

LINGUO-POETIC PROPERTIES OF SUFFIXES THAT CREATE MORPHOLOGICAL PARALLELISM IN AZERBAIJAN AND ENGLISH



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Abstract

The paper deals with the linguo-poetic properties of suffixal morphemes in the Azerbaijan and English languages. In the linguo-poetic researches of both languages which belong to different linguistic typology the issues related to definition and distribution of suffixal morphemes have been identified. The types of suffixal morphemes, their use and distribution, as well as their frequency of use have been investigated by the aid of poetical samples of stated languages. The study found out common features and diversity among linguo-poetic properties of suffixal morphemes in these languages. Indeed as Azerbaijan and English belong to various linguistic typology, it definitely influenced the issues related to definition, distribution and use of suffixal morphemes in forming morphological parallelisms.

Keywords: morphological parallelism; suffixes; suffixal morpheme; linguo-poetics; Azerbaijan; English; inflectional affixes; derivational affixes.

ОЗАРБОЙЖОН ВА ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛЛАРИДА МОРФОЛОГИК ПАРАЛЛЕЛИЗМНИ ВУЖУДГА КЕЛТИРУВЧИ ЛИНГВОПОЭТИК СУФФИКСЛАР ТАВСИФИ

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Аннотация

Мақолада озарбойжон ва инглиз тилларидаги суффиксли морфемаларнинг лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари ёритилган. Турли лингвистик типологияга тегишли бўлган ҳар икки тилнинг лингвопоэтикага оид тадқиқотларида суффикс морфемаларни аниқлаш ва жорий қилиш билан боғлиқ масалалар белгилаб кўйилган. Суффикс морфемаларнинг турлари ва уларни тақсимлаш, шунингдек, улардан мунтазам фойдаланиш, кўрсатилган тилларнинг шеърий намуналари ёрдамида тадқиқ этилган. Тадқиқотда ушбу тилларда суффикс морфемаларнинг лингвопоэтик хусусиятлари ўртасидаги умумий хусусиятлар ва хилма-хилликлар аниқланди. Аслида, озарбойжон ва инглиз тиллари турли лингвистик типологияга мансуб бўлиб, морфологик параллелликларни шакллантиришда суффикс

морфемаларни аниқлаш, тарқатиш ва улардан фойдаланиш билан боғлиқ масалаларга аниқлик киритишда таъсир кўрсатди.

Калит сўзлар: морфологик параллелизм; кўшимчалар; суффиксал морфема; лингвопоэтика; Озарбойжон; аффикслар; сўз ясовчи кўшимчалар.

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ЛИНГВОПОЭТИЧЕСКИХ СУФФИКСОВ, СОЗДАЮЩИХ МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ПАРАЛЛЕЛИЗМ НА АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация

В статье раскрываются лингвопоэтические особенности суффиксов азербайджанского и английского языков. В лингвопоэтических исследованиях языков, принадлежащих к различным типам, были установлены задачи, связанные с определением и классификацией морфемных суффиксов. Виды морфемных суффиксов, их разделение и использование, а также частота использования в поэзии изучались на основе поэтических образцов языка. Исследование выявляет совпадающие признаки и различия в лингвопоэтических особенностях морфемных суффиксов в английском и азербайджанском языках. Конечно, факт принадлежности к разным типам азербайджанского и английского языков оказывает однозначное влияние на классификацию и использование морфемного определения морфологического параллелизма.

Ключевые слова: морфологический параллелизм; суффиксы; морфемные суффиксы; лингвопоэтика; азербайджанский язык; английский язык; словообразующие суффиксы; словоизменяющие суффиксы.

The study of morphological properties of parallelism in linguopoetics cause to create the notion of “morphological parallelism”. In linguopoetics, morphological parallelisms are understood parallel words (morphemes that possess the same structural features) that are able to create a smoother flow, balance and rhythm and thus persuasiveness while in linguistics morphological parallelisms are the use of morphemes that possess the same grammatical structure. Morphological parallelisms occurs in these languages in the form of morpheme, which can be bound and free. Bound morphemes are suffixes or prepositions that don't make a sense seperately while free morpheme can occurs in the stem of words such as notional parts of speech. Our research object is suffixal morphemes that can create morphological parallelism in Azerbaijani and English.

Either in English or in Azerbaijan the study of morphological parallelism is less common. While in English morphological parallelism is noted as a type of parallelism in research on these issues however in Azerbaijan morphological parallelism is investigated less in comparison with lexical or syntactical

parallelisms which have been widely explored. The issues such as their classification, definition, similar peculiarities and main diversity of morphological parallelism in these languages have still unexplored.

Morphological parallelism appears as the use of morphemes that possess the same grammatical and lexical structural properties. Suffix morphemes that only carry grammatical features, specify a relationship between other morphemes and don't have a sense by themselves and, additionally, always occur in combinations or by means of adding stem morphemes are among the ways that creating morphological suffixes. In both languages it is crucial to define the cases that suffix morphemes form morphological parallelism and common features and diversity among linguo-poetic properties of suffix morphemes in these languages. In the study we observe their use and distribution. In Azerbaijan and English the set of suffixal morphemes that are bound can be further divided into inflectional affixes and derivational affixes. Derivational (or lexical) affixes allows us to produce new words by changing the meaning of a base that are affixed or by changing grammatical word-class of the base. Let us take a glance samples of suffixes that create morphological parallelisms in Azerbaijan.

