



RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE STUDY OF VERB-FORMING AFFIXES IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article, based on an analysis of scientific works on one of the pressing issues of the Turkic languages - verb-forming affixes, shows that in early studies they were studied formally, in connection with morphology. And modern scientific achievements require the study of not only verb-forming, but also all word-forming affixes in a functional-semantic sense, based on the semantics that arose as a result of the relationship between the producing and derived roots. Based on this, the author shows the dynamics of the development of the study of verb-forming affixes as evidence of the advancement of the research of the word-forming system of Turkic languages.

INTRODUCTION

The first grammar texts did not pay much attention to verb-forming affixes. If the grammar of A. Kazem-bek (Kazem-Bek, 1846) indicates 4 verb-forming affixes, the Altai grammar (Grammar of the ..., 1869) indicates 6 affixes with this function, and in subsequent Turkological studies the number of verb-forming affixes increases. In these works, such questions as affix word formation, the meaning of word forming affixes are not studied separately, purposefully, they are presented superficially. In the grammars of V. Gordlevsky, N.K. Dmitriev, N.F. Katanov (Gordlevsky, 1928; Dmitriev, 1948; Katanov, 1903) indicators of the pledge category of a verb are considered as verb formation. In most grammars of the 40-60s of the twentieth century, indicators of the pledge category are studied as part of verb-forming affixes. N. A. Baskakov analyzed 13 verb-forming affixes, N.P. Dyrenkova - 16, A.N. Kononov - 24, K.M. Musaev - 22 affixes (Baskakov, 1952; Dyrenkova, 1940; 1941; Kononov, 1960; Musaev, 1964). Among Turkic studies, one can often find works where verb-forming affixes are specially studied. Among them, first of all, one can indicate the works of E.V. Sevortyan (Sevortyan, 1962), A.A. Yuldasheva (Yuldashev, 1958), V.A. Isengalieva (Isengalieva, 1966), A.M. Shcherbak (Scherbak, 1973) and B.O. Oruzbayeva (Oruzbaeva, 1964). E.V. Sevortyan created a fundamental work on the formation of verbal words in Turkic languages (Sevortyan, 1962). As the author points out, "... forms of verb (as well as nominal) word-production originate

in the most ancient times, long before the first written monuments appeared in Turkic languages, most likely in an era of maximum commonness of Turkic languages" (Sevortyan, 1962; Gordlevsky, 1928). The author, systematically analyzing all verb-forming affixes in the Azerbaijani language, widely used materials from written monuments of ancient Turkic languages. The monograph analyzes verbal words formed from nominal words using 8 productive and 16 unproductive affixes. The classification of derivative verbs by specific lexical values of the derivative root is given, the relationship of the nominal root with the derivative verb word is revealed. In the work of V.A. Isengalieva (Isengalieva, 1966) verbal words are studied, formed from borrowed roots by analytical and synthetic methods. Verb words are studied in several lexical and semantic groups. The work is mainly devoted to the possibilities of borrowed verb roots, solving such issues as identifying productive forms in borrowed verb words, peculiar features of the borrowing process in Turkic languages and others, analyzing verb words in twelve modern Turkic languages. This work is considered one of the first dedicated to the study of the semantics of derivative verbs in Turkic languages with a producing root. The work of A. A. Yuldashev "The system of word formation and conjugation of verbs in the Bashkir language" (Yuldashev, 1958) is also devoted to the formation of verbs in the Turkic languages. The author chose 14 affixes from other parts of speech as an object of study, singled out productive and unproductive verb-forming models, revealed the meanings inherent in derived units. According to the author, the main source of the formation of verb words formed using affixes in the Bashkir language are considered adjectives, imitative words and nouns.

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In the works of F. A. Ganiev (Ganiev, 1976; 2010) verbal words in the Tatar language are a special object of study. The author makes the following conclusions about the relation between the indicators of the category of the verb pledge and the formation of words, which are one of the most controversial issues of affix word formation in the Turkic languages: “One of the most difficult issues of suffix verb formation in the Turkic languages is the distinction between word formation and pledge meanings in suffixes traditionally attributed to Turkology to suffixes expressing collateral relations. It has been established that in Turkic languages suffixes marked as collateral express lexical and semantic meaning, and therefore they should be considered as word-forming means” (Ganiev, 2010, p. 236-237).

