

N.Sh. Manasbaeva<sup>1\*</sup>, A.M. Bakenova<sup>2</sup>, L.S. Sabitova<sup>3</sup>, Zh.D. Rapisheva<sup>4</sup>, E.S. Dyakonova<sup>5</sup>**Peculiarities of adjectives in the Kazakh language**

This article provides an overview of the semantics of adjectives and the grammatical mechanisms by which the adjectives are modulated. The division into relative and qualitative, into simple and complex, performs the function of an attribute or predicate in a sentence. But along with this, the distinctive features of the adjective in the Kazakh language, because of the agglutinative structure, arouse interest to their study. Perhaps the most informative window into this domain is to deeply study adjectives' syntax function, morphological features, and declension by cases, and comparison problems. These provide a view of how adjectives fit into larger structures. Still, it is possible to look in the other direction by using a variety of morphemes to explore subtle distinctions in the lexical semantics of adjectives themselves. Over the past decade, significant progress has been made in answering an important question about the features of adjectives in the Kazakh language.

**Key words:** adjective, types of adjectives, Kazakh language, structural characteristics, word — formation.

*Introduction*

Like other Turkic languages, the Kazakh language has a very developed system of suffixes in the process of word-formation. It is worth noting that most of the Turkic languages belong to the agglutinative type. That is, all word-forming elements take place after the root base. It is not only about creating entirely new words and single-root derivatives but also about moving a lexeme from one part of speech to another: by adding or truncating structure-forming morphemes. In the modern Kazakh language, the adjective is of great interest. An adjective in the Kazakh language is one of the main parts of speech. The adjective is a word belonging to one of the primary form classes in numerous languages and typically serves as a modifier of a noun to denote a quality of the thing named, indicate its quantity or extent, or specify a thing as distinct from something else. Adjectives represent one of the most numerous categories of words with standard semantic and grammatical features.

Adjectives in Kazakh do not have any gender inflections, and an adjective does not harmonize with the noun in number or case; they adjoin noun. In the Kazakh language, adjectives, as defining words, are prepositive, i.e., they should stand only before the defined words. For example: үлкен үй — (ulken ui' a big house, ақ гүл (ak gul)' white flower. However, the postposition of an adjective is often found in poetic speech or in an independent sentence 'күн жылы, ай жарық', where an adjective functions as a predicate.

*Literature review*

Turkic languages were actively studied on the territory of post soviet union countries starting from early 1920s, scholars like Kononov A.N. studied grammar of modern Turkic literature language. Analytical and syntactic word formation methods in Azerbaijani, Bashkir, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, and some other languages were studied by T.M. Garipov, B.M. Yunusaliyev, B.O. Oruzbayev, A. Gulyamov, Yuldashev A. A., studied the analytical forms of the verb in the Turkic languages, Dmitriev N. K., conducted a comparative grammar of the Turkic languages. Modern process of Kazakh word- formation were studied by S. Sultanbekova, A. Koshekova, A. Bizhkenova, M. Anafinova, L. Sabitova. It attracts the interests of scientists such as M. Erdal, Rono Tash, L. Johanson, E. Chata, I.V. Kormushin, and others.

The study of the adjective is one of the "least studied and difficult parts of speech to study" in particular, in Turkic linguistics. Many scientists still study such issues as morphological features of adjectives, structural and semantic features of adjectives, criteria for determining the degrees of adjectives, the number of these degrees, the nature of their means of expression, lexical and semantic features. So, for example, Kaliev B. and Ramazanova Zh. consider the comparative characteristics of the adjective in the Kazakh and Russian languages, the distinctive features of these languages, the specific features of the Kazakh language, and the causes of errors in speech and writing students Kazakh in the study of the adjective in the Russian language. Such scientists considered the question of degrees of comparison of

\*Corresponding author. E-mail address: manasbaeva\_nagim@mail.ru

adjectives as Musabaev G. "Degrees of comparison of the adjective in the Kazakh language", Wolf E. M. "Grammar and semantics of the adjective", Khametova A. "Superlative and exaggerated degrees of adjectives in the Turkic languages /on the material of modern Uzbek, Uyghur, Kazakh and Turkmen languages". Zh Sarbalaev considered the history of suffixal ways of forming adjectives in the Kazakh language. Sarbalaev, Bizhkenova A. analyzes deonym adjectives in Russian, Kazakh and German, their own characteristics in derivation. Despite the large number of studies of the adjective, there is a need for further in-depth studies of this group.

### Methods

The collected empirical material was analyzed from the point of view of its structural characteristics, identifying relevant word-formation models through component analysis, establishing the level of motivation of derivatives, and studying their semantics' features. The method of the semantic valence of adjectives was used to study the compatibility of adjectives with nouns. The study of word-forming morphemes was carried out through a semantic-syntactic technique, where morphemes are the units of context, a function replaces the meaning, and the context itself is considered any text environment.

