



## Phenomenon of conversion in Turkic languages: the process of transition of words into adverbs

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**Abstract-** Over the centuries, in the course of historical development of the language, its vocabulary and grammatical structure does not remain unchanged. Adverbs as a word group, in relation to the method of their use and function performed, underwent long process of historical development and formation. This research study focuses on the component and comparative historical analysis of the ways of formation and development of adverbs with a general categorical meaning; the words that, from the perspective of the contemporary language, are considered root adverbs, and are defined as constituents. The paper discusses the performance of the method of conversion in emergence of adverbs, as well as other parts of speech, and offers the scientifically-based definition of the phenomenon of conversion in creation of the new words. In addition, the functions of parts of speech are analyzed and scientifically defined in view of the adverbs formation in contemporary Turkic languages, with the analysis of adverbs going through the historical development of the language, its composition and structure.

**Keywords:** Conversion, adverb, words, language, transition, part of speech

### I. INTRODUCTION

Adverbs in contemporary Turkic languages represent a complex field that requires comprehensive research. To date, this field is not fully investigated as regards its hidden aspects and dimensions. Even if in Turkic languages, adverbs were considered one of the general parts of speech, their vocabulary, grammatical and syntactic features were not studied insofar.

While adverbs are well recognized as a one of the general parts of speech, their morphology was not studied in detail. In this regard, there are unresolved, controversial opinions in view of word formation of adverbs. This is largely because adverbs are formed synthetically. It is a topical issue to determine the composition of word forming suffixes of adverbs in this context, and indicate adverbial derivatives formed by suffixes, as well as determining semantic composition of each suffix.

Additionally, in some Turkic languages there is a transition of other derivational units into the category of adverb. This tendency is studied alongside the general system of word formation. The scientists have not observed this trend so far. Such issues as the phenomenon of conversion in the formation of adverbs or lexicalization through grammatical forms and changes in the semantic meaning are not fully researched. The contribution of other parts of speech to origination and development of adverbs; the semantic, conceptual properties of some units subject to transition into adverbs; the word classes from which many adverbs came from and the composition of their historical evolution, remain unacknowledged. In addition, there is no comparison done in view of lexical-semantic groups and syntactic function of adverbs based on the data for some Turkic languages.

Research objectives:

- to demonstrate the role and significance of adverbs in the history of Turkic languages by means of comprehensive analysis of their lexical, semantic, morphological and syntactic nature, as well as various conflicting opinions on adverbs; properties and correspondences common to each language, features and characteristics;
- to determine the stages and forms of origination, development and formation of adverbs; the phenomenon of conversion in the language, and tendencies towards transition to adverbs or other parts of speech.

## II. METHODS

This research paper employs methods of generalization, systematization, structural analysis, periodic comparison, synchronous and diachronous analysis, description, comparison in view of the research objectives and specifics and based on the data from the contemporary Kazakh, Uzbek, Turkish, Bashkir, and ancient Turkic written sources.

Transition of words from one grammatical category to other categories shall supplement the lexical composition of parts of speech and acquire sufficiency. Academician Vinogradov (1952a) thoroughly studied this phenomenon in the origin of words, and drew the following scientific conclusions: It should not be supposed that the parts of speech are separated from one another by unjustifiable rearrangements. Additionally, in living speech, the cases of the words transition from one part of speech to another are observed regularly.

The words transition from one part of speech to another, relevant to the relation between the core vocabulary and grammatical structure of the language and the laws of its development, is not just a recent invention, but rather a historical phenomenon in language development, the origins of which arise from the ancient times. The beginning of formation of the derivational classes and lexical exchange in the language existed in the given period. Still, the development of parts of speech is not a stiff pattern; multiple changes occur therein, with each phenomenon having its own specifics and nature. Vinogradov (1952b), further reflecting on his statement as given above, says: The problem of transition from one part of speech to another is within a high correlation between the boundaries of distinction of parts of speech in linguistics (p. 17). Consequently, individualization and categorical independence of parts of speech are justified by the active sphere of functional performance of lexical units in the language, and the concept of 'exchange' can be assigned to one of the methods of word formation in the language. Today, the problem of interchangeability of parts of speech is popular among and investigated by the western scientists. Even though the researchers studied the nature of this phenomenon and analyzed its specifics, the scientific outcome is not unanimous. Nikitevich (1985) supposes that the phenomenon of transition of parts of speech is a morphological and syntactic method of word formation, and considers it the main way to solve the word formation issues (p. 81).

