

G. Khulanbay<sup>1</sup>, N.A. Alibayeva<sup>1</sup>, B.S. Sateeva<sup>1\*</sup>, O. Musakhan<sup>2</sup>*1Karaganda University named after E.A. Buketova, Kazakhstan**2 Mongolian State University of Culture and Art of the Conservatory Ulaan-Bator, Mongolia**(E-mail: gkhulanbai@bk.ru, alibaeva.nazym@mail.ru, serikbekovnobota@mail.ru, musakhan.ozila@gmail.com)*

## Developing an analytical speech through supplements

In the history of linguistics, the problem of word change and word formation is always closely intertwined. Vocabulary in Kazakh linguistics began in the 1990s. In general, the problem of vocabulary is directly related to the function of language. The issue here is grammatical regularities. On the basis of verbal facts related to morphology, the concepts of linguistics "word-change", "word-formation", "personality" were born. Word formation, like other language systems, is a set of linguistic approaches, which are mainly used to create a new phoneme, to create a new meaning from an existing meaning in a lexical unit. Vocabulary is used not as a word-former, but as a set of language techniques to create new words. Auxiliaries are persons and words whose lexical meaning is weakened or lost, who do not have independence, but are pronounced only with the main words and serve as auxiliary. In the system of word change and word formation in new word formation or word change, there must be structural units that are compatible with their lexical or grammatical meanings. Such units are grammatical entities and categories. Scientific abstractions in the language system, such as "word-formation category", "word-formation" person, "grammatical category", "grammatical person" correspond. It is known that there are two main methods of expression, one is a synthetic approach, the other is an analytical approach. The synthetic approach includes simple vocabularies created with the help of various lexical applications. The analytical approach includes auxiliary words formed by various auxiliary morphemes. And the problem of vocabulary is considered mainly from the morphological point of view, that is, from the point of view of the peculiarities of vocabulary. The article considers word change and word formation as a set of morphemes of the language mechanism, as a system of grammatical indicators, i.e. at the level of units that enrich the vocabulary, not at the structural level of morphology, vocabulary as a set of language techniques is used to create new words.

**Keywords:** Vocabulary, pronouns, auxiliary clauses, analogies, consonantal suffixes, phrases, grammatical personalities, analytical method.

### Introduction

Basically, the problem of word change is directly related to the functional function of the language. In particular, the grammatical meaning, form of category. These grammatical patterns directly affect the functional function of language. However, the above-mentioned regularities (grammatical meaning, form, categories) are terms used in the field of morphology of linguistics. In morphology, these patterns are used to differentiate word structure and to show the structural, semantic features of each word group, while in lexicography, these patterns determine the degree of functional function of language in a particular society, especially based on the ways of grammatical meanings. Therefore, lexicography does not consider general grammatical meanings, but internal grammatical meanings that are used in each word group, methods and can reflect the functional function of language.

The sphere of word change does not consider the formation of words, it explains in grammatical terms how words change in person. Therefore, in order to differ from the morphology when considering applications, the terms personal and verbal applications are used. The function of language is directly related to the definition of types and types of word-change and word-formation based on word usage and directs them. In the history of Turkic linguistics, the issue of word change and word formation has always been closely intertwined. And the problem of vocabulary is considered mainly from the morphological point of view, that is, from the point of view of the peculiarities of vocabulary. Originally from Indo-European linguistics, Russian linguistics has long been known for its word formation and lexicography. It was classified under the name of Betling's research ("Word formation and word change").

Methods and materials: N.A. Baskakov, a scientist who developed a fundamentally clear theory of the structure of the Turkic languages. Now it serves as the first in the history of linguistics, the most accurate and

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

well-articulated opinion on the structure of the Turkic languages. According to Baskakov's concept, vocabulary has a special syntactic definition, because it is a system of personal indicators of phrases and words in a sentence, vocabulary is recognized as "morphology of phrases and sentences" or "syntactic morphology".

