

INVESTIGATION OF THE VERB-FORMING SUFFIXES -LA/-LE- IN TURKIC LANGUAGES IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

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Abstract

This article discusses the history of the study of the verb-forming affix -la// -le. The study of the -la// -le affix in Turkic languages began in the early period, that is, it began to be studied in the 19th century. Our article will only discuss the study of the verb-forming affix -la// -le. Because there are other affixes that form verbs, but we will not stop at all of them, we will only discuss the study of the affix -la// -le.

Keywords: Affix, word formation, morphology, verb, noun, adjective, numeral, adverb, selection.

Introduction

- The affix -la// -le is a formant with a very wide range of meanings and uses compared to other affixes that form verbs. This affix is found in all modern Turkic languages in various phonetic variants, and is also common in written monuments of Turkic languages. The -la// -le affix has been widely used in the dictionaries of Turkic languages and in the sections of grammars devoted to the verb category. Therefore, it is worth mentioning some of them.

In M.A.Kazembek's 1839 scientific work "Obshaya grammatika turecko-tatarskogo yazıka", the only method for forming verbs from nouns is the affix -le// -le.

In the "grammar of the Altai language" of 1869 and subsequent sections on grammar devoted to yasama verbs, except for the affix -la// -le, -a// -e, -ay// -ey, -ar// -er, -sin// -sin, -msira// -misre, -qila// -kile, the presence of affixes that make yasama verbs was

spoken and given a couple of examples, but the meanings of these affixes in verb-making were not analyzed?.

This affix has been used since the 1940s. P. Direnkova, N.K. Dmitriev, L.N. Kharitonov, A. Gulyamov, N. A. Baskakov, E.V. Sevortyan, A.N. Kononov and b. widely discussed in his scientific work.

The meanings of the affix -la // -le added to the verb stem and expressed are In the scientific work of A.Khasenova is spoken.

In a special study by L.N.Kharitonov and N.A.Baskakov's scientific work "Karakalpak Language" provides a complete and comprehensive overview of the language, compared to previous grammars.

There are various hypotheses about the origin of the -la// -le affix in Turkic languages. This affix is considered one of the oldest affixes in Turkic languages. E.V. Sevortyan, A.N. Kononov and others. divide this affix into two morphemes: -l, -a// -e. The -l element in these, they believe, is related to the old plural suffix and the -lar/ler plural suffix, while the second element is an affix that forms verbs from nouns.

A.Gulyamov connects the origin of this affix with the affixes -li, -lang.

In his scientific work "The Karakalpak Language", N. A.Baskakov writes about the -la// -le affix: "The phonetic variants -da// -de, -ta// -te of the -la// -le affix are also found in the Karakalpak literary language." However, they are not used as productive affixes in most cases, except in colloquial speech, where they occur in words like un-da, tish-te, us-ta, and other such single-half words. "The affix -la// -le is used to form compound verbs, and it gives them both a fixed and a fixed meaning."

The history of the study of verb-forming affixes began in the late first half of the 19th century.

In M.A.Kazembek's grammar, some of the signs of verb-forming affixes are shown in examples from the Turkic-Tatar languages. This work presents four types of verb-forming affixes in the Turkic-Tatar languages. O.In his scientific work written in 1851, Byotling identified 16 types of verb-forming affixes, while In his 1898 scientific work, N.I.Ashmarin identifies 12 types in the Chuvash language. All the signs of verb-forming affixes are shown in these works.

Published in 1897, in his scientific work on the grammar of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz language, P.M.Melioransky identified 8 types of verb-forming affixes.

studied the kinship relations of the Uryankay language in comparison with other Turkic languages N.F. Katonov, in the language of rubies S.V. Yastremsky, in Bashkir

N.K. Dmitriyev's scientific works define the number of verb-forming affixes as 17, 34, and 21. These scholars discuss the relationship between verb-forming affixes and verb-forming affixes in their works.

However, in most grammars of the 40s and 60s of the 20th century, affixes that form verb degrees were completely excluded from the word-formation system. For example: In the grammar of the Oyrot language of N.P.Direnkova, In the current grammar of the Yakut language by L.N.Kharitonov, in N.A.Baskakov's scientific work on the Karakalpak language, on the current Uzbek language A.N.Kononov's scientific works only provide verb-forming affixes, and do not include degree-forming affixes.

Since the 1960s, the number of verb-forming affixes in collective scientific works on Turkic languages has ranged from 23 to 70. In particular, the scientific work "Grammatik azerbaydjanskogo yazika, "" Sovremenniy turkmensky yazik, "" Sovremenniy kazakhsky yazik, "" Sovremenniy uzbekskiy yazik " lists 14 types.