Consequently, conversion is a very long process. The words involved into this process do not move from one part of the speech to another right away and for good. The words initially exist in the category of 'transitional' or 'blunt' between the two parts of speech, and have two different vocabulary and grammatical features. The words existing in such category and called 'transitional' shall not remain there forever. In the course of time, they develop from the semantic aspect as a result of frequent and constant use in any particular syntactic position, and move into another category. The word that moves from one part of speech occasionally gets stabilized in another part of speech, and takes its categorical meaning and grammatical features to become equally 'primitive' part of speech. As per the method of conversion, such words that pass from another part of speech are, thus, 'enriched', so that sometimes it is not possible to prove from which part of speech they came at first and what sort of changes they underwent in the process of language development versus its contemporary state (synchronism). In this case, in order to determine from which part of speech the words came from, what changes they underwent, it is required to turn to the language history, to the ancient language phenomena, and the language of the ancient literary heritage.

Researcher in linguistics Smirnitsky (1953), in his review of the nature of transformation process in the language, stated as follows: it is not necessary to define it as the transition of one part of speech into another. This definition, as the statement goes, does not mean much because it is well known what 'transition' means in this case, and what the relation is between this 'transition' and the system of word formation (p. 24).

In linguistics, given the process of conversion being a method of word formation relevant to the ancient period, it is possible to conclude that in contemporary languages this phenomenon bears no significance in word formation, that is, it is not associated with the formation and specifics of development of derivational classes. Since the morphological and syntactic approach to word formation in a language is comparable to the 'phenomenon of word exchange', it should be noted that one of the main sides of this approach is the phenomenon of conversion.

In the context of difference between conversion from other linguistic phenomena, many scientists find common ground stating that in conversion there is a type of word formation (word production) in which only the word paradigm as it is contributes to word formation and, thus, supporting the initial statement by Smirnitsky (1954, p. 12).

This is not the limit to the scope of research in conversion and its nature. For instance, Yartseva (1952), studying the regularities in internal development of the language, notes that conversion is a

method of formation of words requiring no appendices. Passek (1967) notes that the specifics of conversion lies in the production of a word different only from the paradigmatic system (p. 144).

The problem of conversion in word formation is not only studied with the focus on some western languages, but also finds its solution. This phenomenon drew attention of scholars and researchers of Turkic languages. Some of the living languages used in the society have their own development factors. When there exists such stage of development, there is a growth in grammatical system. And in the language system with formation, development of grammatical category there should coexist conversion approach to word formation. After all, not all parts of speech are created through special word formation (synthetic and analytical) approaches. They represent a particular kind of vocabulary, creation of a new grammatical meaning that emerged as a result of transformation and still being under formation.

Consequently, it is proved that the phenomenon of conversion is a branch of the word formation system that is crucial for formation of parts of speech in any language.

The word formation, morphology, lexical exchanges in the language point at the following assumption: the conversion consists in making a new word from some existing word by changing the category of the part of speech: morphemic frame of the original word remains unchanged. The new word acquires the meaning different from that of the original one even though it can more or less be easily associated with it (Hornby, 1974). Conversion is the word formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes to spelling or pronunciation (Davies (2004), Katamba (1993), & Bauer (1979)). Summarizing the research, the conclusion can be drawn that the transition of words from a particular grammatical category and acquisition of another lexical semantics and derivational independence is the result of word formation through conversion. All phenomena such as substantivization, adjectivization, verbalization, adverb, etc. in language represent different forms of word formation through conversion.

When all the methods of lexical, morphological and syntactic word formation are involved in word formation in the language, this phenomenon should be regarded as a normal (universal) word formation, and lexical semantic, morphological semantic, and syntactic semantic word formation methods stemming from the scope of this approach, i.e. word formation through conversion given the predominance of the semantic factor in word formation through conversion. In fact, formation of parts of speech is impacted by changes in words from the direct semantic side. According to Kalamov on the influence of semantic factor in creation of a new word, '... and most importantly, semantic possibilities create conditions for transition of a part of speech. This process of transition of one part of speech to another occurs through consistent and long-term accumulation of elements of the new quality, and consequential extinction of the old qualities' (Absalyamov, Akhtyamov, & Garipov, 1981, p. 10).

### III. RESULTS

The relations between word classes, degrees of contact, capacity to word formation and the word formation types were studied. At the outcome of scientific research, the following types of adverbs can be distinguished: firstly, the word takes a particular grammatical form, and shifts into use in a sentence – with this transition being complete due to the change in semantic connotation (in particular, the change in word semantics as a result of assimilation of the form) or partial (syntactic transition) due to the fact that the members of one part of speech fulfill the function of the temporal, second part of speech.

Alongside the process of formation of other parts of speech, adverbs have their history of becoming the part of speech. The historical forms of adverbs formation represent the system relevant to the phenomenon of adverb, which is being talked much about these days. The position of certain grammatical categories in language, the main features and the ability to word formation is a continuous process. Systematization of the opinions and reasoning by the scientists as expressed above necessitate great research regarding the stage at which this phenomenon appeared, and comparison of the initial aspects of its formation. Therefore, the authors decided to carry out a scientific analysis of this phenomenon which develops and emerges in the language subsystem.

