

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PHONETIC STRUCTURE OF ROOT AND AFFIXAL MORPHEMES

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### Annotation

This article discusses the morphological structure of the Turkish word, the root and its types, affixes and their classification and description.

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There are very few special studies on the analysis of the morphological structure of the Turkish word [1.] [2.]. A complete description of the structure of the lexical base and affixes was given by V. L. Kotvich. He admits that the basis of word construction in Altaic languages is a monosyllabic invariant root and a monosyllabic suffix [1.30].

Turkic languages have the following types of stems: G, SG, GS, SGS, (S)GSS; types of suffixes: S, G, SG, GS, SGS, SGS (S).

In the process of historical development, the character of stems and suffixes has changed. V. L. Kotvich focused on their phonological structure while studying the structure of stems and suffixes in Altaic languages.

The French Turkic scholar J. Deny defined a general model of word structure consisting of three elements: root, suffix and affix. Showed their four main modifications: scheme 1: core; Scheme 2: stem + one or more word-forming suffixes; Scheme 3: stem + word-forming suffix + one or more suffixes; Scheme 4: stem+several suffixes+several affixes [2.13-16].

L. Bazen developed the concept of J. Deny. According to him, Turkic languages can be called suffixal languages. For example: türk-lä-š-tır-a-ma-dık-lär-im-dän-mi-sin-iz?

A.F. Gaben's special article partially covers the morphological structure of the Turkish word [3.].

Jacqueline Bastuji's work on the Turkish language material also describes the morphological structure of the Turkish word [4.]. There are few works devoted to the problem of the morphological structure of the Turkish word in the Turkic studies of the former Soviet Union [5.] [6.] [7.] [8.].

Affixes are classified in 2 ways. Classification 1: a) word-forming affixes; b) word-changing affixes. Classification 2: a) word-forming affixes; b) form-forming affixes; c) word-changing affixes.

The system of word formation is divided into 2 main subsystems: 1) subsystem of morphemes representing lexical-grammatical relations; 2) a subsystem of morphemes representing functional-

grammatical relations.

Word-changing affixes are as follows: 1) number; 2) ownership; 3) agreement; 4) person-number.

In Turkish languages, primary (RI) and secondary (RII) stems are divided into 3 main groups according to their meaning, as well as according to the system of forming nouns and verbs:

1) word stems representing the name: RN (subject names or their static sign); 2) verb stems: RV (dynamic sign representing action); 3) auxiliary word stems: RP (representing the grammatical relationship of words in a phrase and a sentence).

RN-type stems include: noun (RN1); quality (RN2); ravish (RN3); thigh (RN4); exclamations and mimemes (RN5); pronoun (RN6).

RV-type stems include only verbs (RV).

Loads on cores of RP type (RP1); helpers (RP2) and connectors (RP3) are included.

The first and second groups of stems (RN and RV) have a system of word-forming affixes that differ from each other. The third group of stems (RP) does not have word-forming affixes.

If root morphemes form the core of the lexical meaning of a word, affixal morphemes (word builders, word modifiers) are a means of determining the lexical meaning and determining the function of a word in a word combination and sentence structure. serves as a tool.

General description of lexical-grammatical word-forming affixal morphemes.

Lexico-grammatical word-forming affixes (A) are of 2 types according to whether they form a noun or a verb: (AN), (AV).

Examples of the first group of affixes (ANI):

throw away start-la; rich white-ar;

(AV I): knowledge; search and rescue;

(AV II): blind; be afraid;

(AN II): bride-to-be; blue

The second or functional-grammatical base of the word consists of the root (or the first base of the word) and functional-grammatical word-forming affixes. These affixes represent grammatical categories: these grammatical categories include various substantive and attributive forms. The relationship between the word combination and the words in the sentence is expressed by more abstract forms of word change. Morphological analysis of words in Turkic languages shows that word-forming affixes are not the same in terms of their meanings. Some of them join the lexical base of the word, make one or another lexical-grammatical form of it and change its lexical meaning. Some of them only change the grammatical form of the word without changing its lexical meaning.

Functional-grammatical word-forming affixes (V) form a discharge. These include categories of proportion and tone in verbs, diminutive forms in nouns, degree forms in adjectives. The models are as follows: substantive (VI), attributive (adjective) (VII), attributive (adverbial) (VIII). Examples: (BVI): come-buy, tell-moq;

(BVII): come-ar, come-gan;

(BVIII): tur-ip, ol-a.

(BNII): iron-chi, work-chan; companion; with a horse; summer

(BNIII): Russian; friends; kashqir-day;

(BNI): youth; weaving;

(BNIII): different; now nose-gi;

(BNI): four-hundred;

(BNIII): one-or;

General description of word-changing affixal morphemes. The morphological structure of a word as a phrase or a part of a sentence is a complex form. Its composition consists of the following: a) basic or artificial stem; b) root or artificial primary base (root + lexical-grammatical word-forming base); c) root or artificial secondary base (primary base + functional-grammatical word-forming affix); g) word-changing affix.

In agglutinative languages, word-forming or word-changing affixes have a certain system and order. Already redundant links can fall in the chain of agglutination. So, word-changing affixes can either be added directly to the stem of the word, or they can be added based on a certain order.

The system of modifying grammatical forms in Turkish languages consists of 4 main categories: number (singular and plural), possession, agreement and person-number. These categories are a high-level grammatical abstraction.

If the core of the word has the maximum meaning and semantic properties and the minimum grammatical meaning, its primary and secondary bases form lexical-grammatical and functional-grammatical word formation (the word has different lexical and characterized by grammatical modifications). Word-changing affixes complete the grammatical formation of the word (representing the relationship of the word in a phrase or sentence), but do not change its lexical meaning at all.

Word-modifying affixes (S) are not the same in their composition. Most of them can only be added to substantive forms. These include number (singular and plural) (SI), possessive (CII) and agreement (CIII) affixes. These affixes show the form of substantive along with the grammatical meaning. For example, number, possessive and agreement affixes added to an adjective make the adjective substantive: ol-gan-lar, ol-gan-ga, ol-gan-im.

Person-number affixes (CIV) are historically added to word groups in the attributive-determining form: karakalpak (turur) pan.

The first group of modifiers are: a) plural affixes --lar, b) possessive affixes: -m, -ng, -si (singular); -miz, niz, -i/-si (plural); c) agreement affixes: Ø, -ning, -ni, -ga, -da, -dan.

The second group includes person-number modifiers: -man, -san, Ø (singular); -miz, -siz, Ø (plural) [9.273].

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