The verb-forming affix -la// -le in Turkology E.V.Sevortyanning, A.Gulyamov's, L.N.Kharitonov, A.Khasenova, V.A.Isengaliyev's and other scientific works have been comprehensively and extensively analyzed.

In scientific works, verb-forming affixes are divided into three categories: productive, unproductive, and dead. Within these, productive affixes include -lan// -len//, -lander, -lash, -lashtir// -lastir, -lat/ -lat, -ilda // -elda, -ta// -ta, -it// -et, -ip// -ip, -sh, -ash// -ash-il// -el, -l-in/- en, -ip// -ep, -p, -ar/- ar affixes, they are in Karakalpak -la// -le, -lan// -len, -lan-lender, -las// -les, -lastir// -lestir, -lat/-let, -in// -ilde, -da// -de, -it// -it, etc.k. corresponds to its affixes.

In A.Khasenova's scientific work "Derived Root Verbs in the Kazakh Language", the verb-forming affix -la// -le is widely analyzed. The affix was found in six different phonetic variants -la// -le, -da// -de, -ta// -te in modern Kazakh, and is now frequently used -dap // -deb, -las /- les and -lant // -lendir, -lastir// -lestir, and was the basis for the making of complex affixes such as all their phonetic types.

The types of such affixes in the Karakalpak language and their ability to combine with other word classes and form verbs are It was comprehensively analyzed in the scientific work of N.A.Baskakov "Karakalpak language".

For Example, N.A.Baskakov included the affixes -la// -le, -da// -de, -ta// -te among the main productive affixes forming verbs. It shows the types of words that form verbs with the help of the -la// -le affix in the Karakalpak language.

The suffix “-la” is attached to:

- Words denoting human body parts: tish-tishla (tooth), ko‘z-ko‘zla (eye), ko‘zla, qo‘l-qo‘lla (hand), orqa-orqala (back), bo‘yin-bo‘yinla (neck), quchoq-quchoqla (hug), etc.;
- Names of certain tools and objects: ketmon-ketmonla (hoe), jar-jarg‘ila (large jar), ip-ipla (rope), bolta-boltala (axe), etc.;
- Words with spatial meanings: yon-yonla (side), qoshla (brow), yoqa-yoqala (collar), etc.;
- Words related to kinship: qudala (in-law), qalinla, to‘rkinla, etc.;
- Verbs related to reproduction or growth: bolala (to bear children), qo‘zila (to bear lambs), buzoqla (to bear calves), qulunla (to bear foals), yaproqlash (to produce leaves), gulla (to flower), etc.;
- Derived nouns: aqllilan (to become clever), notiqsimmoqlan (to become like an orator), notinçlan (to become restless), etc.;
- Derived nouns: aqllan, chechansimoklan, tinchsizlan, etc.;
- Adjectives: oqla (to make white), ko‘kla (to make blue), surlan, ko‘kishlan, qizilla (to make red), etc.;
- Adverbs: ertalab (early in the morning), birgabirga (together), teztez (frequently), ildamtez (quickly), etc.;
- Numbers: yuzlab (by the hundreds), oltovlab (by the sixes), etc.;
- Onomatopoeic expressions: voy-voyla, ohla, uhla, etc.;
- Imitative words: g‘anqillalab, yuvdirlab, vahahalab, etc.

In addition to the fact that the affix -la// -le can be used in the Karakalpak language to form verbs from words with different meanings, it has been discussed in several collective works and school textbooks.

In a 1974 teamwork on morphology, the affix -la// -le is said to connect to nouns, adjectives, numbers, declensions, imitations, selections, and the words "Go," "No", but not all meaning is revealed.

The meanings of the -la// -le affix are very briefly stated in the university textbook published in 1981.

The latest academic grammar states that the -la// -le affix forms verbs from various word classes, but it is given in a mixed, unsystematic way with other affixes, and its meanings are not fully explained.

Thus, the meanings of the -la// -le affix in Turkic languages have been revealed in numerous grammars and special studies. The meanings of the affixes -lan// -len, -las// -les, -lat// -let, which are somewhat close in origin and somewhat productive in use, are also analyzed.

The meanings of these affixes in the Karakalpak language were also discussed to some extent in collective grammars published between 1981 and 1990. But with it, the meanings of these affixes cannot be said to have been fully revealed. Many of their meanings have been overlooked. There are also no special studies on the formation of verbs in the Karakalpak language through affixes, including the -la// -le affix. That is why we believe that the main goal of our work is to comprehensively analyze the different meanings of yasama verbs using the present-day Karakalpak literary language verb yasovci-la// -le, as well as the affixes -lan// -len, -las// -les, -lat// -let. The article has used scientific works in Turkic languages that express the meanings of the affixes -la// -le -lan// -len, -las// -les, -lat// -let as much as possible.

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