

WORD FORMATION IN THE MODERN TURKIC LANGUAGES: THE PROCESS OF CONVERSION

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Abstract: The methods and processes of word formation in the modern Turkic languages have been researched in the work. Being the component of the science of ultracentury Linguistics, word formation expresses the historical feature. The process happening in the certain period of the time assumes the simultaneous importance. In the modern Turkic languages, the process of word formation reflects in all stages of the language – in phonetics, lexicology, morphology, syntax. Some language situations can be explained on the basis of the rule of similarity, analogy. One of the different methods existing in language for creating the new word and terms is the method of calques and copy. Most part of new lexical units have been calqued by getting from the Russian, English, and other European languages and have 'paid the demand' of the new created scientific fields related to the lexical units certainly in the years of independence of the Turkic countries. There are some methods of word formation in the modern Turkic languages that are used very little. The methods being less productive do not surround all of the Turkic languages. Among such methods of word formation, we can mention the methods as fiction, cut-transfer-copy, mirror and etc. The process of conversion is also one of the processes of word formation in the Turkic languages. The new words are appeared by the conversion of the grammatical characteristics of the word in the process of conversion. The process of conversion is the process of word formation which appeared as the result of facilitating grammatical and lexical variations, the abbreviations of ending and suffixes and the morphological structure of word, gained the intensity in the modern Turkic languages.

Keywords: Turkic languages; word formation; process; morphological; conversion; lexical variations.

1 Introduction

The Turkic languages are the most ancient and richest languages of the world. The richness of the Turkic languages has still been noted in the work "Diwan Lughat al-Turk" (Compendium of the languages of the Turks) written by Mahmud al-Kashgari in the 11th century. Indicating the plenty of the Turkic words and given samples, affluence of the Turkic languages, he has shown that the Turkic language is as rich as the Arabic language.

In the 13th century, Fakhraddin Mubarakshah has given the idea of non-existing of better and more magnificent language than Turkish language after Arabic language, on the preface of his work "Shajara-yi Ansab-i". In the 15th century, Ali-Shir Nava'i has shown that the Turkish language is richer than the Persian language with the samples in his work named as "Muhakamat al-Lughatayn" (The Comparison of the Two Languages). The presence of the word, the dictionary of the rich language is also being rich. The word presence of any language — the lexicology – is not stable. The lexical dictionary is being the most dynamic among the language levels.

Every time, the new words were needed in the speech. Therefore, the new words are always included in the language or some words aren't used for different reasons. The creation of new words at the expense of capabilities of the language is the desired situation. But sometimes the borrowed words can also be used for calling the new notions. If we say that the word formation is the operation of the creation of new words by using the existed forms, the lexical units, we do not make mistake.

Later, the Turkic languages having the possibilities of rich and intensive word-formation since the period of the ancient Turkic language appeared under the influence of the Arabic and Persian languages as the language of writing and culture for a long time. However, they haven't lost the features of word-formation and its usage.

Since the language started to be the main communication method among the people, the creation of new words has been needed. As cultural relations increased among the people, finding the opposition for the new notions' including to our life has been needed, but the development of science and technology has caused creation of the new terms, new words for the language.

"If the language cannot create the new words, if it has lost the power, it becomes the stagnant language over time; it cannot conform to the developments in the culture and civilization" [7, p. 5].

There are different factors directing the process of word-formation in all languages. The first and the most basic of them is being uninterrupted, inevitable process of the word-formation in the language; the second is novelties appearing in the modern period and the need for word-formation.

As it is known, the Western part of the world has acquired significant successes in the science and technology. The new revelation and inventions, especially the novelties in the field of information technologies has created the situation for the new word flow strongly from West to the East. Sometimes these words have been used in the language as accepted form, sometimes the new words have been created as the opposition of these.

Naturally, as new words are included in the language or the new words appear in the language, removing some part of lexical units from language is needed. But this process itself should be approached very carefully. Removing the word from the literary language estranges the nation from the thousand years of history and national culture. That is why, whether we wanted it or not, it is not good to substitute the lexical units used for thousand years in the language, acquired a kind of the 'right of citizenship', with the new words by removing them from language as being the Arabic-Persian origin words. At the same time, it is undeniable fact that none of the language can stay in the stagnant situation. Each of the language is in the dynamic development and this process is inevitable. "None of the thing can resemble to the tree as the language. Languages shed their leaves losing their colours and open fresh leaves season by season. The leaves of the language are words" [30, p. 324].

As it is known, the words are the language units, and word patterns expressing the abstract and concrete notions created by one or more polysyllabic sound groups, by the opposition of certain notions, are perceived in our minds. The sounds and syllables are the language elements imposed for as if creating the words. Creation of the word appears to be the aim of accomplishing of need existed in the language.

