

**STUDY OF PAST TENSE FORMS OF VERBS IN TURKMEN
LANGUAGE**

Ataniyazova Bahar

Dovletmamet Azadi Turkmen National Institute of World Languages

Senior Lecturer in the Department of Middle Eastern Languages

The verb is one of the main categories in grammar, it is an important linguistic tool that organizes and manages sentences. Verb tenses always serve as a means of conveying the meaning of a sentence and are used very often in the language. In particular, the means of expressing the occurrence of an action that occurred in the period up to the time of its utterance are different in Turkmen and Persian languages. For the methodology of teaching Persian, as well as in the issues of translating various texts from Persian to Turkmen, and from Turkmen to Persian, the adaptation of tense forms of the two languages, especially past tense forms, is of great importance.

Since the emergence of a nation and the formation of its language, over the millennia, special linguistic means have been investigated to express various states, actions, whether continuous or discontinuous, specific or not, the action or movement that took place according to the testimony or hearing of the speaker.

In Turkic languages, the past tense form of the verb is one of the most important and complex categories of grammar. Its scientific study began in the Middle Ages. The work of Turkologists on this issue is mainly related to the development and use of various past tense forms of verbs in historical and modern Turkic languages.

In works written on the history of the past tense of the verb, the origin of individual forms and the changes that have occurred in their structure are mainly analyzed. Of course, the views on the origin of these suffixes are not uniform. For example, the views of Turkologists on the formation of the past tense form of the verb with the suffix -dy/-di and the changes that have occurred in it can be cited below.

P. Melioransky [15, 35] emphasizes that the past tense form -dy/-di originates from the noun, while J. Denis [17, 110] considers it a shortened form of the form -dyk, -dik. A. Kazambek [12, 78], in turn, confirms that the form -dy/-di is a shortened form of the auxiliary verb, and A.N. Kononov [13, 115] confirms that the suffix -dy/-di is an ancient form of the third declension possessive affix. Turkologists O.B. Byotling and A.P. Poseluyevskiy [16, 4-5] also note that the suffix -dy/-di is the basis of the suffix -dy/-di. The well-known Turkologist N.A. Baskakov [9, 215] emphasizes that the form -dy/-di was previously a common verb form and was the result of phonetic development of a common

verb with the affix -tyk/ -tik. P.I. Kuznesov [14, 40] writes that the -dyk form used to denote the past tense, and then changed to the -dy form.

In the Azerbaijani language, which is considered a close relative of the Turkmen language, detailed information about verb tenses is also provided in the book “Grammar of the Azerbaijani language” [1, 78].

In the section “Verb tenses” prepared by the famous Turkologist Z.I. Budagov [10, 123-136], the past tense of the verb is divided into simple and compound forms. Unlike in modern Turkmen, in the formation of the past tense of the verb in Azerbaijani, one can observe a wide variety of tense suffixes. In addition, these suffixes have undergone some phonetic changes, and forms that have become archaic in modern Turkmen are still active in Azerbaijani. In this work, the author divides the past tense of verbs into 1) categorical past tense; 2) narrative past tense; 3) definite imperfect; 4) indefinite imperfect; 5) past tense; 6) past perfect tense; 7) past continuous tense. These are similar in their formation to past tense forms in the Turkmen language. Fragments such as -mys/-miş, idi, which are obsolete in the Turkmen language or have narrowed or lost their use, retain their activity in the Azerbaijani language [1, 79].

Regarding the use of some forms in languages closely related to the Turkmen language, N.K. Dmitriev writes: “As is known, the -miş form of the perfect is typical for the Turkic language (it is considered rare for the Azerbaijani language, and very rare for the Turkmen language), and for other Turkic languages it occurs as a rudiment (noun) with a special meaning” [11, 256-257].

In the Turkmen language, academician B. Charyyarov and linguists E. Gajarova, O. Allanazarov put forward various ideas related to verb tenses. Some other aspects of this problem have been raised by Turkmen linguists, and the ideas of the above authors are developed by A. Borjakov [2, 106-130], B. Khojaev [6, 10-110], M. Soyegov [7] and others.

Several works by the above-mentioned Turkmen linguists on verb tenses or related to them are comparative studies. They compare the tense forms of verbs in the Turkmen, Azerbaijani, and Gagauz languages, which are closely related to the Turkmen language. E. Gajarova's work [4] is based only on historical materials of the Turkmen language. However, the materials provided on the study of verb tenses in the 18th–19th centuries largely coincide with the study of verb tenses in related Turkic languages. This can be explained by linguistic regularities such as the fact that the Turkic languages had not yet fully diverged at that time and the similarity of the linguistic origins of these languages.

In the aforementioned work by E. Gajarova, the past tense of verbs is divided into such forms as categorical past tense, perfect, imperfect, and plusquamperfect.

The categorical past tense form in question in the work is the -dy/-di form of the verb in the modern Turkmen language. When we trace its usage and origin in the 18th–19th centuries, we can see that this form was used in various forms.

