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## Research Article

# ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS MEASURING PERIOD IN "TURKISH LANGUAGE EXPLANATORY DICTIONARY"

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## ABSTRACT

In linguistics, the lexeme "time" is divided into semantic layers and has not been analyzed. Based on this, this article explores the lexical-semantic field of the concept of "time" in the Turkish language. In the course of research, lexemes representing the period were extracted from the vocabulary and they were divided into a number of groups.

## KEYWORDS

Time, lexeme, lexical-semantic field, peripheral layer, sequence, repeatability.

## INTRODUCTION

During the research work, a group of words that make up the lexical-semantic field of the concept of "time" was identified. This group of words consists of lexical units that measure "period", and they were divided into several types based on their features such as regularity, historicity, measuredness, and sequence. Based on this, the following groups forming the "Davr" macro-field were formed:

- Periodic time - Polished Stone Age, mining age, Miocene, Neolithic, Neozoic, Middle Ages, Carnival, Kaufzum period, Kerahet time, Kesatlik, fiscal year, happy age, migration period, spring and winter;
- Names of holidays - Eyyam, Kurban Bayrid, Mevrit Procession, Nowruz, Nowruz Bayrid, Merasim, Ramadan Bayrid, Cumhuriyet Bayrid,

Zefer Bayrid, Okuma Bayrid, Kabul Tören, Kabotaj Bayrid, Dugun, Jubilee, Noël, Şölen, Sera Night;

- Month - cemaziyelahir, cemaziyelevvel, big repentance month, September, power month, June, kanunuevvel, kanunusani, kasım, small month of repentance, kırlangıç dönümü, March, matem month, may, muharrem;

- Day - Friday, Saturday, Wednesday, week, mid-week, beginning of the week, mid-week, weekend, the next day, the day before, the next day, the day of the week, Thursday, Recep Night, Saturday;

- Parts of the day - Friday evening, early morning, tea time, dalöğle, dün, dün, dünden, dünkü, azan time, early, full-time, night, day, time, noon, Friday prayer, iftar, kaba kushluk, kadir geechesi, candlelight day, bird's eye view, morning, morning, sleep;

- Units of measurement of time - bir an, bengi, five vakit, bogunar, bu meydan, quarter, daim, minute, beginning of the lesson, birth, kalubela, elan, evvela, finale, every day, hitam, takutum, imdi, endiha, iptida, first once, kalymlı, moment, beginning of the hour.

During the study of the lexemes that make up the "Periodic Time" group, it became clear that some of the concepts that make up this area are united around the "historical period, past" time area, so the "Historical Periodic Time" group separated from himself. This group includes lexemes reflecting a certain period and time interval.

The core of the field of the "Historical periodic time" group is made up of such units as "era, era,

cycle, era, period", all of which mean "a period of time with a certain characteristic".

When constructing the meaning field of the concept of "Historical periodic time" based on the dictionary, "Stone Age" - "the period before Christ, which continued from the beginning of mankind and the making of weapons from stone", "Cilalı Taş Vri" - "the name of one of the periods divided into 3 parts BC", "Yontma Taş Vri" - "the oldest period before BC", "Neolithic" - "the last stage of the stone age", "Carbonifer", "Carbon age" - lexemes such as "the fourth part of the first period and the layers of the earth that appeared during this period" begin to form the first lines of the peripheral layer one after another.

Next, you can find geological terms such as "Second Age, Second Age, Mesozoic" - "a period of almost one hundred and fifty million years of the earth."

From the next layer, "Üçüncü Çağ" - "the period of about 60 million years of the earth's surface", "Miocene" - "the third period in which mammals and monkeys were widespread", "Eocene" - "the third period in which mammals appeared", "Cenozoic" - Words like "third period" are used.

The sequence of lexemes denoting historical time is "Pliyosen" - "the end of the Tertiary period", "Maden devri" - "the last of the three periods divided into BC and the period when mineral stones began to be used", "Neozoik" - "the interval between the third and fourth periods" continues.

"Buzul çağı", "Buzul dönemi" - "the fourth period when very large regions of the earth's surface were covered with ice", "Pleistosen" - "ice age", "Dördüncü çağ" - "the period of about 2 or 3 million years of the earth's surface" Synonymous units like

Also, "Eski çağ" - "the period from ancient times to the appearance of writing", "Orta çağ" - "the period from the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476) to 1453- or 1492-", "Saadet asrı, asrısaadet, devrisaadet" , asrısaadet, devrisaadet" - "the period when Muhammad lived", "Yeni çağ" - "the period after the Middle Ages (from 1453 or 1492) until the French Revolution (1789)" are used separately in grouping ancient periods holds.