All people are dealing with different words every day. Sometimes we encounter such kind of words that, either there is no notion of it in our mother tongue, or the existing ones aren't available for us. In this case, the first of the reasonable ways is to create the new word.

The words are the live part of the language. They are in use, their meaning change during the time. Sometimes the lexical unit being in the dictionaries, that never heard, is used in the language of some author during a period of time. The author resuscitates the word again in the corresponding conditions. Words are being unused during a period, sometimes they express unknown meaning, being far from their first meanings. In that time, to update the correspondence between the word and any of the needed meaning is being necessary. "There is no language that being before, that was never changing during the time. Each of the language changes less or more in a time. Of course, the language is the part of the national culture and some changings happen in the language as being parallel to the changings of culture and each language is in relation with the other languages" [24, p. 80]. Since most of the words getting from the Arabic and Persian languages how play the great role in the development of the Turkic languages as it was in case of the language of science and culture before, we can use most of the words coming from the Western part of the world very easily today.

The most affluent way as the method of word-formation is to make the word with lexical suffixes in the Turkic languages. The word-formation suffixes are used largely for addressing the lack of the word. But it is not possible to make any word just by adding the lexical suffix to any of the word. "The new word may occur accidentally, suddenly in all stages of the history of language, or someone can create the new word voluntarily when they want to say what they do, exactly" [26, p. 75]. But most of the words which are created in this way cannot get the 'civilizational right' in the language. The words that are not created in accordance with the rules and conditions are forgotten or they are appeared and sound contradicting to the logic of the language. For the created word to be stable of the not to be forgotten, certain regularity must be followed during making the new word in the language. There mustn't be the word appeared spontaneously in the language.

We got this idea in the result of our research, showing that the place of word formation is completely undefined in linguistics yet, and different approaches of linguists exist in this area. Generally, the word formation has been approached either as the field of linguistics, or it has been learned inside the morphology or lexicology in the linguistics literature till today. But M. Mirzaliyeva has approached the word formation as the process. According to the author's thought, the word formation is the process existing in all layers of language. "The word formation bears the historical character, being the component of the centuries old linguistic science. This process, happening or continuing in certain time, assumes synchronous essence" [21, p. 148]. M. Mirzaliyeva speaks against the studying of word formation inside the grammar, more precisely, morphology, as well as lexicology, presenting the word formation as "the lexical-morphological category". Author has also considered this continued position illogically and wrong today. The process of word formation is incessant process happened at all of the layers, all levels of the language. Thus, the words appearing in the result of the changing of sound, stress, intonation in the language is the result of the process of word formation happening in the phnetic layer. And the making of derivative words is the process happening only at the morphological layer. It is possible to follow the process of word formation in the syntactic layer too. The conversion of word combinations to the compound word which syntactic relations play an impotant role there is also the reflection of process of the word formation.

It is also possible to appreciate the phraseological units as the result of the process of word formation happening in the phraseological layer of language. And we value the word formation as the process, not as the section. According to our opinion, the word formation is neither the section of morphology nor the independent field of linguistics. The word formation is simply the process. It is the process serving to the creation of new lexical units happening in the sections of phonetics, lexicology, morphology, phraseology, syntax of the language.

The processes of word-formation happens in the different layers of the language in the modern Turkic languages. Naturally, the processes are realized by various ways. The researches of the world linguists about the methods of word-formation in the Turkic languages exist. German scientist Marcel Erdal has widely researched the word formation in the Turkic languages [10]. Indeed, the word formation arranges the base of work morphologically. But besides, the word formation by syntactical way, the new word-formation with the assimilation to the back and front by taking the samples from the other languages has been dealt in the work. According to the most prominent scientist dealing with the research on the word formation, professor Sh. H. Akalin, "Besides with the methods of word-formation morphologically and syntactically, the mould theory, abbreviation (abbreviations), the returning of the archaic words again by resurrecting, the converting of semantics, borrowing from the other languages, the word-formation carried out phonetically, and some other methods of word formation is dealt within the books of grammar publishing in the last years" [1, p. 5]. None of the researches touched these ways of word-formation. At the same time, generally, the ways of word-

formation have been the content of many researchers in linguistics, in particular, applied researches. The scientists have shown the ways of word-formation in different numbers.

2 Literature Review

There are different methods of word-formation in the modern Turkic languages. It is possible to derive new words by different ways in infinite number in the Turkic languages.