The scientist is skeptical of the term personification, saying that "verbal expression really means personalization" and that there is no difference between them.

N.A. Baskakov refers to the concept of word change (word formation) as "lexical morphology" and explains it as a system of personal indicators of new word formation. Baskakov recognized word change and word formation as a set of morphemes of the language mechanism, a grammatical "system of indicators". In our work, too, the problem of word formation is considered on this basis: not at the structural level of morphology, but at the level of units that enrich the vocabulary. If we take into account that N.A. Baskakov says that the system of morphemes "means a pure syntactic relationship of phrases and parts of speech" (these affixes — plural, prepositional, dependent and participles), then the verb, participle, syllable, etc. of a verb that does not represent a syntactic relationship. A variety of other affixes, such as morphemes that give rise to categories, will need to be added to the word-formation affixes. N.A. Baskakov's opinion on functional and grammatical word formation is supported by many scientists.

The terms of word change and word formation in modern grammars of Turkic languages are usually given as a morphological phenomenon that forms the word structure. In some works, the term lexicon is replaced by the term personification and given as a synonym, and in some works, these terms are considered as separate concepts. In the grammars of later Turkic languages, in particular, Karaim, Gagauz, Karachay, Balkar, the description of word groups is considered in two groups: 1. word formation; 2. word change [1; 13].

### *Results and their discussion*

The analytical method of lexicography refers to a type of additional morpheme called auxiliary morphemes, which divides the word (vocabulary) into two parts: primary and secondary morphemes. "Auxiliary morphemes are divided into two groups: internal auxiliaries and foot auxiliaries" [2; 98]. These types of auxiliaries are further subdivided into several concepts.

In general, the nature of auxiliaries is as follows. Auxiliaries are persons and words whose lexical meaning is weakened or lost, have no independence, are pronounced only with the main words and serve as a secondary. K. Zhubanov was the first to comment on the auxiliaries [2; 99]. However, this opinion was completely forgotten until the 2000s, and as a second component of the analytical form of the verb was included in the Research of N. Oralbayeva. K. Zhubanov divides auxiliary words into two parts: internal auxiliary and foot auxiliary [3.36]. Such words are used only in the case of word groups, and their auxiliary morpheme properties are not taken into account. K. Zhubanov took the whole word-form (word-change) with auxiliaries and called it "auxiliary word" [3; 37]. A. Iskakov is called "auxiliary word" in N. Oralbayeva, which is mentioned in the group of complex verbs. In our opinion, based on the name of K. Zhubanov, such words should be called "auxiliary vocabulary". Such a name is necessary to separate the adjective from the "naked word". Roots and roots in a group of bare words bases on derivative bases and we believe that the group of auxiliary words should include citations and auxiliary words. Adverbs are pronounced before the main word and added to it with words that add different accents or augmentative meanings [3; 48]. Certain spare parts are much smaller in number and type than appendages. If we look at them individually, it is as follows.

1. Auxiliary clauses. This type of auxiliaries includes the most, absolutely, too much, even, exactly, real, exact, very, etc. refer to words [4; 110]. For example: The Black Earth is a place for humanity, full of various treasures. There are hundreds of thousands of different gems in them, what is the greatest of them? (Abai). Let me go to Mr. Aubakir. When it was getting dark, Kokserek came to the village alone (M. Auezov). Don't worry, my heart is pounding! Don't be too funny (Abai). It's good to think, even a busy person can't think and is imaginary (Abai). In fact, you are the real fool. who does not know the main benefit (M. Magauin). Just under the child's finger, it looks as if Mozart stood up (G. Kairbekov). Zhampeis was a very rude person who did not know the words, could not understand the words (M. Auezov).

2. Consonantal suffixes. This type of suffixes includes augmentative syllables, which are pronounced as the first component of the second component, in order to reinforce the first syllable of the second component as the previous (first) component of the double word. F.E: You are a seeker, I see, you are happy, you are strong (G. Kairbekov).

