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Gulnara Shamaddin Nasibova

Ganja State University

Teacher at

Department of Lexis and Regional Studies

kema.isa@inbox.ru

DERIVATIVE SYNONYMS IN AZERBAIJANI

Abstract: Derived synonyms were formed as a result of the evolution of monosyllabic original synonyms according to the principle and functional nature of synonyms. As the relationship between man and the environment expands, intellectual thinking expands, and with it the need for an appropriate word structure to express new concepts. The emergence of synonyms is directly related to the perception and imitation of the similarity of objects and events that surround a person in the mind of a person. Since monosyllabic synonyms in a language cannot express growing information in general, there is a need for corresponding derivatives. Therefore, at a later stage, corrective synonyms begin to form at the basis of monosyllabic words. The process of language education plays a very important role in the emergence of derivative synonyms. Although at the early monosyllabic stage synonyms appeared in the form of similar root words in different languages, the possibilities of linguistic typologies in the formation of synonyms already in the period of formation distinguish them. Thus, if synonyms in analytically variable languages are formed due to prefixes, suffixes, and even infixes and interfixes, as one of the agglutinative languages, synonyms in the Azerbaijani language are formed due to suffixes. However, synonymous structures occurring at the monosyllabic stage are characterized by interlingual universality. Their study and analysis play an important role in the reconstruction of the semantic potential of many correcting synonyms according to precise and understandable parameters.

Key words: derivative synonyms, monosyllabic synonyms, agglutination, universality.

Language: English

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Introduction

Derivative synonyms in the Azerbaijani language were formed as a result of the evolution of the original synonyms in accordance with the requirements of precise, clear, specific and at the same time emotional shades of similar meaning. Derived synonyms in this sense can be viewed as a traditional continuation of the original and previous synonyms. As the connections and relationships of people with the environment expand, as their mental and intellectual thinking develops and their perception of interactions between objects and events increases, their need for expression increases. Consequently, new methods are needed to convey concepts that cannot be expressed in monosyllabic synonyms. This need is met by creating new words based on existing words in the language. This need can also be met at the formal stage of

language learning. Derivative synonyms are formed on the basis of words with the same root, close root and different roots. In synonymous roots, the identity of the root does not arise, since their derivatives become synonymous.

Although such synonyms have root identity, they are formed on separate suffixes, and the variety of suffixes eliminates the similarity of meaning in the derived form, and the similarity of meaning is ensured in words with the same root. In synonyms with different roots, on the other hand, roots with different meanings indicate that the meanings are closer due to the same suffixes attached to them. An interesting classification is given in the dissertation on the structural features of synonymous synonyms, dedicated to the synonyms of the Karachai-Balkarian language. The dissertation author Akhmatova

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Maryam Akhmatovna establishes the classification on the basis of the following linguistic facts: b) synonyms formed from one word with suffix variants: aylanchuk-aylanjuk (firfira-spiral) - spiral; c) synonyms with similar meanings are formed with opposite suffixes: oqurlu (uğurlu) - oqursuz (uğursuz) (successful) - (unsuccessful), akıllı (ağıllı) - apılsız (ağılsız) smart (smart) - (stupid); c) word formation from one word to another: yaşlık (youth) - yaşlık (step son) word formation from one word to another; [1, 5]. d) word formation from one word to another: jazıu (letter) - jazıu (fate), necklace (scarf) - necklace (tie, beads, necklace) [1, 5]. Although words corrected with opposing suffixes here more relate to antonyms, and words with a different meaning belong to homonyms, new ideas about homogeneity were put forward in the dissertation. In other theses on corrective synonyms, this issue is analyzed on the basis of specific linguistic facts and the lexical-semantic and stylistic-emotional nature of correcting synonyms is highlighted [2, 26; 3, 134; 7, 38-47; 84-92].

