hardly noticeable or not noticeable at all.

Thus, which level of language these two different grammatical categories belong to should be decided taking into account their semantic-grammatical features. So, analytical verbs, as was said, are a combination of words in the form of a composition to express some kind of grammaticalization. That is why it is more expedient to study semantics in morphology in any *form* (as a component in the intended category). Since morphology is the science of *form*, it would be correct to consider analytic verbs as an element of this language level.

State verb combinations are similar in form to analytic verbs, but they are similar in terms of semantics. they differ. For this reason, like other phraseological combinations, it is advisable to study them as a structural element of the phraseological department of linguistics.

Analytical forms when expressing the grammatical categories of a verb can form both stable verb combinations and analytical verbs that function as a lexical unit. For example, *the eyes stopped drinking water; started export* verbs at the lexical level and stable verb combinations are formed

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according to the same model: name + verb. However, while the first part of analytic verbs consists of nouns or verbs, the first part of fixed verb combinations is purely nominative and contains no action content. Note that when we say verb noun, we mean nouns that contain action in their content. These lexical units can be either borrowed (for example, advice, visit, education, export disinfection, etc.) or of genuine Turkic origin (for example, departure, departure, trade, acquaintance, etc.).

Analytical verb combinations are one of the word-formation models of the verb, while there is a certain regularity in the formation of analytical forms, while stable verb combinations arise in connection with a certain event at a certain stage in the development of religion, exist in the language "ready" and are not subject to a certain method of formation.

If the semantic load in analytical constructions is carried by the main part of a complex verb, then parts of a stable verb combination usually serve to express lexical meaning.

Since analytical expressions are formed on the basis of a certain model, it is practically impossible to trace the inclusion of additional words in their composition. And idiomatic expressions can consist

of several components: *hold on to the end and get cheaper, don't drink water, etc.*

Conclusion

In the composition of analytic verbs, when it is desematized, it serves only for grammaticalization, but serves to functionalize the main main word, which has a dual sign, like a verb, the constituent parts of stable verb combinations deviate from their original meaning or the meaning is faintly heard in the semantics of an idiomatic expression.

Summary

In Turkology, including in Azerbaijani linguistics, various ideas were put forward regarding the involvement of stable verb combinations and analytical verbs in the study. The attitude of the author to these opinions is reported.

State verbs and analytic verbs are elements of different levels, although formally they are similar to each other in terms of the mechanism of formation and structure. Therefore, stable verb combinations at the level of phraseology, analytical verbal forms should be studied at the level of morphology. The article highlights similar and different features of both categories which are shown in the article.

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