This type of augmentative syllables (white) is often associated with double nouns, and in our modern orthography it is sometimes written separately, sometimes in combination. Auxiliaries, such as augmenta-

tives, for example: The meaning of the words very good, very bad, good and bad is added and strengthened. Auxiliary affixes include morphemes with augmentative meaning, such as *bag*, *sap*, *kyp*, which are pronounced as the anterior component of the double words *kap-kara*, *sap-sary*, *kyp-kyzyl*. Since these morphemes are so isolated in previous studies that they are not used at the word level in the group of auxiliary morphemes, they are classified as additional morphemes and are added as a component of complex words.

The name "citation subsidiary" was first used by K. Zhubanov, but this name was ignored in subsequent studies. Adverbs are adjectives and auxiliaries that are pronounced after the main word and add different grammatical meanings. Pronouns are also pronounced in the form of the last syllable of the words used in the composition and combination of the double words. In terms of meaning, they are divided into two groups: constraints and auxiliaries.

Not only sponsors, but also fathers and so on.

Examples are bread-pan, meat-peat, kazy-mazy, etc. such as pan, met, mazy... [3; 56].

Assistants are divided into four types:

1. Auxiliary names: eyebrows, top, abdomen, etc.
2. Auxiliary verbs: bol, qal, sal, etc.
3. Urinary incontinence: before, until, etc.

This type of additional morpheme has not been recognized as an additional morpheme in previous studies [2; 101].

Words (vocabularies) are divided into two groups, which are complex in terms of morpheme composition: basic morpheme words and additional morpheme words [5; 38]. Key morpheme words include root roots and root bases and derivative bases. Additional morpheme words include additional morpheme words and auxiliary morpheme words.

Pronouns are words that add meaning to the main word to which they are attached. There are several types of sponsorships. Among them, the restrictions include only negative words in the sense of restraint and swear words in the sense of restraint [8; 56].

Restrictive semantic constraints (only, only -month) on the action, movement, adjective, period, etc. used to formulate as a limit. Such restrictive sponsorships have the following characteristics:

The (only) inhibitory pronoun is usually used in conjunction with nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, verbs, and adds a restrictive meaning to those words.

For example: Artel's school had only four classes (S. Mukanov). I only wish you happiness, Nareshzhan! (R. Raimkulov). Only fragmented obscure suffixes of our past genealogy have survived to our time (S. Seifullin).

White sponsorship is a word that means both reinforcement and restriction, depending on the purpose of use. Only restrictive meanings can be distinguished from such words.

*For example:*

The creature is suffering,

The dark night did not give the girl a sound,

Frightened, squealing, squealing,

The only thing that clicked was the silver lining. (I. Zhansugurov).

As soon as he arrived at the district maslikhat, he entered the clinic from Shaimer and found out about Akmonshak's condition (M. Imanzhanov).

Not only the meaning of the sponsorship is different, but also different. This pronoun adds grammatical meaning to the main meaning of the word, such as insulting. However, the main apocalypse is accompanied by restrictions. For example: It was also learned by a stepfather (Sh. Murtaza). When the car was in trouble, the man took pity on the cattle and walked down (T. Akhtanov).

Similarities are purely grammatical personalities. They have no personal meaning. Such persons are not used in the language individually. For example: "You don't go to the market to buy meat," said the old woman (spoken language) ", — explains [2; 101].

In our language (especially in spoken language) such persons can be formed by attaching any noun to a word. Since the first component is fully meaningful, it does not pay attention to the second meaningless adjective, and it is used artificially in the sense of analogies. For example, when looking at nouns in the glossary, the situation is as follows: abazha-sabazha, abakty-sabakty, abzel-sabzel, abyzy-sabyzy, agayn-sagaiyn, etc. Identical persons in the use of this word are those who add to the word only abstract grammatical magic. They are not words because they are not used individually.

