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## **PRAGMATICS OF TURKISH VERBS OF VISUAL PERCEPTION**

**Abstract:** the semantic potential of verbs of the bakmak / görmek group is determined by the fact that they can convey both perceptual and non-perceptual meanings. This study examines the conditions for implementing these values. The author also analyzes the history of studying these verbs.

**Keywords:** semantic potential, perception, pragmatics, verbs of visual perception, typical situation of perception.

As you know, the verbs of visual perception (Görme Duyu Fiilleri) of the Turkish language have been the object of study in the research of many scientists.

These works are characterized by the following provisions that follow from the semasiological approach to the study of this class of verbs, in particular:

- Turkish verbs of visual perception are usually considered within the framework of perception verbs in General.

- at the same time, either a narrow understanding of the interpretation of visual perception verbs is accepted, which includes only the basic verbs bakmak and görmek, or a broad one, which includes both these basic verbs and a number of others that are semantically reduced to basic verbs.

- most often, these works are of a comparative nature.

Thus, in the works of K. Kamchibekov[1], S. Şahin[2] and Z.Siddikov[3] Turkish verbs of visual perception are compared with a similar class of words in a number of related languages, in particular, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and Uzbek. Along with this, it should be noted that the works of F.Gökçe and E. Hirik. The study of F.Gökçe considers the semantic potential of the old Turkic verb ‘kör’ in historical terms, as well as its comparison with the meanings of the verbs görmek and bakmak in modern Turkish [4]. As for the article by E. Hirik, it studies the class of verbs of visual perception from the side of their functioning in different contexts[5].

At the same time, the onomasiological approach to the study of this class of verbs, when the reference point is the situation, remains not considered. This will allow us to determine the nature of the relationship of the language unit, i.e. verbs of visual perception with non-linguistic reality.

As noted above, the visual perception verbs bakmak and görmek are considered basic, since they are not derived verbs that have a different range of meanings. According to TDK Türkçe Sözlük[6], the verb bakmak has 15 meanings, 3 of which are perceptual. As for the verb görmek, it has 9 perceptual meanings out of 21.

Considering the nature of the typical situation in which is realized the value of visual perception and the nature of the relationship between components of a situation in which is realized the value of visual perception, in particular, it analyses the verb bakmak / görmek two plans. The first is related to considering them in basic values ‘look’ / ‘see’. The second plan is related to the analysis of more complex

meanings of these verbs that arise in the context. When analyzing the semantics of the verbs *bakmak / görmek* in the meaning of visual perception, we take the approach proposed by A. Viberg as a reference point [7]. In this case, a typical situation is understood as a designation of such a state of Affairs in non-linguistic reality, which includes the perceiving subject-the perception itself-the object of perception. In addition, the nature of the correlation of the components of a typical situation in which the value of visual perception is realized is also relevant, in particular, their semantic correlation, which is manifested in the fact that each of these components has common semantic components [8]. Let's consider the meanings of the verbs *bakmak / görmek* from two positions, namely:

First, in terms of the presence of a perceiving subject, the actual perception of the object of perception and the relations between them; the second, from the point of view of the nature of semantic relatedness of these components based on correlation of lexical subclasses of words, expressing the participants in the situation of visual perception. The main requirement: the semantics of these words must contain a common element of meaning. Compare: *Çobanlar dağa bakıyor* (trans. Shepherds look at the mountains), where the perceiving subject is expressed by a noun endowed with the ability to visual perception. In this case, the verb conveys the meaning of visual perception, and the object of perception is observable. Violation of this correspondence leads to a noticeable complication of the extra-linguistic reality displayed in the utterance, Compare: *Odanın pencereleri dağa bakıyor* (trans. The Windows of the room look at the mountains). Since the perceiving subject is expressed by a name denoting an object that is not endowed with the ability to perceive with the eyes, in this case the meaning of this statement can be interpreted as a combination of two elementary situations. 'Someone is standing at the window. This someone is looking at the mountains'.

Another type of violation is presented in the following case: *Körler parmaklarıyla görürler.* (Trans. Blind people see with their fingers), where the position of the perceiving subject uses the word for people who are not able to see. This leads to a change in the typical situation associated with the designation of the ability to perceive with the eyes, and in accordance with this, instead of the object of perception, the tool “*parmaklarıyla*” - “with the fingers” will be used.

Let's consider the conditions for implementing an elementary typical situation of visual perception.

Statements with the verb *bakmak* (watch) can have the following meanings:

'watch' to find': *Çocuğa bak, nerededir?* (Trans. Look at the child, where is he?)

