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## **ACTION WORDS AS OCCASIONAL FORMS**

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### **Abstract**

The article discusses monofunctional lexico-grammatical verb forms that are actively used in different languages, their service to our thoughts and ideas, and their secondary use as substantivized verb forms, completely and partially departing from their initial meaning. Thus, the substantive verb forms presented as the second presentation category, if the first time denotes the name of any action, the second time it appears as an abstract entity.

Verb forms acting as nouns require a different presentation in traditional grammar books and textbooks. Proceeding from the basis of the theory of linguo-psychological unity, let us state that the suffixes *-maq*, *-mək*, which arise from the needs of temporary speech, are occasional in nature and are added to verbs and have action content, present the second time as an abstract entity, a noun or a verb as a sign, a substantive verb form in our linguistics, it can be called the category of representation as the forms created occasionally by increasing the verbs to satisfy the temporary need for speech.

**Key words:** lexico-grammatical forms, infinitive, abstract entity, the category of second presentation, occasional form.

## **HƏRƏKƏT MƏZMUNLU SÖZLƏR OKKAZİONAL FORMALAR KİMİ**

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### **Xülasə**

Məqalədə müxtəlif dillərdə aktiv şəkildə istifadə edilən monofunksional leksik-qrammatik feil formalarından, onların fikir və düşüncələrimizə xidmətindən, ilkin nominal mənasından tam və ya qismən uzaqlaşaraq ikinci dəfə substantiv feil formaları kimi çıxışından söhbət açılır. Belə ki, ikinci təqdimat kateqoriyası kimi təqdim olunan substantiv feil formaları birinci dəfə

hər hansı bir hərəkətin adını bildirirsə, ikinci dəfə mücərrəd və abstrakt varlıq kimi qarşımıza çıxır.

Ad kimi çıxış edən feil formaları ənənəvi qrammatika kitab və dərsliklərində fərqli şəkildə təqdimata ehtiyac duyurlar. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi bazasından çıxış edərək bildirək ki, müvəqqəti nitq ehtiyaclarından yaranaraq, okkazional xarakter daşıyıb feillərə əlavə olunub hərəkət məzmununa malik olan sözləri ikinci dəfə mücərrəd varlıq, ismi və ya feili əlamət, substantiv feil forması kimi təqdim edən *-maq*, *-mək* şəkilçilərini dilçiliyimizdə feillərə artırılaraq müvəqqəti nitq ehtiyacının ödənilməsi ilə okkazional şəkildə yaranmış formalar kimi representasiya kateqoriyası adlandırmaq olar.

**Açar sözlər:** leksik-qrammatik forma, məsdər, mücərrəd varlıq, ikinci təqdimat kateqoriyası, okkazional forma.

## СЛОВА СО ЗНАЧЕНИЕМ ДЕЙСТВИЯ, КАК ОККАЗИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ФОРМЫ

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### Резюме

В статье рассматриваются монофункциональные лексико-грамматические глагольные формы, активно используемые в различных языках, об их роли в формировании наших мыслей и идей, как они полностью или частично отдаляясь от своего первоначального номинального значение, вторично выступают в качестве субстантивированных глагольных форм. Таким образом, формы субстантивного глагола, представленные как категории вторичной репрезентации, если первый раз обозначают название какого-либо действия, то во второй раз оно выступает как абстрактная сущность.

Глагольные формы, действующие как существительные, требуют другого представления в традиционных книгах и учебниках по грамматике. Исходя из теории лингвопсихологического единства, констатируем, что суффиксы *-maq*, *-mək*, возникающие из потребностей временной речи, носят окказиональный характер и прибавляются к глаголам и имеют деятельностное содержание, представляют второй раз как абстрактная сущность, существительное или глагол как знак, субстантивная форма глагола, в нашем языкознании может быть названа категорией

репрезентации как формы, создаваемые изредка путем увеличения глаголов для удовлетворения временной потребности в речи.

**Ключевые слова:** лексико-грамматическая форма, инфинитив, абстрактная сущность, категории вторичной репрезентации, окказиональная форма.

### **Introduction**

Lexico-grammatical forms are abstract names given to perceived units of reality and formed in an occasional manner. Although the meaning they express doesn't matching the form of the units of reality, it's quite close to the general content and essence they carry. Lexico-grammatical forms are considered neither fully independent words, nor the grammatical forms of the original words from which they are derived.

It should be noted that any word is a sequence of letters between two spaces or a sequence of sounds between two pauses. At the same time, words are the names that express objects, beings and events, signs, states and actions that exist in the real world, as well as the connections and relationships between them. All words in a language, without exception are the names of something. Names sometimes expressed by words, sometimes by word combinations and sometimes by forms that don't exist independently in the language. Let us note that, names expressed by words such as book, copybook, teacher, as well as names expressed by word combinations such as Azerbaijan University of Languages, The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences and The Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan exist independently in the language. Both types of them are acquired by language users, stored in their main memory and used as needed in a ready form.