All pronouns are combined with nouns and verbs, and negativity means subtraction. For example: Not a month, but a year passed without a bag. His golden face turns yellow, his hands tremble and he is exhausted (Abai).

The meaning of the pronouns *tursyn* (*turmak*) seems to be the same. For example: To have fun, to enjoy all the pleasures of the world, to find only one truth, to find the cause of everything (Abai).

Auxiliaries are words that, by their nature, are used in conjunction with key words to add abstract grammatical meaning to them. This group mainly includes auxiliary nouns and auxiliary verbs, and auxiliary pronouns and some pronouns.

Auxiliary nouns, as the name implies, are words that, depending on the purpose of use, either retain their lexical meaning, and sometimes fade away and change their grammatical meaning. This is the second meaning we are talking about. There are not many words used in the sense of auxiliary nouns: front, back, top, side, middle, near, middle, inside, outside, handle, face, color, etc. For example: Lazy people live under the heavy, under the light, try to give less to society and get more (from the newspaper).

Bright moon on a windless night,  
The light vibrates in the water,  
The soul of the village is deep,  
The river was roaring and others. (Abai)

Auxiliary nouns are historically derived from material concepts such as place and address in the development of language. Therefore, they are the interior, exterior, surroundings, environment of a certain object, or material phenomenon, or time, period or event. etc. it has moved to the point of expressing such concepts. Therefore, they can be included in the complex parts of a sentence only in combination with key words. Auxiliary names are divided into several groups according to their meaning:

Identify a particular location in terms of distance or proximity to the object. Such auxiliary names include soul, neighborhood, bottom, edge. For example: Near the black stone we are like an elephant and a three-year-old child (Z. Shashkin). Batyma collects firewood near the hearth (S. Mynzhasarova).

2. Define the concept of space in terms of intermediate relations with objects. Such assistants include names such as middle. For example: the Kazakh steppe is located between Balkhash and Alatau (A. Abishev). They went to a small square in the middle of a tree (A. Satayev).

3. Define the concept of space in relation to different sides of the object (side of the sphere). Such auxiliary names include front, back, top, face, height. For example: A man in front of a house in the middle of the village (B. Mailin). In front of each house, Fritz is on guard, wearing a fur coat (M. Gabdullin). In front of each house, Fritz is on guard, wearing a fur coat (M. Gabdullin). Since there were no extra beds in the old man's house, my companion and I slept on freshly brought hay in the yard (O. Kanakhin). There is a river above and below the ground (K. Isabekov). Although the village of Zhanbyrshy is high, it has just moved out of the winter under a shaky tree and landed on a long gorge (G. Musrepov). We know that Kokshetau has a lot of gold, — said Taubai (S. Mukanov). Some auxiliary nouns refer to a local concept that covers only the scope of an object, while others refer to a local concept that defines the beginning of an object. Such auxiliary nouns include words such as belly, head. For example: The store is full of people, everyone is trying to argue for something (E. Utetleuov). The swallow builds its nest on the tops of winter barns and forks (S. Mukanov). Abai climbed to the top of the hill (M. Auevov).

One of the analytical forms of auxiliary verbs is pure auxiliary verbs, the other is the transition of basic verbs to auxiliary verbs. The use of verbs in the same way in the function of auxiliary verbs depends largely on how those words are used. So it depends on what grammatical entities they combine with the main verbs. The grammatical entities that connect such basic verbs and auxiliary verbs are called analytical forms of verbs [6; 112].

"Auxiliary suffixes belong to the group of auxiliary morphemes called auxiliaries. Subjunctives are auxiliary words used in our language to express different grammatical relations between the object and the object, depending on the purpose of use, and to master a certain adjective" [7; 177]. Pronouns are usually used to combine words in a subordinate clause. Is that why they use different temporal, causal, spatial, etc. between words and phrases? such as grammatical relations.