In the first above mentioned example the underlined verb forming suffix that is typical for Azerbaijan and expresses reciprocity or mutuality or togetherness and in the second example the underlined verb forming suffix that expresses the meaning of condition create morphological parallelism by means of repetition of the same structural form of suffixal morphemes in poems.

Grammatical morphemes specify a relationship between other morphemes. Inflectional suffixal morphemes are also included among grammatical morphemes as they carries grammatical properties itself. However grammatical morphemes are wider notion than inflectional as they combined itself not only suffixes but also other bound morphemes and preposition as well (6, 27). Unlike derivational suffixal morphemes inflectional suffixal morphemes relate words grammatically and change the form of words. In Azerbaijan inflectional suffixal morphemes are as below:

Noun's plural (*-lar, -lər*),

Noun's case (genitive case *-ın, -in, -un, -ün*, dative *-a, -ə, -ya, -yə*, accusative case *-ı, -i, -u, -ü*, locative case *-da, -də*, ablative *-dan, -dən*).

Noun's affiliation (I person singular *-m, -im* and plural *-mız, -ımız*, II person singular *-n, -in* and plural *-nız, -ınız*, III person singular *-ı, -sı* and plural *-ı, -sı*).

Noun's predication (I person singular *-am2* and plural *-iq4*, I person singular *-san2* and plural *-siniz4*, I person singular *-dir4* and plural *-dir4, +lar2*).

Verb's tense (present *-ir4*, past *-di4, miş4, ib4*, future *-acaq2, ar2*).

Verb's predication (person) (I person singular – *am2* and plural *-iq4*, I person singular – *san2* and plural *-siniz4*, I person singular *-dir4* and plural *-dir4, +lar2*).

Let us observe the cases that these inflectional suffixal morphemes form morphological parallelism.

Morphological parallelisms that are expressed by noun's case suffixes;

Excluding possessive case, most of these cases do not occur in English. Meanwhile preposition comes to aid to express the rest of the cases in Azerbaijan. Suffixes of dative, accusative, genitive or possessive (definite and indefinite possessiveness) are used in the above stated examples.

Morphological parallelisms that are expressed by noun's plural suffixes;

Morphological parallelisms that are expressed by noun's affiliative suffixes;

Morphological parallelisms that are expressed by noun's predicative suffixes

Morphological parallelisms that are expressed by verb's tense suffixes;

Morphological parallelisms that are expressed by verb's person suffixes.

To express rhyme with sounds (or suffixes) that is among specific poetical features of ancient Turkish poem is typical in Azerbaijan poetry, too. Thus, this is the sign of morphological parallelism and its use is crucial fact as much as the use of rhyme, poetical peculiarities and other poetical devices. In such examples the use of similar structural suffixal morphemes in the place of rhyme is the main sign that creates morphological parallelism in lines (8, 94).

English has only eight inflectional affixes. These are noun's plural (*-s*), noun's case (possessive *-’s*), adjective's degrees (comparative *-er*, superlative *-est*), verb (present tense *-s*, past tense *-ed*, past participle *-en*, present participle *-ing*). Let us observe the cases that these inflectional suffixal morphemes form morphological parallelism in English poetry.

- a) noun's case (possessive *-’s*);

The courtier's, soldier's, scholar's eye, tongue, sword;

The expectancy and rose of fair state. (Shakespeare, "Hamlet")

- b) noun's plural (*-s*) and verb's present tense (III person singular *-s*);

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks

Within his bending sickles compass come;

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,

But bears it out even to the edge of doom. (Shakespeare, "Sonnet 116: Let me not to the marriage of true minds")

c) adjective's degrees (comparative *-er*, superlative *-est*);

d) verb's past tense (-ed);

I kissed thee ere I killed thee: no way but this;

Killing myself, to die upon a kiss. (Shakespeare, "Othello")

e) verb's non-finite forms (past participle *-en*, present participle *-ing*);

Morphological parallelisms that are expressed by suffixal morpheme may be changed depending on which linguistic typology these languages belong. Thus the Azerbaijan language that belongs to agglutinative language differs from fusional languages such as English. There is no strict bound between root and suffix, the meaning changes if the sound changes in stems of words in inflected/ fusional languages. (1, p.44) In most of world languages affixes are divided into many categories, depending on their position with reference to the stem. This distribution is most typical for fusional languages. Because in Azerbaijan suffix is attached to the word stem to form a new word or word form and agglutination is specific for this language. However, prefix and infix are observed in Azerbaijan borrowings. Let us to look through the cases that prefixes are used as the main way that forms morphological parallelism.

Prefix and suffix are extremely common terms. Infix and circumfix are less. So, they are uncommon to observe as creating morphological parallelism in both languages.

Consequently, the study came the following conclusions:

a) Nevertheless the languages included the different linguistic typology as Azerbaijan and English it is possible to give under the same distribution and to possess similar peculiarities that form morphological parallelism in both languages.

b) In both languages the cases that form morphological parallelism are closely related to the bound and free forms of morphemes and their distribution and use.

c) Suffixal morphemes that only carry grammatical features are one of the main ways of creating morphological suffixes in the linguo-poetic researches of these languages.

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