

## WORD FORMATION POSITION OF THE ROOT VERBS IN ARABIC AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES ANNOTATION

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### ABSTRACT

Word formation is the creation of new words from elements already existing in the language. Every language has its own structural patterns of word formation.

This article deals with the differences and similarities of the word formation in Arabic and Kazakh languages in a comparative perspective.

**KEYWORDS:** Word Formation, Affix, Word-Formation Processes, the Use of Morphemes, Derivative Roots, Word Formation Meaning, Word Formation Type, Word Formation System

### INTRODUCTION

Every field of linguistics is affected by outside and inside reasons of its development, of their vocabulary increase from quality, quantity. That is why the reasons of changes, their development, fulfillment, phrase increase, widening, and development of the sentences on the structure depend on the system of word formation. The main object investigated by linguistics' word formation sphere is derivatives. Derivation, as "the most common word formation process" builds new words by adding morphemes to stems. These morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. The formation of derivatives is made on the basis of independent lexical words of meaning. Lexical word of meaning is the basis for the meaning of the derivative.

The meaning of lexical unit taking part in the process of word formation is the basis in the formation of the second lexical meaning. This requires the presence of lexical word of meaning in the process of forming derivative. Derivative roots comprise only such kind of words formed by suffixes, synthetic root. Derivative root consists of two or more morphemes in Arabic language. They consist of word basis and the word formation suffix. For example, the root of the verb *إنفعل* – *infa'ala* is *فعل* - *fa'ala*. *إن-* in is a suffix here.

The composition of the derivative root is always complex. They are a wide source of developing the vocabulary of the language. By the connection of word forming suffixes which gives a new lexical meaning to the basic roots are made the derivative root bodies.

The structure of the derivative roots are little different from the structure of the whole word. Here the new word forming suffixes change from additional morpheme group of the word into the parts of basic morpheme. For example, if we divide a derivative root *zhazyldy* in Kazakh language into morpheme parts we can get the following structure: *zhaz-yl-dy*. The main root of this word is *zhaz*. So, *-yl* is a verb forming suffix. The main morpheme of this derivative root of the word is *zhazyl* and *-dy* is an additional morpheme. *-yl* additional morpheme is changing into the basic morpheme,

so, *zhazyl* is a basic morpheme (base word), *-dy* is a word formation suffix. So, the difference between basic and additional morphemes will find a new way.

Arabic linguists gave a denomination «babs» for the roots developed by root verbs. They entered verbs into one example, according to their number of letters connected to root verb, and places, to the types of verbs changed on meaning and marked them with the letters ف ع ل. The number of such types of the verbs are 15 in Arabic language, 10 of them are often used. The root verb of the first « bab» have a three different bodies which consists of 3 consonants: فَعَلَ [fa'ala], فَعُلَ [fa'ula], فَعِلَ [fa'ila]. Other « babs» are made in the way of connecting different affixes (infix, transfix, prefix) to the first « bab». For example, the verb of the second « bab» is made in the way of doubling the middle sound, gives an additional meaning of the action:

فَتَحَ [fataxa] «to open» → فَتَّحَ [fattaxa] «often, to open many times, to blossom (flower); كَثُرَ [kašura] «to be more» → كَثَّرَ [kaššara] «to enlarge, to increase».

The first scientist Ibn Zhinni, who paid attention to the terminology of word formation, considered the word formation by dividing into four types in his work “ Al khasis” [2.99]. He called the first type of word formation as - al-ištiqāq aṣ-ṣaḡir (الاشتقاق الصغير) – «simple word formation» or al-ištiqāq al-‘āmm (الاشتقاق العام) – “ general word formation”. There is described the body change in forming a new word by the savement of their order and consonant roots’ balance. Ibn Zhinni showed four main features of a simple word formation, they are:

- Main root have to be from consonants (م، ل، س);
- The order of the consonants has to be kept, if the order of the consonants are changed, the collection of the word formation will be changed, too;
- Each collection has its own meaning;
- Each collection has its own personal difference.

The second type is called as al-ištiqāq al- kabir (الكبير الاشتقاق) – “ a big word formation” or al- ‘ibdāl al-lugawiyy (اللغوي الاشتقاق) “ lexical substitution”. By substituting one consonant on the place of another consonant in root, but the main meaning of the root word and the order of consonants will be kept. For example, we can name the following words which are similar in pronunciation and meaning: in the word خَتَرَ ḫatala - ḫatara which means «to cheat», only the last sounds were used by substitution (ل [l] – ر [r]), but the meanings are common “ to cheat”. The same words are: مَدَحَ madaha - مَدَّه - madaha «to praise», سَرَبَ sariba – زَرَبَ zariba «to go away», سَفَحَ safaha - سَفَكَ safaka «to pour», حَبَشَ ḥabaša – هَبَشَ habaša « to collect the things», فَجَّحَ falaja – فَجَّقَ falaqa « to divide» and so on.

