

# MODEL OF FORMATION MORPHOLOGICAL VARIANTS BY AFFIXES OF THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY NAMED AFTER AL-FARABI

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**Abstract:** This article describes the peculiarities of the Kazakh language affixes, including suffixes forming variants of names (nouns, adjectives, numerals), is determined their innovative model.

**Keywords:** the Kazakh language, affix suffix variant, morphological variant model innovative model.

## МОДЕЛЬ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ВАРИАНТОВ С ПОМОЩЬЮ АФФИКСОВ КАЗАХСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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**Резюме:** В данной статье описываются особенности аффиксов казахского языка, в том числе суффиксов, образующих варианты имен (существительных, прилагательных, числительных), определяется их инновационной модели.

**Ключевые слова:** казахский язык, аффикс суффикса вариант, морфологический вариант модели инновационной модели.

# КАЗАК ТИЛИНДЕГИ МОРФОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ВАРИАНТТАРДЫН АФФИКСТЕРДИН ЖАРДАМЫ МЕНЕН КАЛЫПТАНЫШЫНЫН МОДЕЛИ

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**Корутунду :** Бул мақалада казак тилинин аффикстеринин өзгөчөлүктөрүн көрсөтөт, анын ичинен атоочтуктардын (зат атоочтун, сын атоочтун, сан атоочтун) суффикстеринин варианттарын, алардын инновациондук моделин аныктайт.

**Негизги сөздөр:** казак тили, аффикс, суффикс варианттары, морфологиялык варианттары, инновациондук моделдери.

Variability and systematic nature of doublet forms in the speech occurs in any language. This is a dynamic phenomenon that occurs on the basis of the characteristics of each language. Therefore, in linguistics comprehensively deals with the problem of grammatical variability. Many foreign and native scholars attached great importance to the phenomenon of variability in the language and evaluated it as a product of human cognition. The subject of language variability, conditions and causes, the direction of development and its influence on vocabulary are particularly relevant to society, as variants of words enrich it. Through variability can be seen at what level is the development of each language, how it (the language) is perfect and flexible. Of course, the study of word options is one of the urgent problems of speech culture in the modern Kazakh language. This article describes the peculiarities of the Kazakh language affixes, including suffixes forming variants of names (nouns, adjectives, numerals), defines their innovative model. The problem of variability of modern Kazakh language belongs to one of the most important branches of linguistics. Language is closely connected with the community and has a historical nature. In the theory of word formation the problem of variants takes a great place. Verbal variants may be associated with social differences. Equilibrium of word meanings is one of the signs of variability, and the relative proximity, related words by the meanings is a quality inherent synonymy. Language is a public property, national cultural heritage, transmitted from age to age. Without studying phenomenon of variability, synonyms,

which is closely intertwined with elements of the national language, it is impossible deeply to know the wisdom of the language, learn all the features of speech. Words, maintaining the accuracy of the meaning under the influence of various phenomena in the development of society, can be used in several different ways. This is the essence of the term variability. Like other languages of Turkic people, the variability of the words in the Kazakh language is plentiful, multifaceted and used for different purposes in speech and writing. Studying the variation of words, you can learn a lot about the past of the nation, about native speaker and his culture. But in demonstration of the variability of the Kazakh language is still very much an unidentified. The term “variant” (from the Latin “variable”) is explained as different pronunciation of the name of a specific subject, phenomenon. Between these units must be kept equal importance. This is the basic essence of the doublet in the language. Doublet is a natural process that accompanies process of formation of literary norms[5]. According to Ualiev N.: “Compact, flexible pronunciations (variants) on the general laws of any of the languages are suitable for communication activities. These forms existing in the language, form the theory of variability of” [1.175].

Doublet is found in all language levels. In connection with such different kinds of doublet as phonetic, lexical, phraseological, grammatical, orthoepic, orthographic views of the doublet, its grammar, syntactic parallelism. For example: **balalar // baldar, zhubatty // zhuatty, zhylauyk // zhylanky, zhylagysh,**

