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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

**WORD FORMATION
IN MODERN TURKIC LANGUAGES**

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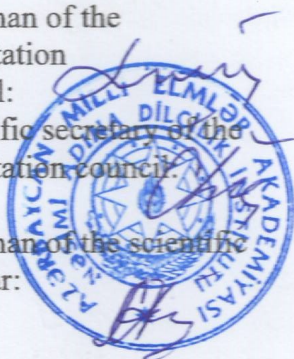
INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the research topic and the degree of its development. Turkic languages are among the oldest and richest languages in the world. The fact that Turkic languages being rich languages, it was still mentioned in Mahmud Kashgari's work "Diwan Lughat al-Turk" written in the 11ᵗʰ century. The abundance of words and examples in Turkic given in this dictionary, in addition to expressing the richness of the Turkic languages, shows that it is a language as expressive as Arabic. Fakhreddin Mubarakshah wrote in the preface to "Shajare-i Ensab" in the 13ᵗʰ century that there is no better and more luxurious language than Turkic languages and dialects after Arabic, and in Alishir Navai's work "Muhakamat-ul Lughateyn" written in the 15ᵗʰ century, the opinion that the Turkish language is a richer language than Persian is based on factual materials. A rich language has a rich vocabulary and word entity. This richness is an important indicator of the close connection between language and society, and the dynamic development of language. In this sense, the vocabulary - lexicon of each language is not stable. Vocabulary fund is the most variable, the most dynamic among the language layers and levels.

In every era, there was a need for new words in speech, for expressing the changes, happenings and concepts in the society in words. As the cultural relations between people increased, there was a need to find an equivalent to new concepts that entered our life, the development of science and technology led to the introduction or creation of new terms and new words. Therefore, new words are constantly entering the language or some words are falling out of use for various reasons. Although new words are formed due to the internal capabilities of the language, borrowed words are often used to name new notions and concepts. In our opinion, if we say word formation is the process of forming new words by taking advantage of existing forms and lexical units, we would not be mistaken.

In all languages, there are different methods that implement the process of word formation. New concepts that have entered our life in the modern era have intensified the need for word formation. Since the old Turkic period, the Turkic languages, which have rich and intensive word-forming capabilities, have been influenced by Arabic and Persian languages as a written and as a language of culture for a long time. However, it has not lost its functionality and word-forming features.

The Western world has achieved considerable success in the field of science and technology. New discoveries and inventions, especially innovations in information technology, have created conditions for an intensive flow of new words from the West to Turkic languages. Sometimes these words have been accepted as they were and used in the language, and sometimes new ones have been formed as an equivalent to them. We all come across different words every day. Sometimes we come across such words that either do not have an equivalent in our native language, or cannot fully express the concept.

Of course, as new words enter the language or as new words are formed in the language, a part of the lexical terminological units also leaves the language. But this progressive process itself should be approached very carefully. Therefore, it is not at all successful to remove the lexical units and replace them with new ones that have been developed in our language for thousands of years and have acquired the right of citizenship, even if they are words of foreign origin. However, this is also an undeniable fact that no language remains in a stagnant state, it is always developing and this process is inevitable.

Words are language units that express certain abstract and concrete concepts in our thinking. Sounds and syllables are language elements as if they are assigned to form words. Words are a living part of language. It is used over time, it changes its meaning. Sometimes the lexical units included in the passive fund of the dictionaries gaining functionality in the language of any word master in a certain period of time and acquire a stylistic tone. Words fall out of use over time, sometimes they move away from their original

meaning and express a different meaning. Before, just as most of the words borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages played a great role in the development of Turkic languages as a language of science and culture, today the words entering from Western languages serve the same purpose. In Turkic languages, which have various word formation methods, the richest way is to form words with derivational suffixes. Word-building suffixes are widely used to meet the need for a new word. However, it is not possible to form any word by adding a derivational suffix to any word, and most of the words formed in this way cannot acquire the right of citizenship in the language. Words that are not formed according to the rules and internal laws of the language become a mass of letters or sounds.

The word formation of Turkic languages has been systematically studied since the beginning of the 20th century. The study of word formation in Azerbaijani linguistics is connected with the name of Salim Jafarov.[1] The works written by the scientist in this field were of great importance in the study of word formation of our language. Scholars dealing with the lexicology and morphology of the Azerbaijani language, including H. Hasanov, M. Huseynzade, Y. Seyidov, B. Khalilov, G. Kazimov, have spoken about word formation to a lesser or greater degree. In the works of scientists, word formation mainly by the morphological method took the main place, and researches were focused on word formation through lexical suffixes. Some of the scientists conducting research on the word formation of Turkic languages, including Z. Gorkhmaz, T. Banguoghlu, M. Ergin, F. Ganiyev, N. Ozkan, S. Eker, M. Kara, E. Begmatov, A. Gulamov, are representatives of Turkic-speaking

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[1] Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. (Adlar və onları düzəldən şəkilçilər) / S.Ə. Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1949. – 96 s.; Cəfərov, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilində söz yaradıcılığı / S.Ə. Cəfərov. – Bakı: ADU, – 1960. –203 s.; Cəfərov, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilində sözdüzəldici və sözdəyişdirici şəkilçilər / S.Ə.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1968. – 107 s.; Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili / S.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, –1982. –216 s.; Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika / S.Ə.Cəfərov. II hissə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007. – 191 s.

peoples.[2] Along with these scholars, the process of word formation in Turkic languages has always been in the focus of attention of foreign scholars. There are valuable works of scientists such as N.A. Baskakov, N.P. Dyrenkova, R. Underhill on word formation of Turkic languages.

The studies conducted on word formation in Turkey have been mainly conducted on roots and suffixes. Scholars such as B. Atalay, H. Dizdaroghlu, V. Hatiboghlu have spoken of word formation in Turkish Turkic by the morphological method realized through lexical suffixes.[3]

In general, it is possible to classify the studies conducted on the word formation of Turkic languages into two types: studies focused on the old Turkic language and modern Turkic languages. A. Demirchizade, A. Rajabli, N. Hacieminoghlu, T. Tekin, A. Shukurlu, A. Ahmadova and others were engaged in word formation in old Turkic languages[4]. In the studies carried out on old Turkic monuments, it was mainly discussed about the derivative words and their formation, lexical suffix morphemes.

In researches a different view to the process of word formation has observed in modern Turkic languages in recent years. In the studies of scientists Sh.H.Akalin, S.Alibekiroghlu, Sh. Hasanli-

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[2] Ganiyev, F. Bugünkü Tatar Türkçesi Söz Yapımı / F.Ganiyev Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 2013. – 280 s.; Ğulamov, A. Ğ. Uzbek tilinde suz yasaş usulları // – Taşkent: Til va adabiyat institutu asərləri, №1, – 1949, – c. 77.; Бегматов, Э. Хозирги узбек адабий тилининг лексик катламлари / Э.Бегматов. – Тошкент: Фан, – 1995. – 128s.

[3] Atalay, B. Türkçe'de Kelime Yapma Yolları. / B. Atalay. – İstanbul: İbrahim Horoz Basımevi, – 1946. – 151s. ; Dizdaroğlu, H. Türkçede sözcük yapma yollatı / H.Dizdaroğlu. – Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi Basımevi, – 1962. – 24 s.; Hatiboğlu, V. Türkçenin ekleri / V. Hatiboğıu. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, – 1974, – 173 s.

[4] Dəmirçizadə, Ə. Kitabi –Dədə Qorqud dastanlarının dili / Ə. Dəmirçizadə. – Bakı: Elm, –1999. –140 s.; Rəcəbli, Ə. Göytürk dilinin morfologiyası / Ə. Rəcəbli. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2002. – 259 s.; Tekin, T. Orhon Türkçesi Grameri / T.Tekin. – İstanbul: Sanat Kitabevi, – 2003. – 272 s.;

Garibova etc., a different view of the process of word formation has been considered.[5]

All these nuances characterize the relevance and importance of the topic we are studying. Although word formation by a separate morphological and syntactic way has been partially studied on the basis of materials related to relative languages, the subject is involved in a comprehensive study for the first time.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is the modern Turkic languages, and the subject is the words formed in these languages in different ways and methods.

The goal and objectives of the research. The main goal of the research is to study the processes of word formation in modern Turkic languages in a complex way. In this regard, it is considered appropriate to perform the following tasks:

– To determine the place and position of word formation in modern Turkic languages;

– To study the cognitive essence and theoretical features of the word formation process in modern Turkic languages;

– To investigate the word formation process existing in Turkic languages and the methods that realize this process;

– To learn the method of phonetic word formation in Turkic languages by synchronic aspect;

– To study the lexical-semantic method of word formation, as well as widening and narrowing of meaning, strengthening of positive and negative connotations of meaning;

– To study calque as a method of word formation;

– To study homonymy and synonymy in lexical suffixes involved in word formation in a comparative plan;

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[5] Akalın, Ş. H. Türkçede Eksiltili Yapıdan Sözlükselleşme. Hacettepe Üniversitesi Edebiyat Fakültesi Dergisi. – 2014. c. 31. s.13-29.; Akalın, Ş.H. Türkçede söz yapım ve sözlükselleşme //– Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2015. № 2, – s. 1-5.; Alibekiroğlu, S. Türkçede Sözcük Türetme Yolları [Elektron resurs] https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/265261; Həsənli–Qəribova, Ş. R. Oğuz qrupu türk dillərində isimlərdə söz yaradıcılığı / Ş.R. Həsənli – Qəribova. – Bakı: Avropa, – 2018. – 189 s.; Mahmudova, Q.Ç. Müasir türk dillərində sözyaratma üsulları / Q. Ç.Mahmudova. – Bakı: Zəngəzurda, – 2021. – 203 s.

–To watch the process of differentiation in lexical suffixes;

–To learn how to form nouns and verbs in the word formation of modern Turkic languages;

–To analyze the word borrowing process in Turkic languages;

–To investigate unproductive word formation methods in modern Turkic languages;

–To explore the conversion process in Turkic languages.

Research methods. Descriptive, comparative, and statistical methods have been used during the fulfillment of the dissertation work.

Main provisions put forward for defense. The provisions put forward to the defense of the research work are as follows:

–Word formation should be considered as part of different fields and should be approached as a process. From this point of view, it is of great importance to study the process of word formation in modern Turkic languages.

–Investigating the role of cognitive view to word formation process and conceptualization in word formation in modern Turkic languages is of great importance for linguistics.

–The study of word formation in any branch of linguistics narrows the scope of the issue. In fact, word formation takes place in all layers of the language. New words are constantly being formed at the phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic layers.

–The formation of new words in the language takes place through various processes. There are mainly three processes involved in the formation of new words: word formation, word borrowing, conversion process.

–The methods used in the realization of the word formation process are divided into two parts: productive and unproductive methods. Productive word-formation methods in certain Turkic languages seem to be unproductive methods in others.

–Morphological word formation, which is the most productive method of word formation in modern Turkic languages, is realized with lexical suffixes. Lexical suffixes are very important in the structure of Turkic languages. Although they are not meaningful

linguistic units, the factor of homonymy, synonymy and semantic differentiation is also manifested in suffix morphemes.