### Discussion

Adjectives in the Kazakh language primarily act as an attributive. The most common in this function are qualitative and relative adjectives that denote a variety of features of objects. For example: мейрімді адам 'meirimdi adam' — kind person, ақ қар 'ak kar' — white snow, ағаш үй 'agash ui' — wooden house, бойшаң адам 'boishan adam' — tall man, қызыл гүл 'kyzyl gul' — red flower. Attributive does not agree with the defining word. The subject's role is played by substantive adjectives, which in the meaning of the noun express various qualities and properties of objects. For example: ауру емделуге келді 'auru emdeluge keldi' sick\* came to be treated, қызылдар жеңді 'kyzyl dar zhendi' reds\* won. [1, p.283] In these sentences, sick\* and reds\* are perceived as a sick person, red fighters. Also, adjectives denoting the state, act in the sentence as a predicate. For instance: ая райы жақсы 'aya raiy zhaksy' — the weather good\*, ай жарық 'ai zharyk' — the moonlight\*.

In the Kazakh language, the personal name is usually associated with the definition in such a way that the definition can be placed both before and after the name: Айман сұлу 'Ayman Sulu' Aiman beautiful — сұлу Айман 'sulu Ayman' beautiful Aiman.

As in all languages, adjectives in the Kazakh language, according to their meaning and grammatical structure, fall into two large classes that are presented in table 1:

a) Depending on the morphological structure, adjectives are divided into simple and complex. The complex in turn, are divided into қосалқы 'kosalky — paired' and тіркесті (tirkesti phrasal).

b) According to the method of formation they are divided into негізгі 'negizgi — non-derivative) and туынды (tuyn di — derivatives). Due to semantic, meaning adjectives are divided into сапалы (qualitative sapaly) and қатыстық (katastyk relative).

Table 1

Types of the Kazakh adjectives

Feature	Type		Example
Morphological structure	Simple		Ақ (aq) — white, қара (qara) — black, жасыл (zhasyl) — green, кең (ken) — wide, жақсы (zhaqsy) — good.
	Complex	Phrases	Ең жақсы (en zhaqsy) — the best, еркек қой (erkek qoi) ram, қыз бала (qyz bala) little girl.
		Paired	Биік — биік (biik — biik) — high, ойлы- қырлы (oily — quirky) — thoughtful, жап- жақсы (zhaп — zhaqsy) — very good.
Word formation	Non — derivative		Әдемі (ademi) — nice, жеңіл (zhenil) — light, зор (zor) — huge, жаман (zhaman) — bad.
	Derivatives		Бойтақ (boitaq), өнерпаз (onerpaz), бүгінгі (bugingi), көктемгі (koktemgi).
Semantic meaning	Qualitative		Көк (kok), таза (taza), тамаша (tamasha), аз (az).
	Relative		Білімді (bilimdi), сусыз (susyz), жазғы (zhazgy), мектептегі (mekteptegi).

Simple adjectives are represented by non — derived base morpheme: ақ ‘ak’ — white, сары ‘sary’ — yellow, терең ‘teren’ — deep, әдемі ‘ademi’ — beautiful, қызыл ‘kyzyl’ — red, үлкен ‘ulken’ — big, and so on. Derived adjectives are represented by derived base formed from concatenated adjectives, from combinations of nouns and adjectives, by adding suffixes to adjectives and other parts of speech. For example: кеше+гі

‘keshe+gi’ — yesterday’s; әл+сіз ‘al +siz’ — weak; бедел+ді ‘bedel+di’ — authoritative; балалы ‘bala+ly’ — having child or children and so on.

The main way to form an adjective is suffixation. In the course of its development, the values of individual suffixes were differentiated. Some changes occurred in the sound composition of individual suffixes. Furthermore, finally, some suffixes, having merged with the root, were lost as a means of word formation [2; 203].

The semantic meaning of an adjective consists of two parts: the semantic meaning of the base morpheme and the word-forming suffix's meaning. It is important to note that suffixes are multifunctional, i.e., the same suffix can serve as a word-forming morpheme for different parts of speech.

For instance:

(N)Соққы sokky — blow (Adj); ойнақы oinaky — playful;

(N)Күлкі kulki — laughter (Adj); ішкі ishki — inner;

(N)Талқы talky — conversion (Adj); жинағы zhinaky — compacted.

Оның соққысы ‘sokkysy’ қатты — his beat is hard;

Оң қол соққысы ‘sokkysy’ — right — handed blow;

Соққы ‘sokky’ бепу — strike;

Соққы жеу ‘sokky’ — get hit;

Ойнақы ‘oinaky’ көз — playful eyes;

Ойнақы ‘oinaky’ мінез — playful character;

Сәбідің күлкісі ‘kulkisi’ — baby’s laughter;

Әсерлі ‘aserli’ күлкісі — infectious laughter

This undifferentiation has left its traces in the modern language. [3; 167]

Suffixes — -қы/-кі, -ғы/-гі, -қ(-к) -ky/-ki; -gy/-gi; -k(-k) form adjectives from verbs with modal semantics. In the modern Kazakh language, some words with the element -ky due to the archaization of the root cannot be divided into a root and a suffix.