When we say names expressed in forms that don't exist independently in the language, we refer to entities that don't exist in real life and sometimes to entities that exist in reality, but the name used is not their main name, rather it's a situational, occasional, temporary or transient name that arises in a particular context. Such types of names don't exist in the language or in the main memory of the speakers in a ready-made form. These forms are created individually and independently by each speaker of the language whenever they're needed.

As we know, monofunctional lexical-grammatical verb forms that are actively used in various languages, as language structural units of various levels, primarily serve to express the ideas and thoughts that are formed in our brains and thinking. At this time, depending on the situation, different chains of

utterances are formed in the human brain. Those linguistic structural units, within these utterances, move completely or partially away from their original nominal meaning and function for a second time as substantival, adjectival and adverbial verb forms.

As we have already noted, the common feature that unites these forms is that all of them, in order to meet the needs for temporary or occasional speech, present linguistic structural units that initially express the meaning of action for a second time as abstract entities, nominal and verbal attributes.

The common feature of monofunctional forms is that they present verb forms that have the meaning of action with only one meaning: 1) that is, either as solely an abstract entity, in other words, as substantival verb forms, 2) or simply as a nominal attribute, that is, as adjectival verb forms, 3) or solely as a verbal attribute, that is, as adverbial verb forms.

In modern times, in Turkic linguistics have been formed different views regarding the category of verb forms that function as nouns, nominal attributes and verbal attributes. Interest in this topic is large due to the typological differences of language speakers, which lead to a more frequent use of verb forms in speech, thus saving them from constructing long and complex sentences.

**Infinitive.** First, let's look at the attitude towards verb forms known as the infinitive in traditional grammar books and textbooks, first in Azerbaijani and then in Turkic linguistics. Let us note that substantivized verb forms have always been in the spotlight from the point of view of their functionality in all periods. Important research has been conducted on its phonetic features, expression forms, as well as the functional semantics of its constructions in the written monuments of the Old and Middle Turkic languages. However, despite this, controversial issues related to verb forms functioning as nouns in Turkic linguistics have not yet been resolved.

According to some linguistics, substantive verb forms in our language have no connection with tense and person. They simply denote the name of an action or a state expressed by the verb. Valiyeva N.Ch. rightly writes: *“Just as everything has a name, work and action also have a name. “Reading” is the name of one activity, while “writing” the name of another action. However, even the simple form of the verb, without taking any external marker (suffix), expresses a certain person and a certain tense in terms of meaning. All verb stems, even the simplest ones that take no suffix and cannot be further analyzed,*

*still express in meaning the second person singular and a relatively future tense. Thus, to remove tense and person from verbs and turn them into nouns – essentially, to express only the names of actions – the language developed special morphological markers. In our language, the suffixes -maq and -mək serve as the only way to express the names of verbs” [Vəliyeva, 2008:301].*

As is known, substantive verb forms in Azerbaijan language are formed by adding the suffix *-maq*, *-mək* to the verb stem, thereby indicating the name of the action, state and action. From this point of view, substantive verb forms have a dual character. That is, on one hand they function as nouns, while on the other hand they resemble verbs. According to some researchers, the suffix *-maq* was formed from the combination of the suffixes *-m* and *-aq*, according to others, from the historically existing suffix *-man*<sup>2</sup>, and according to a third group, from the suffixes *-ma*<sup>2</sup> and *-qa/-ğa*, which historically acted as a directional case (yönlük hal) suffix.

In our opinion, these ideas existing in Azerbaijani linguistics are not justified. “*The correct idea is that the suffix -maq<sup>2</sup> itself is an ancient suffix that has historically existed*” [Xəlilov, 2018:186]. The following examples can show that the suffix *-ma*, which forms a noun from a verb in our language, is derived from the suffix *-maq* of the substantive verb form: *qovurmaq-qovurma* (to roast-roasting), *dondurmaq-dondurma* (to freeze-freezing) etc. That is, these nouns were formed by dropping the consonant *q* from verb forms with a nominal meaning. Thus, the original forms of the words *qovurma*, *basdırma*, *dondurma* etc. that we use in our language today were substantive verb forms.

**The category of secondary representation.** Verb forms that actively function as nouns in our language, as structural units of different linguistic level, primarily serve to express the ideas and concepts formed in our minds. In this process, depending on the situation, various chains of utterances arise in the human mind, and these linguistic structural units, by altering their original form, appear in a secondary form of representation. Some scholars interpret the verb forms that are actively used in our language as the principal element of the category of secondary representation. “*Due to occasional needs, in the process of speech, certain nouns and verbs sometimes function not in the primary nominal meaning, but in an abstract sense of object or quality, in order to satisfy one-time or temporary communicative need*” [Маматов, 1988:42]. In linguistic literature, this is presented as the phenomenon of “*secondary presentation or representation*” [Гузев, 1986:17].

The category of secondary representation is observed in both nouns and verbs in Azerbaijani and Turkic languages. In this case, the main function is to meet one-time speech needs by creating occasional forms that serve to meet those speech needs.