– In modern Turkic languages, lexical suffixes that form nouns and verbs play an important role in morphological word formation. Lexical suffixes that form nouns from nouns and verbs, form verbs from nouns and verbs have been active in word formation since the earliest times of Turkic languages. This process continues today. Although various word formation methods are used in modern Turkic languages, no method is as widespread as morphological word formation.

– Word borrowing process is one of the processes that take place in the word formation of modern Turkic languages. Word borrowing process has maintained its intensity in all times in Turkic languages. The history of borrowing of words from which language depends on the socio-political situation. In modern times, Turkic languages are more influenced by European languages and there is a flow of words from English to Turkic languages.

– Each word is a name given to a unit of reality. And this name sometimes corresponds to its essence, sometimes to its form, and sometimes it conveys an accidental essence.

– Conversion is one of the processes that take place in the word formation of modern Turkic languages. The conversion process that occurs due to the identification of nouns and verbs as a result of the loss of suffixal morphemes is considered non-linear word formation.

– The mechanisms and methods of word formation are almost the same not only in Turkic languages but also in all world languages.

Scientific novelty of the research. Scholars who conducted research on word formation in Turkic languages studied this process sometimes as part of lexicology, sometimes as part of morphology, and did not mention some word formation methods. In the dissertation, for the first time, word formation has been considered as a process, and the realization of word formation, word borrowing, and conversion processes in modern Turkic languages has been substantiated with factual materials. Among the methods studied in two parts as productive and unproductive, in addition to

morphological and syntactic word formation methods, phonetic word formation, calque, and lexical-semantic word formation methods have been thoroughly studied. There are methods of word formation that do not cover all of the Turkic languages that are less involved in the word formation process, which have been investigated for the first time in the study. It has been shown that every layer – phonetics, lexicon, semantics, morphology and syntax plays a role in word formation as a process that takes place in all layers of the language. In our study, for the first time, homonymy and synonymy of lexical suffixes involved in morphological word formation in modern Turkic languages have been investigated. For the first time, the issue of classification of lexical suffixes used in word derivation by morphological means has been approached from a new aspect in the study.

Although word borrowing has been studied in linguistics, word-borrowing as a process has not been investigated in the background of word formation. Word-borrowing is a process that takes place in word formation. The process of word-borrowing in Turkic languages is comprehensively studied in the work presented for the first time. In dissertation work, this has been studied as unproductive word formation processes.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical and practical importance of the research topic constitutes its relevance and functionality. Research is an important source in terms of studying the process of word formation in Turkic languages. Since the scientific research work is the first scientific work related to the analysis of the word formation process and word formation methods in Turkic languages, it can be the main theoretical material for writing scientific works in Turkology and Azerbaijani linguistics, as well as conducting scientific research works. Dissertation can be used in research works on phonetics, lexicology, semasiology, morphology and syntax of linguistics, as it covers all layers of language as a process. Specialists engaged in linguistics, students of the Faculty of Philology can also benefit from the research. It is possible to use the dissertation as a source in terms of determining the extralinguistic reasons for entering of borrowings into Turkic

languages, the principles that are taken as the basis for the assimilation of borrowings. In particular, the dissertation is of practical importance in the preparation of dictionaries and the organization of special courses on word formation in higher schools.

Approbation and applying of the research. The main provisions related to the dissertation are reflected in the author's reports at international and republican scientific conferences, published articles and monographs. Regarding the topic, monographs "Methods of word formation in modern Turkic languages" and "Derivative words in modern Turkic languages" have been published. 30 articles have been published in the country, 11 articles abroad (one in the Web of Science database). 13 reports at international conferences and 4 reports at national conferences have been performed.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work was carried out. The dissertation work was carried out at the Department of Turkic languages of the Linguistics Institute named after Nasimi.

Total volume of the dissertation with characters, indicating the volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately. The dissertation consists of introduction, 4 chapters, conclusion, bibliography. The introductory part of the dissertation consists of 8 pages, the first chapter 34 pages, the second chapter 69 pages, the third chapter 76 pages, the fourth chapter 43 pages, conclusion 6 pages, bibliography 25 pages, abbreviations 1 pages. The dissertation consists of 258 pages and 487826 characters in total.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

Introduction of the dissertation states the relevance of the topic, the degree of usage, identifies the object and subject, the goals and objectives, the methods, the main provisions for the defense of

the research, the scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and applying of the research, gives information on the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed, the volume of the structural units of the dissertation separately and the total volume with characters.

The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled **"Scientific-theoretical and cognitive bases of word formation in modern Turkic languages"**. In the first sub-chapter entitled **"The place and position of word formation in linguistics"**, the opinions of various linguists, including Turkologists, regarding the place and position of word formation have been investigated and their attitude has been expressed.

In general linguistics, word formation has sometimes been studied as part of different sections, and sometimes as an independent section. Since the 1950s, the tendency to study word formation separately from the lexics in linguistics was first put forward by A.A. Shakhmatov. From this point of view, we can say that the tradition of accepting word formation as a separate section in Russian linguistics began with A.A. Shakhmatov.

The place of word formation in Turkology is still not completely determined. In Turkmen linguistics, word formation is studied not as a separate section, but as a process occuring in speech parts, and in Kazakh linguistics, it is mainly studied as part of morphology.

Z. Gorkhmaz has presented word formation as a separate section. Some Azerbaijani linguists have studied this section as part of both morphology and lexicology, while others have studied it as a separate section. In the book "Modern Azerbaijani Language" word formation is discussed in the "Lexicology" section[6].

The systematic study of word formation in Azerbaijani linguistics is connected with the name of professor S. Jafarov. In his work "Word formation in the Azerbaijani language" published in 1960, the author talked not only about morphological ways of word

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[6] Müasir Azərbaycan dili: [3 cilddə] / tərt.ed. Z.İ.Budaqova., A.Q.Ələkbərova. – Bakı: Elm, – c. 1, – 1978, – 322 s.

formation, but also about lexical and syntactic ways of forming words[7]. Thus, S. Jafarov took word formation as a separate section of linguistics and was involved in research.

M. Mirzaliyeva did not accept the study of word formation as part of grammar, more precisely, morphology, as well as lexicology and presenting as a "lexical-morphological category", she stated that *"... the process of word formation is a continuous process that takes place at all layers and levels of the language. So, aren't the words formed as a result of changes in sound, accent, and intonation in the language, the result of the word formation process that takes place in the phonetic layer?!!!"* [8].

As a result of research, it can be concluded that the place of word formation in linguistics is still not completely defined and linguists have different approaches on this subject. In general, in the literature of linguistics, word formation has been treated either as a branch of linguistics, or it has been studied as part of morphology or lexics. In our opinion, word formation is neither a division of morphology nor an independent branch of linguistics. Word formation is simply a process. A process that takes place at the phonetic, lexicological, morphological, phraseological, and syntactic levels of the language and serves the formation of new lexical units.

Theoretical issues of word formation in linguistics have been studied in the II sub-chapter of chapter I entitled **"Scientific-theoretical foundations of word formation in Turkic languages"**.

Theoretical problems of word formation in world linguistics have been the object of research of many famous linguists. In his work dedicated to the theoretical issues of word formation, N.M. Shansky mentioned word formation by morphological way as the main method. The scientist conducted research on the role of homonymization in new word formation, the existence of new word

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[7] Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Leksika / S.Ə Cəfərov. II hissə. – B.: Şərq-Qərb, – 2007, –191 s.

[8] Mirzəliyeva, M.M. Türk dillərində feilin məna növ kateqoriyası [3 cilddə] / M.M. Mirzəliyeva M.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri, – c.1, – Bakı, – 2020,-– 148 s.

formation with the change of morphological structure and noted that this is the basis of new word formation[9].

S. Jafarov generally divided the methods of word formation occuring in the language into 3 groups: word formation by lexical, morphological and syntactic ways. This division has been used by almost all linguists who talk about word formation .

Conducted a research on word formation methods in Turkic languages, I. Kazimov mentioned that the process of word formation takes place in lexical, morphological and syntactic ways[10].

F. Ganiyev includes *"phonetic; lexical-semantic; morphological; syntactic; conversion; shortning methods"[11]* the ways of word formation in the Tatar language. It should also be noted that F. Ganiyev's research on word formation in the Tatar language can be considered one of the comprehensive and detailed studies.

Sh.H. Akalin, who conducted complex and extensive research on word formation in Turkiye in recent years, he talked about new word formation ways in Turkic Turkish morphologically, syntactically, word-formation due to the borrowings, localization, clipping (adverbialization), blending, exemplification, coinage, progressive and regressive assimilation, reduplication (to form a new word by becoming doubled), ellipsis, new word formation due to the stress, by changing proper nouns to common nouns[12].

In addition to showing various ways of word formation in Turkic languages, scholars do not accept certain methods, and some have added new methods. For example, the Turkish linguist F.

[9] Шанский, Н. М. Основы словообразовательного анализа / Н.М.Шанский Н.М. –Москва: Учпедгиз, – 1952.– s.23

[10] Kazımov, İ.B. Müasir türk dillərinin müqayisəli leksikası: [3 cilddə] / İ.B. Kazımov. Təknur, – Bakı: – c.2. – 2010, – s.293.

[11] Ganiev, F. Bugünkü Tatar Türkçesi Söz Yapımı / F.Ganiev.– Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 2013, – s.69.

[12] Akalın, Ş.H. Türkçede söz yapım ve sözlükselleşme //– Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2015. № 2. – s. 5.

Timurtash *talked about the formation of words by fictional way in the Turkish language*[13].

Some linguists do not consider the phonetic method as a word formation method, but consider conversion as a word formation method[14].

While conducting research on the Nogai and Karakalpak languages, N.A. Baskakov shows that new words are formed in these languages through lexical, morphological, and syntactic ways[15]. In general, in the works of scientists of the former Soviet linguistics school, there is a relative similarity in relation to word formation. But in Turkish linguistics, they differ because they show different word formation methods.

Thus, after reviewing the researches of various scientists about the methods of word formation, we concluded that word formation methods in modern Turkic languages are divided into two parts: 1. Productive word formation methods; 2. Unproductive methods. Productive word formation methods include the following: 1. Word formation by phonetical way; 2. Word formation by morphological way; 3. Lexical-semantic method; 4. Syntactic method; 5. Calque method; 6. Reduplication method.

As unproductive methods of word formation, the method of word formation in an analogous way, coinage, naht, cut-and-move, mirror, and blending methods can be shown.

Cognitive features of word formation are studied in the III sub-chapter of the Chapter I entitled **"Cognitive approach to word formation in Turkic languages"**. It has been noted that since the 90s of the 20th century, the rapid development of cognitive linguistics is

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[13] Timurtaş, F.Uydurmaçılık, Uydurma Kelimeler Ve Türkçede Kelime Yapımı // – Ankara: Makaleler. Dil ve Edebiyat İncelemeleri. – 1997. – s.330-344.

[14] Тараканова, И.М. Словообразование имен существительных в хакасском языке (в сопоставительном аспекте) / И.М.Тараканова. – Абакан: Хакасское книжное издательство, – 2008.–174 с.