Example: мәңгі ‘mangi’ — immortal, алғы ‘algi’ — front, кәдімгі ‘kadingi’ common, игі ‘igi’ kind, ежелгі ‘ezhelgi’ — old etc.

Suffixes -ғы(gy), -гі(gi), -қы(ky), -кі(ki) -in such cases are used after case ending according to the following structure:



Stem Case inflection Adjective forming suffix

Байтурсынов даңғылы+нда+ғы үй — Baitursynov dangyly+nda+gy uj — house on the Baitursynov avenue;

Алматы+да+ғы саябақ — Almaty+da+gy sayabak — park in Almaty ‘Almaty’s park’;

Дүкен+де+гі адамдар — Dyken+de+gi adamdar — people that are in the shop

A significant number of adjectives in the Kazakh language were formed via suffixes -қ (k); -ық; — ік; -к. Some of the original base morphemes have lost their lexical independence, and their meaning is reconstructed based on comparative facts. So, root — morphemes of adjectives жарық — zharyk, арық— aryk, жырақ — zhyrak, биік are not used independently. For example: shirik — rotten; sirek — rare; bolek — separated and so on. In contrast to words with the suffix — қы(ky), many adjectives with the suffix -қ (k) did not lose their ability to control, for example: ауылдан қашық auyldankashyk, minezgesynyk мінезгесынық, iskeshirak іскеширақ. However, in his work, Mahmud Kashgar explains к/қ (k) as a type of verbal noun and notes that adjectives are formed by adding the suffix- лы (ly), but it should be taking into account that he considered common Turkic suffixes [4; 551].

It should also be stated that suffixes -қ(k), -ық(yk), -ік(ik), -к(k) are multifunctional, firstly they are used as diminutive suffixes for noun, as an example күшік < күш + ік — kushik <kush+ik — puppy; код-ық —

kodyk < kod+yk — horse colt, child of a donkey. Secondly, these suffixes are derivational suffixes for adjectives, such adjective usually denote decreased quality: кіші-pe-к — ‘kishi +re+k’ — quite small, жас+ык ‘zhas+yk’ — lacking willpower.

Suffixes mentioned above are not the only multifunctional adjective suffixes: — syz; -siz; like English prefixes — in; -un that these suffixes, like English suffixes, have a negative meaning, but unlike English suffixes, they are applied to both nouns and adjectives.

N кіпат Kitap+syz — without book; Adj Zhumys+syz — unemployed;

N Бала+syz — without child; Adj Ui+siz — homeless.

There are much more adjective suffixes that can be attached to noun base:

-ly; -li; -dy; -di; -ty; -ti; -tyk; -tik suffixes joining nouns form relative adjectives with the meaning of the relation of one object to another:

Бала ‘bala’ child бала +лы ‘bala+ly’ with children

Қар ‘kar’ snow қар +лы ‘kar+ly’ snowy

Жас ‘zhas’ summer жас +ғы ‘zhas+dy’ summerly

Ағаш ‘agash’ tree ағаш+ ты ‘agash+ty’ woody

Тас ‘tas’ stone тас +ты ‘tas+ty’ stony

These suffixes are also applicable for nouns borrowed from foreign languages.

Натурыл+ды ‘natural+dy’ — natural

Компьютер+лік ‘komputer+lik’ — computational

Оператив+тік ‘operativ+tik’ — operational

Коммуникат+ті ‘kommunikat+ti’ — communicational

The most productive suffixes, which form mainly relative adjectives with the meaning of the quality of one subject relative to another, are

-dai, -dei, -tai, -tei

Бала ‘ala’ child Баладай ‘bala+dai’ like children

Жел ‘zhel’ snow Жел+дей zhel +dei snowy

Тай ‘tau’ mountain Тай+дай ‘tau+dai’ as a mountain

Ағаш ‘agash’ tree Ағаш+тай ‘agash+tai’ like atree

Тас ‘tas’ stone Тас+тай ‘tas+tai’ like a stone

Adjectives with suffixes — қыш/кіш (kysh/ kish, ғыш/гіш (gysh/gish). These adjectives, formed from verb bases, have the meaning of being inclined to something and having something to a large extent.