The lexeme denoting the most recent historical period in the dictionary is "Tanzimat" - "1839, the period in which the decree known as "Gulhona Hattihumayun" was promulgated to improve the administration and to implement it in the time of Sultan Abdulmajid.", this word completes the last layer of the "Historical Periodic Time" field.

Among the above lexemes denoting the historical period, words such as ""Neolitik", "Karbonifer", "Mezozoik", "Miyosen", "Eosen", "Senozoik", "Pliyosen", "Neozoik", "Pleistosen" are units borrowed from the French language. is counted.

Also, during the study of the "Periodical Time" group, the "Historical Period" and the units representing various long periods and periods were analyzed. For example, ""karantina müddeti, karantina süresi"" - "the time necessary for the control and inspection of a certain land to prevent infectious diseases", "migration" - "rams

in the fall to breed rams" to add between y; this is the season when the work is done", "summer and winter" - "all year round", "seneidevriye" - "all year round", "holiday" - "the time designated as a day off by law", "karnaval" - "The time of fun, when Christians spent colorful, funny and amazing activities at the specified times", "kerahet vakti" - "the time when praying is considered makruh; These include many examples such as the time of drinking in the evening", "kesatlık" - "the time of shortage, famine".

Another group that makes up the macro field "Period" is a set of lexemes known as "Bayram nomlari". The names of the holidays included in this group were divided into 3 groups according to the time and nature of the celebration. The first group is called "Official holiday" names, and the names of the holidays accepted by the state and confirmed by law are included in this group. These are "zafer bayramı" - "Official holiday adopted by law to celebrate the victory won on August 30, 1922", "Cumhuriyet bayramı" - "Official holiday established by law to celebrate the independence achieved on October 29, 1923 holiday", "kabul töreni, kabul resmi, kutlama" - "reception ceremony of official guests", "karşılama töreni" - "reception ceremony performed by the governor and people of the place in connection with the arrival of a famous person", "madalya töreni" - "ceremony of awarding a medal to someone who has rendered service or won a place in a competition", "kabotaj bayramı" - "holiday organized in June every year in order to develop maritime trade", "okuma



bayramı" - "school at the beginning of the school year" are lexemes such as a celebration held to welcome the beginning of schooling.

"Religious holidays", in turn, have a great role in the life of society, which increases the possibility of their analysis. Holidays in Islam are days of joy and consist of two main holidays - "Ramadan holiday" - "a religious holiday celebrated on the first three days of the month of Shawwal according to the lunar calendar" and "Kurban holiday" - "the beginning of the month of Zul Hija according to the lunar calendar". a religious festival that began on the ninth day and lasted for four days, and the sacrifice was cut off." The celebration of holidays can be different depending on the peoples and cultures, as well as according to the sects of Islam (Sunni and Shia).

Muslim holidays are based on the lunar calendar and are shifted every year compared to the Shamsi calendar. The Islamic calendar has twelve months and 354-355 days. The Sunni and Shia calendars do not always coincide. Sometimes the same holiday is celebrated in Shias, while in Sunnis it can be celebrated on another day, usually consecutively. We have come across that Ramadan is also known as "sugar holiday" in the vernacular. "Mevlit alayi" - "a ceremony held on the twelfth day of Rabiulwal, which is accepted as the birthday of Muhammad", "shebiarus" - "the year of the death of Maulana Rumi" was held in Konya on December 17. ceremony", "hıdırellez" - "May 6, when it is believed that the prophets Khizir and Ilyas meet every year; a traditional holiday held on May 6 every year" "Nowruz holiday" - "a holiday held in the mountains to

welcome spring on Nowruz day", "circumcision wedding" - "on the eve of male circumcision" religious ceremonies such as the "festival" are also celebrated on a large scale.

Although "daily (social) holidays" are not established by law or religion, a person's daily life does not go smoothly without them. The roots of everyday holidays go back to religious holidays. Because on any of the daily holidays, religious activities are not performed. During the study of the vocabulary, "Wedding" - "a ceremony held in connection with the formation of a family or circumcision", "shebiarus" - "wedding evening", "jubilee" - "Jews dedicated to God and a holiday every 50 years; Catholics pray for the forgiveness of sins of those who go on a pilgrimage to Rome; the jubilee celebration held for 50 years of marriage", "Noel" - "the time when Christians celebrate the birthday of Jesus on December 25 every year", "sira night" - "in the south-eastern Anatolia, usually on winter nights once a week holiday names such as a party at someone's house", "soiree" - "a party held after dinner, gathering" were analyzed.

In conclusion, it is known that lexemes that measure "Period" in the "Turkic Language Annotated Dictionary": holidays, month names, days, parts of days and units of time measurement have both sequence and repeatability.

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