

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF WORD FORMATION IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

Oteniyazova Khalida Yesbosynovna

Junior Researcher,

Karakalpak Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities

Abstract. The article examines the theoretical foundations of word formation in Turkic languages and analyzes the main methods of word formation as well as the morphological features of the word-building system.

Keywords: Turkic languages, word formation, agglutination, morphology, affixes, derived words, comparative linguistics, vocabulary, grammatical structure.

Introduction. Turkic languages constitute one of the largest language families in the world, characterized by a rich history, a distinctive grammatical structure, and a highly developed word-formation system. Modern Turkic languages preserve common linguistic features that emerged during their historical development, which makes them an important object of linguistic research.

One of the most significant branches of linguistics is the theory of word formation, which studies the methods of creating new words, the regularities of their formation, and their functioning within a language. The word-formation system plays an essential role in the development of a language's vocabulary, reflects the peculiarities of national thinking, and contributes to the expansion of linguistic possibilities.

A distinctive feature of Turkic languages is their agglutinative structure, in which grammatical and word-forming meanings are expressed through the sequential addition of affixes to a word stem. Owing to this characteristic, the word-formation system of Turkic languages demonstrates high productivity and structural regularity.

Under modern conditions of linguistic development, comparative studies of word-formation processes in various Turkic languages have become especially relevant. The investigation of morphological features in the Karakalpak, Uzbek, and Kazakh languages makes it possible to identify both common word-formation patterns and specific national characteristics of their linguistic systems.

Word formation is one of the most important branches of morphology and represents a system of methods for creating new words on the basis of existing linguistic units. In Turkic languages, the word-formation system is distinguished by stability, consistency, and a high degree of productivity. This is related to the agglutinative structure characteristic of most languages belonging to the Turkic group.

Agglutination is a method of grammatical and word-forming organization of a word through the sequential attachment of affixes to the root stem. Each affix usually expresses a single specific meaning and retains relative independence within the structure of the word. This feature ensures clarity in the morphological structure of words and facilitates the formation of a large number of new lexical units.

In Turkic languages, word-forming affixes play a significant role in the creation of new words belonging to different parts of speech. Through affixation, nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs are

formed. Derived words reflect the development of social life, culture, and the scientific thinking of a people.

A special place in the word-formation system belongs to the formation of nouns. In the Karakalpak, Uzbek, and Kazakh languages, suffixes denoting profession, type of activity, possession, quality, and other semantic features are widely used. Due to the productivity of word-formation models, the language is constantly enriched with new words.

Verb formation also possesses considerable peculiarities. Verbal forms in Turkic languages are characterized by a complex morphological structure and a variety of word-forming means. Derived verbs may express causation, joint action, repetition, and other semantic nuances.

An important feature of Turkic languages is vowel harmony, which influences the selection of word-forming affixes. Depending on the phonetic structure of the stem, the sound composition of the attached affix changes. This ensures the phonetic integrity of the word and is a characteristic feature of the Turkic linguistic system.

A comparative analysis of the Karakalpak, Uzbek, and Kazakh languages demonstrates the existence of a significant number of common word-formation models. This is explained by the common origin of these languages and the long historical interaction of Turkic peoples. At the same time, each language possesses its own peculiarities of the word-formation system associated with historical development, cultural traditions, and the influence of other languages.

The Karakalpak language preserves many ancient elements of Turkic word formation and is distinguished by the high productivity of affixal models. In modern linguistic practice, both traditional methods of word formation and new models emerging under the influence of social changes and scientific development are actively used.

The Uzbek language is characterized by a combination of Turkic word-formation traditions with elements borrowed from other languages. As a result of historical contacts, a complex and multifaceted system of word formation has developed in Uzbek, combining national and international elements.

The Kazakh language also possesses a developed word-formation system based on agglutinative principles. It is characterized by the active use of affixation and the preservation of traditional word-formation models typical of Turkic languages.

In modern linguistics, considerable attention is paid to the structural-semantic analysis of derived words. The study of the meanings of word-forming affixes makes it possible to gain a deeper understanding of the patterns governing the development of a language's lexical system. Derived words reflect the peculiarities of the national worldview and serve as an important means of linguistic nomination.

Word formation is closely connected with social development and cultural changes. The emergence of new concepts, scientific terms, and socio-political vocabulary contributes to the intensification of word-formation processes. Modern Turkic languages demonstrate an expansion of word-formation possibilities and an increase in the number of new lexical units.

Word formation plays a particularly important role in preserving the national language and developing linguistic culture. The creation of new words on the basis of the internal resources of a language contributes to strengthening the national linguistic system and reducing dependence on excessive borrowings.

Modern research in comparative linguistics makes it possible to identify the general patterns

of development of Turkic languages and determine the prospects for further study of word-formation processes. The analysis of morphological features of various Turkic languages contributes to a deeper understanding of their historical development and interrelations. Thus, the theory of word formation occupies an important place in the study of Turkic languages and represents a subject of considerable interest for modern linguistic science.

Conclusion. Word formation is one of the most important mechanisms in the development of Turkic languages and plays a significant role in shaping their lexical composition. The agglutinative structure ensures the systematicity, productivity, and structural clarity of word-formation processes. A comparative analysis of the Karakalpak, Uzbek, and Kazakh languages demonstrates the existence of common morphological patterns associated with the historical unity of Turkic languages. At the same time, each language possesses its own peculiarities of the word-formation system, reflecting the national and cultural specificity of the people.

Word-forming affixes perform an important function in the creation of new lexical units and ensure the development of the linguistic system in accordance with the needs of society. Modern word-formation processes testify to the dynamic development of Turkic languages and their ability to adapt to changes in social life.

The study of the theoretical foundations of word formation is of great importance for the development of comparative linguistics, the preservation of national languages, and the further improvement of linguistic research in the field of Turkology.

References

1. Баскаков Н.А. Введение в изучение тюркских языков. Москва: Высшая школа, 1969.
2. Аханов К. Тіл білімінің негіздері. Алматы: Санат, 1972.
3. Щербак А.М. Сравнительная грамматика тюркских языков. Санкт-Петербург: Наука, 1977.
4. Мусаев К.М. Лексикология тюркских языков. Наука, 1984.