Тап+қыш ‘tap+kysh’ — quick-witted

Кес+кіш ‘kes+kish’ — rasping

Болжа+ғыш ‘bolzha+gysh’ — foreseeing

Сез+гіш ‘sez+gish’ — sensitive

Біл+гіш ‘bil+gish’ — aware

In the modern Kazakh language, there are not so many derived words formed with the help of these suffixes. Derived words formed on the basis of verb-nominal bases are called both objects and qualitative features [5; 156]. A group of adjectives that denote a propensity, ability to do something, quality, or property of an object: — қыр/кір (kyr/kir), — ғыр/гір (gyr/gir):

(V)Ұшу — to fly (Adj) Ұш+қыр ‘ush+kyr’ — high-speed, trotting;

(V)Табу — to find (Adj)Тап+қыр ‘tap+kyr’ — smart

(V)Өту — to go (Adj) Өт+кір ‘ot+kir’ — sharp

(V)Алу — to take (Adj) Ал+ғыр ‘al+gyr’ grasping

(V)Білу -to know (Adj) Біл+гір ‘bil+gir’ — informed

Complex adjective suffixes include: -ымды/імді (-ymdy/imdi), -мды/мді (-mdy/mdi), -ынды/інді (-yndy/indi), — нды/нді(-ndy/ndi):

Жағы+мды ‘zhagy+mdy’ — pleasant

Жарас+ымды ‘zharas+ymdy’ — appealing

Ұста+мды ‘usta+mdy’ — reserved ‘person’

Ағы+нды ‘agy+ndy’ — lotic

Асыра+нды 'asyra+ndy' — adoptive

Түйі+нді 'tuii+ndi' — knotty

Туы+нды 'tuy+ndy' — derived

Жаса+нды 'zhasa+ndy' — artificial

We can assume the following model of formation: verb base +nominal suffix+adjective suffix. The first element of the suffix-m/n; directly joins the verb, forms names: otim, batym, tatym, and by means of the suffix-dy 'variant-di' — adjectives.

Түйі+н+ді 'tuii+n+di'

Туы+н+ды 'tuy+n+dy'

Жарас+ым+ды 'zharas+ym+dy'

Suffixes –ҒЫЛ/ҒЫЛТ (gyl/gylt), –ҚЫЛ/ҚЫЛТ (kyl/kylt), –ҒЫЛТЫМ/–ҚЫЛТЫМ (gyltym, -kyltym).

The structure of these suffixes includes –ыл, –іл, –л (yl, -il, -l), which are multivalented and, accordingly, multifunctional. Initially, these suffixes were added to the name roots in quality meaning. For example: кыз+ыл 'kyz+yl' — red, жас+ыл (zhas+yl) — green. They are also part of the complex suffixes — қал/кел (kal/kel', -кыл/кіл (kyl/kil), -мал/мел (mal/mel), -тал/тел (tal/tel). One of the function of these suffixes is formation diminutive forms of patronymic and verbal adjectives:

Бозғыл 'boz+gyl' — whitish;

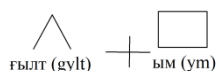
Сұрғыл-т 'surgylt' — greyish;

Аш-кыл-тым 'as+kyl+tym' — sourish.

Later the specified suffix has become part of a more complex word — formation morpheme: — ҒЫЛТ/ҒІЛТ (gylt/gilt), –ілдip (ildir) –ҒЫЛТЫМ/ҒІЛТИМ (gyltym/giltim). According to the classification of G. Musabayev these suffixes are suffixes of diminutive forms of degrees of comparison of adjectives 'shagyn shyrat' [6, p.51]. In our opinion, these suffixes are in the structural expressions of diminutively of adjectives.

The diminutive form of the word implies something small, cute, loved, or special. There are a large number of definitions of the term "diminutive" in the literature. Linguists interpret this concept differently, but all researchers agree that the diminutive's main function is to mark an object of small size. Naturally, this is not its only function. So Vinogradov noted that the diminutive form expresses the concept of small and kind While L. Bauer points out, "often diminutives have other meanings besides indicating the size, such as emotional overtones of approval and sympathy". So these complex suffixes, as the contain possessive ending — m/ ym, express some emotional overtones.

Structure of suffix — ҒЫЛТ (gyltym/giltim)



During historical development suffix and ending merged into one complex suffix with diminutive meaning.

The adjective is also formed from the verb in the imperative mood the main suffixes are малы/–мелі (maly/meli)–балы/–белі (baly/beli)–палы/–пелі (paly/peli). For instance: құбылмалы 'kubylmaly'–variable, соқпалы 'sokpaly'–mobile, таңдамалы 'tandamaly' — selected, ect.

One of productive ways of forming adjectives in Kazakh is word composition. Complex adjectives are most often formed by:

Combination of two stem adjectives or nouns: Биік — биік 'biik — biik', ойлы– қырлы 'oily — kurly', жап– жақсы 'zhap — zhaksy'.

Combination of adjective and noun without affixation. For example: ең жақсы 'en zhaksy', еркек қой 'erkek koi', қыз бала 'kyz bala'.

Additionally, complex adjectives are formed by the combination of the adjective with other parts of speech, usually employing the adjective forming suffix –лы/–лі 'ly/li)–ды/–ді/(dy/di)–ты/–ті (ty/ti). For example: көк көзді 'kok kozdi' — blue — eyed, қыр мұрынды 'kur muryndy' — with a straight nose, дөңгілік жүзді 'dongilik zhuzdi' — round — faced.