The words making by morphological and syntactic ways are mainly considered, derivative and compound words are researched in the word formation. N. M. Shansky being one of the most famous Russian linguists of the 20th century deals with the word-formation morphologically as the basic method in his work which he dedicated to the analysis of word formation. The author is talking about the advantages of morphological way and deals with the derivative words in the new word-formation. He has made the research about the role of homonymy, the existence of the new word formation by the converting of the morphological structure in the new word-formation and has noted the arranging of it as the base of new word-formation [28]. H. Dizdaroglu has only noted the morphological and syntactical ways among the ways of word-formation in his work entitled "The ways of word-formation in Turkish" [7]. Of course, it happens synchronically. But indeed there are more different ways of word formation in language.

Annemarie von Gabain only deals with the suffixes as the way of word formation in the ancient Turkic language [11, p. 43-61]. A. N. Kononov notes the existing of the following ways in the Turkish written monuments: 1. Morphological way; 2. Syntactical way; 3. Substantivization; 4. Phonetical way; 5. Calques [18, p. 83]. A. Rajabli expresses the ways of word formation in the Orkhon-Yenisey monuments as follows: lexical, morphological, syntactical, phonetical ways [25, p. 149].

There are the ways of morphological (synthetical or inflectional), syntactical, lexical semantic word formation in the language of Uyghurs of the Fergana region [27, p. 91].

Though some of the scientists indicate the ways of word-formation in different number in the Turkic languages, some of them do not present certain ways, instead proposing new ways. For example, the Turkish linguist F. Timurtash has dealt with the word-formation by the figmental way in the Turkish language [30]. At the same time, G. Sadvakasov doesn't accept the word formation by the phonetical way.

I. M. Tarakanova speaks about the following methods of word formation in the Khakas language: morphological, syntactical, lexical-semantic. Tarakanova doesn't accept the phonetical method as the way of word-formation, but she has chosen the conversion as the method of word-formation [29].

The Turkish linguist D. Datli indicates the following ways of word formation: morphological way, the revival of archaic words, borrowing from the foreign languages, the formation of compound word [6, p. 798].

Z. K. Ishkildina notes the existing of the following methods of the word formation in the Bashkir language: phonetical, morphological, abbreviation, lexical-grammatical (morphological-syntactical), lexical-syntactical method [14, p. 238].

S. Jafarov, being the author of the most fundamental works belonging to the word formation in the Azerbaijani language, divides the methods of word formation into 3 groups that are in general form in the language. The word formation, according to him, is ongoing with the lexical, morphological and syntactical way. Almost all of the linguists dealing with the word formation used this division. S. Jafarov, researching the word formation firstly and comprehensively in the Azerbaijani language, considers that the surplus of the word on the base of the dialects and jargons, borrowings, on the base of the assuming the new meaning, by the changing of the phonetic component, on the base of the simplifying of the derivative words and compound

words, belongs to the word formation with the lexical way. But according to our opinion, the word formation by the phonetical way mustn't be given inside the word formation by the lexical way. Despite this, S. Jafarov's division represents more comprehensive and detailed approach to the word formation.

Tatar linguist F. Ganiyev mentions the following ways of word formation in the Tatar language: phonetical; lexical-semantic; morphological; syntactical; conversion; abbreviated way [12, p. 69]. It should be noted that the studies carried by F. Ganiyev on the word formation of Tatar language can be considered one of the most comprehensive and detailed researches.

The Turkish linguist Z. Korkmaz has indicated the process of word formation realized only by the morphological and syntactical ways while he was dealing with the word formation in the Turkic languages. He almost hasn't indicated the word formation by the phonetical and lexical ways. The strange fact is that most of the scientists carrying out the research on the Turkish language have dealt with only the derivative and compound words while they were using the word formation in the Turkish language. Even the compound words were not researched in the most works written in this field. Only the derivative words have been studied under the name of "Kelime türetimi" (Word derivation).

There isn't general thought about the terms called word-formation and the number of the ways of word formation in the sources. Sh. H. Akalin says that the work surrounding all of the ways of word formation hasn't been written in the Turkish language. The situation is the same with the Turkish language within the Azerbaijani language, too. The ways of word formation have been researched more comprehensively and largely only in the researches of professor Sh. H. Akalin.

3 Method

The study of the word-formation system of the Turkic languages was carried out using various methods of linguistic research. The main one is the method of linguistic description, which provides an analysis of the semantics of the corresponding morphemes and the specifics of their functioning, the comparative-typological method, as well as the method of component analysis of derivative lexemes. The work uses the methods of word-formation analysis and synthesis, the method of structural modeling.

4 Results

Word formation in the Turkic languages

The real ways of word formation in the Turkish language are the following: the word formation with the morphological way, the word formation with the syntactical way, the word-formation on the base of borrowings, localization, abbreviation, blinking and mixing, sampling, figmenting, assimilating to the back and front, duplicating (the new word formation of the words by duplicating), ellipsis, the word formation for the stress, the new way of word formation with the changing of the proper noun to the common noun.

