

<https://doi.org/10.62837/2024.8.283>

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## **CLASSIFICATION OF SUFFIXES IN AZERBAIJANI AND ENGLISH SUMMARY**

The facts show that formative suffixes are closer to grammatical suffixes in their essence and function. In this regard, Y. Seyidov writes that form correction does not deny the grammatical nature of the suffixes belonging to this group or the possibilities of word change, but rather confirms that these suffixes do not create a new meaningful word, they change the form of the word, and can also create certain changes in the grammatical meaning of the word. For example, the suffix -lar<sup>2</sup> of the quantity category affects the quantity of the thing expressed by the noun by joining it, that is, the quantity concept of the words book and books is different [4, p. 49]. As it can be seen, although form-correcting suffixes do not create a connection between words and compounds, they ensure the formation of word paradigms, which are important indicators of grammatical structure, that is, different grammatical forms in a word and new grammatical meanings formed on the basis of these forms. As a result, it shows that it is more scientific and logical to systematize formative suffixes not as an independent group, but as suffixes forming a separate group within grammatical suffixes. Such a systematization suggests that the classification of suffixes in traditional linguistics has not lost its relevance. As is known, the classification of suffixes in the traditional division is determined based on their role in the word formation process. Suffix morphemes involved in the creation of new lexical units are called lexical, and those that create connections between words are called grammatical suffixes [4, p.41]. Grammatical suffixes are also divided into two groups: 1) those that create a connection between words; 2) only shapers.

**Key Words:** *suffixes, classification, word, sentence, root, meaning, language*

A suffix is a part of a word that does not have a lexical meaning, cannot be used separately and creates a lexical or grammatical meaning after joining the root. In the Azerbaijani language, as a rule, the root comes first, and then the suffix. However, some suffixes can be added to the root of the word.

There are 2 types of morphemes: lexical morphemes and grammatical morphemes:  
1. Lexical suffixes-the second name is word-correcting suffixes. In the grammar of the Azerbaijani language, lexical suffixes are indicated by the sign  $\wedge$ . These suffixes are added to the root or initial form of words to create a new meaningful word. There is a closeness of meaning between the new word and the root. Lexical suffixes can be

both national and derivational. Derivative lexical suffixes are mainly used to form nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

In the Azerbaijani language, lexical suffixes are added to the end of the word. Suffixes added to the front of words are derivational suffixes. For example, na- (nakishi), la- (lamekan), ba- (bamaza), bi- (binamus), etc. Suffixes added to the front of the word are mainly used to create negative, opposite meaning and in most cases can be replaced by the suffix -sız. Lexical suffixes are used before grammatical suffixes. However, there are some lexical suffixes that can be used after the grammatical suffix: -ki, -sız, -gil, -daki. This situation violates the integrity of the Azerbaijani language. Also, lexical suffixes are written mainly in two and four ways according to the law of harmony. However, among such suffixes, there are also some written ones.

- -stone, -kar, -kesh, -dar
- country-stone, demanding, hard-working, stock-poor

2. Grammatical suffixes—the second name is modifying suffixes. Grammatical suffixes are indicated by the sign  $\cap$  in the grammar of the Azerbaijani language. According to the law of harmony, it is always written as two and four. These suffixes attach to the root of the word and change only the form of the word, they do not create any difference in meaning (they do not create a new word). Grammatical suffixes make grammatical connections between words in phrases and sentences. They are known mainly by the suffixes Grammatical suffixes do not change the lexical meaning of the word, they serve to create a connection between the words, for example: the streets of Baku

As the Azerbaijani language is one of the complex languages due to its morphological structure, suffixal morphemes have a decisive position in the enrichment of the vocabulary of our language, in the creation of various word forms, and in the establishment of grammatical relations between words and compounds. Researchers who consider this based on the structural-semantic features, functionality and other specific aspects of suffixes, they conducted numerous studies and put forward different opinions that conflict with each other about their classification. In S. Jafarov's studies, suffixal morphemes are divided into four groups under the name of lexical suffixes, lexical-grammatical suffixes, grammatical-lexical suffixes and grammatical suffixes [1, p.139].

In the study, the first group includes suffixes that form new lexical units and do not require those lexical units to come into contact with other words (-dan<sup>2</sup> ; -lıq<sup>4</sup> ; -in<sup>4</sup> ; -laş<sup>2</sup> ; -is<sup>4</sup>, etc. For example: sham+dan, good+lık, ek+in, good+lash(maq), yag(maq)+ish), suffixes that require them to connect with other words (-çı<sup>4</sup>; -lıq<sup>4</sup>; -lı<sup>4</sup>; -ma<sup>2</sup>; -kan) in addition to forming new words in the second group 2 etc. For example: neft+chi (woman), yag+lı (bread), mountain+lik (earth), süz+ma (yogurt), shil+ken (earth)), meaning belonging to a certain grammatical category in the third group suffixes that form and tend to express a new meaning (-yan<sup>2</sup> ; -dir<sup>4</sup> ; -ıl<sup>4</sup> ; -ış<sup>4</sup>