Some compound adjectives consist of a combination of a non-derived noun or adjective with a derived adjective formed from the bases of nouns. Example: ұзын бойлы 'uzyn boily' tall, кең пейілді 'ken peideli' easy — going, қой көзді 'koi kozdi' hazel eyes.

In the Kazakh language, where a noun and verb phrases are characterized by a strict arrangement of words, noun becomes the grammatical and semantic center. Example: қараңғы түн 'karangy tun' — dark

night, жуас түйе ‘zhyas tuye’ — docile camel. In the reverse order of words, dependent words are used in the predicative function: қараңғы түн ‘tun karangy’ — the night is dark, жуас түйе ‘tuye zhuas’ — the camel is humble, etc.

### *Substantivisation of adjectives*

Due to close connection and interaction of adjectives with nouns in the Kazakh language leads to the fact that some adjectives are used in the meaning of nouns. Several scholars of Turkic languages for a long time did not recognize the adjective as a separate part of speech. The main reason lies in the fact that the Kazakh language was compared with Russian or Turkish.

Professor Baskakov, in his work "The Karakalpak language" [7; 372], considered an adjective as a type of noun. Later in his work "Nogai language and its dialects" Baskakov recognized an adjective as a separate part of speech, but still confused adjectives with nouns.

Substantive adjectives of a part are characterized by narrowing and concretization of their general lexical meaning, i.e., these adjectives do not denote a general concept, but only a certain object that has this quality. The substantiation of adjectives causes changes in their numbers, cases, and the possibility of adding affixes of possession. For example: қара жер ‘kara zher’ — black earth, қара тас ‘kara tas’ — black stone, қара кітап ‘kara kitap’ — black book. The adjective қара ‘kara’ — black does not change. In combinations: қаралар келді ‘karalar keldi’ — blacks have come, мен қарамен ойнадым ‘men karamen oynadym’ I have played with black, the word қара ‘kara’ becomes a noun and changes according to the specified categories taking plural inflection — лап/ — леп (-lar/-ler); — дап/ — деп (-dar/-der); — тап/- теп (- tar/ -ter):

The plural form of the adjective is formed by adding the suffix -lar. After words that end in a vowel or the phonemes [r] (in orthography: `r) and [j](orthography: n), — lar has the forms ‘-lar/-ler’, with alternation in the vowel depending on the quality of the final vowel in the root.

Күшті+леп ‘kushti+ler’ strongs;

Мықты+лап ‘mykty+lar’ cools; жақсы+лап ‘zhaksy+lar’ goods.

For roots that end in other sonorants (nasals [m], [n], [ŋ]) and approximate [l] and voiced fricatives ([z] and [ʒ]), the plural ending is –dar/-der, again, alternating for vowel harmony with the furthest right syllable in the root.

үлкендер ‘ulken+der’

grown- ups\*; қызылдап ‘kyzyl+dar’ reds

Roots ending in all other sounds, i.e. voiceless consonants, as well as voiced — stops [b], [v], [g], and [d], take the plural endings –tar/-ter:

жас+тап ‘zhas+tar’ youngs; дөңгелек+тер ‘dongelek+ter’ rounds; жалпақ+тап

‘zhalpak+tar’ plats

As well as these adjectives can take cases

Table 2

### **Declension of the Kazakh adjectives by cases**

Septik — case	Сұлу (sulu) beautiful	Көк (kok) blue	Жасыл (zhasyly) green
Atay (Nominative)	Сұлу (sulu)	Көк (kok)	Жасыл (zhasyly)
Tabys (Accusative)	Сұлуды (suludy)	Көкті (kokti)	Жасылды (zhasyldy)
Ilik (Genitive)	Сұлудың (suludyn)	Көктің (koktin)	Жасылдың (zhasyldyn)
Barys (Dative)	Сұлуға (suluga)	Көкке (kokke)	Жасылға (zhasyлга)
Shygys (Ablative)	Сұлудан (suludan)	Көктен (kokten)	Жасылдан (zhasyldan)
Jatys (Locative)	Сұлуда (suluda)	Көкте (kokte)	Жасылда (zhasylda)
Komektes (Instrumental)	Сұлумен (sulumen)	Көкпен (kokpen)	Жасылмен (zhasylymen)

Substantive adjectives have syntactic functions of nouns, i.e., they can be sentence part.

Examples:

Альпинист биікке әрең шықты ‘alpinist biikke aren shykty’ — climber barely reached the top — biikke— indirect object.

Қой семізі қойшыдан ‘koi semizi koishydan’ — fatness of a sheep depends on the shepherd — koishydan— indirect object.