[15] Баскаков, Н. А. Каракалпакский язык (фонетика и морфология) / Н.А. Баскаков. – Москва.: Издательство Академии Наук СССР, – 1952, – с.215.

noticeable, and gradually the cognitive approach comes to the fore in all areas of linguistics.

The history of the development of the theory of word-formation shows that first an inventory of word formation models was compiled, then strict logical rules for word formation were created and these rules were connected with human mental activity. Currently, theory of being modelled of word formation studies the possibility of what conclusions can be drawn about the essence of operations of formation of concepts related to comparison, identification, conclusion of mental activity, the structure of derivative and compound words. Within the framework of the cognitive-discursive paradigm, the intellectual processes related to word decoding and forming are associated with three types of thinking processes: association, analogy, and formation of proportional structures[16].

M. Asgarov very rightly states that a word or a form can be formed only in relation to the perceived element of reality. "If the element of reality is not perceived in advance, or if it is not perceived at the same time as it is named, the word related to it cannot be formed, as well as the word related to the element of reality that is not in memory or deleted from memory cannot remain in the language"[17]. A word can only form in relation to perceived element of reality. The name given to reality, at the same time, is a language construction.

Cognitive processes, we would say, have a more active position in word formation by syntactic and lexical-semantic methods. As we know in syntactical word formation, two different, similar, opposite or identical language units are combined. The combination of these language units is also based on cognitive principles. For example, the speakers of the Azerbaijani language compared the bird they saw for the first time to a camel due to its

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[16] Кубрякова, Е.С. Язык и знание: На пути получения знаний о языке: Части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира / Е.С. Кубрякова. –Москва: Языки славянской культуры, – 2004, – с. 110.

[17] Əsgərov M.B. Linqvo-psixoloji vəhdət nəzəriyyəsi / M.B. Əsgərov– Bakı: Elm və təhsil,– 2015.– s.96

size and height and called it "dəvəquşu" (ostrich). The camel is the biggest animal in the minds and consciousness of Azerbaijanis, so they gave this name to this bird. For example, in the lexical units of Kazakhs *түйеқұс*, Kyrgyz *төө куш*, Turkish *devekuşu*, *төя* in Tatar, *tuyaqush* in Uzbek, the word "dəvə" (camel) used in various Turkic languages forms the base of the word. We do not observe this situation in Western languages. Therefore, in the common Turkic mindset, this huge bird of African origin was called "dəvəquşu", because it resembles precisely a camel.

Derivative or compound words represent different concepts and reflect how a person conceptualizes relationships in reality or between events. Lexical units formed in different ways in the language become analogues of conceptual relationships. Each word in the language has its own conceptual structure. We witness this conceptualization when we analyze newly formed words in Turkic languages. It is necessary their classification according to different models and the study of their meanings. For example, to study the evolution of the semantics of a derivative word, there must be certain "starting point" that constitutes the constant semantics of the derivative word. When answering the question of why the process of semantic evolution goes one way or another, it is necessary to turn to conceptual analysis, i.e., to explain the cognitive reasons why this or that feature of the concept "stands out" in each specific situation.

When new words are formed, reference is made to the background concepts. Thus, from the point of view of cognitive science, word formation is understood as a culturally conditioned means of understanding reality in the linguistic landscape of the world, which forms a system and performs a constructive function in the development of linguistic science.

For cognitivists, not only the form of a new word, but also the process of creating new meanings is important. The active interaction of the cognitive subject and the human factor - the subject leads to the strengthening of new meanings in a word. A cognitive approach to word formation opens a new perspective for the study of the ratio of linguistic and conceptual level units.

Cognitive function constitutes the mutual relation of various aspects of concepts in the content of words. With the cognitive approach, it is possible to identify qualitatively new components that predetermine the activity of linguistic units in the lexical meaning of the word. This approach makes it possible to provide a functional semantic classification of the lexical system of the language, taking into account the knowledge recorded in vocabulary units.

The linguistic landscape of the world, whose main component is word formation, is a verbal description of the surrounding world and himself divided into categories and subcategories in the mind of the subject. This cognitive approach allows the researcher to understand new aspects of a well-studied field of language, and the innovation occurs not in the facts of the language itself, but in relation to them.

In the fourth sub-chapter entitled **"Principles of classification of functionalized suffix morphemes in modern Turkic languages"** of Chapter I, the current ideas in the Turkological literature have been reviewed and it has noted that there are different ideas, opinions and sometimes the same and sometimes contrasting classifications of world Turkologists in linguistics about the distribution of suffixes, which have a great role in agglutinative languages. The inaccuracy in the classification of suffixes causes confusion among researchers in this field, and also creates difficulties in the teaching of suffixes. In particular, there is no clear opinion about whether the type category of the verb, participle, adverbial participle, infinitive suffixes, ordinal numerals, suffixes denoting endearing and diminutiveness are derivational or inflectional morphemes.

The first classification of suffixes in the Azerbaijani language being one of the Oghuz group of Turkic languages, the first fundamental research on this belongs to S. Jafarov. In the book "Derivational and inflectional suffixes in the Azerbaijani language" published in 1968, he classified suffixes into two groups: 1) suffixes that serve to form words; 2) suffixes that serve to express a

completed idea by creating a connection between words[18]. Not considering this classification concretely the author shows as the reason for the transition of some of the inflectional suffixes to the derivational position that there is a group of suffixes which having both lexical and grammatical features as a result of this process in the history of the development of our language.

F. Zeynalov has grouped suffixes in Turkic languages into four types: 1) derivational suffixes; 2) inflectional suffixes; 3) suffixes that modify the form; 4) functional-grammatical suffixes[19].

Although the vast majority of Azerbaijani linguists divide the suffixes in our language into two types, some suffixes do not correspond to either of these two groups, and they found it necessary to group them in a special type. These suffixes are mainly participle, adverbial participle, infinitive, endearing and diminutive suffixes. Discussions about whether they are derivational or inflectional suffixes continue even today.

In most studies, participial and adverbial participial suffixes have been given under separate headings. Suffixes of type category of the verb have been taken by almost all linguists as derivational suffixes.

While studying the grammar of the Gagauz language, M. Ozkan showed the suffixes *-cık,-cak,-caaz*, denoting endearment and diminutiveness, and degree suffixes of adjectives among derivational suffixes[20]. He has listed participle, adverbial participle, and infinitive suffixes under the heading adjectives-verbs; adverbs-verbs; nouns-verbs. He presented the tense suffixes of the verb among the inflectional suffixes.

Turkish linguist H. K. Chengel, who has studied the Kyrgyz language, classifies suffixes in the Kyrgyz language differently from his colleagues. The scientist lists the suffixes that form ordinal

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[18] Cəfərov, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilində sözdüzəldici və sözdəyişdirici şəkilçilər / S.Ə. Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1968, – s.24.

[19] Zeynalov, F.R. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli qrammatikası (feillər): [2 cilddə] / F.R. Zeynalov. – Bakı: ADU nəşri, – c.2. – 1975, – s.81

[20] Özkan, N. Gagavuz Türkçesi Grameri / N. Özkan. –Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları , – 1996, – s.101

numerals, create words that express endearment and diminutiveness in the order of lexical suffixes. H.K. Chengel has classified a group of suffixes in his work under the title "Çatı ekler". According to this group, by including the suffixes of the type category of the verb, he writes that verb type suffixes not only change the form of the word, but also create changes in the meaning of the verb.[21] Due to this characteristic of the suffixes, he considered it appropriate to combine them in a separate group.

M. A. Khabichev, who conducts research on derivational and form-modifying suffixes, divides suffixes in the Karachay-Balkar language into 3 types: derivational; inflectional; form-modifying[22].

If we looking through the suffixes that form a verb from a noun and a noun from a verb, then we can see both derivational and inflectional suffixes of the verb. Therefore, those morphemes, which have rich potential in Proto-Turkic, have developed in both derivational and functional directions. One suffix has been differentiated on Turkic languages in the direction of different functions. The variety of verb and noun suffixes in modern Turkic languages, their functional diversity in the morphological meaning are traces of syncretic features. Therefore, the fact that some suffixes retain both derivational and inflectional features in modern Turkic languages can be explained by the fact that syncretic features have not completely disappeared[23].

When looking through the classification of suffix morphemes made by different linguists, it becomes clear that suffixes in Turkic languages are divided into two parts in terms of creating relations between words and words with new meaning: inflectional and derivational suffixes. Suffixes should namely be studied and researched according to this classification.

Chapter II of the dissertation is called **"Word formation methods in modern Turkic languages"**. Consisting of six sub-

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[21] Çengel, H. K. Kırğız türkçesi grameri / H. K. Çengel. – Ankara: – 2005. – s.164.

[22] Хабичев, М.А. Караево-Балкарское именное словообразование. / М.А. Хабичев, – Черкесск: – 1971, – с.12.

[23] Hüseynov, Ş.Q. Türk dillərində şəkilçilərin törəmə yolları / Ş.Q. Hüseynov. – Bakı: Zəngəzurda çap evi, – 2019, – s.100.

chapters phonetic, lexical-semantic, syntactic, calque, reduplication methods, as well as unproductive word formation methods have been investigated in this chapter.

In the sub-chapter **"The method of phonetic word formation in modern Turkic languages"** it is mentioned that the sound changes in the roots of words in Turkic languages result in word formation. It has been stated that although this method is not relevant in modern times, its traces remain in Turkic languages. However, the presence of phonetic word formation in the language is not unambiguously accepted by all linguists.

The formation of a new word with adding a sound in Turkic languages has ancient roots. As we know, there were words consisting of one vowel in the old Turkic language. New lexical units were created by adding a consonant sound to the beginning and end of these vowels.

In Turkology, phonetic word formation has been studied on the basis of examples of individual Turkic languages. B. Maharramli noted that phonetic word formation leads to semantic differentiation: *"Some initial word roots have become new lexemes due to reasons arising from phonetic regularities as a result of historical development, new derivatives have been formed in a group of roots as a result of suffixation, another group of word roots has undergone asemanticization, in the form of a rudiment, it has preserved its traces in the composition of other words"*[24]. The occurrence of phonovariance in word roots has historically given impetus to semantic differentiation. Of course, dialect differences in Turkic languages also play an important role here. He considers fusion-asemanticization, syncretism, inflection-ablaut, primary lengthening, metathesis, reduction, prosthesis as phonetic methods existing in the Proto-Turkic period.

Elision, replacement of sounds, palatalization of the word base, stress shift are among the factors that play an important role in phonetic word formation. In Turkic languages, we come across word

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[24] Məhərrəmli, B.B. Türk dillərinin qədim leksikası / B.Məhərrəmli. – Bakı: Xəzər Universitetinin nəşriyyatı, – 2017, – s.79.

formation that occurs with the change of the place of accent, even if only a little. This way is also found in the formation of other types of words. For example, *yana`* (new-adjective), *ya`na* (aside-adverb). But their number is small.