**onge // ozge, zhartyday // zhartylay, dausy // dauusy, zhai // zhay, rahat // rakhat, alyp ket // apket, bolganmyn // bolgamyn, algashynda // algashky kezde // ilki azirde, kelipti // kepti** used in doublet forms. They form doublets needed for simplicity, ease of pronunciation. Of course, the doublet form of names of the same object, action, features, phenomena are unacceptable from the standpoint of norms. Doublets over time exposed to the semantic differentiation, additional functions are allocated in accordance with the language needs, make a kind of contribution to the development of speech culture. Preformative suffixes differ in features and stylistic coloring. Synonymous, occurring in words, inherent suffixes. No matter how much were the same values synonymous suffixes, they can not be equivalent. They differ semantically and stylistically. Related suffixes differ in sphere of usage of words to which they are added. They can be attached to any root, but never added to the words after suffixes. Words forming morphological variants may not be from different parts of speech, they all belong to one and the same part of speech. Variants of words from different parts of speech are found only in numerals. For example: **eki-kos, par-egiz, ekiden biri-zhartyday-zharymy, tortten biri – shirek** (in these pairs the first part - a numeral, and the second - nouns, adjectives). Words forming morphological variants in the Kazakh language, relate mainly to the nouns, adjectives, verbs [2, 36-40]. In the Kazakh language words are formed by three ways. The first of them is morphological (synthetic), the second is the syntactic (analytical), the third is morphological (syntax) - a synthetic-analytical method. In the examples above, all nouns found abstracted general grammatical meaning, basically, for all its monotony differ in categories of concrete and abstract, property and common noun, individual and collective. With the development of society variability elements are processed in connection with the ease of pronunciation, flexible thinking, the suitability for transfer of human thoughts and views, take place natural selection, acquire the features of mass, eventually approaching to the literary norms. Variants of nouns play

an enormous role that can be used as a literary doublets to enhance the culture of speech. Numerals and nouns externally are not different, in the nominative case form represent the same. There are no adjectives formants, it means to the adjectives when added case, possessive endings and plural endings, they become substantive lose all signs of an adjective, “objectified”. Main syntactic role of adjectives in a sentence is attribute. One of the main features of adjectives is a defining function in a sentence. Adjective is a historical category, developing as smoothly as other grammatical categories in the language. Types of grammatical variants of words are very much in language. When suffixes added to words, there is appears a definite meaning of the word. This is another side of its historical development. There are lexical and grammatical part of speech denoting concepts associated with signs of objects. Their role is huge in the transmission of each feature, features, appearance, weight, quality items, artistic and accurate portrayal of mood, self-motivated, shades of human thought. As it is known, the composition of synonymous series of words are different, they can internally change. When these changes are equal, they can induce the formation of morphological variants of words. There are also variants of adjectives. Adjectives are formed by morphological, syntactic, morphological and syntactic methods. Adjectives as parts of speech are differentiated by morphological features. When adjectives are used with nouns and implement its primary function, they do not change by numbers, by cases and do not added possessive endings. According to the famous scientist Iskakov A.: “The adjective has also specific suffixes forming derivative adjectives, prepositions, adjectives that form adjective from adjective (degrees of comparison), along with the suffixes forming adjectives forms from other parts of speech (noun, adverb). They are the morphological forms of adjectives” [3, 167]. Adjectives formed by morphological method with appropriate suffixes. Professor N. Oralbai in his book “The morphology of modern Kazakh language writes: “Every part of speech has its own indicators that reveal its morphological features, some of

them are indicators of grammatical categories of the speech, others – preformative suffixes. These two morphological parameters are inherent adjectives”[4, 136]. In fact things are not uniform, so there are many indicators of their symptoms. In the proposal, it is important to distinguish between forms of speech to distinguish from that of grammatical forms preformative. Adjectives can be in the following forms: basic root adjectives derived from the roots, complex roots, joined roots, complex combinations of adjectives. When adjectives are used in different degrees of comparison, adjective in a sentence is changed by suffixes of category degrees of comparison, changes morphemic structure of words, and increases the number of auxiliary morphemes. Affixes **-ly, -li, -dy, -di, -ty, -ti** (-лы, -лі, -ды, -ді, -ты, -ті) are one of the productive adjectives forming suffixes. These suffixes form the next model in the formation of adjectives. With affixes **-ly, -li, -dy, -di, -ty, -ti** (-лы, -лі, -ды, -ді, -ты, -ті) according to their specific lexical meanings are formed morphological variants, indicating the availability and adequacy of any object or phenomenon.