Pronouns, as their name suggests, are words that only add different grammatical meanings to the words they combine [7; 333]. However, one of the functions of sponsors is that they are used as additional auxiliary morphemes. In general, sponsorship is divided into the concepts of interrogation, amplification, inhibition, resistance, mood, modality. Among them, we pay attention to mood and modal pronouns. Modal auxiliaries are usually the subjective interference of the speaker with the main word, approving the thought or opinion

expressed, auxiliary words that are actually spoken in support. Such aids are provided only through sheep (koy) calls.

For example: We say that the intention to do something good is not bad (Abai). "I wrote not one person, it's a flat people, without candles, with candles, it's like that (there). — Shakizat, my dear? — said Sultanmakhmut (D. Abilev).

### Conclusion

The article focuses on the aspects of speech expression in the system and its role in the language function. For example, according to the analytical method of lexicography, some word groups have features that were previously ignored. For example, a noun is a noun, a verb is a noun, and a noun means a real number, but the nature of pronouns and modal words is different. For example, because pronouns consist not only of grammatical meanings, but also of a unit of meaning, such as morphemes (root, suffix, conjunction, duplication, combination, abbreviations), they are used instead of nouns, action, numerical, etc., in short, instead of other word groups. And modal words in the functions of the language have the function of adjectives: like, maybe, etc. It has been proved by the system of speech that allies play a role in the communicative function of language, mentally and emotionally. For example, in grammar, swearing is recognized as a separate word group, but in my lexicon it is an auxiliary word. The reason is that the calls: neither, nor, and, but, and so on. It is not used individually, but it is necessary for language, because it serves as a link.

In order to talk about the system of speech, we first touched upon the issue of what works have been written in different areas of the Kazakh language, as well as the authors. In any case, we have quoted the opinions of turkologists, including Kazakh linguists, especially N.A. Baskakov, on special vocabulary and word formation. The scientist understood the word system as a system of morphemes, ie the syntactic relationship of phrases and parts of speech. In our opinion, what N.A. Baskakov is talking about is the syntactic function of verbal and personal applications. We also touched upon the issue of analytical discourse in this direction.

To explain the nature of my analytical speech as much as possible, we have divided it into the following topics:

1. The main features of analytical vocabulary
2. References
3. Foot accessories
4. Similarities, etc.

In the analytical method of lexicography, the word is divided into primary and secondary morphemes. In our work we based on the works of K. Zhubanov, M. Mergenbayev. Auxiliary morphemes are divided into two groups: internal citation and foot auxiliary. General adjectives are words that are combined with key words only because their lexical meaning is weakened or completely lost. For example, the adjective suffix includes the words too, very, double, very (modern augmentative adjectives), and the auxiliary suffixes are: until, before, that is, the modern suffixes, pronouns. K. Zhubanov called the phrases that came with these words "adjectives". At present, these terms are gradually being used in linguistics.

In conclusion, in this work, as far as possible, K. Zhubanov, M. Mergenbayev, N. Oralbayeva, etc., the laws of analytical methods of speech, which are very rare in Kazakh linguistics. We tried to discover the nature based on the works of scientists.

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Г. Хуланбай, Н.А. Алибаева, Б.С. Сатеева, О. Мусахан

