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THE CATEGORY OF ASPECT IN TURKISH LANGUAGES

Annotation: *the given article is devoted to the analysis of one of the grammatical categories of the verb aspect. Aspect is the grammatical category which expresses action, event or state denoted by verb. In Turkish languages the problem of aspect has not found its final answer yet. Because some scholars consider that there is such category in the grammar and point out the constructions however others regard them to the category of tense.*

Key words: *verb, aspect, tense, Turkish languages, aspectual meaning, suffixes, auxiliary verbs.*

КАТЕГОРИЯ АСПЕКТА В ТЮРКСКИХ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация: *Данная статья посвящена анализу одной из грамматических категорий глагольного аспекта. Аспект - это грамматическая категория, которая выражает, действие, событие или состояние, обозначаемое глаголом. В Тюркологии проблема аспекта до сих пор не нашла окончательного ответа. Так как некоторые ученые считают, что в грамматике существует категория аспекта, и выделяют способы образования, тем временен другие рассматривают аспект, как категория времени.*

Ключевые слова: *глагол, аспект, время, Тюркские языки, аспектуальное значение, суффиксы, вспомогательные глаголы.*

The verb is considered as one of the most complicated parts of speech. It consists of several categories, such as: tense, mood, voice, number and aspect. However in grammar books there is not category of aspect.

Different Turkish, Kazakh and Russian scholars investigated this issue and gave their definitions.

“Aspect is grammatical category of the verb which identifies the flow of the action during the time” [1. 306].

“The category of aspect describes the flow of the action” [2].

“The category of aspect shows not the relation of action with subject or object, it shows the description of action or state which happen during the time and space” [3].

Generally in linguistics the question about category of aspect in grammar is disputable. In Turkish languages there are a lot of scholars who investigated this problem and works about aspect, but also there are different opinions about it. The reason of appearing such contradiction is that the theory of aspect which is used nowadays was not compared with peculiarities of Turkish, i.e. Kazakh languages. So, nowadays there are different points of views.

The problem about category of aspect in Turkish languages arose interest of many scholars such as: A.N. Kononov, B.A. Serebrenikov, A.M. Sherbak, D.M. Nasilov, N.K. Dmitriev and etc., however it does not find its solution.

If we take Slavic languages, in the morphology of these languages the category of aspect is one of the form of verb, but in Turkish languages there is not such category.

In Turkish languages the opinion that aspectual meaning is conveyed by tense is widespread. But it is wrong notion, because if we look at the definition of tense, tense is grammatical category which identifies time when the action happens [4. 347]. Action can be in the past, present and future. At this time the action can be finished or unfinished, continued or resultative but despite having such meanings in the Turkish languages' morphology there is not particular construction or the ways of conveying these meanings. Scholars' opinions about the category of aspect are different. Some of them consider that there is not category of aspect in Turkish languages, however there are some ways (with the help of tense category) of conveying the aspect category, others say such category is not common for these languages.

The scholars, who say that aspect exists in Turkish languages, are N.K. Dmitriev, Zh.G. Amirova, V.N. Bogorodickiy, N.A. Baskakov and A.I. Kharisov.

In Kumyk language N.K. Dmitriev showed two ways of making aspect, i.e. suffix *-yp* plus auxiliary verb and the second way is with the help of Past Tense in indicative mood. They identify how the action is passing (time, duration, beginning or finishing). For example: *aldy* (finished form), *ala edi*, *alar edi* [5. 140].

A.N.Kononov and L.N.Khoritonov agreed with N.K. Dmitriev. According to L.N. Khoritonov the category of aspect is made by syntactical way in Yakut language, it means that it is given the combination of gerund with auxiliary verb [6.181].

A.I. Kharisov, N.K. Dmitriev and V.N. Bogorodickiy proved that in Bashkir and Tatar languages have the aspect category. The verb *tor* means continuous action in Bashkir language, for instance: *Radio asha yany kheberzerze birep toralar* – in the radio it is talking about last news, however if the given construction has aspectual meaning, it must be added to all verbs to show continued action. But in next example: *Kolkhozdar kar totalar* – villagers are stopping the snowing, in this sentence simple forms of the verbs are used to show continuous meaning [7. 196]. So, if such construction made aspectual meaning it should be able to use with all verbs and give aspectual meaning, however in the given examples continuous meaning are given by different ways.

N.K. Dmitriev, M.S. Milhailov, G.Sh. Sharipov, Zh.G. Amirova endorsed the idea of having aspect in Turkish languages and they identified the ways of giving it. According to their notions we should identify aspectual forms according to the action and verb, because as they said some verbs make continuous meaning in analytical way, aspectual meaning of other verbs is given by tense.

N.A. Baskakov who investigated Karachay-Balkar language said "aspect expresses the flow of the action", i.e. it shows finished or unfinished, recurrent or non-recurrent actions. Also as in other languages in the given language aspect is connected with the beginning, continuing and with the result of the actions. For example: *okuy bsilaydy* – he began to read; *okuup boshady* – he has finished to read; *okuy turady* – he is reading. As we see in these sentences there is not particular form of making aspect, according to the meaning of the action suffixes and auxiliary verbs are added. That is why in this language the category of aspect is made by compound verbs [2. 201-202].

In comparison with other scholars A.N. Kononov gave absolutely different ways of conveying aspectual meanings. He considered such category as an aspect which was found in each field of the language (lexicology, morphology and syntax). One more form which shows aspectual meaning in Turkish languages is periphrastic form of the verb. Verbs in this form can express the beginning of the action, finished, continuous and resultative actions [8. 212].

G.D. Sanzheev noted that “there are three types of aspect: intensive (yabashaba- he took and went), repeated (yabosasagaaba – he was walking here and there) and weak (yabadgehe – to go ever and again) in Mongol language” [9. 66].

Next scholar who considered about the existence of the aspect category in Turkish languages is V.A.Bogorodiskiy, he said that the categories of verbs in Russian languages are similar with the categories of verbs in Russian language (mood, aspect, tense, person), but depending on language the ways of giving aspectual meanings are different, by adding suffixes or with the help of auxiliary verbs [10].

In conclusion the ideas of Turkish scholars about category of aspect are different. G.Sh. Sharipov, M.S. Mikhailov, N.K. Dmitriev, Zh.G. Amirova, N.A. Baskakov said in Turkish languages there is the category of aspect and they presented the ways of forming them;

A.N. Kononov distinguished another way of making aspect, such as: lexical, morphological and syntactical.

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