The third type of word formation is called as (الكبار الاشتقاق) al-ištiqāq al- kubar « very big word formation» or (اللغوي القلب) al-qalb al-lugawiyy «lexical metathesis ». Ibn Zhinni paid more attention to this type in his work. In this type of word formation will be changed only the order of the letters in the root consists of three or four consonants and the number of letters and the meaning of the verb will be kept. The order of the consonants will be changed, but the meaning of the word will not be changed [2.57]. For example:

- غَابَرَ ḡabara → غَرَبَ ḡabara «to go away»;
- سَكَبَ sakaba → سَبَكَ [sabaka] «to pour»;

- مدح [madaxa] → حمد [xamida] «to praise»;
- أيس [’aisa] → ييس [iabisa] «to worry».

So, the system of word formation which was a basis for scientists’ full investigation in Turkish languages, namely in Kazakh linguistics, is firstly considered as a particular part in 1989, and was published as a monograph by the editing of professor N. Oralbaeva.

The morphological analysis terminology was used, and its meaning was understood as an analyze for the structure of the word previously. Nowadays, the word formation is known as a particular sphere in Arabic and Kazakh linguistics, and the scientific- research works of this direction are made in a new way. The general problems of the word formation as a science are the following: word formational meaning, word formational type, word formational body, word formational system, word formation list, word formation collection, word formation methods and etc. [4.6]

As the word formation is a former of a new word, is a process developing a derivative body, connects with all levels of the language. For instance, the reason of the closely interconnection between word formation and morphology is they both investigate the composition of the word. Morphology investigates the lexical and grammatical meanings of the words by determining the composition of the word into root and additional morphemes, in other words into the bodies differentiating a word, and word formation investigates the word formational meaning of the word by dividing the structure of the derivatives into the basic word and word formational body. So, morphology considers derivative according to the relation to parts of speech, and word formation investigates a derivative according to the method, type, sample, productiveness, unproductiveness and to other peculiarities.

The substitution of the parts of speech or the formation of the new word by conversion method shows the relation between morphology and word formation. The word formation connected with the lexicology by forming a new word (derivative) and by fulfilling the vocabulary of the language. So, after the formation of a derivative, it becomes the object of the lexicology and goes into the lists of vocabulary. Lexicology is a particular sphere of the language investigating the aspects of the present vocabulary’s conditions and historical development of the language.

Word formation is closely connected with other parts of the linguistics as phonetics, syntax, stylistic and etc., too. We can see the relation of word formation with phonetics from the following: formation of the new meaning by changing as a result of sounds’ accordance and exchange in the historical development of the language is process based on a word formation. For example, نَبِيْت [nabita] – نَبِيْث [nabiša], ضرب [daraba] - درب [daraba] etc. So, the word formation is connected with all language levels and acts together with them. [5.1,6].. The word formation, along with its relation with other language levels, connects all language levels with each other and serves for the development of the language as a distant process.

The common characteristics for basic word and derivative is that they are both lexical meaning words. The new meaning of the derivative will be formed on the basis of word’s lexical meaning: bala-ly, bala-lyk, bala-n, bala-zhan, bala-pan etc. There is a relation of meaning in all five derivatives in the above stated example, because the word “bala” is a basis for the formation of their meaning. It is the main law of the word formation. Sometimes some derivative roots are seemed made of not fully meaningful words in the level of modern language development. Because, nowadays the basic words in their composition are not used independently. In such kind of situations the lexical meaning of the basic word is

