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 calque 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 being 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, they are used very little. The methods being less productive don't surround all of the Turkic languages. From such methods of word formation, we can express the methods as fiction, naht, cut-transfer-copy, mirror, karma-karma methods. 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 of the grammatical and lexical variations, the abbreviations of ending and suffixes and the morphological structure of word, gained the intensity in the modern Turkic languages.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 of the grammatical and lexical variations, the abbreviations of ending and suffixes and the morphological structure of word, gained the intensity in the modern Turkic languages.

Key words: Turkic languages,word formation, process, morphological, conversion, lexical variations.

Introduction

The Turkic languages are the most ancient and richest languages of the world. Being the rich language 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 XI century. Indicating the plenty of the Turkic words and given samples, affluence of the turkic languages, he has shown the Turkic language is as rich as the Arabic language in this dictionary.

In the XIII 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 Ansâb–i". In the XV 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 isn't stable. The lexical dictionary is being the most dynamic among the language levels.

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

Later, the Turkic languages having the possibilities of rich and intensive word-formation since the period of the ancient Turkic language have been under the influence of the Arabic and Persian languages as the language of writing and culture for a long time. But 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 realtions increased among the people, to find the opposition for the notions including to our life newly has been needed, the development of science and technology has caused to be brought or created the new terms, new words to the language.

"If the language cannot create the new words, if it has lost the power, it becomes the stagnant language over time; it can't conform to the developments in the culture and civilization" [Dizdaroglu, 1962, 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 we know, the west 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 our country. Sometimes these words have been used in the language as being accepted form, sometimes the new words have been created as the opposition of these.

Naturally, as new words include to the language or the new words appear in the language, removing some part of lexical units from language is needed. But it should be approached to this process itself very carefully. Remove the word from the literary language estranges the nation from the thousand years of history and national culture. That's why, whether we wanted it or not, it is not good to substitute the lexical units used for thousand years in our language, acquired the

the right of citizenship with the new words by removing from language as being the Arabic-Persian origin words.but it is undeniable fact that, none of the language can stay 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." [Timurtash, 1997, p. 324].

As we know, the words are the language units, word patterns expressing the abstarct and concrete notions created by one or more polysyllabic sound groups, by the opposition of certain notions in our minds. The sounds and syllables are the language elements imposed for as if creating the words. To create the word appears for the aim of accomplishing of need existed in the language.

All of us are associated with different words every day. Sometimes we encounter such kind of words that, either there is no the opposition of it in our motherland, or the existings aren't available for us. In this time, the first of the reasonable way 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 being usable in the language of any author during a period of time. The author resuscitates the word again in the corresponding time of the conditions. Words are being unused during a period, sometimes they express unknown meaning and being far from their first meanings. Only 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, 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 being relation with the other languages" [Ozkan, 2010, p. 80]. As if most of the words getting from the Arabic and Persian languages how played the great role in the development of the Turkic languages as being the language of science and culture before, we can use most of the words coming from the West 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 providing the lack of the word. But it is not possible to make any word by adding the lexical suffix to any of the word. "The new word may occur accidentally, how say, 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" [Rustamov, 1996, p. 75]. But most of these words which are created by this way cannot get the right of civilization in the language. The words that not created in accordance with the rules and conditions are forgotten or they are appeared the letter and sound stack contradicting to the logic of the language. For being stable of the created word and not being forgotten, certain regularity must be followed during making the new word in the language. In a word, there mustn't be the word appeared spontaneously in the language.

We got this idea in the result of our research that, the place of word formation is complete undefined in linguistics, yet and different approaches of linguists exist in this content. 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 literature of linguistics till today. But M.Mirzaliyeva has approached to 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 – carries the historical character as being the component of the centuries old linguistic science. This process happening or continuing in certain time assumes synchronous essence" [Mirzaliyeva, 2020, p. 148]. M.Mirzaliyeva is 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 all of the layers, all levels of the language. So that, 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 in only 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 possible to appreciate the phraseological units as the result of the process of word formation happening in the phraseological layer of language, too. 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 exist in the Turkic languages. German scientist Marcel Erdal has researched the word formation widely being in the Turkic languages [Erdal, 1991]. 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 thd samples from the other languages has been dealt in the work. "Besides with the methods of word-formation morphologically and syntactically, the mould theory, abbreviation (abbreviatures), the returning of the archaic words again by resurrected, the converting of semantics, borrowing from the other languages, the word-formation phonetically and some other methods of word formation is dealt within the books of grammar publishing in the last years" [Akalin, 2015, p. 5]. There is no any source that was researched, existed all of these ways of this considered word-formation. Generally, the ways of word-formation have been the content of many researchers in linguistics, most researches have been applied about them. The scientists have shown the ways of word-formation in different numbers.