Dropping of different sounds, alternation of sounds, loss of stress and thinning of the root and similar phonetic changes lead to the formation of new words in the Tatar language. All these types of phonetic changes constitute one of the directions of word formation in the Tatar language. F. Ganiyev shows these types of phonetic word formation in Tatar language*: 1) dropping of sound or sounds; 2) shifting of sound or sounds; 3) softening of the root (replacement of hard vowels in the root with soft ones).* Words formed in this way are common in Tatar language: *az-ez, akrın-ekren, ana-ene, arçı-erçe "to clean", maçı-meçe "cat"* etc[25]. However, these changes do not lead to a change in meaning. Therefore, it is not right to call it word formation.

Talking about the method of phonetic word formation, S.Alibekiroghlu included the sound changes in lexical units to phonetic word formation[26]. The author rightly called the formation of new meaningful words by sound change the most basic structural feature of agglutinative languages. He used the term "phonosemantic change" for new words that appear with sound changes, and noted that the lexical units "barış və varış" (peace and arrival), "tanı və danış" (recognize and speak) also appeared as a result of sound changes.

The fact that repetition of syllables in Turkic languages leads to the formation of new words phonetically has also been the subject of research. Thus, many of the terms denoting kinship were formed by repeating the word root: *baba, nənə, bibi, cici, bəbə, lələ, qaqa/qağa, məmə* (in Kurdamir dialect, it is very common to call "məmə" for mother, "lələ", "dədə" for father, "qaqa" for brother). The names of some onomastic units in the Azerbaijani language were also formed

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[25]Ганиев, Ф.А. Фонетическое словообразование в татарском языке / Ф.А.Ганиев. – Казань: Татарское книжное издательство, – 1973, – 237 с.

[26] Alibekiroğlu, S. Türkçede Sözcük Türetme Yolları [Elektron resurs] https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/265261

by repetition of word roots. For example, Khal-Khal, Tartar toponyms, Mormor, Shirshir waterfalls, etc.

Thus, as a result of the research, we came to the conclusion that this method is involved in the formation of fewer words than other methods, and the lexical units formed by this method are found more in diachronical plan.

In the second sub-chapter of Chapter II entitled **"Lexical-semantic method of word formation in modern Turkic languages"**, the change in the semantics of the word has been investigated and it is noted that there are different approaches of linguists to the lexical-semantic word formation that occurs in the language. Some linguists do not distinguish between lexical and semantic methods, while others talk about them separately. For example, B. Khalilov talks about word formation in the lexical way and refers here to the widening and concretization of meaning, word growth due to polysemous words and phraseological units[27]. In our opinion, it is more satisfactory to combine the lexical and semantic methods in word formation methods and study them together.

Uzbek linguist A.G.Gulamov connects the lexical-semantic way of word formation in Uzbek language with the development in life conditions and notes that word formation in Uzbek language by semantic method gained activity after the October revolution. The scientist who says that the Russian language plays a big role in this process considers the process of replacing the lexical units related to the old way of life with new ones as the main factor in forming words using the semantic method[28].

According to M. Mirzaliyeva, this method is word formation that takes place in the lexical layer. This includes the transition from monosemy to polysemy or vice versa, as well as the transition to synonymy and homonymy[29].

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[27] Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfologiyası: [2 cilddə] / B.Ə. Xəlilov. –Bakı: Nurlan, – c.1. – 2000, – s.44

[28] Ğulamov, A. Ğ. Uzbek tilinde suz yasaş usulları // – Taşkent: Til va adabiyat institutu asərləri, №1, – 1949, – c. 77.

[29] Mirzəliyeva, M. Türk dillərində feilin məna növ kateqoriyası[3 cilddə] / M.M. Mirzəliyeva Seçilmiş əsərləri, –c.1, -Bakı, –2020, – s.13.

S. Jafarova includes word growth due to dialects and accents to lexical word formation. "Development from polysemy to homonymization plays a key role in word growth at the expense of gaining a new meaning" [30].

The development of Turkic languages and the enrichment of their vocabulary is closely related to semantics. Literary languages multiply and increase not only with new lexical units, but also with the lexical-semantic development of existing lexical units in the language.

According to F. Ganiyev, lexical-semantic word formation forms in the Tatar language due to homonymization. Arising of homonymization in the structure of the word in any way is the main condition of the lexical-semantic means. F. Ganiyev shows that "*this method has not been given much importance by researchers. For example, tat: yuldaş (keşe) və yuldaş (uydu-antenna), iye (sahib)-iye (possessive case in grammar)*"[31].

In Turkish linguistics, this method is valued only as a concept that revolves around meaning. There are valuable research works in Turkish linguistics related to meaning changes[32]. We would not be wrong if we say that meaning and its deformation from certain positions - in negative and positive directions shape the way of word formation in a lexical-semantic way. In fact, all levels of language serve a main purpose called meaning. Semantics constitutes the main rule of arranging sounds, suffixes, words, members of sentence, even sentences and texts according to an order.

Acquiring a negative connotation is the development of the semantics of a word with a positive meaning towards the negative. Among the factors that cause the meaning to gain a negative tone, biased meanings in the speech of different people also occupy an

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[30] Cəfərov, S.Ə.Müasir Azərbaycan dili / S.Ə.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1982, – s.140

[31] Ganiyev, F. Bugünkü Tatar Türkçesi Söz Yapımı / F.Ganiyev.– Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 2013. – s.56.

[32] Karahan, L. Türkçede Söz Dizimi / L.Karahan. – Ankara: Akçağ Yayınları, – 2011.– 192s.

important place. Social prejudices against certain classes and professions lead to the distortion of the meanings of many words.

For example, *"canavar"* (wolf) in the meaning of a living animal has come to mean *"cana qıyan və yırtıcı heyvan"* (killing and predatory animal). In the modern Azerbaijani language, this lexical unit has acquired a negative connotation in a figurative meaning. For example, the negative meaning is as follows: about a very cruel, wild, predatory, merciless person[33].

Acquiring a positive connotation of meaning or positive development of meaning can also be considered lexical-semantic word formation. When a lexical unit that reflects bad, negative meanings acquires a better, positive value over time for various reasons, it is called that the meaning acquires a positive connotation. For example, along with the words *"kötü, fəna"* in old Turkic, the expression *"yabız, yablak"* is also used. With the development and sound changes after the 16th century, the word "yavuz" has become the meanings of *yaxşı, igid, qəhrəman* (brave, heroic) in the Turkish Turkic today.

Semantic changes occurring in the language play a very important role in the development and enrichment of the vocabulary. One of these semantic changes is semantic widening. Sometimes the term "meaning growth" is used instead of "widening of meaning". In Turkish language, the word *"ödül"* used to be the name of a prize given in wrestling competitions. Today, all kinds of rewards are called *"ödül"*.

Narrowing of meaning. This process is much more widespread than the widening of meaning. In the Turkish language, "savçı" used to mean "herald, prophet", but today it is used in the form of "savçı" only in the meaning of "judge".

After examining the scientific-theoretical literature on the method of word formation by the lexical-semantic method in modern Turkic languages, we come to the conclusion that this method was and is being used very intensively in both old and modern Turkic

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[33] Azərbaycan dilinin izahlı lüğəti: [4 cilddə] / Ə. Orucov, B. Abdullayev, N. Rəhimzadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb, – c.1. – 2006, – s.387.

languages. This non-linear method of word formation has not lost its relevance today.

In the third sub-chapter of Chapter II, **"Syntactic method of word formation in modern Turkic languages"**, the study of compound words in Turkology has been looked through and the ways of their formation have been investigated.

In the language, new words are formed by combining two words, i.e., syntactically. In these types of words, it is possible to express the notion or concept not by a single word, but by more than one word. The equivalent of new words being given with word groups appeared in recent centuries. As we know, first simple words, then compound words, and then derivative words were formed in the language. Compound words have come a long way historically.

Compound words are one of the less studied fields in Turkology. They try to justify this with the idea that there are no compound words in Turkic languages.

A. Tanriverdi notes that compound nouns formed by the structural-semantic combination of two or more words are rare in the literary language of Azerbaijan until the 18th century[34]. In general, there are various differences of opinion about the criteria for defining compound words. That is why the issue of compound verbs in the language is still controversial. Compound words in the Azerbaijani language must consist of at least two components. Components are divided into two parts according to whether or not they accept morphological features: 1. Compound words with morphological features; 2. Compound words without morphological features.

Some Turkish scientists have further expanded the boundaries of compound words, added phraseological combinations, proverbs, etc. included word combinations in word formation by syntactic way[35]. In Turkish linguistics, word combinations and compound nouns are also included in a compound word. I. Hajiyev, who talksing about compound words in the modern Azerbaijani language,

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[34] Tanrıverdi, Ə.V. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi qrammatikası / Ə.V.Tanrıverdi. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010. – s.59.
[35] Özel, S. Türkiye Türkçesinde Sözcük Türetme ve Birleştirme / S. Özel. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 1977. – s.20.

has written about it: *"In a number of works, as well as in school grammars, compound words have been confused with attributive word combinations in some cases. In some works, like compound nouns are included in the group of attributive word combinations, a group of attributive word combinations are also interpreted as compound words"*[36].

Syntactically formed words are usually written adjacent or with hyphens. For example, Turkish: *bilinçaltı, işveren, başvurmak, reddetmek*, etc. In Turkish Turkic, there are also compound words that are written separately: *toplu taşım, toplu konut, söz etmek, vergi iadesi* etc.

The process of turning word combinations into compound words is observed in many Turkic languages. The lexicalization of predicative combinations into compound words is widely discussed.

In many Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, the language of Akhiska Turks, Gagauz, Kazakh, and Uzbek languages, researchers divide compound words into 2 parts: 1) words written adjacent; 2) words written in double.

Compound nouns in the language of the Kazan Tatars according to their components are classified as *noun+noun; derivative noun+derivative noun; singular noun+plural nouns*. In the Tatar language, compound words are formed as a result of lexicalization of word combinations.

In Turkic languages, compound nouns written adjacent are formed by the combination of two different words. For example, in Kazakh - *közkapak* "glance", *itjatak* "manger, stable", *baspasöz* "printed word", *taskömir* "coal", *kolkap* "hand bag"; in Uzbek language – *kaynana (kayin+ona), bilaquzuk (bilak+ uxuk)*; in Nogai - *колган* "case", *белбав* "belt", *тюекус* "ostrich", etc.

The components of this type of compound words completely lose the lexical meaning they carry individually within the compound lexical unit and express new semantics.

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[36]Hacıyev, İ. Müasir Azərbaycan dilində mürəkkəb sözlər. // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi əsərləri. Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası, – 1955. № 5, – s. 106.

The Uzbek language is also rich in compound words that contain words from the Tajik, Arabic, and Persian languages. It is interesting that while these types of words are considered compound words in Uzbek and Kyrgyz, they are derivative words in Azerbaijani. So, while these components are considered independent words passing from other languages in Uzbek, they are only morphological indicators in Azerbaijani. For example, *-parvar: vatanparvar* "patriotic"; *-furuş*: *mevafuruş* "fruit seller", *udinfuruş* "firewood seller", etc.; *-parast: amalparast* "careerist"; *-şunas:* "historian", etc.

In contrast to inflectional languages, in Turkic languages by combining separate words phonetically forming a single lexical unit is not so developed. We can come to the conclusion that we call a compound word only the words that are written adjacent and pronounce under one stress.