'watch' to check': *Şu hesaba sen de bak.*(Trans. And you look at this calculation).

In addition, you can also note the meaning of attracting attention, implemented using the verb *bakmak* in statements like: *Bak nasıl konuşuyor.* (Trans. See how he speaks), which is not recorded by the dictionary we are analyzing.

As for statements with the verb *görmek* (to see), the following meanings can be implemented in them:

‘see to see’: Gelen taşı görmek gerekirdi. (Trans. I should have seen the transport coming)

‘see to understand’: İşin kötü bir sonuca varacağını gördü. (Trans. He saw that things were coming to a bad conclusion.)

‘seeing to meet’ has 3 types of interpretation from the point of view of the object of visual perception.

‘meet to resolve issue 1’: Bugün müdürü göreceğim. (Trans. I will see the Director today) subject-dynamic, object-static; planned in advance.

‘meet to visit 2’: Hafta sonu ninemi görmeye gideceğiz. (Trans. At the end of the week we will eat to see my grandmother) subject-dynamic, object-static; planned in advance.

‘to meet by chance 3’: Dün yolda gördüğümüz kimdi? (trans. Who was the one we saw on the road yesterday?) subject-dynamic, object-dynamic; not planned in advance.

‘see to meet’: Bu yaz çok yer gördük (trans. This summer we saw a lot of places).

‘see to evaluate’: Durumu kötü görüyordu (trans. I saw the situation getting worse).

In addition to the above meanings, the verb görmek can also appear in a propositional meaning, namely: to Express an opinion. Compare: Görüyorum ki, bizimle anlaşacak değil (trans. As I see it, he is not going to negotiate with us). However, this value is not a frequency value. Usually in this position, the verb anlamak (to understand, as well as to understand, to understand something) appears.

Along with this, there are grounds for cases of neutralization of this opposition, when the verbs bakmak / görmek can be interchanged in the context. For example, the verb bakmak can convey the meaning of ‘see’ in the following contexts:

‘watch to understand’: Baktı ki kavga çıkacak, oradan hemen uzaklaştı (trans. Looks that there will be a scandal, he immediately left there).

‘watch to see’: Bazı akşamlar bakarım Halil savuşur, nereye gittiğini de kimseye söylemez (trans. Sometimes I watch Khalil leave, quietly, without telling anyone where he went).

As for the verb görmek, it can be used instead of the verb bakmak (watch) in the following case: Hangi memlekete gitsek, resmi makamlar kadar halkın da rağbetini görürdük (trans. No matter what country we went to, instead of solemn meetings, we saw (=observed) the gratitude of the people).

An elementary typical situation of visual perception can be semantically complicated. This, as noted above, is due to a violation of the semantic correspondence of lexical subclasses of words that express the mandatory components of a typical situation. This applies to both the verb bakmak and the verb görmek.

The reasons for the violation may be lexical subclasses of words that do not correspond to this standard meaning, denoting both the perceiving subject and the perception itself, and the object of perception.

Consider the types of violations. The first type is a violation in terms of ways of expressing the perceiving subject, when this position is filled with lexemes that do

not denote entities endowed with the ability to see. In this case, the values are implemented:

direction, Compare: Pencere bakıyor between limana. (Trans. The window looks at the port), Ev güneş görüyor. (Trans. The house sees the sun), the semantic non-elementary nature of which is due to the fact that these sentences indicate not one, but at least two situations: the situation of location and, at the same time, the situation of visual perception, the position of the perceiving subject in which is implicated.

As for the non-perceptual meanings of the verbs bakmak / görmek, they include such meanings as evaluation, presence, as well as show diligence, hope for someone, be responsible, heal, have a price, focus on something, etc. It should be noted that the values of evaluation and presence can be passed by these verbs independently with the support of the appropriate context. In this case, the value of the score is transmitted by the verb bakmak, and the presence is transmitted by the verb görmek. See the following examples: 1. Bu kumaşın rengi yeşile bakıyor. (Trans. The color of this material looks (= looks like) on the green); 2. Aşka kutsal gözle bakanları üzmetten korkarım. (trans. I'm afraid to upset those who look at love with a sacred look), where the value of evaluation is implemented: 1 'the one who looks evaluates the color of the material as green'; 2. 'evaluate love as something sacred'.