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 XX century deals with the word-formation morphologically as the basic method in his work which has dedicated to the analysis of word formation. The author talking from the advantages of morphological way has dealt with the derivative words in the new word-formation. Author 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 to the base of new word-formation [Shansky, 1952]. H.Dizdaroglu has only noted the morphological and syntactical ways among the ways of word-formation in his work entitled as "The ways of word-formation in Turkish" [Dizdaroglu, 1962]. Of course, it happens synchronically. But really there are more different ways of word formation in language, too.

Annemarie von Gabain only deals with the suffixes as the word formation in the ancient Turkic language [Gabain, 2007, p. 43-61]. And A.N.Kononov notes the existing of these ways in the Turkish written monuments. 1. Morphological way; 2. Syntactical way; 3. Substantivization; 4. Phonetical way; 5. Calque [Kononov, 1980, p. 83]. A.Rajabli expresses these ways of word formation in the Orkhon-Yenisey monuments: lexical, morphological, syntactical, phonetical ways[Rajabli,2004, p. 149].

There are the ways of morphological (synthetical or inflectional), syntactical, lexical semantic word formation in the language of Uygurs of the Fergana region [Sadvakasov, 1976, p. 91].

Though some of the scientists indicate the ways of word-formation in different number in the Turkic languages, some of them don't certain ways, but some increased new ways. For example, the Turkish linguist F. Timurtash has dealt with the word-fomation by the figmental way in the Turkish language [Timurtash, 1997]. And 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. I.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 [Tarakanova, 2008].

The Turkish linguist D.Datli indicates these ways of word formation: morphological way, the revival of archaic words, borrowing from the foreign languages, the formation of compound word [Datli, 2015, p. 798].

Z.K. Ishkildina notes the existing of following methods of the word formation in the Bashkir language: phonetical, morphological, abbreviation, lexical-grammatical (morphological-syntactical), lexical-syntactical method [Ishkildina, 2014, 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 being in general form in the language. The word formation with the lexical, morphological and syntactical way. Almost all of the linguists dealing with the word formation have been used from 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 is belonged 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. But despite this, S.Jafarov's division is more comprehensive and detailed approach to the word formation.

Tatar linguist F.Ganiyev belongs these to the ways of word formation in the Tatar language: the methods of word formation created by phonetical; lexical-semantic; morphological; syntactical; conversion; abbreviated way [Ganiyev, 2013, p. 69]. It is needed to note that, the researches 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 was dealing with the word formation in the Turkic languages. Almost, he hasn't indicated the word formation by the phonetical and lexical ways. The strange is that, most of the scientists realizing 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 haven't researched in the most works written in this field. Only the derivative words have been studied under the name of "Kelime türetimi" (Word derivation).

In the last years, the most prominent scientist being the research on the word formation is professor Sh.H.Akalin in Turkey. Professor notes that, besides with the methods of word-formation morphologically and syntactically, the mould theory, abbreviation (abbreviatures), the returning of the archaic words again by resurrected, the converting of semantics, borrowing from the other languages, the word formation phonetically and some other methods of word formation is dealt within the books of grammar publishing in the last years [Akalin, 2015, p. 5]. There is no any source that was researched, existing all of these ways of this considered word formation. Some of these ways have been mentioned, and sometimes have been satisfied by using the word "etc" in some books. There isn't general thought about the terms called them 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 in the Azerbaijani language, too. Only the ways of word formation have been researched more comprehensively and largely in the resaerches of professor Sh.H.Akalin.

Word formation in the Turkic languages

The real ways of word formation are these in the Turkish language: 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 duplicated), 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 – The changing of the meaning" [Eker, 2010, p. 314]. The other Turkish linguist S.Alibekiroghlu 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 considered 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 have been made the new words by based to the "sampling". The method of "sampling" is the type of "imitation, assimilation" [Zulfugar, 2011, p. 157].

The similarity of sound of the root and beginning form in the word and terms making by this method, to follow the common feature in the derivative suffixes makes the situation to the appropriation of the created samples easier. But doing this, 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 means, with the morphological way. This way of word formation has always been productive historically. It is also one of the productive way today. H.Zulfugar has also called this way the most productive method as the other linguists.

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 became identical in the result of the loss of ending and suffixes. At the end of the medieval the verbs have been made from the nouns by the conversion, mainly. The sole indicator of the conversion being 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 languages more, 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-semntic conversion more 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 being the help of non 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 our language. For example, we can indicate the substantivized verbs as *Solmaz, Sevər, Sevil, Yaşar, Qorxmaz, Dönməz;* the substantivized adjectives as *Sadiq, Şirin, Qəhrəman, Mehriban* and etc. to such names.