We conclude from our research that the structure, semantics, and types of meaning of compound words in Turkic languages do not deviate from the general regularity.

In the fourth sub-chapter entitled **"Calque as a method of word formation"** of Chapter II, it is mentioned that calque is one of the various methods of forming new words and terms in the language. The term calque is used in various Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, Turkmen, Gagauz, and Turkish languages. This term is mainly used as the terms "kopyalama" and "anlam aktarması" in Turkish Turkic. Let's take a look at examples in Turkish Turkic: eng. *Snowman* "kar adamı" > in Turkish *kardan adam,* ger. *Eisberg* "buz dağı" > in Turkish *buz dağı,* french. *Edition critique* "tenkidi basım"> in Turkish *tenkidi basım,* etc.

At the beginning of the 50s of the 20th century, N.A. Baskakov mentioned the calque method as one of the ways to enrich the Turkic language due to its internal capabilities. The scientist wrote: *"Enrichment in Turkic languages at the expense of internal capabilities*

is carried out through calque, widening the meaning of the word, compound words, and abbreviations"[37].

Interesting studies have been conducted about the fact that calque is a way of word formation, and in general, about the theoretical problems of calque in world linguistics. Lars Johanson considered copying as a method of word formation, using the term copying rather than calque[38]. L. Johanson proposes the idea of using certain codes in calque. A and B ciphers are used for coding in calque.

A- denotes socially weak language, and B-socially powerful and influential language that is calqued.

In modern Turkic languages, the role of calque in word formation is A-Turkic languages, B-European languages. However, this has not been the case all the time. Over time, Arabic and Persian words, morphemes, and even sentence structures were included in the B code. It should not be forgotten that calque can be realized not only at the lexical level, but also at the phonetic, semantic, morphological and syntactic levels. If we look at Turkic languages from a diachronic aspect, we can see that there are lexical suffixes (derivational suffixes) calqued from Arabic to Turkic languages. For example, in Turkic languages, the lexical suffixes *"at"* in words *"gedişat, heyvanat"* etc. are particles calqued from Arabic. This is an example of a morpheme level of calque. If we look at the problem from a diachronic perspective, we see that over time the units of the Turkic languages stood in front of the B code. For example,

B-Altai Turkic *ostalmo "dirək" (pole)* <A Russian "stolb"

B- Uzbek language *ge, de den* (case suffixes)<A Tajik language.

B- Anatolian dialect *mı* interrogative particle<A Greek language

B-English <summit conference <A Turkish language *zirve toplantısı*

In the language, there found sometimes triple calques-copies. For example,

[37] Баскаков, Н.А. Развитие языков и письменности народов. СССР // – Москва: – Вопросы языкознания, – 1952. № 3, – с. 29.
[38] Johanson, L. Türkçe Dil İlişkilerinde Yapısal Etkenler, Çev. N. Demir. / L. Johanson. – Ankara: TDK Yayını, – 2007, – s.86

B- French language. *opinion publique*<A[1] Ottoman *efkar-ı umumiye*<A[2]– Turkish language. *kamuoyu*. Here, the word was first calqued from French to Ottoman and then to modern Turkish Turkic.

M. Gasimov mentiones three main types of calques: "*1. lexical calques; 2. syntactic calques; 3. phraseological calques*"[39].

In our opinion, some additions should be made to this classification. Lexical calque refers to words, syntactic calque refers to word combinations, and phraseological calque refers to the calque of phraseological combinations. In this classification, lexical and grammatical calques can also be added. Grammatical and lexical calques include the calque of derivational and inflectional suffixes.

In calque word formation by lexical-semantic method, as well as the semantic widening of words, changing and acquiring a new connotation is of special importance. If the word *"saray"* (palace) used to refer to palaces belonging to kings from ancient times, now it has completely changed its semantics and means a place intended for mass gatherings belonging to the people. For example, *mədəniyyət sarayı (palace of culture), idman sarayı (palace of sport), səadət sarayı (palace of happiness)*, etc.

Semantic calques are completely different from morphological and syntactic calques due to certain nuances. The lexical unit that previously existed in the language acquires an additional semantic connotation in semantic calques.

Along with phonetic, semantic and morphological calques, there are also syntactic calques in the language. Syntactic calques themselves combine several language units in themselves. Calques of compound words and word combinations include these language units.

If in the language of the Turkic peoples living in the former Soviet Union was dominated by words calqued from Russian to Turkic languages, in the modern era, European languages, especially English, have taken the place of Russian. For example, word combinations in the Uzbek language were calqued from the Russian language and served to enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. For example, *Дом*

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[39] Qasımov, M.Ş. Azərbaycan dili terminologiyasının əsasları / M.Ş. Qasımov. – Bakı: Elm, – 1973, – s.135.

учителя - Ukituvçilar uyi "teacher's house", *Дом знаний - Olimler uyi* "scholar's house", etc.

During the research, we came to the conclusion that the calque method is used as a way of word formation in almost all modern Turkic languages. Especially in the scientific style, this way is more active and intensive in term formation.

In the fifth sub-chapter entitled **"Word formation by reduplication method"** of Chapter II, the mentioned method and its types have been investigated on the basis of linguistic facts being brought from old and modern Turkic languages.

Examples from different Turkic languages prove that reduplication is also used as a method of word formation in Turkic languages. Reduplication has been added to the list of word formation ways in recent years of research. Reduplication as a method of word formation has been studied mainly by Western and Turkish scholars. In these studies, it has been determined that reduplication occupies an important position in the typology of Turkic languages. Grammaticalization, the process of converting independent words into grammatical signs, is also widely observed in Turkic languages. From the point of view of morphophonology, there are two types of reduplication, full and partial. *Full reduplication* is the reduplication, i.e. repetition, of an entire word, root or base. *Partial reduplication* is simply a reduplication in various forms from consonant gemination or vowel lengthening to almost the entire base of the word. In partial reduplication, the repeated part is often the first part of the word base, but also appears in middle and final positions. Both types of reduplication are found in Turkic languages. While full reduplication is used more functionally in word formation, partial reduplication is distinguished by its grammatical marking function.

Although this method is not mentioned in most of the studies conducted on the ways of word formation in Turkic languages, Sh.H. Akalin under the title of "doubling" has emphasizes the formation of new words through the reduplication of words with the same or similar meaning and the meaning-reinforcing features of the syntax of the forming words, has stated that some of them, for example, *ev*

bark, çalı çırpı, er geç acquiring lexical value with their meaning, function and frequency of use[40].

The following examples from modern Turkic languages clearly show the functionality of reduplication in word formation. For example, in Kazakh language *julım* "bir dəstə, bir çimdik" > *julım-julım* "Yırtıq yırtıq, yırtıq pırtık"; in Khakas language: *haydar* "Hara, haraya" (adverb) > *haydar-haydar* "Görülməmiş, eşidilməmiş", etc.

In this sub-chapter, along with the ways of formation of lexical units formed through reduplication in Turkic languages, their semantic features are also analyzed.

In the sixth sub-chapter **"Unproductive word-formation methods in modern Turkic languages"** of Chapter II, the methods which do not cover all Turkic languages such as *word-formation in an analogous way, fictitious, naht, copy-move, mirror, blending* have been investigated.

There is very little information about word-formation in an analogous way in Azerbaijani linguistics. As we know, "analogy" means similitude, the formation of a new word by making one word resemble another word. For example, the expressions "göz kirəsi", "qulaq kirəsi" used in the Azerbaijani language (*Gördüyündən göz kirəsi istəyir, eşitdiyindən qulaq kirəsi istəyir*-Proverb) were formed by analogy with the expression "diş kirəsi".

This method has been researched mainly in Turkish linguistics (by H. Zulfügar, Sh.H. Akalın, etc.). In Turkish Turkic, this method is expressed by the term "örnəkalma" (analogy). For example, the word "*kuzey*", which is similar to the word "*güney*", was formed because it is similar to the word "*güney*", while it does not conform to the law of harmony.

While language accepts word formation, it rejects faking up word coining. Coining a word is taking random root and beginning forms from any period and any area, regardless of the historical development of the language, and adding random suffixes that do not conform to the rules of the language. In order for the formed words not to be fictitious,

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[40] Akalın, Ş.H. Türkçede söz yapım ve sözlükselleşme //– Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2015. № 2. – s. 1.

it is necessary not to deviate from these rules, not to act differently from the rules of word formation of the language.

The word formation method called *coinage* is used in Turkish Turkic. This method was realized in Turkish Turkic in the 20th century on the eve of the language revolution. F. Timurtash had a critical attitude towards this process in Turkish Turkic. For example, F. Timurtash writes about the word *"ilgili"* which is actively used in the Turkish Turkic today, and is even being transferred to the Azerbaijani language: "... the incorrect use of the suffixes has led to the formation of wrong words. We can point out the word *"ilginc"* among such strange words. As can be seen from the examples of *"sevinc, korkunc, gülünc, qısqanc"*, the suffixes *"ç"* and *"nç"* are added to verb roots [41]. *"Ilginc"* is also a false and coinage word, as there is no verb in the form of *"ilgimek, iligmek"* in Turkish Turkic.

New methods of word formation have appeared in various world languages. For example, the naht method is used to form a new word in modern Arabic. Naht is to form a new word from two words or a sentence. The term Naht in Turkish is applied to those words, at least one of which consists of an independent word, some words combining to form a lexical unit with a single meaning. There is no equivalent term for naht in western languages. The terms *word coinage /, blend, amalgam /, acronomy, abbreviation /, compound word /* are used as equivalents of the term naht. This method is formed by combining the first syllables of two words to form a lexical unit. In Turkish Turkic, this method is called *"kəs-kopyala-yapışdır"* (cut-copy-paste). For example, *kanka* "qan qardaşı" (blood brother), *akbil* "ağıllı bilet" (smart ticket), *kapkaç* "qapdı qaçdı" (snatching), etc.

Another word formation method similar to acronomy in Turkish Turkic is *"blending"* method. With this method, a new word is formed from the syllables of two words or parts.

One of the unproductive word formation techniques used in word formation is the *mirror reading* method. However, it is noted in the

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[41] Timurtaş, F.Türkçede Kelime Yapımı Ve Yanlış Türetilen Kelimeler // – Ankara: Makaleler. Dil ve edebiyat incelemeleri. – 1997, – s. 322.

sources that the words formed by this method are only coincidences, there is no scientific regularity.

"The law of syllable requires that the syllable division in a new word formed by the mirror method must be the same as in its original form. In other words, if the syllable division is violated in the words ələk and kələ, there can't be talked about word formation using the mirror method: ə+lək=ələk and kə+lə=kələ. Apparently, syllable division is violated here. Therefore, it is a coincidence that these words correspond to the mirror reading"[42].