The main meanings of substantive adjectives in the Kazakh language from the lexical point of view corresponding. The correspondence of these meaning can be illustrated by the following examples:

A) naming people in accordance with any features from their physical appearance, their physical disabilities and conditions:

Соқыр 'sokyr' blind

Ақсақ 'aksak' halting

Керең 'keren' deaf

Сыңарқол 'synarkol' single-handed

Б) names of people based on some external or internal feature or generally depending on inner qualities:

Жас 'zhas' young

Кішкентай 'kishkentai' small

Үлкен 'ulken' elder

Таныс 'tanys' acquaintance

Батыл 'batyl' brave

In the Kazakh language, in phraseological combinations of an adjective with a noun, they can act as an adjective, for example, in combinations of the words ашық қол 'ashyk kol' literally open hand — generous, and the phraseological fusion ала аяқ 'ala ayak' in the meaning of қы (ku) cunning.

In combinations with nouns, adjectives of the Kazakh language do not change in numbers and cases as mentioned earlier, but in substantiation cases, adjectives use possessive endings that is presented in table 3.

Table 3

#### Possessive forms of the Kazakh adjectives

Person	Ақылды (Akyldy) Clever	Батыр (Batyр) Brave	Көрікті (Korikti) Good- looking
		Singular	
I	Ақылдым (Akyldy+m) my clever	Батырым (batorym) my brave	Көріктім (koriktim) my good — looking
II	Ақылдың (Akyldy+n) your clever	Батырың (batoryn) your brave	Көріктің(koriktin) your good — looking
II	Ақылдыңыз (Akyldynyз) your clever	Батырыңыз (batorynyз) your brave	Көріктіңіз(koriktiniz) your good — looking
III	Ақылдысы (Akyldyn) its clever	Батыры (batory) its brave	Көріктісі(koriktisi) its good — looking
		Plural	
I	Ақылдыларымыз (Akyldylarymyз) our clevers	Батырларымыз (batorylarymyз) our braves	Көріктілеріміз(koriktilerimiz) our good — lookings
II	Ақылдыларың (Akyldylaryn) your clevers	Батырларың (batorylaryn) your braves	Көріктілерің(koriktilerimin) your good — lookings
II	Ақылдыларыңыз(Akyldylarynyз) your clevers	Батырларыңыз(batorylarynyз) your braves	Көріктілеріңіз(koriktileriniz) your good — lookings
III	Ақылдылары (Akyldylary) their clevers	Батырлары (batorylary) its braves	Көріктілері(koriktileri) its good — lookings

#### Degree of comparison

The degrees of comparison in Kazakh, as well as in other Turkic languages, both in semantics and in the number of degrees themselves, do not fully correspond to the degrees of comparison in other languages. In the modern Kazakh language, adjectives can also form degrees of comparison from adverbs: алыс 'alys' — distant; алыста 'alysta' — far away; алыстағы 'alystagy' — located at a far distance. Qualitative adjectives have four degrees of comparison: a) positive, b) comparative c) intensifying and superlative. In the Kazakh language the positive degree of an adjective is called simple degree (zhai shyrai). Simple degree serves as a base form for other degrees.

Comparative degree (salystmaly) in the Kazakh language is formed from a simple degree by applying productive affix — rak/-rek; -urak/ irek. This affix represents attractive comparative principles as from derived base, as well as from non- derived bases. "For example.: күшті 'kushti' and — strong, күштірек

‘kushtirek’ — stronger, etc. Also suffixes –лау/леу (lau/leu);-дай/дей (dau/deu);-тай/тей (tau/teu) and –ғыш (gysh), –ғылт(gylt), –ғылым (gyltym), –шыл/ шіл (shyl/shil), –ілдіп (ildir) used to form adjectives with semantic of softening and degression. For example: сары — сарылау ‘sary — sarylau’ — yellow — yellowish: тап — таплай ‘tar — tarlau’ — tight — tightish. Suffix — ілдіп (ildir) is used only with the word көк ‘kok’ — blue, көгілдіп ‘kogildir’ — bluey.

Intensifying degree (kusheitpele) enhances the quality of the item compared to another item. It is formed by reduplication of the base's first two sounds while adding –п (p) to the amplifying syllable. The amplifying syllable is written with a hyphen:

Қызыл ‘kyzyl’ red қып-қызыл ‘kyp- kyzyl’ red red\* or very red

Әдемі ‘ademi’ beautiful әп-әдемі ‘ap -ademi’ beautiful beautiful \* or very beautiful

Қиын ‘kiyn’ difficult қып-қиын ‘kyn — kiyn’ difficult difficult\* or very difficult

Таза ‘taza’ clean тап-таза ‘tap — taza’ clean clean \* or very clean

There are two exceptions with words ақ (ak) and көк (kok). Their intensifying form is аппақ ‘appak’ and көкпенбек ‘kokpenbek’. Superlative degree (asymaly) is formed analytically with the help of adverb өте ‘ote’, аса ‘asa’, тым ‘tym’, ең ‘en’, нағыз ‘nagyz’ denoting the highest degree of quality: ең жақсы ‘en zhaksy’ — the most good\*, ең әдемі ‘en ademi’ — the most beautiful. The base form of adjective does not change.