etc. For example: oku+yan, yan+dır(maq), süz(mek)+ul, see(mek) +ush), and the fourth group includes the case and affiliation of the noun, the tense and person suffixes of the verb, which fulfill the duties of one or another grammatical category [1, p.139]. It is clear from the scientist's general analysis of language materials that when classifying suffixes, both lexical (speech creation) and grammatical (making connections between words and compounds) possibilities of suffix morphemes of the same category are taken as a basis. Thus, he notes that the branch morphemes belonging to the second group, along with forming new lexical units (words), serve to establish grammatical relations between words and compounds, that is why they are called lexical-grammatical suffixes. Ex.: neft+chi (girl), dag+lig (earth), fat+lı (food) [1, p.140]. Professor B.A. Khalilov writes accordingly that word-correcting suffixes, like grammatical suffixes, also serve to connect words with each other. E.g.: the word fat with the suffix -lı4 is connected with the word food [3, p.198]. It is true that -çı4 ; -lıq4; -lı4 suffixes are productive and actively participate in the word formation process. However, it is absurd to talk about their role in establishing grammatical relations between words and compounds. This is because the grammatical relations between these types of compounds are not based on the direct participation of suffixes, but on the basis of the approximation of adjectives formed through those suffixes. Many suffixless models of such substantive compounds are being developed in the language. For example: green leaf; wooden door; silver spoon etc. It is also clear from the given examples that it is not the suffixes that provide the grammatical connections between word combinations, but the approach of the adjective and attributive nouns to the noun according to their natural function, which serves to explain and clarify the characteristics and characteristics of the object. -yan2, which S. Jafarov attributes to grammatical-lexical suffixes; is4; -ish4; -yr4 and so on. The opinions about the effective form of the verb and the adjective suffixes are also controversial. When reporting on this, the researcher writes that the suffixes belonging to the third group (i.e. grammatical-lexical - E.A.) form a meaning belonging to a certain grammatical category in addition to the word to which they are added, and at the same time, they tend to express a new concept. For example: reading - reading; write(mag) – write(mag); sür(mek) – sür(mek); sell(mag) – sell(mag); see (make) - meet (make) [1, p. 140]. Such suffixes are in the middle position between modifiers and modifiers.

Prefixes and suffixes are short syllables added to the beginning or end of words to change their meaning and/or function in a sentence. In this article, you will be introduced to the meaning and definition of a prefix and a suffix, along with an extensive list of base words and their prefixes and suffixes. You will also learn how the base word and the word with the prefix or suffix change meaning and function. Prefixes and suffixes are short syllables added to the beginning or end of words to change their meaning and/or function in a sentence. In this article, you will be introduced to the meaning and definition of a prefix and a suffix, along with an

extensive list of base words and their prefixes and suffixes. You will also learn how the base word and the word with the prefix or suffix change meaning and function.

### **What Is a Prefix and a Suffix? – Meaning and Definition**

A prefix is a short morphological unit that is added to the beginning of a root word in order to alter its meaning and/or function. It can be just a single letter or two to five letters. The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines a prefix as "a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning, such as *un-* in *unhappy* and *pre-* in *preheat*".

A suffix, on the other hand, is a short morphological unit that follows the root word. In other words, it is added to the end of the root word. A suffix can contain two to four letters. It is defined as "a letter or group of letters added to the end of a word to make another word, such as *-ly* in *quickly* or *-ness* in *sadness*", according to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary.

**When adding a prefix** -You need not make any changes to the spelling of the base word; you can just write the prefix followed by the base word. For example, popular *unpopular*. In the case of prefixes such as 'non' and 'ex', you might have to add a [hyphen](#) in between the prefix and the root word. For example, *non-violence*, *ex-serviceman*. **When adding a suffix**-The spelling of the root word might/might not change. For all words that end with [consonants](#) other than 'y', you can simply add the suffix to the end of the root word. For example, truth *truthful*, quick *quickly*. For words ending with 'y', you will have to remove the 'y', add an 'i' and then add suffixes such as 'al' or 'ly'. For instance, try *trial*, happy *happily*. An exception to the above rule is in the case of monosyllabic words without [vowels](#). For example, shy *shyly*, sly *slyly*.

- There are words to which 'ity' is added instead of 'ty'. This is for words that end with an 'e'. The 'e' is omitted and 'ity' is added. For example, sensitive *sensitivity*, creative *creativity*. This is also the case when the suffix 'al' is already added to the base word. For example, sentimental *sentimentality*, functional *functionality*.

### **When adding a prefix and a suffix,**

- The above-said spelling rules of prefixes and suffixes apply. For example, success *unsuccessful*, happy *unhappily*.

### **List of Commonly-Used Prefixes and Suffixes with Examples**

The most common prefixes are as follows.