The process of word formation, which results in the transformation of multiple words into a single word and various changes of meaning, is called blending. Some parts of more than one word are taken and other parts are omitted. Usually the first parts of two words (sounds or syllables) are taken and combined into a single word structure. The meaning of the resulting structure is the same as the meaning of the head element of the main group. In addition, there are mixed types in which some parts of the first and second words are omitted or different parts of the words are reduced. Blends consisting of three words are also possible. Some blends can acquire the corresponding special name attribute. In blends, both clipping and merging occur at the same time, and the change of meaning associated with the original elements is partially in question. That is, the new meaning that appears is in most cases equal to the common meaning of the elements that make up the blending. The meaning of the resulting structure usually corresponds to the entire form of the words that make it up. (a) bel (ge) + geç (er) > belgeç; el (elektronik) + mek (tup) > elmek. (a)

In general, unproductive methods such as acronomy, naht, blending, coinage, analogy are not applied in all Turkic languages. Therefore, there are very few examples of these methods in Turkic languages. Some information about these methods can be found in English and Turkish scientific literature.

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[42] Sadıq, İ.H. Şumer və türk dillərində hecaların təkrarlanması yolu ilə söz yaradıcılığı // – Bakı: Dilçilik İnstitutunun əsərləri, – 2018, – s.330.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called "**Word formation by morphological way and functionalization of suffixal morphemes in modern Turkic languages**". This chapter consists of five sub-chapters.

In the first sub-chapter entitled **"Homonymity characteristics of suffixal morphemes in Turkish languages"**, the types of homonymy between suffixes and their formation methods have been investigated. The issue of homomorphism (homonomy of morphemes – M.G) was studied for the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics by S. Jafarov[43] . R. Mahmudova extensively researched this topic in her dissertation entitled "Homonymity of suffixes in the Azerbaijani language"[44]. The opinions of Turkologists about the formation of homomorphemes in the language almost coincide. According to Tatar linguists, there are 3 main reasons for the formation of homomorphemes in the language: 1) random identity; 2) decomposition of the meaning of the suffix; 3) phonetic changes occuring in the suffix[45].

In Turkic languages, it is a common phenomenon that a suffix performs different functions. For example, *–cak//-cek* 1) although this suffix was actively used in old Anatolian Turkish, today it gradually loses its functionality and becomes a morpheme expressing diminutive and endearment. It forms a noun from a noun: *kuzucak, yavrucak,* etc. 2) is an unproductive suffix that forms a noun from a verb: *erincek* "lazy", *gülencek* "mascara" (this word is mainly used in old Anatolian Turkish). The words *"ərinmək, ərincək"* are actively used today in the Kurdamir dialect of the literary language of Azerbaijan.

In the Turkmen language *–ık//-ik//-uk//-ük* 1) forms adjectives from verb bases that denote the result of any action: de*şik* leqen; bo*quk* ses; döv*ük* puçka (broken pen); 2) forms a verb. Historically, it has been used as a lexical suffix in the Turkmen language: *Bu üçüsü şeyle*

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[43] Cəfərov, S.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. (Adlar və onları düzəldən şəkilçilər) / S.Ə. Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1949. – 96 s.

[44] Mahmudova, R. Azərbaycan dilində şəkilçilərin omonimliyi: / filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dis. avtoreferatı. / – Bakı, 1996. – s.11.

[45] Татарская грамматика: [3–х томах.] / под ред. И.Гиганова. – Казанъ: – 1993. – Том 1. – с.204.

xövrükdüler. "Bu üçü bir-birinə çox öyrəşiblər" (These three are very used to each other) and so on.

In the Kazakh language *-k,-q,-ıq,-ik* 1) is a morpheme that forms a verb from a noun. For example: *aşi1*(open); *zorıq* (by force); *demik* (breathlessness), 2) form a noun from a verb: *taraq* (comb); *tüşinik* (thought); *körik* (beauty); *töşek* (mattress) etc.

-la//-le 1) the suffix that forms a verb from a noun is considered a productive suffix in Uyghur as well as in Azerbaijani: köz*le* (wait), söz-*le* (speak), aq*la* (cry) və s. 2) forms verb from a verb: bolca*la* (guess) , kes*le* (cut), ğaca*la* (gnaw), etc.

Grammatical homonymy is observed in almost all suffixal morphemes that play a very active role in word formation in Turkic languages.

"Synonymy in suffixal morphemes in Turkic languages" has been investigated in the second sub-chapter of Chapter III.

Synonymous suffixes are morphemes that are involved in the formation of words that are different in spelling and pronunciation, but have the same and similar meaning.

If the synonymy of words is studied in lexical synonymy, the synonymy of suffixes is studied in grammatical synonymy. Of course, grammatical synonymy is more complicated. The grammar deals with the synonymy of word forms, derivational suffixes, word combinations, different types of sentences, constructions and subordinate clauses. I. Mammadov has mentioned the following types of grammatical synonymy. 1) morphological synonymy (grammatical suffixes); 2) syntactic synonymy (synonymy between word combinations, sentences, constructions); 3) lexical-grammatical (derivational suffixes and auxiliary parts of speech) [46].

In our opinion, lexical and grammatical suffixes should be studied under the title "Morphological synonymy". It is not correct to study the synonymy between lexical and grammatical suffixes separately. Because "despite the fact that each of the suffixes involved either in forming new words or making sentences in our

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[46] Məmmədov, İ.T. Azərbaycan dilində qrammatik sinonimlik / İ.T.Məmmədov. – Bakı: ADU-nun nəşri. – 1985, – s.6.

language has its own characteristics, they form a common system – system of suffixes and have common characteristics"[47].

Although it is possible to apply the considerations about lexical synonymy to grammatical synonymy, one of the words that make up the row of synonyms in lexics is called dominant. That is, the dominant differs from the others due to the quantitative set of the scope of usage. This operation cannot be carried out between the suffix morphemes that make up the row of morphological synonymy. The study of grammatical synonymy in linguistics started later than lexical synonymy.

When looking at the landscape of synonymous suffixes in the modern Azerbaijani language, we mainly encounter the following examples: the suffix *çı/-çi/- çu/-çü* is synonym with the suffixes -*şünas, -saz, -baz, -kar, -ist, -ar, ius, -er*: *ədəbiyyatçı // ədəbiyyatşünas, rəngsaz, sözbaz, tələbkar, maşinist* etc.

The suffix *"en"* entered into the Turkish language in Arabic words is synonymous with the suffix -*ça*: : *hukuken-hukukça, şeklen-çekilce, ırken-ırkça* etc.

N. A. Baskakov, who conducted research on the Karakalpak and Nogai languages, says that the borrowed suffixes in these languages are synonymous with national morphemes. In the Karakalpak language, the prefixes -*bi, -na* taken from Iranian languages are synonymous with the suffixes -*sız, -siz*: *biyxabar // xabarsız, biymakset // maksetsiz və s.*[48]

During the study of synonymous suffixes in Turkc languages, it becomes clear that the synonymy of suffixal morphemes is manifested among lexical, grammatical, and formative suffixes. Synonymy of lexical suffixes mainly occurs between derivational suffixes.

In the third sub-chapter entitled **"Semantic differentiation of lexical suffixes in modern Turkic languages"** of the Chapter III,

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[47] Cəfərov, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilində sözdüzəldici və sözdəyişdirici şəkilçilər / S.Ə.Cəfərov. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1968, – s.24.

[48] Баскаков, Н.А. Ногайский язык и его диалекты / Н.А.Баскаков. – Ленинград: Изд-во Академии наук СССР , – 1940. – с. 199.

the process of differentiation, which is both a sociological and a linguistic phenomenon has been analyzed, and the semantic groups of suffixes have been investigated in a comparative way.

Like lexical units, lexical-grammatical suffixes have moved away from the same meaning and acquired new semantic features throughout the historical development of the language. In this sense, the phenomenon of differentiation of lexical suffixes in Turkic languages is noteworthy. For example, based on statistical indicators, we can say that the suffix *-lıq⁴* is a morpheme having very wide semantic diversity in all Turkic languages. Through this suffix, nouns with 6different meanings are formed in the Nogai language, 4 in the Kumuk language, 4 in the Bashkir language, and 3 in the Oyrot language. S. Jafarov, in his work "Word formation in Azerbaijani language" published in 1960, mentions that 12 types of words are formed in Azerbaijani language through this suffix[49]. 9 of these 12 semantic meaning groups form substantive, and 3 of them form attributive nouns.

-çı//-çi in Turkmen language 1. Forms nouns denoting work and profession: *aavçı* "ovçu", *açarçı* "açar düzəldən", *baalıkçı* "balıqçı", *demirçi* "dəmirçi", haalıçı "xalçaçı" etc.; 2. Forms nouns that reflect people's habits, character in itself: aaldavçı "yalançı", *cedelçi* "mübarizəkar", *cencelçi* "davakar", *gubatçı* "dedi-qoducu" etc.

The suffix *-çı* functions in 3 groups of semantic meanings in Turkish Turkic: 1) denotes the name of an action, work, behavior: *avçı, demirçi, kuyumçu, balıkçı, kuşçu, sütçü* etc.; 2) forms person names: *maddeçi, sporçu, yalançı, şakaçı;* 3) forms nouns related to condition, situation: *yolçu, davaçı, kiraçı, grevçi (tətilçi), ezberçi* etc.[50]

In the Uzbek language, we witness the functionalization of the suffix *-çı* in 4 groups of semantic meanings: 1. Forms names of professions: *balıkçı, etikçi* "çəkməçi"(*etik*-çəkmə), *tarixçi*; 2. Forms personal names: any profession name, any person with any character:

[49] Cəfərov, S.Ə. Azərbaycan dilində söz yaradıcılığı / S.Ə. Cəfərov. – Bakı: ADU, – 1960, – s.65.

[50] Кононов, А.Н. Грамматика современного турецкого литературного языка / А.Н. Кононов. – Москва-Ленинград.: Издательство АН СССР, – 1956,– с.103.

sportçı "idmançı", *sovkinçi* "qalmaqalçı" *yolğonçu* "yalançı"; 3. a member of any organization, association: *dinamoçu* "dinamoçu"; 4. words denoting in connection with a temporary situation: *dokladçı* "mühazirəçi", *yulçu* "yolçu", *şikoyatçı* "şikayətçi" etc.[51].

Thus, suffixal morphemes, which play a major role in morphological word formation in modern Turkic languages, form lexical units with different semantics.

In the fourth sub-chapter of the Chapter III, **"Derivational words denoting names in the word formation of Turkic languages"** have been investigated, their semantic features and variants have been studied.

A part of the suffixes in our language have a wide scope in forming new words, while others are less productive or unproductive. Of course, productive morphemes have a more ancient history and, although they have undergone a slight phonetic change, they are more comprehensive in terms of their meaning and the scope of new word formation.

-lıq//-lik//-luq//-lük this productive suffix morpheme demonstrates a functional position in modern Turkic languages.