N.K.Dmitriev writes: "There are many word groups in the Turkish language that, according to their essence they can't fit to the frame of one part of speech, they stand in the poles of converstion 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, this feature isn't concerned to that issue"[Dmitriev, 1948, 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 being from the structural-semantic types of conversion has been researched more in the Turkic languages. In the Turkic languages the process of substantivization has spread more than the flective languages. And it comes from the existing of the agglutinative structure of the Turkic language, the using of the grammatical categories of the noun largely. 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 itt can be witnessed the substantivization of different word groups in the Turkic languages, too.

Some scientists haven't used the term of conversion, they have talked from the conversion under the name of substantivization. The nouns have the categories of case, quality and affiliation in the Turkic systematic languages. Only such these features must be considered from 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, оклар*; bashkir: *аклар, йәтендәр*; yak*: кыраллар, диэлэәхтәр, улаханым, кырам* and etc.

The substantiviztion 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 with the content or situation is called the temporal substantivization. In our opinion, only the cases of the permanent substantivization can be appreciated 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 in the Tatar language: kük kük (sky); ak ak (eyes are whitening).

The conversion of the verb to the noun: ukuv- ukuv (to read); ülçev-ülçev (measure); belderuv   belderuv (noting); the conversion of the participles to the noun: çeçüvçe-çeçüvçe (driver); the conversion of the participles to the terms are observed in the Tatar language. For example: bülüvçe-bülüvçe (division)-mathematical term; kuşıluvçı-kuşıluvçı (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) and 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 that, as though the noun, adjective and adverbs are not differed from each other in these languages. The linguists being in this position are characterized the nouns as the adjectives incorrectly which using in the form of attributes" [Zeynalov, 1975, 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 non-creation of the word belonging to the pure part of speech during conversion in the Azerbaijani language. He expresses the carrying of this 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 go over from this because of not belonging to our content. In fact, the conversion happening in the structure of sentence can be belonged 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 transformated in the complex sentences of subordinate clause of condition and comparison. Because certain conversion happens in the language during that time. This conversion causes to the structure of the sentence changing to the simple structure.

The number of scientists chosing the process of conversion as the method of word formation isn't so much. Also there exist the argues about being of which word formation of it. Some scientists consider this the syntactical word formation[Muryasov, 2014, p. 1470] and some 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, grammatical is secondary in the conversion [Tramova, 2006, 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 [Kononov, 1980]. K.Bekbergerov introduces the conversion as one the methods of word formation in the Karakalpak language. He shows two ways [Bekbergenov, 2016, p. 214]: 1. Lexical-semantic way. This method is called that, the appearing of the new word happens 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 converted to the compound words. It is called lexicalization. For example, *көрсе қызар* "unbalanced", *жинурған* "crazy", *жаны ашыў* "sympathy", *Темир казық* "Polar star", *Барсакелмес* "name of the place", *Сатыбалды*, *Өтепберген*, *Улбосын* "proper noun" and 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 doesn't play an important role in the grammatical structure of the language as being in the flective languages.

The word formation is consedred the level of unbased language. The word formation can be realized without them as 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" [Itskovich, 1968, 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 when the word converts from one part of speech to the other one, it carries all of the grammatical features that converted to this. 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. And it is called conversion in the scientific linguistics.

The word formation with the conversion way is more valid for the languages being without suffix. In fact, the conversion is the way of word formation realizing 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 have disputed from the being of conversion as the method of word formation [Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, 2002, 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 don't accept the conversion as the way of word formation. S.Orujova is against to express the conversion as one of the ways of only word formation while dealing with the conversion in the language. S.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 [Orujova, 2018, p. 30].

Word formation is considered the level of unbased language not having special units belonging to itself. 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, is 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 of related to other words; 2) the new word formed by the conversion arranges homonymy with the basic form of the primary word; 3) differd from the basic word, the derivative word is belonged to the other part of speech" [Zhluktenko, 1958, p. 60].

E.S.Kubryakova has called the morphological transposition carrying the derivative character as the conversion [Kubryakova, 1974, 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 incurred any of the morphological changing. Such conversion of the words from one part of speech to the other is belonged to the

morphological-syntactical derivative method" [Corletianu, 1956, p. 84-85]. With this, the thought of the scientist is coincided with the views of some linguists. "The conversion is the means of word formation realized without affix, only by the help of the paradigm and such synthetic situations happen during the process of this word formation that, to differ various parts of speech derived from the same base for the grammatical structure is being possible in the result" [Orujova, 2018, p. 78].

The conversion of lexical unit from one lexical-grammatical class to the other is such a word formation process that, in this time, the creation of new word is realized without existing of any method. The new meaningful lexical unit creates and the word gains the grammatical caategory of other part of speech. In the same time, it changes the syntactic function. F.R.Ganiyev calls the converted of word combinations to the compound words as the conversion [Ganiyev, 2013, p. 32].