S. Eker classifies the methods of word formation in the Turkish language such as: "1 – Derivation, integration or borrowing; 2 – Changing the type of the words; 3 – Changing of the meaning" [9, p. 314]. The other Turkish linguist S. Alibekiroglu has noted the existing of the following ways of word formation in the Turkish language: "1 – Derivation [to add the derivations to the base of the word (to the root and stem)]; 2 – Integration; 3 – Sampling" [3].

The Turkish linguist H. Zulfugar has dealt with the ways of formation of the words in the Turkish language, too. If we consider that, firstly, each of the term is the lexical unit, word, in this case, we can concern the ways of formation of the terms to the ways of formation of the words. But the scientist has shown more different directions during speaking about the ways of formation of the terms. He has also indicated the "sampling" as

the first way in the word formation. By taking an example of the features of sound and structure of the word, the other words are formed. To make the word with this way is characteristic not only for the Turkish language, but also for the other languages. H. Zulfugar expresses that, the other modern languages being under the pressure of the English language, the new words were made based on the "sampling". The method of "sampling" is the type of "imitation, assimilation" [35, p. 157].

The similarity of sound of the root and beginning form in the word and terms made by this method, following the common feature in the derivative suffixes, makes the situation of the appropriation of the created samples easier. But in this case, the correspondence of the features of sound and structure to the rules must be considered.

As the second way of word or term formation, the way of forming the term from the root and beginning forms with the derivative suffixes is indicated. It implies the morphological way. This way of word formation has always been productive historically. It is also one of the productive way today. H. Zulfugar, as well as other linguists, also called this way the most productive method.

After studying the methods of turkologists used in the process of word formation, we defined the ways of this word formation. The ways of word formation are realized during certain processes in the Turkic languages. These processes are the processes of borrowing and conversion that, we will deal with the process of conversion in this article.

Conversion in Turkic languages

The conversion has been created as the way of word formation at the end of the medieval. The development of conversion was the result of grammatical and lexical changings, the abbreviations of ending and suffixes and facilitation of the morphological structure of the word. Numerous nouns and verbs have become identical in the result of the loss of ending and suffixes. At the end of the medieval times, the verbs have been made from the nouns mainly by the conversion. The sole indicator of the conversion as the way of word formation is paradigm. The paradigm is the system of the morphological indicators, grammatical changings of the words.

Though the process of conversion is belonged to the flective method in languages, this language event can be encountered in the Turkic languages too. The grammatical and lexical meanings are realized by the derivative and lexical suffixes more in the Turkic languages. The lexical units can be passed from one part of speech to the other part of speech in the Turkic languages.

Most of the Azerbaijani scientists call the word formation as the morphological-syntactical type of conversion. Passing of the parts of speech to each other is considered the word formation at the expense of assuming the new meaning. If the words gain the new meanings related to the semantic development during conversion in the Azerbaijani language, we can call this language event as the way of word formation.

Some scientists equate the homonymy with the conversion, they popularize the thought of spreading of the types of substantivization, attribution (adjectivalization), adverbialization of the lexical-semantic conversion in the Azerbaijani language. The conversion is the process of passing certain word to the other part of speech related to the semantic development without the help of the derivative means.

During the semantic conversion, the word belonging to certain part of speech passes to the new part of speech by losing all semantic and grammatical relations with that part of speech. Most of the personal name are the product of the semantic conversion happening in Azerbaijani language. For example, we can include the substantivized verbs as *Solmaz*, *Sevər*, *Sevil*, *Yaşar*, *Qorxmaz*, *Dönməz*, the substantivized adjectives as *Sadiq*, *Şirin*, *Qəhrəman*, *Mehriban*, etc. to such names.

N. K. Dmitriev writes: "There are many word groups in the Turkish language that, according to their essence, cannot fit to the frame of one part of speech - they stand in the poles of conversion among two or even three categories: 1) noun-verb, 2) verb-noun, 3) noun-adjective, 4) adjective-noun, 5) adjective-adverb, 6) noun-adjective-adverb, 7) adverb-adjective-noun. Here not only the same words, but also the homonyms (i.e.: ic-ic) are considered, that is, this feature isn't concerned to that issue" [8, p. 110].

The process of passing in the parts of speech has always been existed historically in the Azerbaijani language. The homonyms appeared in the result of the passing of parts of speech to each other. This process makes the lexical-semantic homonyms.

The substantivization from the structural-semantic types of conversion has been researched in the Turkic languages. In the these languages, the process of substantivization has spread more than the reflection in languages. And it comes from the existing of the agglutinative structure of the Turkic language, largely - from the using of the grammatical categories of the noun. It is possible to encounter to any numerous samples belonging to the substantivization of adjectives, numerals, participles, and adverbs in the modern Turkic languages. Even the substantivization of different word groups can be witnessed in the Turkic languages.