not noticed. But it will be according to the period, epoch, level of the language: the lexical meaning of the word كَتَب - ktb, سلم - slm, دَبِر - dbr is not noticed, but it is a basis of these derivatives كَاتَب [kātaba], تَكَاتَب [takātaba], اِكْتَتَب [iktataba], سَلَّمَ [sallama], اَسْلَم [‘aslama], تَسَلَّمَ [tasallama], اِسْتَلَم [‘istalama], سَبَب [sabbaba], تَسَبَّب [tasabbaba], دَبَّر [dabbara], دَابِر [dābara], اَدْبَر [‘adbara]. They are not used as a particular lexical word in Kazakh language. That is why, the lexical meaning of this word is not clearly noticed, seen, but, it had a lexical meaning when those derivatives were being formed. If it had not a lexical meaning, there wouldn't be formed a derivative root from it. All kinds of roots in the language can take part in the formation of a new word. They are the following: basic root, derivative root, compound word, phrasal word, abbreviated word. The derivatives can take part in the formation of the new word in word formation as lexical meaning words. Here is being discussed the use of these basis of the derivatives in the position of the word in forming a derivative. However, the relation of the above stated roots are not in the same position in the word formation. That is why, there is a difference in the position of the root word in the word formational system of the language. For example, the following roots are the most actively, which take part in the actions of the word formation: كَتَب [kataba], دَرَس [darasa], فَعَلَ [fa’ala], عِلْم [‘alima], قَبِل [qabala], جَلَس [jalasa], دَخَلَ [daḥala], خَرَج [ḥaraja] etc. The derivative roots also take part in the word formation, but they are non-productive.

Only an independent lexical meaning of a word can form a derivative and it is a law, that's why it has a relation to the formation of the derivatives in the composition of the word formation. The meaning of the assured word should be a basis for the meaning of the derivative. That is why, all derivatives not only in the collection are formed on the basis of lexical units which are present in the language. The meaning of the lexical unit taking part in the formation of the word will be a basis for the formation of the other lexical meaning. It is required the presence of the lexical meaning word in the formation of the derivatives. Only the lexical meaning of word can be a basis for the lexical meaning of the other word. That is why, as the both basic and derivative roots are lexical meaning words, they can be the assured words. For example, the derivatives developed from the root verb دَخَلَ [daḥala] – «to enter» have the lexical meaning:

- دَخَلَ [daḥala] - «to go into, to enter»;  
 اُدْخَلَ [‘adḥala] - «to enter»;  
 تَدَخَلَ [tadaḥala] - «to communicate»;  
 تَدَاخُلُ [tadaḥulun] - «to communicate, intervention»;  
 دَاخَلَ [dāḥala] - «inside»;  
 دَخُولُ [duḥūlun] - «to go into, entering door»;  
 مُتَدَخِلُ [mutadaḥilun] - «communicator, intervener»;  
 مُدَاخِلَةٌ [mudāḥilatun] - «to communicate»;  
 مَدْخَلُ [madḥalun] - «to go into».

Here we can see that, the basic word and derivatives of this collection form the derivative roots as an assured word and being a basis for the formation of derivative roots. This law requires being the basis of the formation of the word an independent word of full meaning. Because, only the meaning of the independent word can be the assured word for the lexical meaning of the derivatives. This situation formed the law of derivatives' meaning assurance.

This law of the word formation is seen clearly in the word formational collection. Because all derivatives in the word formational collection, even the basic word, are words formed from each other, and derivatives which were developed from each other. That is why, the word forming a derivative in the collection is not an only basic word, because the derivatives fulfill the position of the assured word, which means that, the most part of the derivatives in the collection fulfill the position of basic word forming a derivative. If the basic word is an assured word standing after it, that derivative will be an assured word of the next derivative.

There is formed the derivatives from the previous derivatives of the collection in this order, and it is made till the last derivative of the word formational list. Only the last derivative of the word formational list can't be a basis for the formation of the derivative, it is not able to form a derivative. That means, if there are six words in the word formation list, only five of them are able to fulfill the position of the assured word, including the basic word, only the last derivative is not in this list as there isn't formed a derivative from that word. For example, hakama → hakkama → hākama → 'ahkama → tahakkama → tahākama → ihtakama → 'istahkama. There are seven derivative root and each of them are formed on the basis of the derivatives. The words fulfilled the position of the assured words: hakama, hakkama, hākama, 'ahkama, tahakkama, tahākama, ihtakama, 'istahkama. Here fulfilled the position of the assured word one basic word and seven derivatives: form the root hakama was formed hakkama, hākama, 'ahkama, tahakkama, tahākama, ihtakama, 'istahkama formed the root derivatives. We have noticed, that the derivative root in the same position as a basic word. But, there are more derivative roots than a basic word. But not all derivative roots can fulfill the position of an assured word and be a basis for the formation of the word. There are such kinds of derivatives which can't form a derivative and can't be a basis for the formation of the derivatives. They are the last members of the word formational collection.