A- (abiotic, atypical), Un- (undo, unfold), Im- (impolite, immature), In- (intolerant, indisciplined), Il- (illogical, illegible), Ir- (irregular, irresponsible), De- (decode, destress), Re- (redo, reappear), Dis- (disinterested, disobedient), Mis- (misunderstand, misinterpret)

Check out the prefixes list for more examples.

The most common suffixes are

-y (honesty, noisy),-ly (quickly, softly), -ty (loyalty, sincerity), -ry (bravery, mockery),-er (larger, brighter),-al (parental, bacterial),-est (fastest, biggest),-age (usage, breakage)

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### Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində şəkilçilərin təsnifatı

#### Xülasə

Faktlar göstərir ki, formalaşdırıcı şəkilçilər öz mahiyyətinə və funksiyasına görə qrammatik şəkilçilərə daha yaxındır. Bununla bağlı Y.Seyidov yazır ki, forma korreksiyası bu qrupa aid olan şəkilçilərin qrammatik mahiyyətini və ya söz dəyişmə imkanlarını inkar etmir, əksinə, bu şəkilçilərin yeni mənalı söz yaratmadığını, onların şəkilçi formasını dəyişdirdiyini təsdiq edir. sözdür, həm də sözün qrammatik mənasında müəyyən dəyişikliklər yarada bilər. Məsələn, kəmiyyət kateqoriyasının -lar2 şəkilçisi isimlə ifadə olunan şeyin kəmiyyətinə qoşularaq ona təsir edir, yəni kitab və kitab sözlərinin kəmiyyət anlayışı fərqlidir [4, s. 49]. Göründüyü kimi, forma düzəldən şəkilçilər sözlə birləşmə arasında əlaqə yaratmasa da, qrammatik quruluşun mühüm göstəriciləri olan söz paradigmalarının, yəni sözdə müxtəlif qrammatik formaların və yeni qrammatik mənalara formalaşmasını təmin edir. bu formalar əsasında formalaşmışdır. Nəticə etibarilə onu göstərir ki, şəkilçi şəkilçilərin müstəqil qrup kimi deyil, qrammatik şəkilçilər içərisində ayrıca qrup təşkil edən şəkilçilər kimi sistemləşdirilməsi daha elmi və məntiqlidir. Belə sistemləşdirmə onu deməyə əsas verir ki, ənənəvi dilçilikdə şəkilçilərin təsnifatı hələ də aktuallığını itirməyib. Məlum olduğu kimi, ənənəvi bölgədə şəkilçilərin təsnifatı onların söz əmələ gəlmə prosesindəki roluna görə müəyyən edilir. Yeni leksik vahidlərin yaranmasında iştirak edən şəkilçi morfemlər leksik, sözlər arasında əlaqə yaradanlar isə qrammatik şəkilçilər adlanır [4, s.41]. Qrammatik şəkilçilər də iki qrupa bölünür: 1) sözlər arasında əlaqə yaradanlar; 2) yalnız formalaşdırıcılar.

*Açar sözlər: şəkilçilər, təsnifat, söz, cümlə, kök, məna, dil*

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## **Классификация суффиксов в азербайджанском и английском языках**

### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Факты показывают, что образовательные суффиксы по своей сущности и функции ближе к грамматическим суффиксам. В связи с этим Ю.Сеидов пишет, что коррекция формы не отрицает грамматическую природу принадлежащих к этой группе суффиксов или возможности изменения слова, а, скорее, подтверждает, что эти суффиксы не создают нового смыслового слова, они меняют форму слова, а также может создавать определенные изменения в грамматическом значении слова. Например, суффикс -лар<sup>2</sup> количественной категории влияет на количество вещи, выраженной существительным, путем присоединения к нему, то есть количественное понятие слов книга и книги различно [4, с. 49]. Как видно, формокорректирующие суффиксы хотя и не создают связи между словами и сложными словами, но обеспечивают формирование словесных парадигм, которые являются важными показателями грамматического строя, то есть различных грамматических форм в слове и новых грамматических значений. формируется на основе этих форм. В результате показано, что более научно и логично систематизировать образные суффиксы не как самостоятельную группу, а как суффиксы, образующие отдельную группу в составе грамматических суффиксов. Такая систематизация позволяет предположить, что классификация суффиксов в традиционном языкознании не потеряла своей актуальности. Как известно, классификация суффиксов в традиционном делении определяется исходя из их роли в процессе словообразования. Суффиксальные морфемы, участвующие в создании новых лексических единиц, называются лексическими, а те, которые создают связи между словами, — грамматическими суффиксами [4, с.41]. Грамматические суффиксы также делятся на две группы: 1) те, которые создают связь между словами; 2) только шейперы.

**Ключевые слова:** *суффиксы, классификация, слово, предложение, корень, значение, язык.*

**Rəyçi: fil.ü.f.d.dos.U.B.Mürşüdoğa**