Transitional synonyms began to form in all languages in connection with the general development in the process of the formation of languages. These types of synonyms are not the same in all languages due to their typological structure. For example, in languages with analytic change, synonyms are formed by prefixes and suffixes, and in some cases by infix and interfix. In the Azerbaijani language, synonyms are usually formed with the help of final suffixes in accordance with the requirements of the agglutinative structure of this language. Transitional synonyms of the Azerbaijani language can be summarized in the following classification as an evolutionary version of monosyllabic synonyms.

1.1. Single-root derivative synonyms

Single-root derivative synonyms, due to their structural and lexical-semantic features, form the initial stage of synonymous education through suffixes. That is, at the initial stage, derivative synonyms were formed on the basis of identical root elements, and at later stages of development, the process of synonymization continued with the participation of words with different roots. Since synonyms serve to express similar meanings in a language, they occupy a special place both in the nominal part of nouns and in the verbal parts of speech. Synonyms with the same root formation are formed with different root-based suffixes that retain their independence of meaning and have limited independence. Thus, synonyms are formed both in the noun phrase and in the verb part of speech. Some of the synonyms formed as nouns are based on monosyllabic words with independent meanings, while others are based on monosyllabic words that do not retain independent meanings. Examples of single-root synonyms formed from independent root morphemes are these words: gör-see, görmək-görünüş

(see-visibility), rain-rainy based on the root yağ - (to go about rain), yetkin-yetişmiş-mature based on the root yet -Cook with bişkin-bişmiş root (cooked-baked).

In the Azerbaijani language, as well as on the basis of words with limited independent meaning, one can give an example of the formation of synonyms related to the nominal part of speech with the same root: qud-: quduz- qudurğan-mad-spoiled, yal: yalqız-yalnız-lonely, yan-: yanıl-yanlış-error, il-: ilişiklik-ilişkənlik-ratio, iş-: işıltı-işartı-flicker, büt-: bütöv-bütün-integer.

An important part of the derived synonyms are also formed as synonyms consisting of verbs. The possibilities of derivative synonyms formed in the form of a verb attract attention with their richness and diversity in the Azerbaijani language. This is due to the fact that verbs are mobile as part of speech, and since they are mobile, they have acquired a special activity in the information process. Some of the cognate synonyms formed like verbs are based on roots that have independent meanings, while others are based on roots that do not retain independent meanings. Examples of synonyms formed from roots with independent meanings are words with the following suffixes: -la, -var: su-sula-suvar - water, -li, -ish: yig-yigil-yigish-gather, -ül, -üş : üz- üzül-be upset; bük-bükül-büküş, -lan, laş: ara-aralan-aralaş-move away, bol- bollan-bollaş- be in abundance, sal-sallan- sallaş- shake up, top-toplan-toplaş-pull yourself together.

a + la-ça + la; par-: parala-parçala (to rip apart); a + lan-ça + lan: par-: paralan-parçalan (decompose); ar-: arala-aralan (move away); -man-maş: dır-: dırman-dırmaş (climb); -şa-şan: qur: qurşa-qurşan (get carried away); -ür + üş- ür + ləş; süpürüş-süpürüş (fight); -pən-pəş: tər-: tərən-tərpəş (move); ıq + lan-ıq + laş; işıqlan-ışığılaş (to dawn), aş + lan-aq + laş; qoçaqlan-qoçaqlaş (grow old); -lan-laş; al-allan-allaş (deceive yourself); ı + lan-ı + laş; ac-: acılan-acılaş (upset), aca + lan-aca + laş; bal-: balacalan-balacalaş (decrease); daq + lan-daqlaş (fight); ün-mə + lən; bür-bürün-bürmələn (wrap yourself up); an-aş-: dar-: daran-daraş (gather yourself); iş-iş + il: dəy-: dəyiş-dəyişil (change) və s.