The word formation collection is differently, it will be according to their composition, volume and to the basic and derivative roots. For example, the above stated example is different from the previous stated example. The reason is their basic word is different, that is why their derivatives are different. But, they have the similarities, as both of them have basic and derivative words. The feature is common for all word formation. So, there are one basic word and many derivatives in the word formational collection. For example:

The types of the derivative verbs developed from the root verb ktb:كتب (y)- *kataba* «he wrote»;

- أكتب - *'aktaba* «to write by learning by heart»;
- تكتاب - *takātaba* «to write to each other, to write a letter to each other»;
- كاتب - *kātib* «writer»;
- كتاب - *kitāb* «a book»;
- كتابة - *kiāba* «to write»;
- كتيبة - *katība* «a brigade; a phalanx (military)»;
- مكتب - *maktab* «an office, a study, a department»;
- مكتبة - *maktaba* «a library; a book shop»;
- مكتوب - *maktūb* «written; a written document, a letter»

According to the addition of the affixes to the root for one time or for many times, they are divided into many types as the derivatives with the three affixes or four affixes, as the derivative roots are formed with the help of adding the word formational affixes to the basic root. This kind of derivative roots has the special structural systems. There is formed a derivative root by adding an affix with one sound to the basis of the root verb with two sounds in Kazakh language: GC+G-oku-, az-u. Arabic derivative verbs begin with four letters. The bodies of the verb with four sounds: by the addition of one letter to the root verb with three consonants *المزيد الرباعي الفعلى* [al-fi'lu ar-rubā'i al-mazid fihi].

There are also derivatives with seven sounds (shyram-yt, bosan-sy, ulken-ci, moyin-da, duyl-dat,), with eight sounds (kamkor-sy, pikir-les, boran-dat), with nine sounds (burynkyra, buzynkyra, berinkire) in Kazakh language. Synthetic method plays a great role in the formation of the verbs. Derivatives which are formed by the synthetic method are called derivative root verbs. Two morphemes obligatory serve for the derivative root verbs. The one of them is a basic word and the second of them is a suffix. The basic word can be both a basic word and a derivative root. For example: *tolyk, agar, zhina, kogert, emdet* etc.

The basic words can be also used without suffixes in the language. For example: in the sentences “Ulkenmen akyldas. Akyly bar bala.” the basic word of the derivative root “akyldas” is “akyl” is used as an independent word in the second sentence. It is a familiar phenomenon for the basic words. But, some basic words of the derivative root verbs don't have this characteristic. For example: some derivative root verbs' suffixes are seen clearly and the basic word is not used independently as stated above, but they are called derivative root verbs: oyan, oyat, an kai, anki, onki, tynki, zhym pi, semir, zhuban, zhubat, uzai, etc. Their basic words are not used as a root words in modern language, even they are independent words. They can be called as a restricted root in Russian linguistics. The restricted root verbs are recognized with their suffixes, because their basic words are not used nowadays. There are some verbs were proved as a derivative root verb historically, they are: *кел, кет, тол, той* etc. They are considered as the basic roots now. Their little relation of meaning was a basis for their root words historically. Now their body is not divided into affix and root.

According to their composition the word formation suffixes in Arabic and Kazakh languages are divided into single and compound;

- Single suffixes consist of one morpheme:
  - **In Arabic Language:** (a)-drasa, k-(ā)-taba, (a)-ktaba, d-(ā)-rasa;
  - **In Kazakh Language:** syi-la, oz-ger, zhol-yk, ten-el, aunak-shy, etc.
- Compound suffixes consist of at least two morphemes:
  - **In Arabic Language:** (ta)- k(ā) – taba, ('i) – f-(t)-raḳa, (ta)- d(ā) – rasa;
  - **In Kazakh Language:** kary-la-n, oi-sy-ra, azh-yr-ai, bad-yr-ai etc.

The suffixes forming a verb from the verbs in Arabic language fulfill the main position in forming the root. The word formational suffixes are added to the basic root and by changing their meaning form an another meaning (حسن - xasuna «to be good» → أَحْسَنَ - 'ahsana «to do good») and form a pronoun (حسنة xasanatun «a good action», حسناء xasnā' «beautiful woman»).