In our language, the verb forms that denote nouns (names) are abstract occasional verb forms formed from the various verb stems with the help of the suffixes *-maq*, *-mək*. Thus, when these suffixes are added to any verb root, they transform it into an abstract noun – that is, into the name of a state or action. Therefore, the substantive verb forms in our language decline like nouns and can change according to person and number. They also take nominal predicate suffixes rather than verbal predicate suffixes and are used in a sentence in the functions typically performed by nouns. A verb form that has taken a substantive (nominalizing) suffix, on the contrary, can never function as a verbal predicate in a sentence. For this, it must first be freed from the suffixes *-maq*, *-mək*.

The linguo-psychological nature of substantive verb forms can be explained through their occasionality. Thus, a person doesn't perceive the surrounding world all at once, but gradually comes to understand its various units of reality. At this stage, the perceived unit of reality is assimilated through its most apparent features – those that correspond to the individual's personal needs. It's precisely these features that are called the perceived element of reality. At the moment of contact with a unit of reality, the element of reality that ensures the retention of that unit is selected and consciously remembered. As Mayil Asgarov said, "*Names to units of reality are sometimes given in accordance with their essence and sometimes randomly*" [Əsgərov, 2015:99].

We can even say that the name given to the essence of a unit of reality doesn't express its most important characteristic, but rather the person's need who gives it the name. For example, names such as *comb*, *key*, *bed*, etc. in their true sense embody the name and essence of the unit of reality. At first glance, this may seem so, but we must take into account that the functions of *combing*, *opening* and *sleeping* are important not for those units of reality themselves, but for the person who gave them those names. Based on the linguo-psychological unity theory, we may state that all words in a language have an essence, that is, each word denotes the name of a certain unit of reality. If *playing* and *having fun* denote an active action, then *sleeping* and *sitting* express the name of a passive state.

V.G.Guzev, working on the category of second presentation in nouns and verbs in Turkic languages, in accordance with the demands of speech needs noted them as occasional forms, functioning as abstract objects or abstract concepts [Гузев, 1987:104-105].

In her article, N.Tydykova identified the substantivized verb forms in the Altai language as the category of second presentation, showed that they are used with the meaning of an abstract object or concept [Тыдыкова, 2007:672].

Based on Russian language materials, in the works of Z.M.Volotskaya, L.L.Bulanin and S.A.Kuznetsov substantivized verb forms are reflected as the category of second presentation in the form of abstract meaning of an action.

Based on English language material, A.I.Smirnitsky established the foundation of the representation category through substantive, adjectival and adverbial verb forms in English and put forward the idea that they express the meanings of sign, abstract object, existence [Смирницкий, 1959:246-247].

V.G.Guzev, N.Tydykova, Z.M.Volotskaya, L.L.Bulanin, S.A.Kuznetsov, M.Sh.Mamatov and M.B.Asgarov are also supporters of the same view.

In his work “Practical Grammar of the Turkish Language”, Y.V.Shyoka also shows the substantive form suffixes in Turkic languages as the category of second representation [Щека, 2007:86-87].

The “Linguo-psychological unity theory” is the most productive recent theory, can explain the mechanism of the formation and assimilation of language structural units at different levels. According to the “Linguo-psychological unity theory”, we can say that communicative speech arises in the fourth phase of any act of perception through total modulation [Əsgərov, 2015:123].

At the initial stage of the fourth phase, that is, when the units of reality intended to be included in the speech utterance are being arranged, some elements are purposefully omitted. Occasional forms that serve to meet the one-time needs of speech arise at this moment [Əsgərov, 2015:72].

As we know, occasional forms that serve to meet one-time or in other words temporary speech needs help ensure easier retention in memory as a result of laconism, economy and abbreviations in the language. The linguistic basis of the “Linguo-psychological unity theory” consists in the formation of occasional forms.

The suffix *-maq, -mək* which added to any verb stem and their equivalents in various languages, occasionally present those verbs for the second time as

abstract object, abstract noun, existence or in other words as verb forms possessing shades of substantive meaning:

Everyone likes my reading (**Oxumağım** *hamının xoşuna gəlir*).

If the first time **read** answers the question *what to do?* (**oxu**-nə et?) and expresses an action, then the second time **my reading** answers the question *what?* and appears as an abstract entity.

Here it's not possible to ask the question *what to do?* (*nə etmək*) to the word *my reading* (*oxumağım*), instead the question *what?* is asked and the word is presented as a form belonging to an abstract object. That is, substantive verb form suffixes are added to verbs and present them again occasionally, as an abstract object, entity.

As we know, a number of scholars have studied substantive verb forms, that function as nouns, which we know by the name the infinitive. Here are some of them: A.Demirchizade, M.Huseynzade, M.Shiraliyev, Y.Seyidov, S.Jafarov, A.Gurbanov, A.Akhundov, A.Babayev. However, none of these linguistics presented these forms as forms expressing an occasional semantic meaning. We can meet these forms as a category of representation in the works of V.G.Guzev, M.Sh. Mamatov, N.N.Tydykova and M.B.Asgarov.

### **Result**

We can say that the suffixes *-maq*, *-mək*, which are added to verbs have an occasional character, presenting words that have an action meaning again as abstract entities, nominal and verbal signs, and substantive verb forms arise from temporary speech needs. Therefore, such forms that appear occasionally to satisfy temporary speech needs can be called the category of representation.

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