**Сырқатты//сырқаулы.** Sick, people with poor health.

*Daniyar became ill and could not just learn the village school.* (S.Omarov). (S.Omarov). *Данияр сырқатты болып, ауыл мектебін дер кезінде оқи алмаған* (С.Омаров). *Жасы болса алтысты алқымдаған Асыл соңғы кезде сырқаулы боп алды* (Е.Мырзахметов). *Assyl, which more than sixty years, became ill* (E.Myrzakhmetov).

**Ибалы//нбадатты//ннабатты.** Polite, mannered, able to show respect.

*Middle-aged woman bowed politely and led the group to the hospital.* (Z.Shashkin). *Жасамыс әйел ибалы қылықпен иілді де, топты бастап, емхананы аралады* (З.Шашкин). So be polite, smart, clever, not shameless. (K.Amanzholov). *Кишінейіл, білімді, ойы зерек, ибадатты боп келсін, арсызданбай* (Қ.Аманжолов). Understood as a homage of polite and delicate youth to the

woman. (A.Nurpeisov). *Инабатты, ибалы жастардың әйелге көрсететін лайықты құрметіндей түсінді* (Ә.Нүрпейісов).

**Боранды//борасынды.** A snowstorm.

Khasen could not determine the time on a moonless snowstorm. (I.Esenberlin). *Күнсіз, айсыз боранды далада Хасен мезгілдің қай уақыт екенінен де адасты* (I.Есенберлин). When instead of bright and joyful summer comes winter with snowstorms, also to man comes anger and indignation. (Zh.Zhumahanov). *Жайдары жарқын жаздың орнына борасынды қыс келетіні сияқты, кезінде азаматқа ашу мен ыза да лайық* (Ж.Жұмаханов).

**Келісті//келісімді.** Nice, fine, appropriate, fit, perfect on a figure.

Let every man has appropriate advice. (“Aitys”). *Келісті кеңес шықсын қай тұлғаңнан* («Айтыс»). Blond, beautiful, with a swan neck, a lovely person, and clothes fit. (I.Esenberlin). *Аққұба, сымбатты, қаз мойын, ботагөз сұлу жан екен, киген киімдері де келісімді* (I.Есенберлин).

**Жарастықты//жарасымды.** What looks nice, fit man, creates his appearance, nice image.

The girl sat down with the inherent delicacy, and without raising eyes several times looked at his brother Mahmut. (D.Abilev). *Қыз бала жарастықты әдептен отырып, көз астымен мөлдіреп Махмұт ағасына қарап-қарап алады* (Д.Әбілев). From the side, dressed very neatly, with very suitable thick black hair. (M.Auezov). *Сыртынан қарағанда, ерекше ұқыпты киінген, өзіне жарасымды қою қара шашы бар* (М. Әуезов).

**Аумақты//ауқымды.** Have an enormous territory, huge, immense.

*Antlers, compared to other animals' horns, are bigger* (“Explanatory dictionary”). *Бұғының мүйізі басқа мүйізді аңдарға қарағанда ауқымды келеді* («Түсіндірме сөздік»). His issues, morality, he wants to say, a picture that wants to describe, a person that he wants to depict must be as varied, immense, as in his novel (F.Orazaev). *Оның көтерер жүзі, айтар моралі, суреттер уақиғасы, бейнелейтін адамы романдағыдай кең де аумақты, әр тарапты болуға тиіс* (Ф.Оразаев).

Horse, which skips on long distance, all the forces of reserves for the second half of the road. *Ұзаққа шабатын алымды жүйрік бар күшін жолдың екінші жартысына жұмсайтыны белгілі.*

**Салмақты//салиқалы.** Balanced, mellow.

Sabira, despite the fact that her husband for many years was the chief of the district, stay the same balanced. (Т.Ахтанов). *Сәбира күйеуі ауданға қанша жыл басшы болса да, баяғы байсалды мінезінен аумайды* (Т.Ахтанов). Kagazbay's wife Zauze balanced person of medium height, with a freckled face. (В.Сокракбаев). *Қағазбайдың әйелі Зәуре орта бойлы, шұбар жүзді, салмақты адам* (В.Сокракбаев). Mother Sabiba is about seventy years old, balanced and calm woman (А.Сатаев). *Қабиба шешей - жетпіске жетіп қалған салиқалы да сабырлы қария* (А.Сатаев). Janat slowly goes through the streets carrying the eyes

of the collective farm. (G.Mustafin). *Жанат жай басып колхоз көшін байытты көзбен өткізіп келеді* (Ғ.Мұстафин).

As we can see, these examples are morphological variants of derived adjectives.

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