The derivative root suffixes forming a verb from the verb in Arabic and Kazakh languages:

-suffixes forming one vowel sound:

**In Arabic Language:** a - *k(ā)taba* «to write a letter to each other», *f(ā)taxa* «to understand each other», *d(ā)rasa* «to read for each other»;

**In Kazakh Language:** e - *min -e, til -e*; u - *asyr -u, zhylyn-u*;

Suffixes forming one consonant sound:

**In Arabic Language:** 'a - ('a) *drasa* «to teach», ('a) *kmala* «to fulfill»;

-n - *sha (n) kala* «to catch», *sa (n) bala* «to throw the rest of the grass, ja (n) dala «to make fall», *za (n) jara* «to wave in order to frighten somebody»;

-l - *ha (l) basa* «to make pay attention with the beautiful words», *da (l) baxa* «to bend the shoulder», *sa (l) taha* «to be generous» ;

-r - *fa (r) ka'a* «to pour», 'a (r) *kala* «to touch», *sa (r) daha* «to leave»;

**In Kazakh Language:** -r - *sura-t, zhina-t, oky-t*, -n- *sura-n, tara-n, korga-n*; -i - *kara-i*;

Word formational suffixes with two sounds:

**In Arabic Language:** -ta...ā - (*ta*)*k(ā)taba* «to help to write», (*ta*)*f(ā)hama* «to understand, to agree», (*ta*)*m(ā)rasa* «to exercise»;

-'in - ('in)*xaṭafa* «to be stolen», ('in)*kasama* «divided», ('in)'*aḳada* «invited»;

('i)..(ta) - ('i)*j(ta)ma'a* «to prepare», ('i)*r(ta)fa'a* «to go upstairs», ('i)*sh(ta)ḡala* «to do in for smth»;

**In Kazakh Language:** -yl, -il - *ash-yl, bug-il*; -yn, -in - *zhu- yn, ki -in, kor- in*; -ky - *zhul- ky, at- ky*;

Word formational suffixes with three sounds:

**In Arabic Language:** -'ista - ('ista)*xraja* «to throw out», ('ista)*kbala* «to meet», ('ista)*ntaja* «to produce»; i...u'a - (i)'*la(uua)ta* «to scratch to smth»;

i...u'a - (i)*hsh(aush)ana* «to be dishonest»;

**In Kazakh Language:** -tir - *kel - tir*; -kyz, -gyz - *ait-kyz, al - gyz; sal - gyz, kui - gyz*, -gyt - *kui- gyt, ora- gyt*, -dyr - *zhaz - dyr, al - dyr*,

-ges - *min - ges*; -set - *kor - set, dik, - kon - dik* etc.

The word formational suffixes with four sounds are more in Kazakh language than in Arabic language.:

-zhyra, -zhire: *tunzhyra, bolzhyra, -kyla, -kile: shap-kyla, kes - kile, ur- gyla, koi- gyla, sok-kyla, turt -kile, zhul -kyla, tep-kile*;

-irei: *tes- irei, tik-irei*;

There is no suffixes forming a verb from the verbs with six sounds in Arabic language. In Kazakh language:

-ynkyra, -inkire: *al- ynkyra, bur -ynkyra, buz -ynkyra, ber -inkire, zhur -inkire*.

These suffixes form the derivatives from the basic word. For example:

**In Arabic Language:** *Kataba: takātaba, xasuna – axsana, ḥaraja - istahraja, ṭalāka- inṭalāka, biada - ibiadda, hajara - istahjara, tarjama - tatarjama, aikāza- istaikāza, 'ala ta - i'lauuata, 'ala da - i'lauuada, graḥa - igrurāka, hashana - ihshaushana, ḡasha'ara - iḡsha'arra, tma'ana - itma'anna, farḡa'a - ifranḡa'a, harajama - iħranjama;*

**In Kazakh Language:** *syr-gy, yz-gy, ker-gi, kil-ki, turt-ki, ur-le, buk-te, tiste-le, suire-le, karai-la, zħete-le, shap-kyla, kes-kile, ur-gyla, sok-kyla, turt-kile, zhul-kyla, tep-kile, al-ynkyra, bur-ynkyra, buz-ynkyra, ber-inkire, zhur –inkire, tusindir-inkire, tyn-shy, shap-shy, tap-shy, kon-shi, kon-dik, il-ik, ki-lik, bit-ir, ket-ir, ush-yr, bat-yr, tun-zhyra, bol-zhyra, koz-ga, kui-gyt, ora-gyt, uyl-zhy, taml-zhy, kon-ik, kez-ik, il-bi, on-di, i-il, kon-is, min-ges, kor-set.*

The comparison of the basic and derivative roots show the following:

- The basic word of the derivative is a lexical meaning of word, which means that the lexical meaning of word can be an assured word for the derivative root. The derivative roots formed from the derivative roots in the word formational collection take a place from the word formational collection. And the word formational collection consists of many derivative roots developed from one basic root. (fataxa → 'infataxa, 'iftataxa, 'istaftaxa, 'istiftāx, 'iftitāx, 'iftitāxā, 'infitāx, fātix, fātixa, al-f fātixa, fatx, miftāx, maftūx) That is why, the derivative roots in the word formational collection are analyzed independently.
- Derivative roots are formed through the word formational suffixes. In order to form a derivative root the lexical meaning of a root and the word formation suffix should take part together ((ta)k(ā)taba, ḥa (l) basa, ('in)ḡaṭafa, fa (r) ḡa'a, ('i) – f(t)-raḡa, (ta)- d(ā) – rasa).
- There is a difference in meaning between the assured word and the derivative root formed from it. If there wasn't this kind of lexical difference, the derivative root wouldn't be a word formation (the basic root kataba give the meaning as «to write», the derivative root verb ta)k(ā)taba gives the meaning as «to write a letter to each other», which means that, the action is concerning to two or more persons).
- The meaning of the derivative root is connected with the meaning of the basic root. The reason of their connection is that, they were developed from one basis and will be the most important basis in analyzing and defining the derivative roots.
- The derivative roots are formed by the suffixes of different parts of speech, but they were developed from one basis.
- Derivative root has at least more than one morpheme in comparing with an assured word.
- The derivatives in one collection are from different parts of speech. That is why, there are derivative roots of different parts of speech, because, the collection doesn't depend on one parts of speech.

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the different types of affixes in both Kazakh and Arabic languages were considered and the opinions of the scientists were also touched upon in this work. The meaning and structure of the word formational suffixes forming a derivative root were defined. The affixes which consist of one syllable, one sound, one syllable with two sounds,

one syllable with three sounds and two, three, four types of the suffixes in both languages were used. There were defined the word formational structure and morphemic structure of the derivative roots in this work. For instance, if we talk about the morphemic structure of the word, we will consider only about root and affix morphemes, the types of suffixes, if we consider the word formational structure, we will consider only about the derivative roots.

We have achieved the following results by investigating the derivative verbs developed from the basic verb in both languages:

- The verb is not used in its root structure in both languages;
- The verbs can be used in the forms of gerunds, infinitive and only as declined forms in both languages: *oku ushin keldi, zhure soilesti, okygaly keldi, aitar soz*;
- The verbs are not declined directly in exception with the imperatives in Kazakh language;
- The root verbs are declined directly in Arabic language (katab-tu, katab-ta);
- There is a special rule of adding verbs' forms in Kazakh language: *soile+t+kiz+be+i+miz, ait+yl+ynkyra+ma+ityn* etc. The suffixes of pronouns, tenses, imperatives, gerund can be added to the root directly: *kelgen, kelipti*. If the forms of strong, negative verbs come together, the tense, gerund and other forms will not be added all together, only one of them will be added: *soile+t+kiz+be+se+m*. All of these can show that, the characteristics of the verbs as imperative, tense, gerund, participle are equal, ordered, with similar meaning and fulfill the same position in comparing with other types of the verb. These kinds of peculiarities can be noticed from the meaning are given by them.

The change of verbs' meaning in Arabic language is formed by three methods:

- Inside flexion which comprises the changes of words and division of the vowels.
- The development of the basis through the inside methods; (affixes- prefixes and suffixes, sometimes infixes;)
- If the method of forming a derivative verb from the verb is used actively in Arabic language, in Kazakh language the method of forming a noun from the verb is used actively;
- Verbs are divided into categories in Arabic language, and there is not such kind of divisions in Kazakh language;
- Verbs change their meaning through inside flexion in Arabic language, and Kazakh language doesn't have such kind of phenomenon;
- In Arabic language the verbs are declined, and the verbs in Kazakh language are not declined.

If the learner knows the rules for deriving different forms, it will be possible for them to guess the meanings of words they do not know by relating them to a certain root that gives the basic meaning and a certain patterns that gives it its specific meaning. It would also be possible for learners to make words that they did not know before by applying the rules for making the particular form to the root.

In conclusion, we think according to this theme many research works will be published, because investigating comparatively the changes of two languages in meaning is very interesting and important. And we also hope that, this work

can help in the development of the opinions about the origins, word formation and the position of the meaning' formation of the suffixes in future.

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