This problem has been illuminated certainly in the works of linguists from the researchers of the Turkic languages 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 and 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.

Dicussing

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 languaes, the verb, adjective, adverb and noun is used more by the conversion way in the word formation.

Almost, the conversion is used in all Turkic languages. The well-known turkologists have given 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 the original derivative methods enriching the Turkic languages and it must be the object of monographic researches as being in the German linguistics.

A.N.Kononov calls the process of conversion as the word formation by the lexical-semantic method. The author indicates these samples for conversion: in the direction of (adjective→noun); 1) dead (olu) – adjective, being the life is over, not living yet → noun, dead person, corpse[Kononov, 1956, p. 250];

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

a) adjective (adverb) and verb: *къызық* "maraqlı, maraqla" (interesting), *къызық* "maraqlanmaq"(to be interested in);

b) noun, adjective and verb: *къарры* "qoca" (old) (noun, adjective), *къарры* "qocalmaq" (to grow old);

c) noun and adjective: *ағъаш* "ağac" (tree) (noun, adjective); *кюмис* "gumuş" (silver) (noun, adjective) [Baskakov, 1952, 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 we know, the adjective and adverbs express the same semantics, it means the semantics of signs in the Turkic languages: adjective reflects the sign of thing, adverb reflects the signs of sign. These parts of speech are being 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, it gives 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 cause to distinguish these two parts of speech less. 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 [Kononov, 1960, p. 243].

The process that A.Akhundov called this as semantic-syntactic conversion causes the appearing of homonyms as the derivative noun and adjectives in the Azerbaijani language. Just as the process of such conversion can be encountered by the help of some group of the derivative suffixes in the other Turkic languages. From the suffixes -*лы/ли* have the feature of making both the adjective and the noun in the Nogai language, -*lьq* has the feature of making both the noun and the adjective in the Kyrgyz language, the derivative suffix -*sьz* has the feature making both the adjective and the adverb [Batmanov, 1956, p. 34]. He writes te 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, *avçı, demirçi, kuyumçu, 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 (tətilçi), ezberçi* and etc. [Kononov, 1956, p. 103].

There are many structural parts of speech in the Turkic languages that, not only they 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, they have lost their lexical independence and included to the row of the structural parts of speech. That is why, being 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 [Zeynalov, 1975, p. 130].

But though such kind of words are the same completely, they are not coincided words for 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 circumcised in the result of semantic and grammatical transformation of notional parts of speech [Rustamov, 1996, p. 37]. J.M.Guzeev belongs the followings to the postpositions made by the conversion in the Turkic languages:

1. Adjective → postposition: kab-bal. *жууукъ* "yaxın"(near) - *жууукь* "təxminən"(near); kyr. *башка* " başqa " (other) — *башка* "savayı" (other) and etc.

2. Numeral → postposition: kab- bal. *къадар* "bir necə, coxlu"(some, many) — *къадар* "qədər, kimi" (number) and etc.

3. Adverb→ postposition: qır. *мурун* "əvvəlcə, qabaqca"(before) — *мурун* "əvvəl, qabaq" (front) and etc. [Guzeev, 1985, p. 82-83].

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

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

Thus, the making of structural parts of speech from the notional parts of speech by the way 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 said. There are such nouns in the Tatar language that, the conversion of them to the adverb is observed by accepting certain derivative suffixes. Especially, the words belonging to the noun can be performed as the postposition by accepting the suffixes of the cases, too. For example, *астында* "altında" (under), *турасына* "qabaq" (front) and etc.

As seen from here, the author notes being different of each two types of conversion. The lexicology of the language enriches during the conversion happening in the lexical-semantic level. In that time, the words having none of the changings include to the other lexical-semantic group. The same words only consist of the roots in the lexical-semantic conversion. For example, let's 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 being none of the relation with that content completely, being far from the real content of the word absolutely 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 in the same time, this word has indicated its colour gradually. 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 the taking enough large place of the substantivization of adjectives in the Bashkir language. He indicates the two types of substantivized adjectives:

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

2. The nouns created in the result of the substantivization of different derivative adjectives. For example, акыллы "ağıllı" (clever), insaflı "insaflı" (fair) and 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" [Yuldashev, 1981, p. 116-117].

The adverbialization is considered the productive derivative method in the Bashkir language, realizing with two ways is noted 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 *алыс*(uzaq) "far", *аннат*(asan) "easy", *нирәк*(az) "less", *яҡшы*(yaxşı) "good" and etc. They are used as both adjective and adverb without changing their forms by 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 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. If 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, the words are created by the other "invisible" rules.

Conclusion

Though it is not the most productive and intensive process, 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 is realizing of the word formation with the lexical suffixes mainly in these languages.

The process of conversion in the word formation is the process of converted of 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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