Some scientists haven't used the term of conversion, they have talked about the conversion under the name of substantivization. The nouns have the categories of case, quality and affiliation in the Turkic systematic languages. Only such features must be considered as the signs of noun differing it from the other parts of speech. It must be noted that, the categories of case, quality, and affiliation can be used with the other parts of speech. The other parts of speech cannot keep their previous contents, they change their syntactic position and are substantivized. For example: azerbaijani: *qırmızılar, yaxşıların*; uzbek: *каббфнинг, кизиллар, оқлар*; bashkir: *аклар, йәтәндәр*; yak: *кыраллар, диэлэхтәр, улаханым, кырам*, etc.

The substantivization is grouped such as in linguistics: permanent (completely) and temporal (partially) substantivization. Permanent substantivization is the substantivization of certain word in definite situations, and the case of the making the words defining the content or situation is called the temporal substantivization. In our opinion, only the cases of the permanent substantivization can be considered as the process of word formation. Many times, substantivization is called the lexical-syntactical-morphological method in the Turkic languages. By this method, the using of different parts of speech instead of the noun without converting the structure is noted. The substantivization is considered the most productive word formation in the Turkic languages. Except the adverbs, the conversion of the words belonging to all other parts of speech to the noun is possible in the Tatar language. The conversion of the adjectives is observed in the Tatar language: *kük kük* (sky); *ak ak* (eyes are whitening).

The conversion of the verb to the noun is possible: *ukuv-ukuv* (to read); *ülçev-ülçev* (measure); *belderuv belderuv* (noting), as well as the conversion of the participles to the noun: *çeçüvçe-çeçüvçe* (driver). Also, the conversion of the participles to the terms is observed in the Tatar language - for example: *bülüvçe-bülüvçe* (division)-mathematical term; *kuşluvçı-kuşluvçı* (common)-mathematical term; the conversion of the pronouns to the noun: *nerse-nerse* (thing); the conversion of the numerals to the noun: *berençe-berençe* (meal), etc. Many times, the substantivization is equated with the conversion, they are used as the synonym term.

F. Zeynalov writes: "Many times the adjectives and nouns are still confused with each other in the turkological literature. Such kind of thought is expressed in most of the written works belonging to the Turkic systematic languages: it is stated that the noun, adjective and adverbs are not differed from each other in these languages. The linguists staying on this position

incorrectly characterized the nouns as the adjectives which are used in the form of attributes" [33, p. 76].

During the substantivization, the pure noun is not always got. The substantivized word assumes the feature of thing additionally by keeping the signs of itself belonging to the previous part of speech. F. Zeynalov says about non-creation of the word belonging to the pure part of speech during conversion in the Azerbaijani language. He claims about its only occasional character. We can be witness of not only the conversion of the notional parts of speech to each other, but also the conversion of verb forms to the noun, adjective, and adverb in the modern Azerbaijani language. Occasionally, the names of verb forms carrying the features of different parts of speech such as substantive, adjective, adverbial, substantive-adjective, substantive-adjective-adverbial are called by the scientists and they are considered the categories of the second representation in the verbs.

The conversion is manifested not only in the lexical units, but also in the syntactic constructions that we do not consider because of not belonging to our content. In fact, the conversion happening in the structure of sentence can belong to the process of the word formation on the syntactic level. In the Azerbaijani language, the relative clause is converted to the situation of the parenthetical sentence by transformation in the complex sentences of subordinate clause of condition and comparison, because certain conversion happens in the language during that time. This conversion causes changing of the structure of the sentence to the simple structure.

The number of scientists choosing the process of conversion as the method of word formation isn't so much. Also, the argues about its word formation affiliation exist. Some scientists consider this as the syntactical word formation [22, p. 1470] while others consider the conversion both the morphological-syntactical and lexical-semantic method. There were others that called conversion in other form. Z. X. Tramova has called the conversion as the lexical-morphological-syntactical word formation. According to her thought, the semantical changing is the primary, and grammatical is secondary in the conversion [31, p. 8]. A. N. Kononov has called the conversion as the lexical-syntactical-morphological method firstly, he has introduced the conversion as the morphological-syntactical method in his work written 24 years later [18]. K. Bekbergerov introduces the conversion as one the methods of word formation in the Karakalpak language. He shows two ways [4, p. 214]: 1. Lexical-semantic way. This method implies the appearing of the new word with the conversion of one word of word form to the other part of speech. 2. Lexical-syntactical way. Some expressions play only the role of one word and are called the notion in this form. By the help of this method, the independent expressions, and also the phraseological units are converted to the compound words. It is called lexicalization. For example, *көрсө қызар* "unbalanced", *жинүргән* "сразу", *жаны айыу* "sympathy", *Темир казык* "Polar star", *Барсакөлмес* "name of the place", *Сатыбалды*, *Өтөпберген*, *Улбосын* "proper noun", etc.