The presence value is implemented in the following sentences: 1. Bu ova çok savaş gördü. (Trans. This area has seen a lot of wars); 2. Köşk kim bilir ne kadar zamandan beri su, süpürge görmemişti. (trans. The mansion, who knows how long I haven't seen water and a broom.). In 1. 'there were a lot of wars on this plain'; in 2. 'no water or broom was used in this mansion.'

Other non-perceptual meanings of the verbs bakmak / görmek are implemented in analytical constructions. Let's consider non-perceptual meanings realized by analytical constructions of the verb bakmak.

Meaning 'show diligence': Bakarsan bağ olur, bakmazsan dağ olur. (Trans. If you take care of it, it will be a garden, if you Don't take care of it, it will become a mountain); 'contain': Üç çocuklu bir aileye bakıyor. (Trans. Contains a family with three children) 'be responsible': Evin bütün işleri bana bakıyor. (Trans. I am responsible for all the Affairs of the house), Pasaport işine polis bakar. (Trans. Police deal with passport matters) 'heal': Baktılar, ettiler, ilaç, tedavi, faydası olmadı. (Trans. Cared for, tried, medicines, treatment did not help) 'have a price': Bu iş beş bin liraya bakar. (Trans. This case costs five lire); 'focus on something': Yemeğini yemene bak! (Trans. Look at your food!).

As for the verb görmek, it is included in analytical constructions that express the following series of meanings 'to do business' İş görmek. (trans. Do work) 'consider it appropriate' Bana bunu mu gördün? (trans. Deem it fitting for me) 'receive': Birinden ders görmek. (trans. Get knowledge from someone) 'get knowledge', Son yıllarda cebi bayağı para gördü. (Trans. In recent years, I have received a fair income in my pocket) 'earn income', Akrabalarından çok yardım gördü. (Trans. Got a lot of help from relatives): 'get help'; 'pursue profit': Gözü yalnız parayı görüyor. (Trans. His eyes only see money) 'to be controlled': Şirket bu

sene iki kez teftiş gördü. (Trans. The company has been inspected twice this year) ‘treated’: Almanya’da tedavi gördü. (Trans. He was treated in Germany) ‘count’: Annesi Ahmet’i hâlâ çocuk görüyordu. (Trans. Mother still considered Ahmed a child) ‘give’: Madem ikramiye kazandın, bizi de gör. (trans. If you have already received the award, share it with us too); ‘anticipate’: Sporcu rakibinin hamlesini gördü ve ona karşı önlem aldı. (trans. He anticipated the opponent's throw and took action against it.)

As for the bakmak /görmek groups, based on the collected factography extracted from TDK Türkçe Sözlük [6], verbs such as bakmak (to look), bakınmak (to look around), dikizlemek (to peek), dikkat etmek (to pay attention), gözden geçirmek (to view), gözetlemek (to see) were assigned to the Turkish visual perception verbs with the general meaning ‘bakmak’. track), gözlemek (look out), incelemek (study), izlemek (observe), seyretmek (contemplate), süzmek (watch languidly).

In this group of visual perception verbs, components are added to the basic, simple, and General meaning of ‘bakmak’ (look) under the influence of the human factor, which lead to complications in semantics, see:

1. bakmak (look) - bakmak (look) + arama (search) = bakınmak (look around)

Etrafına bakındı fotoğrafçıları çağırmak için. Trans. He looked around to call the photographers.

2. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + gizli (hidden) = dikizlemek (peek)

Asıl yaptığı ise, şuradaki sarışınları dikizlemek. Trans. He's actually spying on a blonde.

3. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + yoğunlaştırmak (focus) = dikkat etmek (pay attention)

Trafik ışıklarına dikkat etmek zorundayız. Trans. We should pay attention to the traffic light.

4. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + ayrıntılı (thoroughly) = gözden geçirmek (view)

Sınavda önce notlarını gözden geçirmek için biraz zaman harcamayı unutma. Trans. Don't forget to take some time to review your notes before the exam.

5. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + gizli (hidden) + uzun süre (long time) = gözetlemek (track down)

İşimiz, şu evi gözetlemek. Trans. Our job is to keep an eye on that house.

6. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + uzun süre (long time) = gözlemek (watch)

Kuzum, bana kim gelip gidiyor, hep böyle gözlüyor musun? Trans. My lamb, you always keep an eye on who comes and goes to me.

8. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + analiz (analyze) = incelemek (study)

Neden orada olmadığını bildiğim birşeyi incelemek için oraya takımınızı göndereyim? Trans. Why would I send you to study this thing if I knew it wasn't there?

9. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + çözümlmek (analyze) + sonuç (result) = izlemek (watch)



Babam kaşları çatılmış, başını sallayarak izliyor bizi. Trans. My father watches us frowning and shaking his head

10. bakmak (watch) - bakmak (watch) + zevk (enjoy) = seyretmek (to contemplate)

Tombul beyaz bir kedi, duvarın üstüne oturdu ve onları uykulu gözlerle seyretti. Trans. A fat white cat sat on the wall and looked at them with sleepy eyes.

As for verbs with the general meaning of ‘see’, this includes Turkish verbs such as görmek (see), fark etmek (notice), ayırt etmek (distinguish). A group of visual perception verbs with the common meaning ‘görmek’ (see) have the following meanings:

1. görmek (see) - görmek (see) + bulmak (detect) = fark etmek (to notice)

Tahir'in sağ kulağının sol kulağından çok daha büyük olduğunu hiç fark ettiniz mi? Trans. Have you ever noticed that Tahir's right ear is much bigger than his left ear?

2. görmek (see) - görmek (see) + karşılaştırmak (compare) = ayırt etmek (distinguish)

İyi kahveyi kötü kahveden ayırt etmek için dilini eğitmelisin. Trans. You must teach your language to distinguish good coffee from bad.

So, when analyzing the meanings of verbs of visual perception, the following points are important: 1) character model of a situation in which is realized the value of visual perception; 2) the nature of the correlation components of a situation in which is realized the value of visual perception; 3) the conditions that give effect to the values of the data pairs of verbs, perceptual and aperceptive, and also provides their interchangeability in context.

The relations between the components of a typical visual perception situation, in particular, the perceiving subject, the perception itself, and the object are vector in nature. The basic meaning of the verb bakmak - ‘look’ implements visual perception in the direction from the perceiving subject to the object of perception and is associated with the transformation of the internal experience of comprehending reality into an external one. The verbs görmek - ‘to see’ realize the relation in the direction from the object of perception to the perceiving subject, which is associated with the “introduction” and transformation of external experience into internal review. However, these values may be complicated by the context.

As for the semantic connectedness of the components of a typical situation, this is based on the correlation of lexical subclasses of words that express participants in the situation of visual perception. The main requirement: the semantics of these words must contain a common element of meaning.

In a typical situation of visual perception involving these pairs of verbs, there are cases of violation of semantic agreement, due to the nature of lexical subclasses of words that express the perceiving subject and object of perception.

In addition to the meaning of visual perception, the semantics of the verb görmek has the ability to express propositional attitudes, thus forming a modal frame of utterance. As for the verb bakmak, it performs a phatic function.

Speaking about the non-perceptual meanings of the pair *görmek / bakmak*, it should be noted that for Turkish verbs, non-perceptual meanings are predominant.

Turkish visual verbs with a common meaning of ‘*bakmak*’ include *bakmak* (look), *bakınmak* (look around), *dikizlemek* (watch), *dikkat etmek* (pay attention), *gözden geçirmek* (view), *gözetlemek* (track), *gözlemek* (look out), *incelemek* (study), *izlemek* (observe), *seyretmek* (contemplate).

As for verbs with the General meaning of ‘see’, this includes Turkish verbs such as *görmek* (see), *fark etmek* (notice), *ayirt etmek* (distinguish), *görünmek* (show).

A pragmatic analysis of these verbs has shown that these meanings can not only be complicated, which leads to a change in the structure of the typical situation of visual perception, but also, in accordance with this, to a change in the meanings of the verbs under consideration.

When analyzing the potential of the Turkish verbs of the group ‘*bakmak*’ and ‘*görmek*’, an interpretation of the semantics of language units was applied, which implies the definition of the “intermediary” function of language between a person and non-linguistic reality. The group of verbs ‘*bakmak*’ and ‘*görmek*’ have perceptual and non-perceptual meanings.

As for the number of verbs in these groups, it should be noted that the verb groups with the general meaning ‘*bakmak*’ prevail over the group of verbs with the general meaning ‘*görmek*’.

The verbs *bakmak / görmek* are dominant in groups that are focused exclusively on transmitting the situation of visual perception. The other verbs represent the relation of the perceiving subject to the object of perception, and therefore they model the act of perception in different ways.

Turkish verbs of the *bakmak* group are mainly aimed at describing the perceiving subject and its intentions. As for the verbs of the *görmek* group, their semantics are related to the characteristics of the object of perception. The analytical constructions are often used when transmitting visual perception in Turkish.

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