One of the important aspects of this work is a comprehensive analysis of the grammatical features characteristic of the categorical past tense. The inflection of verbs that have adopted this form, the form used in the present tense, is fully demonstrated. Its phonetic variants (-tig, -ty, -dy) are given. It is said that it corresponds semantically to the definite past tense form. The formation of the negative form, interrogative form of this form of the past tense, and its use are mentioned.

The diversity of terms denoting this category in the Turkmen language is its main feature. In the work “Grammar of the Turkmen language. Morphology” [5] they are explained using Turkmen terms. For example:

- 1) definite past tense;
- 2) definite continuous past tense;
- 3) indefinite continuous past tense;
- 4) imaginary past tense;
- 5) past past tense;
- 6) indefinite narrative past tense;
- 7) subjective past tense.

One of such works is the fundamental monographic work of the linguist, academician B. Charyyarov entitled “Verb Tenses in Southwestern Turkic Languages” [3].

This monograph analyzes verb tenses. As the author notes, verbs “can indicate all past, present and future tenses. They have special suffixes that serve to indicate that the action belongs to each tense. Thus, when we talk about the grammatical category of tenses, we mean the tense of verbs.” [3, 4].

The authors do not have the same opinions when it comes to classifying the past tense forms of verbs in the Turkmen language. For example, in the book “Modern Turkmen Language”, the past tense forms are divided into 17 groups, while in the dissertation work of O. Allanazarov entitled “The Past Tense Form of Verbs in the Modern Turkmen Literary Language” devoted to this topic, they are divided into 12 groups.

In the above-mentioned work of Academician B. Charyyarov, this number is significantly reduced, and past tense verb forms are divided into six groups. Unlike other works, the author limited himself to taking report verbs. According to the scientist, the report verbs indicate tense forms.

In this work, past tense verb forms are studied separately in terms of their origin, meaning and usage features. The author discusses the diversity of expressive means of the unknown past tense form, the fact that their forms -mys/-miş and -yp/-ip have ceased to be

used in the modern Turkmen language, and only the form -an/-en has retained its function in denoting the past tense, referring to specific examples. Here it is emphasized that simple forms participate in the formation of complex forms. Their acceptance of inflectional suffixes, and the formation of the form of absence are shown.

O.Allanazarov's work "The Past in the Modern Turkmen Literary Language" [8] presents all types of past tense forms existing in the modern Turkmen language, arranges them on the basis of morphological, semantic and syntactic indicators, and reveals the grammatical and stylistic nuances of use. The work uses examples from works of art written in the 17th-19th centuries and ancient written monuments.

In the history of the development of the language, the past tense verb was formed by adding the suffixes -dy/-di, -myş/ -miş, -dyr/-dir and the suffixes. The first chapter of the work carefully traces the history of the study of this issue. In the issue of the classification of past tense forms, he shows the groups created by A.P. Poseluyevsky. Then he expresses his own point of view on this issue. The author, identifying 12 groups, also includes the forms of the past tense that do not have a verb meaning, such as desire-desire, condition, etc.

The special study of verb tenses in the Turkmen language, in particular, past tense verb forms, from various aspects, somewhat facilitates the analysis of this work. The main purpose of this research work is not only to study the past tense forms of verbs in the Turkmen language, but also to compare them with the past tense forms of the Persian language, to reveal their common and distinctive features, and to offer recommendations and suggestions that will be useful in educational and methodological work and translation based on the results of the work. In other words, the work on verb tenses in the Turkmen language, first of all, thorough research carried out in a scientific manner, was carried out either on the Turkmen language itself, or on the basis of comparing languages related to the Turkmen language. The main feature of this research work is that it is carried out on languages of different types that are not related. Its practical and theoretical significance is the positive effect it can have in translation work. The work on the study of verb tenses, in particular, past tense verbs, in the Turkmen and Persian languages serves as the primary scientific source for conducting such a study. Of course, not all approaches to studying verb tenses in these two languages are the same; it should be noted that, from the history of their study to the most detailed aspects of this topic, there have been unique approaches and viewpoints.

The occurrence of very interesting situations in the comparison of linguistic factors helps to reveal the extent to which this category has developed, its use, function, etc., its unique features. The examples given are taken from literary works written in Turkmen and Persian, as well as from other publications, which requires a careful approach to the use of

appropriate linguistic means, because, as can be seen from the examples taken, the meanings of past tense forms in these two languages do not always coincide.

For example, it can be seen that a certain form is actively used in one language and rarely in another, that one form of the past tense form of the Turkmen language is given in Persian through several forms (means), or vice versa. In this case, it is necessary to compare the past tense forms of the verbs used in the two languages in terms of their meaning, use, function, etc. features. In addition, the information and opinions provided in scientific sources must be taken into account. The lack of equal opinions among Turkmen scholars in the studies conducted on the past tense of the verb affects the author's work in selecting and identifying those that are correct, objective and scientifically accurate.

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