In these works, the verb-forming affixes of the Tatar language are considered in close connection with the meaning of the producing root, special attention is paid to grammatical properties. They also indicate how productively all the significant parts of speech in the language perform the function of the root in the verb formation of the Tatar language, including the noun, verb and imitative words. According to the author, most of the verb-forming affixes of the Tatar language are ambiguous. If some affixes have from 5 to 10 meanings, then the affix -la has up to 30 meanings. Analyzing the special literature on verb-forming affixes, the author comes to the following conclusion: “Until recently, the meanings of verb-forming suffixes were revealed mainly by the intuition of the researcher, regardless of the generating basis. Currently, there are big shifts in the study of suffix word formation. First, in some works on Turkic languages, the whole structurally distinguishable composition of verb-forming suffixes is analyzed. Secondly, their basic meanings are noted, and they are disclosed according to objective criteria, only in connection with and dependence on the production bases” (Ganiev, 2010, p. 236-237).

F.G. Iskhakov and A.A. Palmbah point out that in the Tuvan language the derivative verbs are superior in number to simple verbal words, and they write that “verbs with an affix -la are grouped by meaning in the same way as in other Turkic languages. However, within each of these groups, the specific meanings of individual verbs vary under the influence of the peculiar living conditions of the people and the characteristics of the development of the national language” (Iskhakov, 1961). V.I. Rassadin (Rassadin, 1978), considering the meaning of the affix-la, indicates a change in the meaning of this affix in the course of historical development: “In the history of Turkic languages, the affix-la was used to give verbs a quantitative meaning of empathy. But in the Tofalar language, she, on the contrary, began to attach the meaning of insufficiency to individual verbs - also a quantitative value” (Rassadin, 1978, p. 238). In the training manual of E.A. Andreeva, such questions as the basic theoretical questions of word formation, the research principles of word formation, its basic concepts and units, the form and semantic classification of derivatives of verb words, the word-formation model of verbs, the structural and semantic characteristic of the generating root, found their solution verb-forming affixes, etc. The author, analyzing verb-forming affixes, comes to the following conclusion: “... in the system of verb-formation of the Chuvash language there are no exists a strict attachment of affixes to a particular part of speech, the consequence of which is not strict regulation of their semantic filling. The ability of affixes of verb formation to combine with the words of different parts of speech

corresponds to the historical desire of the language to save money. There is a paradigmatic contraction in which the vertical linguistic structure is not filled with additional formants. The relationship between valency and productivity is not directly proportional to all affixes” (Andreeva, p. 106-107).

Analyzing the scientific literature on the morphology of the Karakalpak language, published in different periods, you can see the following picture. In grammars published in 1974, 1994, 2010, verb-forming affixes are considered as “derivative vernacular verbs” and “derivative verb-verbs”, and in the 1981 grammar, verb-forming affixes are analyzed in general. If the grammar “Modern Karakalpak language” (Modern karakalpak language, 1974. p. 119-123) analyzes 18 descriptive and 17 verbal verb-forming affixes, the “Grammar of the modern Karakalpak literary language” (Grammar of modern ..., 1994. P. 58-64) analyzes 24 anonymous and 16 verb-verb-forming affixes, in “The modern karakalpak literary language” (Da'wletov, 2010. P. 60-64) has 19 anonymous and 16 verb-verb-forming affixes, then in the grammar “Modern karakalpak language” (Modern karakalpak language, 1981, p. 140-146) 14 verb-forming affixes are analyzed. Most affixes indicated in these works, although purely word-forming, some of them cannot form verbs, therefore they should be considered as formative affixes. Therefore, the verb-forming affixes in the Karakalpak language require further deep and broad consideration in the semantic and functional aspects. Thus, if in the Turkic languages in the early periods verb-forming affixes were studied in connection with morphology, then later they began to be studied based on the semantics that arose as a result of the relationship between the producing and derived roots.

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