1.2. Synonyms with close roots

Root synonyms are derived from words that have similar meanings. Since the root structure of root synonyms consists of closely related words, the suffixes that make up them are also uniformly derived. Established synonyms and their derivatives serve to express the subtle nuances of meaning arising from the relationship between man and the environment. Since the synonyms of the same root are rich in the Azerbaijani language, derived synonyms formed on their basis can be found within separate parts of speech:

Derived from the noun:

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Synonyms derived from a noun consist mainly of adjectives: cadar-cadarlı (uneven), codar-codarlı (nonsmooth), cərgə-cərgəli (ordinary), sıra-sıralı (regular), bağ-bağlı-badaq-badaqlı (garden), səs-səsli-küy-küylü (noisy); külək-küləkli-yel-yelli (windy), piy-piyli-yağ-yağlı (bold), iy-iyli-qoxu-qoxulu (smelling), yağır-yağırılı-yara-yaralı (wounded).

Nouns formed from adjectives: synonyms formed from adjectives with a similar root in meaning are mainly formed as nouns: açıq-açıqlıq-aydın-aydınlıq, sərin-sərinlik-soyuq-soyuqluq, doğüzüküzügüzügüzü-druluq- doğru-doğruluq, yaman-yamanlıq, pis-pislik, incə-incəlik, yuxa-yuxalı. open-clear-clear, cold-cool, truth-correct, straight-true, evil-evil, subtle-subtle.

Imitators formed from imitation words: Synonyms formed from imitative words are formed as nouns in terms of meaning. However, in some cases, these synonyms can also have an adjective function. Therefore, such synonyms can be considered as derivatives of the noun, which are formed as adverbs: this part of synonyms is formed as synonymous strings of adverbs: tənti-təntik (in a hurry), tələs-tələsik (hastily), arxa-arxadan (behind), orta-ortalıqda (among), ard-ardınca (sequentially), arxa-arxasınca (sequentially).

Verbal formations:

Synonyms formed from a verb are composed of a noun, an adjective and a verb. Since synonyms formed from a verb as nouns also have similar roots, the means of word formation in them also consist of homogeneous elements.

Examples: burkhol-burkholma (to collapse), daya-dayaq (support), dirə-dirək (support), ayrıl-ayrılma-aralan-aralanma (part), axtar-axtarma-arama (do not look for), acış-acışma (stubborn), giciş-gicişmə (itch), bağla-bağlama (close), düyünlə-düyünləmə (tie a knot), köp-köpük (foam), döy-döyüş (fight), vur-vuruş (fight), vur-vuruş (fight take), sanc-sancı (colic), bürüş-bürüşük (frail).

Some of the synonyms derived from the verb are also formed as adjectives. Examples: bat-batıq (concave), bas-basıq (pressed), büz-büzük (dented), bük-bükük (collapsed), cır-cırık (torn), yırt-yırtıq (perforated), ay-ayıq (vigorous), oy-oyaq (awakened), qap-qapalı (closed), ört-örtülü (closed), qırış-qırışıq (dented), bürüş-bürüşük (frail), qır-qırık (broken), sınıq

The other part of the synonyms formed from the verb is formed as a predicate: bax-baxmaq-gör-görmək-look-see, bələ-bələmək-bürü-bürümək-swaddle-wrap, böyü-böyümək-grow up; irilən-irilənmək-to increase, dalaş-dalaşmaq-to fight, savaşı-savaşımaq-to fight, aldat-aldatmaq-to deceive, tovlatovlamaq-to persuade, atıl-atılmaq-to jump, tullantullanmaq-simq-to jump off, catch a cold, qatıl-qatılmaq, qarış-qarışmaq-intervene, dartmaq-dartışmaq, çəkmək-çəkişmək-pull; dara-daranmaq,

darat-daratmaq-comb; kəs-kəsilmək, doğra-doğramaq-cut.

1.3. Synonyms with different roots

In different root synonyms, the roots of which they are composed have different meanings, so most of them are formed by similar suffixes. At the same time, on the basis of the enrichment of the lexical-semantic and derived functions of the language, the participation of individual suffixes in the formation of synonymous roots is observed. Synonyms formed by similar or identical suffixes consist of both nouns and verbs. The following derivational suffixes are mainly involved in the formation of synonyms consisting of names:

With the participation of the suffix -lik (-lik, -luq, -luk): bir-birlik-unity, bütöv-bütövlük-integrity: ay-aylıq-monthly, don-donluq (aylıq vəsait) -salary; sıx-sıxlıq-density, kip-kiplik-tightness; düzəndüzənlik-plain, çöl-çöllük-wilderness .:

With the suffix -li (-li, -lu, -lü): biçim-biçimli-shaped, yaraşıq-yaraşılıq-beautiful, dağıntı-dağıntılı-destroyed, töküntü-töküntülü-disorder; ağız-ağızlı (iti) -sharp, kəsər-kəsərli-sharp, şələ-şələli, yük-yüklü-submerged; el-elli, yer-yerli-local.,

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-Sız (-siz, -suz, -süz) with the suffix: biçim-biçimsiz, yöndəm-yöndəmsiz-formless, ağız-ağızsız, kəsər-kəsərsiz-powerless; acıtma-acıtmasız, turşutma-turşutmasız-not swollen.

With the participation of the suffix -ma (-mə): boşal-boşalma, laxla-laxlama-wobble; ağar-ağarma-whitening, işıq-ışılqanma-enlightenment, dirçəl-dirçəlmə-revival, canlan-canlanma-revival; dola-dolama-roll up, sarı-sarıma-tie; qaçış-qaçışma-escape, yarış-yarışma-competition.

-With the presence of the Iq suffix (-ik, -uq, -ük): dolaş-dolaşıq-confusing, qarış-qarışıq-mixed.

In the Azerbaijani language, a group of verb synonyms has formed with the participation of the same and similar suffixes. The following suffixes are observed when forming synonymous verb series from words with different roots:

With the participation of the suffix -lan (-lən): gizlə-gizlən-hide; dola-dolan-spin, fırla-fırlan-spin; sıra-sıralan-order; qurdala-qurdalan-move, eşələ-eşələn-poke around.

With the participation of the suffix -laş (-ləş): ayaq-ayaqlaş-to reconcile, uyğun-uyğunlaş-to converge; ara-aralaş-give up, uzaq-uzaqlaş-move away; qarşıla-qarşılaş-meet.

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- With the suffixes Iş (-iş, -uş, -üş): al-alış-adapt, öyrət-öyrəş-learn; açıl-açılış-open, isin-isiniş-get used to; boğ-boğuş-fight; qımıl-da-qımıl-daş-move, tər-pən-tər-pəş-move.

With suffixes -A (-ə), -la (-lə), -it (-it, -üt, -üt): göz-gözə (tikmək) eye to eye (to sew), çit-çitç (yamayıb tikmikk) - put a patch; basma-basmarla-grab, süpür-süpürlə-grab.

Conclusion

Some synonyms with different roots are also formed with the participation of different suffixes. Just as the root structure of such synonyms has no similarity in meanings, the suffixes themselves do not have a similar derivational function. However, the general content of the words corrected in this way has close semantic connections. This is an indicator of the rich, varied and wide range of lexical and semantic potential of the Azerbaijani language.

When the monosyllabic root structure of some corrective synonyms does not retain its independent meaning, their initial meanings are usually expressed in the corresponding derivatives. At the same time, these monosyllabic roots are universal, as are homonyms, since they are the product of the formless stage. Consequently, in languages of different

systems, it is possible to determine the adequacy of these synonymous roots. This method is not only intended to test the adequacy of different languages in a formal comparison. These comparisons also determine the semantic features of the limited monosyllabic structure of the Azerbaijani language. For example, a monosyllabic word (par) that is synonymous (para-parça-split, torn apart) is not semantically independent. Its original meaning can only be understood from the corresponding derivatives. In the Russian language there is also the word "para", which is formed on the basis of the root. In Russian, this word means divided into two parts, a pair, and the word partial, originating from one root, means division into parts. [6, 383, 389]. In English, the word parcel, derived from the root, means to divide into parts, divide, divide, divide into parts, cut the word pare, cleanse [5, 359].

In Persian, the word pair, formed from this root, means a piece, part, and the word means divided into parts, divided into parts [4, 493].

In general, the definition of the universal characteristic of monosyllabic synonyms provides a good basis for the statement that these linguistic units are mental in their structure.

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