The role of conversion in the word formation is undeniable in the Turkic languages. But the lexical and syntactical conversion being the result of the syntactical transformation in these languages does not play an important role in the grammatical structure of the language as those belonging to the flective languages.

The word formation is considered the level of unbased language. The word formation can be realized without them as the one which is made with certain means and models. "The norm is the meaning of the words existing in the given time, in the collectives of given language objectively, is their phonetic structure, models of word formation" [15, p. 5]. One of the means of word formation is the formation of the word by the conversion of one word from one part of speech to the other one. The lexical-grammatical conversions appear in the word while this word is converted from one group to the other. The paradigm of the word is converted: it means that when the word

converts from one part of speech to the other one, it carries all of the grammatical features that converted one. Namely this process is called conversion in the language. The lexical units are converted from one part of speech to the other without changing their morphological structure and phonetic cover in different languages. It is called conversion also in the scientific linguistics.

The word formation with the conversion way is more valid for the languages without suffix. In fact, the conversion is the way of word formation carried out by the conversion of the grammatical characteristics of the word. The semantic relation can be different among the notional and structural lexical units. The lexical meaning of this word is explained by the Russian linguists such as: the new word is created by conversion of one word to the other derivative paradigms. Most of the scientists dealing with the conversion disputed about conversion as the method of word formation [20, p. 234-235]. The process of conversion in the word formation has reflected at the works written by A. Damirchizade, A. Akhundov, J. Jafarov, M. Mahmudov, S. Abdullayeva, S. Orujova in the Azerbaijani linguistics, works written by F. Ganiyev, J. Guzeyev, R. Rustamov, R. Abdullayev in the Turkish linguistics, works written by T. P. Lomtev, L. Y. Malovitsky, V. I. Kodukhov, E. P. Kalecits, E. S. Kubryakova in the Russian linguistics.

Generally, some of the scientists making research on the conversion do not accept the conversion as the way of word formation. S. Orujova speaks against understanding of the conversion as one of the ways of only word formation while dealing with the conversion in the language. Orujova approaches to the conversion more comprehensively and widely. She indicates the conversion both as the way of word formation and as the lexical and grammatical process [23, p. 30].

Word formation is considered the level of unbased language not having special units belonging to it. The derivative models arrange one of the language norms. The norm is the meaning of the words existing in the given time, in the collectives of given language objectively, it represents their phonetic structure, models of word formation.

Y. A. Zhluktenko writes: "1) the new word created by the conversion is formed not in the isolated form, but in the form related to other words; 2) the new word formed by the conversion arranges homonymy with the basic form of the primary word; 3) deriving from the basic word, the derivative word belongs to the other part of speech" [34, p. 60].

E. S. Kubryakova noted the morphological transposition carrying the derivative character as the conversion [19, p. 66]. N. G. Korletyanu writes: "The other derivative means exist in the Moldovan language. This or the other word is converted from one grammatical category to the other one very oftenly without incurring any of the morphological changing. Such conversion of the words from one part of speech to the other refers to the morphological-syntactical derivative method" [5, p. 84-85]. With this, the thought of the scientist is coincided with the views of some other linguists. "The conversion is the means of word formation realized without affix, but only by the help of the paradigm and such synthetic situations happen during the process of the word formation when it is possible to differ various parts of speech derived from the same base for the grammatical structure" [23, p. 78].

The conversion of lexical unit from one lexical-grammatical class to the other is such a word formation process that, in this case, implies the creation of new word realized without existing of any method. The new meaningful lexical unit is created and the word gains the grammatical category of other part of speech. At the same time, it changes the syntactic function. F. R. Ganiyev refers the converted word combinations to the compound words as the conversion [12, p. 32].

This problem has been highlighted certainly in the works of linguists among the researchers of the Turkic languages, such as F. A. Ganiyev, N. A. Baskakov, B. O. Orujbayeva,

I. A. Batmanov, A. N. Kononov, J. M. Guzeev, F. Zeynalov, R. Rustamov, R. Abdullayev, etc. According to J. M. Guzeev's thought, the process of conversion exists in all Turkic languages and this fact is accepted by all turkologists.

5 Discussion

In the Turkic languages, the conversion of the parts of speech to each other has always been actual in the turkological linguistics. We can indicate these from the structural-semantic types of conversion: substantivization, adjectivization, pronominalization, adverbialization. In the Turkic languages, the verb, adjective, adverb, and noun are used more by the conversion way in the word formation.