Word-forming paradigms in Turkic languages are branched and sometimes have more than 10 members. But there is an asymmetry between the signified and the signifier: the same derivational meaning can be expressed using different affixes. In Turkic languages, the small category of derivational suffix *-lıq* is formed from relative adjectives. It is impossible to mention their special development in the Azerbaijani language. Relative adjectives are separated not only grammatically, but also semantically in the words formed with the suffix *-lıq*. For example: *"qışlıq"; "qaranlıq"; "çöllük", "suluq"*, etc. Kyrgyz, Khakas, Uzbek, Yakut and some other Turkic languages have many new forms of relative adjectives with the suffix *-lıq*. But the development of the mentioned adjectives in other Turkic languages is noticeable and has internal

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[51] Кононов, А. Н. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка / А.Н. Кононов. – Москва: Издательство Академии Наук СССР, – 1960, – с. 56.

differentiation. The history of word-forming paradigms of adjectives in Turkic languages shows that the change of form and the evolution of word-forming meanings are subject to some common trends: generalization and unification of homogeneous meanings of different forms; comprehensive enrichment of the semantic volume and composition of main meanings; the loss of the original meaning and the emergence of a word with a new meaning. This suffix is so common that it is easily added to borrowings.

The suffix *-cıq//-cik-//cuq-//cüq* form words that denote endearment and diminutives by adding them to nouns: *ana-anacığım, nənə-nənəciyim, sünbülsünbülcüyüm*. This suffix is functional in most Turkic languages: in Tuvan language: *xem* "çay"-*xemçik* "cay-cık", in Turkmen language: *körpü - körpüjük*, in Khakas language: *kime* "gəmi"-*kimecek*, in Karakalpak: *kız-kizcık* etc.

In Tatar, Kyrgyz, and Kazakh languages, the frequency of this suffix is not so wide. This suffix manifests itself in the forms of *-çık/-çek* in Tatar language*; -şık/-şık* in Kazakh language*; -çık/-çik, -çuk/-çük* in Kyrgyz language: in Tatar language: *koşçık* "quşcuğaz", *kap-çık* "torba"; in Kazakh language: *oyunşık* "oyuncaq", *tüyirşik* "kürə-cik"; in Kyrgyz language: *kölçük* "gölcük", *çalçık* "bataqlıq" etc.

Part of the unproductive suffixes that make names from names in modern Turkic languages are also suffixes from other languages. In modern Turkic languages, suffixes from Persian, Arabic, Russian, Romanian, Tajik, and Mongolian languages are found.

In word formation by morphological way of Turkic languages, noun-forming is considered to be one of the most productive methods. In all Turkic languages, lexical suffixes that form nouns are the most intensively used suffix morphemes, both in terms of number and productivity [52].

In the fifth sub-chapter of the Chapter III, **"Derivative words that express action in the word formation of Turkic languages"** have been investigated.

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[52] Öner, M. Bugünkü Kıpçak Türkçesi / M.Öner. – Ankara: TDK Yayınları, –1998, – s. 45.

In Turkic languages, verbs are formed by adding one of the suffixes that form verbs to the end of various parts of speech (noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, participle, etc.). Verb-forming suffix morphemes are relatively few compared to noun-forming suffixes. If we look at the history of Turkic languages, it becomes clear that suffixes used to form verbs were used in all periods of Turkic languages. However, along with fixed suffixes, a number of verb-forming suffixes show a passive position in the language of historical inscriptions. Perhaps, these suffixes were productive in the earlier stage of development of Turkic languages, and later their productivity decreased.

In general, since the verb is a category in the language that is more distinguished by its own characteristics than other parts of speech, its word formation process (forming a verb from a verb) has interesting features. Two important functions of the suffixes that form a verb from a verb appear: 1. it creates a new concept; 2. determines the relations between the action and the subject. In this sense, the suffixes that form a verb from a verb can be considered language elements that show the close relation between lexics and grammar more clearly. G. Kazimov has interesting ideas about suffixes that form verbs from verbs, based on these considerations, it is possible to determine the position of suffixes that form verbs from verbs in the language: *"In recent times, accusative and voice suffixes are given as suffixes that form verbs from verbs. If accusative and voice suffixes are given in a system as verb-forming suffixes, then logic requires that the concepts of accusative and voice, meanings of accusative and voice should be included in the system of verb forming, and should be studied as the feature of meaning of derivative verbs. At that time, it would be logical to look for such meanings in suffixes that form verbs from nouns, and in fact, it is possible, too"*[53].

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[53] Kazımov, Q.Ş.Müasir Azərbaycan dili. Morfologiya / Q. Kazımov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – 2010, – s.173.

Morphological formants *-la, -lan, -laş, -lat* are mentioned as the most productive verb-forming suffixes. Through it, 600 verbs are formed in the Bashkir language and 1100 in the Uzbek language.

In addition, in the Azerbaijani language, there are verbs in which the suffix has been lost by mixing with the root and formed a new word root: *uzan (maq), qazan (maq), dayan (maq), görsən (mək)*, etc.

In this subchapter, along with productive suffixes, unproductive suffixes have also been extensively analyzed.

Chapter IV of the dissertation is called **"Existing processes in word formation of modern Turkic languages"**. This chapter consists of three sub-chapters.

In the sub-chapter of the dissertation entitled **"Process of word borrowing in modern Turkic languages"** the origin and functional characteristics of borrowed words have been investigated.

Word formation in language is realized on the basis of 3 processes: word formation process, word borrowing process, conversion process. The word borrowing process has been recognized as an active process since the early times of Turkic languages. The word borrowing process occurs at different levels of language. We would like to highlight the position of root and suffix morphemes in the process of word borrowing and talk about the role played by this process in the word formation of Turkic languages. Of course, it would be better if new words and terms form in Turkic languages based on the internal capabilities of the language. However, as in all world languages, the existence of the process of word borrowing is inevitable in Turkic languages. S. Sadigova said about this: *"The main reason for the borrowing of a word is the absence of a corresponding word to express the object, subject, process, phenomenon, concept named by that word in the receiving language"*[54]. Nevertheless, language reflexes adapt foreign words to their sound rules and pronunciation forms. Despite being of foreign origin, there are many words that have been Turkified in this way.

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[54] Sadıqova, S.A. Dillərin qarşılıqlı zənginləşməsində alınmalar // – Bakı: Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2013. № 1, – s.14-23,

For example, *nərdivan* (ladder)*, şənbə* (Saturday)*, çərşənbə* (Wednesday)*, cümə axşamı* (Thursday), *məktəb* (school), etc.

Regardless of this or that form of communication, the language directly and indirectly refers to other languages in order to enrich its vocabulary. According to N. Mammadli, borrowing is a cultural concept, it occurs directly as a result of language contacts, and this process is mainly conditioned by territorial proximity[55].

Today, finding the equivalent of borrowed words in the Azerbaijani language is already becoming a national task. We consider it necessary to bring some of these words to your attention: *petlə-rəzə; zamok-zəncirbənd; razetka-taxıc yuvası; ştepis-taxıc; poncik-kömbəcə; şar-pülək; şlaqbaun-yolbənd; məsləhət-gənəşik; təxliyyə-boşaldılma, nöqteyi-nəzər-baxım*, etc. This process is a process that realizes against words passing from both Russian-European and Arabic-Persian languages.

In order to remove inappropriate borrowings from the language, first of all, it is necessary to find their equivalents, and this should be convey a universal character. Works are being done in this direction in Turkic languages.

In Uzbek language, as in other Turkic languages, Arabic borrowings form a special layer. For example, *adabiyot, axoli, xovuz, imorat, imkoniyat, fan, karor, bazi, asosan, kisman, nisbatan, şaxsan, balki, ammo, lekin*, etc. At the same time, the case of giving equivalents to the words borrowed from the Russian language with Turkic words has become active recently. For example, *sarimsok-чесла унок, likorça-тарелка, кuzоуnоk-очки*, etc.

Among the modern Nogai language borrowings, Arabic, Persian, Mongolian borrowings come first. In the language of the Karachay-Balkars has Ossetian, Arabic-Persian, Kabardino-Circassian, Georgian and Russian borrowed layers. Arabic borrowings make up 12% of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language. In addition to these, lexical units were transferred to this language

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[55] Məmmədli, N.B Alınma terminlər / N.B Məmmədli – Bakı: Elm, – 1997, – s.4.

from Ukrainian, Celtic, ancient Slavic, Latvian, Mongolian, Finnish, Japanese, old Scandinavian, Buryat, Georgian languages.

From our research, we come to the conclusion that in all modern Turkic languages, the process of word formation due to borrowed words is very productive. The word borrowing process has been used intensively in all periods of Turkic languages.

In the second sub-chapter of the Chapter IV **"Conversion process in word formation of Turkic languages"** has been investigated.

Conversion as a process of word formation originated in the late Middle Ages. Although this process belongs mostly to inflectional languages, this language phenomenon is also found in Turkic languages. Lexical units in Turkic languages can move from one part of speech to another.

A.Akhundov calls the phenomenon of conversion in our language a lexical-grammatical phenomenon. A large number of Azerbaijani scientists call word formation as a morphological-syntactic type of conversion. The scientist writes: "...word formation with the transition of a word from one part of speech to another is widespread in languages that do not have special morphological features of parts of speech, or rather, derivational suffixes. This method of word formation is called conversion"[56].

The number of those who accept the conversion phenomenon as a method of word formation is not so much. There are also disputes about which way of word formation this is. Some scientists consider conversion to be a syntactic word formation[57], and some scientists consider it to be both a morphological-syntactic and a lexical-semantic method[58].

In the Tatar language, except for adverbs, words belonging to all the main parts of speech can be turned into nouns. Conversion of

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[56] Axundov, A. A. Ümumi dilçilik / A.A.Axundov.– Bakı: Maarif, – 1988. – s.160.

[57] Мурясов, Р.З. К понятию «конверсия» в дериватологии // –Уфа: Вестник Башкирского Университета, – 2014. т.19, № 4, – с.1470.

[58] Языки народов СССР. Том второй / Под.ред: Н. А. Баскаков. Тюркские языки. – Москва: Наука, – 1966. т.2. – 532 с.

adjectives to nouns in the Tatar language: *kük – kük* (göy üzü); *ak – ak* (gözünə ağ düşüb); conversion of the verb to the noun: *ukuv – ukuv* (oxumaq); *ülçev - ülçev* (ölçü); *belderuv – belderuv* (bildirmə); conversion of participles to nouns: *çeçüvçe - çeçüvçe* (sürücü), etc

Even if it is not a very productive and intensive process, the conversion process is still used in word formation in Turkic languages. The main reason why this process is not developed intensively is that Turkic languages are agglutinative languages and word formation in these languages is carried out mainly through lexical suffixes.

In the third sub-chapter of Chapter IV, **"Unproductive word formation processes in modern Turkic languages"** have been investigated.

There are word formation processes in Turkic languages that are not intensively used in the language. One of them is revitalization or activation process used in word formation. Just as new words are needed in all periods of a language, some words may disappear from the language in a certain period. For example, just as there are many words that were used in our language in the past centuries, but are forgotten today, there are a large number of lexical units that were not in our language in the past centuries and are functional today. This process takes place not only in the Azerbaijani language, but in all Turkic languages.

Another way of forming words and accepting concepts is the method of reviving words again that found in ancient written monuments of the language, in dialects and accents, and now forgotten. It is possible to find words that have been forgotten in the language and revive them, and by resurrecting these words and using them in everyday speech, it is possible to meet the need for many words. In this way, the following words formed in Turkish Turkic: *abartmak, almaşık, , bağlam, dolayı, eğitim, gereksinmek, giysi, ilgeç, karşıt, önder*, etc.