### Phonetics

In the Kazakh language, all adjectives are stressed on the last syllable, and in derived adjectives, the stress falls on affixes. For example: қара ‘kara’ — black, сары ‘sary’ -yellow, биік ‘biik’ — tall or high, толық ‘tolyk’ — overweight, таулы ‘tauly’ -mountainy, жыртық ‘zhyrtyk’ -torn, cусыз ‘susyz’ — waterless. Some non-derivative bases of adjectives have special stress. Word stress in adjectives with particle ақ ‘ak’ fall on this particle. For example:

ауылдың малы семіз-ақ екен! ‘auldyn maly semiz — ak eken!’.

In adjectives formed by reduplication stress fall on the first syllable: әп-әдемі ‘ap — ademi’, біп-биік ‘bip — biik’, жәп-жаңа ‘zhap — zhana’, жәп-жасыл ‘zhap — zhasyl’. In words аппақ ‘appak’ and көкпенбек ‘kokpenbek’ the first syllable stressed. Suffixes — дай/дей (dai/dei),| -тай/тей (tai/tei) in derived adjectives are not stressed. For example: таудай ‘taudai’, жаздай ‘zhazdai’, тастай ‘tastai’, сүттей ‘suttei’ and so on.

### Conclusion

The adjective in the Kazakh language has common features with the same part of speech in many languages of the world. The division into relative and qualitative, into simple and complex, performs the function of an attribute or predicate in a sentence. But along with this, the distinctive features of the adjective in the Kazakh language, because of the agglutinative structure, arouse interest to their study. In the Kazakh language, word-forming suffixes have a common Turkic origin, which justifies their polyfunctionality concerning different parts of speech. They are involved in the formation of both the noun and the adjective. They semantically express the presence of abilities, inclinations, incompleteness of the manifestation of a trait, their position in space, time, etc. The substantivization process allows the Kazakh adjective to perform all the functions of nouns, such as the ability to convert into nouns and back appeared via complex historical development of Kazakh grammar. This unique feature of adjective demands further discussion applying completely different approach as well as methods of analysis.

### References

- 1 Бектұров Ш.К. Қазақ тілі: Лексика, фонетика, морфология, синтаксис / Ш.К. Бектұров. —Алматы: Атамұра, 2006. — С. 283
- 2 Сарбалаев Ж. Из истории имени прилагательного в казахском языке / Ж. Сарбалаев // Вестник Омского университета. — 2014. — № 4. — С. 202-206.
- 3 Қайдаров А. Структура односложных корней и основ в казахском языке / А. Қайдаров. — Алматы: Ғылым, 1996. — Б. 167
- 4 Махмуд әл-Қашқари. Диван Луга ат-Тукр / әл-Қашқари Махмуд. — Алматы: Дайк Пресс, 2005. — Б.551.
- 5 Muhamedova R. Kazakh: A Comprehensive Grammar. London: Routledge Comprehensive Grammar Series / R. Muhamedova, 2016. — P.156.
- 6 Мусабаев Ф. Қазақ тіл білімінің мәселері / Ф. Мусабаев. — Алматы: Арыс, 2008. — Б.42-53



- 7 Баскаков Н. Каракалпакский язык. Том II. Фонетика и морфология. Часть первая. Части речи и словообразование / Н. Баскаков. — М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1952. — С. 372-378.
- 8 Бижкенова А.Е. Структурно-семантические особенности имен прилагательных в русском, казахском и немецком языках [Электронный ресурс] / А.Е. Бижкенова. Режим доступа: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n>
- 9 Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh language. Vol. 1-10. Almaty: Nauka, 1974-1986.
- 10 Кононов А.Н. Грамматика языка тюркских рунических памятников (VII-IX вв.) / А.Н. Кононов. — Ленинград: Наука, 1980. — С. 256.
- 11 Севортян Е. Аффиксы именного словообразования в азербайджанском языке / Е. Севортян. — М.: Наука, 1966. — С. 437.
- 12 Тектигул Ж.О. Эволюция общетюркских аффиксов в казахском языке / Ж.О. Тектигул. — Москва: Академия Естественных наук, 2013. — С. 289.
- 13 Wolf E. Functional semantics of evaluation. — Moscow, 2002. — P. 261

Н.Ш. Манасбаева, А.М. Бакенова, Л.С. Сабитова, Ж.Д. Рапишева, Е.С. Дьяконова

### Қазақ тіліндегі сын есімдердің ерекшеліктері

Бұл мақалада сын есімдер пайда болатын сын есімдер мен грамматикалық механизмдердің семантикасына шолу жасалады. Қазақ тіліндегі сын есім әлемнің көптеген тілдерінде сын есімдермен ортақ белгілерге ие. Қазақ тіліндегі сын есімнің ерекшелігі, агглютинативті құрылымына байланысты оларды зерттеуге қызығушылық тудырады. Сын есімдердің синтаксистік қызметін, морфологиялық ерекшеліктерін, септеу жағдайларын және салыстыру дәрежесінің мәселелерін терең зерттеу Бұл деректер сын есімдердің үлкен құрылымдарға қалай сәйкес келетіні туралы түсінік береді. Сын есімдердің семантикасындағы нәзік айырмашылықтарды түсіндіретін әртүрлі морфемаларды зерттеу міндетті екенін есте ұстаған жөн. Қазақ тіліндегі сын есімдердің айрықша ерекшелігі-жыныс флексияларының болмауы, сонымен қатар сын есім зат есімге байланысты зат есімге сан немесе септік бойынша сәйкес келмейді. Соңғы онжылдықта қазақ тіліндегі сын есімдердің ерекшеліктері туралы маңызды сұраққа жауап беруде айтарлықтай жетістіктерге қол жеткізілді.