The conversion is used in almost all Turkic languages. The well-known turkologists expressed opinion about it. No doubt, both the adjective and the adverb are the notional parts of speech in the Turkic languages. But the words being in the meaning of both noun and adjective exist in the same line with them. According to this, the process of conversion must be considered during the research of the process of word formation in the Turkic languages. The conversion is one of the original derivative methods enriching the Turkic languages and it must be the object of monographic researches as it is observed in the German linguistics.

A. N. Kononov calls the process of conversion as the word formation by the lexical-semantic method. The author indicates the following sample for conversion in the direction of adjective→noun: dead (olu) – adjective, being the life is over, not living yet → noun, dead person, corpse [16, p. 250];

Generally, there are some group of words in the Turkic languages that are used instead of two, even three parts of speech. Samples (Karakalpak language) are given below:

- a) Adjective (adverb) and verb: *кызык* "maraqlı, maraqla" (interesting), *кызык* "maraqlanmaq" (to be interested in);
- b) Noun, adjective, and verb: *кярры* "qoca" (old) (noun, adjective), *кярры* "qocalmaq" (to grow old);
- c) Noun and adjective: *агъаш* "ağac" (tree) (noun, adjective); *кюмис* "gümüş" (silver) (noun, adjective) [2, p. 205].

Generally, the way of lexical-semantic word formation by conversion is confused most of the time.

In some situations, the conversion is equated with homonymy. F. Zeynalov, N. A. Baskakov confuse the conversion with the lexical-semantic word formation. But A. N. Kononov deals with the substantivization in conversion. As it is known, the adjective and adverbs express the same semantics, it means the semantics of signs in the Turkic languages: adjective reflects the sign of thing, while adverb reflects the signs of sign. These parts of speech are different not in the semantic aspect, but in the functional aspect. There are not only the functional-formal, but also semantic-formal indicators in the Karakalpak language that give the opportunity to accept the adjective and adverbs as the similar parts of speech. One of these factors is the comparative degree belonging to both the adjective and the adverbs. These factors lead to less distinguishing of these two parts of speech. Only for this, the functional factors are needed.

A. N. Kononov divides the lexical-morphological-syntactic way into two parts in the Uzbek language: lexical-syntactical and morphological [17, p. 243].

The process that A. Akhundov called as semantic-syntactic conversion causes the appearing of homonyms as the derivative noun and adjectives in the Azerbaijani language. Just as the process, such conversion can be encountered with the help of some group of the derivative suffixes in the other Turkic languages. From the suffixes *-лы/ли*, the feature of making both the adjective and the noun in the Nogai language is evident, *-laq* has the feature of making both the noun and the adjective in the Kyrgyz language, the derivative suffix *-saz* has the feature of making both the adjective and the adverb [3, p. 34]. Kononov

writes about existing of the 3 semantic meaning groups of the suffix *çı* in the Turkish language: 1) The first expresses the name of action, work, behavior. For example, *avcı*, *demirçi*, *kuyumcu*, *balıkçı*, *kuşçu*, *sütçü* and etc.; 2) The second makes the personal name: for example, *maddeçi*, *sporçu*, *yalançı*, *şakaçı*; 3) The third makes the nouns related to action, situation, for example: *yolçu*, *davaçı*, *kiraçı*, *grevçi* (*tatılçı*), *ezberçi* and etc. [16, p. 103].

There are many structural parts of speech in the Turkic languages that not only indicate the complete conversion of the words from one part of speech to the other, but also reflect the grammarization of many lexical meaningful units clearly. There are many independent meaningful words in these languages, especially in the Kyrgyz language, that have lost their lexical independence and were included to the row of the structural parts of speech. That is why, within the phenomenon of one of the structural parts of speech isolated from the other parts of speech, the usage of postpositions as both the notional part of speech and postposition is noted and they are considered the lexical-grammatical homonyms in the Turkic languages [33, p. 130].

But although such kind of words are the same completely, they are not coincided words in their lexical-grammatical meanings. Therefore, according to R. Rustamov's thought, the words characterized by F. Zeynalov as the postpositions created from independent meaningful words have been circumscribed in the result of semantic and grammatical transformation of notional parts of speech [26, p. 37]. J. M. Guzeev refers the followings to the postpositions made by the conversion in the Turkic languages:

1. Adjective → postposition: kab-bal. жууукъ “yaxın”(near) - жууукъ “təxminən”(near); kyr. *башка* “başqa” (other) — *баишка* “savayı” (other), etc.
2. Numeral → postposition: kab - bal. *кьадаp* “bir necə, coxlu”(some, many) — *кьадаp* “qədər, kimi” (number), etc.
3. Adverb → postposition: qır. *мурун* “əvvəlcə, qabaqca”(before) — *мурун* “əvvəl, qabaq” (front), etc. [135, p. 82-83].