There is also a process of word formation in the language called nationalization. As we know, historically there has been such a tradition in Azerbaijani linguistics that we have nationalized borrowings by subordinating them to the rules of our language. For

example, a number of borrowings from the Russian, Arabic and Persian languages have been adapted to the rules and laws of the Azerbaijani language so accurately that it is not clear whether they were borrowed. For example, *qəzet, aşkar, mağaza, fayda, adam, maşın*, etc. The number of these samples can be increased. In recent years, attempts have been made to form new words in the social network as an equivalent to the lexical units of foreign origin in language. These words are formed by certain citizens, teachers and intellectuals. Although a certain number of lexical units are included in dictionaries, a large part is at the stage of acceptance among the people. Of course, not all of these lexical units are common words used by people. However, it is very positive that such a process is continuous. It is possible to classify words like this in several ways. A part of these lexical units is lexical units that have become common in the Azerbaijani language, borrowed from other languages: *rulet – bükmə; vyetnamka – ləpik; vedrə - dol; otkrıvalka – açaq; broşka – süslük; buterbrod – yaxmac*, etc. The equivalents of some borrowings have been in the Azerbaijani language since the beginning, but only recently have been activated in the conversation among the people: *şuba-cübbə; kruşka-parç; butulka – cürdək*, etc.

Ellipsis is one of the unproductive word formation methods in modern Turkic languages.

Z. Korkmaz says that Turkish Turkic as a language is a language that tends to form words through the process of ellipsis. Abbreviations and ellipsis terms used to shorten a sound, word, suffix or sentence are also used in word formation. One side of word combinations is shortened, resulting in one word. The resulting word is in the semantics conveying by the combination. For example, Azerbaijani *mobil telefon > mobil;* Turkish: *düdüklü tencere > düdüklü, yazma eser > yazma, dişli çark > dişli, cep telefonu >cep, sayısal loto > sayısal, bedelli askerlik > bedelli,* etc.[59]

No matter how ellipsis is considered as an unproductive word formation process, it is widely used in modern word formation.

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[59] Korkmaz, Z. Türkiyə Türkçəsi Grameri / Z. Korkmaz. – Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları, – 2007. – s.771-772.

The main scientific-theoretical results obtained from the research can be summarized as follows:

1. The vocabulary of the language is not stable. On the contrary, every element of the language, as well as the vocabulary, has a dynamic structure. In each period, due to different needs, the need to form new words arises, or some words go out of use for various reasons. to reflect new concepts and situations, concepts in our thinking and speech. To give equivalent to new concepts, situations, and notions in our thinking and speech, word formation by phonetic, morphological, lexical-semantic, syntactic, and calqued way is used.

2. Word formation in Turkic languages realizes around 3 processes: word formation, word borrowing, conversion. Word formation itself consists of various methods. These methods are divided into two parts, productive and unproductive. The process of functionalization of all the methods in Turkic languages is not the same degree.

3. Although there are studies and monographs on word formation methods in Turkic languages, most of them are at the level of separate Turkic language. In general, there are no studies, research that comprehensively cover this topic. The topic has been touched upon more in studies related to morphological methods and derivational suffixes.

4. Since ancient times, new words have been formed in Turkic languages through various word formation methods. The methods and processes that exist to provide the need for new words in the language often occur in accordance with the internal laws of the language and sometimes against the background of extralinguistic factors. Separate and extensive analysis of these processes and methods, research based on various Turkic languages and materials helps to achieve certain scientific-theoretical and practical results.

5. Word formation has been a part of centuries-old linguistic science and has a historical character. This process, which is observed in all periods, has a synchronous nature. In modern Turkic languages, the word formation process takes place at all levels of the

language - phonetics, lexicology, morphology and syntax. Along with phonetic, morphological, lexical-semantic, syntactical methods, there are various ways of forming words, such as analogy, calque or copying, and these processes are realized in different ways.

6. The study of word formation from the perspective of cognitive linguistics is considered one of the problems facing modern linguistics. Although there is enough research on the study of the methods and principles of cognitive linguistics with the word formation methods and processes in world linguistics, this field is newly explored in Turkology. Word formation is directly related to thinking and consciousness. A person is only able to give names to objects and concepts that exist in his thinking and are realized with a certain concept. From this point of view, every lexical unit formed in the modern Turkic languages reflects the lifestyle, geography and history, worldview, attitude towards the environment of the Turkic-speaking peoples.

7. Suffix morphemes have an irreplaceable role in Turkic languages. Only some of these suffixes play a role in forming new words. In Turkology, there are different ideas and opinions about the classification of suffixal morphemes. After summarizing all the research in this field, we came to the conclusion that suffix morphemes in Turkic languages are divided into two large groups: lexical (derivational suffixes) and grammatical (inflectional suffixes). Lexical suffixes have an undeniable and great importance in the formation of new words in Turkic languages.

8. Sound changes in the roots of words in Turkic languages lead to the formation of new words in the language. Although this method, which has an ancient history, is not relevant in modern times, traces of phonetic word formation remain. Though it is not unequivocally accepted by linguists, actual materials prove that word formation in this way exists in the language. Although phonetic word formation was more active in the ancient times of the language, in modern period we encounter the formation of new language units with this method.

9. The development of science and technology, the new concepts entering our everyday life increase the demand for

expressions of their equivalents in words. Although new words are formed in the language using various additional constructions, in most cases new lexical units are formed due to the internal capabilities of the language. As a result of the internal development of the language, word formation is formed through the lexical-semantic method. The lexical-semantic method of word formation is widely used in all modern Turkic languages.

10. Processing a word away from its original meaning to denote another one or several meanings over time leads to a change in meaning. New meanings in words do not appear suddenly. The reasons for each meaning are different. A change in meaning does not mean only acquiring a new meaning. It is more or less removed from the concepts it expresses, reflecting a new concept that is distantly related to it or not at all. New words are formed as a result of simplification in word formation by lexical-semantic method. The change of meaning also leads to the formation of new lexical units. Change of meaning includes negative connotations, positive connotations, widening and narrowing of meaning. All these factors determine the formation of new words by the lexical-semantic method.

11. One of the ways of word formation is that words are combined to form new words in the form of word groups. In this way, new concepts are formed from existing words in the language. In this type of words, it is possible to express the existence or concept not by a single word, but by more than one word. One type of word formation by syntactic way consists of words formed by the participation of two words, its parts of which expressing totality, generality, expressiveness, these are called double words in Turkic languages. Double written words in Turkic languages are also considered compound words.

12. The existence of compound verbs in Turkic languages has always been controversial. The fact that the verb has a national structure in Turkic languages and the lack of a tradition of borrowing verbs from other languages did not allow the formation of compound verbs. The agglutinative structure of Turkic languages did not create conditions for the formation of a structurally compound type of verb.

Word formation with suffixes in Turkic languages has been so rich and productive that there has been no need to form compound nouns and verbs.

13. One of the methods used to form new words and terms is calque method. In the pre-independence period, a large number of new lexical units in some Turkic languages were calqued from Persian, Arabic, Russian and other European languages, and after independence from English and other European languages. In modern Turkic languages, the suffixes that participate in the morphological process of word formation also function in the formation of calque. Calque method is mainly used to form terms in a scientific style.

14. As in many world languages, reduplication is considered as a method of word formation in Turkic languages. Lexical units formed by the reduplication method are found not only in literary languages, but also in various dialects and accents of Turkic languages. Reduplication refers to the semantics of multiplicity, sequence-multiplication, similarity, limitation, reduction, gradation, repetition, predicatization in Turkic languages. In reduplication, a certain part or all of a base is repeated. Thus, a lexical unit with new semantics is formed.

15. Modern Turkic languages have less productive word formation methods, which are not typical for all Turkic languages. Such word formation methods include coinage, naht, cut-move-paste, mirror, blending methods, which are used only in seperate Turkic languages and are not of a general nature.

16. The phenomenon of homonymy and synonymy is observed in the suffix morphemes of newly formed words by the morphological method. The emergence of homomorphemes in Turkic languages is caused by accidental identity, decomposition of the meaning of the suffix, and phonetic changes occuring in the suffix. One of the causes of lexical homonymy in a language is that a suffix borrowed from another language forms homonymy with its own suffix.

17. Synonymy of lexical suffixes in modern Turkic languages is manifested in two cases, between borrowed suffixes and national suffixes and among borrowed suffixes themselves.

18. The same suffixal morpheme functionalized in the morphological method in modern Turkic languages, plays a role in the formation of lexical units with different semantics. Thus, semantic differentiation of suffixal morphemes occurs in Turkic languages. Since the suffixal morpheme is not a linguistic unit, it naturally does not have a semantic burden. The semantics of suffixes refers to the semantic variety of lexical units formed by suffixal morphemes.

19. The scope of the process of word formation through morphological means, i.e., through lexical suffixes, is wide and attracts more attention due to its importance. Throughout the history of Turkic languages, this method of word formation has always been active and considered the main tool for enriching the vocabulary. Morphological word formation is considered the research object of these two fields of linguistics, standing on the border of lexicology and grammar. In modern Turkic languages, different types of lexical suffix morphemes are functionalized in forming nouns and forming verbs. Although these suffixal morphemes are in different phonetic cover, they do not deviate from the general regularity according to the place of processing and word formation feature.

20. The borrowing process of words has been active since the early days of Turkic languages until today. This process takes place at different levels of language. One of the most productive word formation processes that ensures the enrichment of the lexical content of the language is the enrichment of the vocabulary content due to borrowings. As in all world languages, the presence of word borrowing process is inevitable in Turkic languages. Although some of the lexical units borrowed from other languages acquire the right of citizenship in the language, some cannot be consolidated in the language and leave the language. Borrowed words in Turkic languages are nationalized by being subordinated the rules of these languages.

21. One of the processes of word formation in Turkic languages is conversion. Although the conversion process is mostly related to inflectional languages, this process also occurs in agglutinative languages. In this process, which has gained intensity in modern Turkic languages, lexical units are passed from one part of speech to another. Thus, new words with different semantics are formed. At the end of the conversion process, a new word appears. In this process, there is no derivation or formation, but due to the increase in the semantic properties of the existing words and the further expansion of the word class, the naming of the concept at a higher level occurs.

22. There are certain word formation processes in modern Turkic languages that are not intensively used in word formation. This includes word formation processes such as revitalization or activation, localization, nationalization, ellipsis. Just as new words are formed in all historical periods of the language, some words omit from the language in certain periods. Just as there are many words that were historically used in Turkic languages, but today are forgotten, there are many lexical units that had a passive functional position in Turkic languages in previous periods, and are used actively today.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following books and articles of the author:

1. Türk dillərindəki alınma şəkilçilərə dair//– Bakı: AMEA-Humanitar Elmlər Seriyası. Xəbərlər,– 2008. №4,– s. 70-82
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3. Türk dillərində leksik omomorfemlik//– Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2009. №1, s.82-95
4. Türk dillərindən digər dillərə keçən şəkilçilər//– Bakı: Gənc

dilçi alimlərin elmi-nəzəri konfransının tezisləri, 23 dekabr, 2009, s. 21-22

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