**Кілт сөздер:** сын есім, сын есімдердің типтері, қазақ тілі, құрылымдық сипаттамалары, сөзжасам.

Н.Ш. Манасбаева, А.М. Бакенова, Л.С. Сабитова, Ж.Д. Рапишева, Е.С. Дьяконова

### Особенности прилагательных в казахском языке

В статье представлен обзор семантики прилагательных и грамматических механизмов, с помощью которых образуются прилагательные. Авторами обосновывается, что имя прилагательное в казахском языке имеет общие черты с именами прилагательными во многих языках мира. Отличительные особенности прилагательного в казахском языке, в силу агглютинативной структуры, вызывают интерес к их изучению. Авторами приводится мнение, что, возможно, наиболее информативным путем является глубокое изучение синтаксической функции прилагательных, морфологических особенностей, склонения по падежам и проблем степени сравнения. Эти данные дают представление о том, как прилагательные вписываются в более крупные структуры. При этом необходимо учитывать, что изучение различных морфем, объясняющих тонкие различия в семантике самих прилагательных, является обязательным. В статье доказано, что отличительной особенностью имен прилагательных в казахском языке является отсутствие флексий рода, кроме того, имя прилагательное не согласуется с существительным по числу или падежу, примыкая к существительному. За последнее десятилетие были достигнуты значительные успехи в ответе на важный вопрос об особенностях имен прилагательных в казахском языке.

**Ключевые слова:** прилагательное, типы прилагательных, казахский язык, структурные характеристики, словообразование.

### References

- 1 Bekturov, Sh. (2006). Leksika, fonetika, morfologiya, sintaksis [Lexicology, Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax] Almaty: Atamura [in Kazakh]
- 2 Sarbalaev, Zh. (2014). Iz istorii imeni prilagatel'nogo v kazakhskom iazyke [From the history of adjective name in Kazakh language]. *Vestnik Omskogo universiteta — Bulletin of Omsk University. Vol.4.* [in Russian].

- 3 Kaidarov, A. (1996). Struktura odnoslozhnykh kornei i osnov v kazakhskom iazyke [Structure of monosyllabic roots and bases in the Kazakh language]. Almaty: Gylym [in Russian]
- 4 Mahmud al-kashgari. (2005). Diwan Luga at-Tukr [Diwan Lugha at-Tukr]. Almaty: Dyke Press [in Kazakh]
- 5 Muhamedova, R. (2016). Kazakh: A Comprehensive Grammar. London: Routledge Comprehensive Grammar Series [in English].
- 6 Musabayev, G. (2008). Khazakh til biliminin maseleri [Problems of Kazakh linguistics]. Almaty: Arys [in Kazakh].
- 7 Baskakov, N. (1952). Karakalpakskij jazyk. Fonetika i morfologija. Chast' pervaja. Chasti rechi i slovoobrazovanie [The Karakalpak language. Phonetics and morphology. Part one. Parts of speech and word formation]. Vol. II. Moscow: Izd-vo AN SSSR [in Russian]
- 8 Bizhkenova, A.E. (2015). Strukturno-semanticheskie osobennosti imen prilagatelnykh v russkom, kazakhskom i nemetskom iazykakh [Structural-semantic peculiarities of adjectives in Russian, Kazakh and German]. Scientists Mirebrahimi Union (ESU)#12. Retrieved from <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n> [in Russian]
- 9 Explanatory Dictionary of the Kazakh language (1974-1986). Vol. 1-10. Almaty: Nauka [in English].
- 10 Kononov, A.N. (1980). Grammatika jazyka tjurkskih runicheskikh pamjatnikov (VII-IX vv.) [Grammar of the language of Turkic runic monuments (VII-IX centuries)]. Leningrad: Nauka [in Russian]
- 11 Sevortyan, E. (1966). Affiksy imennogo slovoobrazovaniia v azerbaidzhanskom iazyke [Affixes of nominal word formation in the Azerbaijani language]. Moscow: Nauka [in Russian].
- 12 Tektigyl, Zh.O. (2013). Evoliutsiia obshchetiurkskikh affiksov v kazakhskom iazyke [Evolution of common Turkic affixes in the Kazakh language]. Moscow: Academy of Natural Sciences [in Russian].
- 13 Wolf, E. (2002). Functional semantics of evaluation. Moscow [in English].