Therefore, the structural parts of speech have appeared from the notional parts of speech historically, and today this means that process of conversion from the notional parts of speech to the structural parts of speech is being continued. The process of conversion is completed when the word is separated from the lexical meaning completely and is turned to the carrier of the grammatical meaning.

But only the words belonging the independent parts of speech incline to conversion to the secondary parts of speech, that is, the relative-grammatical attitude and the meaning of relation exist in their meanings or creation of this is possible in certain situation.

Thus, the making of structural parts of speech from the notional parts of speech with the help of conversion is the spreading process in the Turkic languages.

The creation of derivative postpositions from the noun, adverb, and verbs in the Tatar language is mentioned. There are such nouns in the Tatar language, the conversion of which to the adverb is observed by accepting certain derivative suffixes. Especially, the words belonging to the noun can be used as the postposition by accepting the suffixes of the cases: for example, *астында* “altında” (under), *турасына* “qabaq” (front), etc.

As can be seen, the authors note difference of each two types of conversion. The lexicology of the language enriches during the conversion happening in the lexical-semantic level. In that process, the words having none of the changings are included to the other lexical-semantic group. The same words only consist of the roots in the lexical-semantic conversion. For example, let us choose the word “yaxşı”. This lexical unit only consists of the root. This adjective must convert to the adverb and gain its

syntactical function for getting the status of lexical-semantic conversion. As we noted above, the conversion called as the syntactical conversion in the words by the linguists must be named the lexical-semantic conversion and the converting of the meaning in the lexical unit must be considered the most basic factor of it. Sometimes, the nouns express the sign and quality coincided to the content of the real thing, and sometimes they reflect the other sign and quality, not being in the relation with that content completely, and being absolutely far from the real content of the word during the conversion of the nouns to the adjectives in the Azerbaijani language. For example, the adjective “göy” (blue) has been noun expressing the sky really, but at the same time, this word has indicated its colour. Thus, the adjective “göy” has been derived. This process of conversion reflects the conversion happening in the lexical-semantic level.

N. A. Baskakov and A. N. Kononov note the possibility of realization of this language process by the lexical-syntactical, syntactical, morphological ways in the Turkic languages, especially in the Uzbek, Turkish, Karakalpak languages. A. A. Yuldashev writes about taking enough large place by the substantivization of adjectives in the Bashkir language. He indicates the two types of substantivized adjectives:

“1. The nouns created as the result of the substantivization of simple adjectives. For example, *бай* “varlı” (rich), *батыр* “qəhrəman” (hero), *оят* “vicdan” (conscience), *ярлы* “kasıb” (poor), etc.

2. The nouns created as the result of the substantivization of different derivative adjectives. For example *ағағиллы* (clever), *insaflı* “insaflı” (fair), etc. A. A. Yuldashev indicates the substantivization of the participles being in the present and future tense forms, the infinitive accepting the suffix *-мак* in the Bashkir language” [32, p. 116-117].

The adverbialization is considered the productive derivative method in the Bashkir language, implemented in two ways as applied in this language: 1) by the conversion; 2) by the isolation of grammatical forms belonging to other parts of speech and by the lexicalization. There are about 70 lexical-grammatical homonyms in the Bashkir language. Here we can include as the examples *алыс* (uzaq) “far”, *аһһам* (asan) “easy”, *һирәк* (az) “less”, *якшы* (yaxşı) “good”, etc. They are used as both adjective and adverb without changing their forms depending on context. These words take the interval position among the given parts of speech by performing as both the adjective and the adverb regularly.

For differing the lexical-semantic ways of word formation and conversion from the other method of word formation, they are called the nonlinear methods and the other ways are called the linear methods of word formation. While the linear word formation happens with the combination of the morphemes (morphological and syntactical ways of word formation), nonlinear word formation appears on the base of conversion of the word from inside without any combination. The word is made by the addition of the form to the other one in the linear word formation. But in the nonlinear word formation, there is no such explicit (exterior) expression of the form, and the words are created by the other “invisible” rules.

6 Conclusion

Though it is not the most productive and intensive process and, all the same, the conversion is still used in the word formation of the Turkic languages. The main cause of not using of this process very intensively is being the agglutinative language of the Turkic languages and implementing of the word formation with the lexical suffixes mainly in these languages.

The process of conversion in the word formation is the process of converting the word belonging to any part of speech to the other part of speech without making any changes in the root of the word.

The words, especially the adjectives, can incur to certain lexical, syntactical and morphological conversions during the substantivization in the Turkic languages, too.

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