### Көмекші сөздермен талдамалық сөздің өзгеруі

Тіл білімі тарихында сөзжасам мен флексия мәселесі үнемі бір-бірімен тығыз байланыста. 1990 жылдардан бастап қазақ тіл білімінде сөйлей бастады. Негізінен сөзжасам мәселесі тілдің функционалдық әрекетімен тікелей байланысты. Бұл жерде сөз болып отырған мәселе грамматикалық заңдылықтар. Морфологияға қатысты сөзжасамдық фактілер негізінде «сөзжасам», «флексия», «форма» ұғымдары дүниеге келді. Сөзжасам, басқа тіл жүйелері сияқты, негізінен лексикалық бірліктерде бұрыннан бар мағынадан жаңа мағына тудыру, жаңа фонема тудыру үшін қолданылатын тіл тәсілдерінің жиынтығы деп қарастырылады. Сөзжасам сөзжасам емес, тілдік әдістердің жиынтығы ретінде жаңа әр түрлі сөзжасамдық тұлғаларды жасау үшін қолданылады. Лексикалық мағынасы бірде біріккен, не жойылып кеткен септік жалғаулары мен сөздер дербестікке ие болмайды, тек негізгі сөздермен бірге айтылып, қосалқы қызмет атқарады. Сөзжасам мен флексияның жаңа сөзжасамдық немесе флекстік жүйедегі құрылымдық бірліктері өздерінің лексикалық немесе грамматикалық мағынасымен үндесуі керек. Мұндай бірліктер грамматикалық тұлғалар мен категориялар болып табылады. Тілдік жүйеде «сөзжасамдық категория», «сөзжасамдық форма», «грамматикалық категория», «грамматикалық форма» сияқты ғылыми абстракциялар сәйкес келеді. Сөзжасамның екі негізгі тәсілі бар екені белгілі: бірі — синтетикалық тәсіл, екіншісі — аналитикалық. Синтетикалық тәсілге әртүрлі сөзжасамдық және сөз түрлендіруші қосымшалардың көмегімен жасалған жалаң сөздер жатады. Аналитикалық тәсілге әр түрлі бағыныңқы морфемалар арқылы жасалған бағыныңқы сөздер жатады. Ал сөз табы мәселесі морфологиялық тұрғыдан, яғни септелу ерекшеліктері тұрғысынан қарастырылады. Мақалада сөзжасам мен флексия тілдік механизмнің морфемаларының жиынтығы, грамматикалық көрсеткіштер жүйесі ретінде, яғни морфологияның құрылымдық деңгейінде емес, сөздік қорды байытатын бірліктер деңгейінде қарастырылады. Сөйлеу тіл тәсілдерінің жиынтығы ретінде жаңа әр түрлі сөзжасамдық формаларды жасау үшін қолданылады.

**Кілт сөздер:** сөзжасам, сөз түрленуі, бағыныңқы, қызмет атаулары, жалғаулықтар, сөз түбірі, сөз тіркестері, аналитикалық әдіс, грамматикалық мағына.

Г. Хуланбай, Н.А. Алибаева, Б.С. Сатеева, О. Мусахан

### Аналитическое словоизменение посредством вспомогательных слов

В истории языкознания проблема словообразования и словоизменения постоянно находится в тесном контакте друг с другом. В казахском языкознании она обозначилась с 1990-х г. В основном проблема словообразования напрямую связана с функциональным аспектом языка. В этой связи авторами статьи рассмотрена проблема словообразования и связанные с ней грамматические закономерности. В работе дается обоснование вопросов, связанных с возникновением понятий «словообразование», «словоизменение», «форма». Авторами раскрываются проблемы словообразования как совокупности языковых приемов, которые в основном используются в лексических единицах для создания нового значения из уже существующего, для создания новой фонемы. Доказано, что в языковой системе совпадают такие научные абстракции, как «словообразовательная категория», «словообразовательная форма», «грамматическая категория», «грамматическая форма». В статье проанализированы подходы к словообразованию: синтетический и аналитический. В статье словообразование и словоизменение рассматриваются как совокупность морфем языкового механизма, как система грамматических показателей, т.е. не на структурном уровне морфологии, а на уровне единиц, обогащающих словофонд. Доказано, что речь как совокупность языковых приемов используется для создания новых различных словообразовательных форм.

**Ключевые слова:** словообразование, словоизменение, прилагательные, служебные имена, союзы, корень слова, словосочетания, аналитический метод, грамматическое значение.

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