Once the term 'adverb' was used in the language, the western scientists proposed the systemic definition of it. It is obvious that understanding of the scientific meaning of the term and creation of a particular system based on the defined concept, determination of areas and places of application of each of the created systems appeared in Turkic languages at some later stage. Nonetheless, the scientific assumptions and theoretical definitions are expressed by some scientists.

Adverbialization (formation of adverbs) is the only process that means that other parts of speech undergo transition to adverbs. In focus of general linguistics, the temporary or constant use of words

passing from one part of speech to another has different names depending on characteristics of particular parts of speech.

There is a concept that may cover the features that reflect volatility, duality, ambiguity of language or language units.

The concept of transposition includes processes that form separate parts of speech, such as adverbization, adjectivization, verbalization, substance, etc., that represent specific features of individual parts of speech and defining the properties of the transition forms. Every scientific name will be closely related to groups of words that express a particular concept. One such word is the adverb. The phenomenon of adverb formation, as mentioned above, is a process in which the dominating properties are adverbial properties in adverbs. The definition of this concept in Turkic languages is supported by the long-term use of certain words that appeared not just now, but have long been used. The lexical and semantic group of words, called adverbs in the language, consists of the foundations and derivational forms which are almost entirely displaced from other word-forming classes. For instance, in such words as together, up, back, now, at night, etc., the process of adverbialization is the main source of formation of adverbs as parts of speech and their filling with new lexemes. But in the Turkic linguistics there is not enough attention paid to the phenomenon of adverb, yet its popularization is slowly growing as a way of emergence, formation, and development of adverbs.

Adverbialization is a long and continuous process in the system of parts of speech. The word can be positioned at different language layers as an adverb. Initially the word undergoes semantic changes, and is used in a different syntactic function. This process of adverbialization in seasonal speech can last indefinitely. The fact is that in the language system the word must find its purpose, place, function, and the meaning it gives. In addition, with the constantly occurring (related to the language system) process of adverbialization, blurring of word forms, acquisition of meanings essential to adverbs as a result of using them as adverbs, is considered. The process of constant adverbialization focuses on the position of the language units that become adverbs:

- a) for an adverb, the word turning into another word should have a semantic predisposition (impulse), i.e. to express seasonal and address meaning;
- b) the word should have a constant exercise within the sentence;
- c) auxiliary or prepositional forms should be functionally and particularly adapted and lexicalized;
- d) the language unit should be combined with a verb.

For adverbialization, it is required to determine the ratio of parts of speech. For instance, nouns in their periodic, pronoun values are found among adverbs. This is a manifestation of dualism. The use of both – noun and adverb – in the sentence is due to the fact that the pronoun begins to acquire general human characteristics abstracting from the original realistic meaning of words. The initial meaning becomes obscure, and the word can fundamentally be out of nominative use. But in most cases, phonetic variants are preserved. Thus, the word that received a dual function finds itself in an intermediate category. As a result, due to the constant use of the word in a certain context, the word fully enters the category of adverbs. This phenomenon contributes to the formation of not only adverbs, but also of all parts of speech.

Adverbialization can also be linked with an increase in derivational forms, with the increase on the semantic side of words in the language. In order to do this, first it is necessary to look for answers to questions about at what stage in the laws of language development this phenomenon began to form, and what factors impacted its formation.

From the point of view of Turkic languages, such studies developed quite slowly. The researchers gave no unequivocal answer to this question. Nonetheless, the opinions of the Turkologists on formation of such part of speech as the adverb crossed at some point with the issues discussed above. For instance, Baskakov (1951) notes that adverbs in the Karakalpak language were formed later than in other derivational classes (p. 218). Academician Sevortyan (1966) states that disintegration of nominative word classes into various groups occurred earlier than it was detected in the Orkhonno-Enisey inscriptions (of the 5th-8th centuries). Specialist of the Old Turkic language Nasilov (1960) states that adverbs as part of speech were not yet formed at that period, but this process is of an ongoing nature, and in fact under formation (p. 39). Analyzing these linguistic facts, it is obvious that the formation of adverbs began at the time before the ancient Turkic written heritage, when the form of its creation was strengthened during the language development. The presence of this process in the sources of the ancient Turkic written inscriptions cannot be compared with the middle or contemporary Turkic languages. In fact, it is known that at the present stage, more adverbs appeared in formation of adverb as a part of speech, and the process of adverbs development was at a very high pace.

Adverbs that passed from other parts of speech can be divided into two large groups in view of their nominative nature. Each group of adverbs has its own character depending on the factors of

formation. It is necessary to classify adverbs and know their relations. The adverbs of the first group, when completely sorted out, from whichever side they can be taken, formed as adverbs in the language system; the group of words fully absorbed by adverbs, even by the nature of their function in sentence. Consequently, the adverbs of this group can be called definitive, or completely passed through the process of adverbialization. Such words are words that lost the initial signs and characteristics as parts of speech, and are fully incorporated into adverbs both semantically and functionally. From the point of view of the contemporary language system, such examples are not subject to any division, and represent a holistic unit fully connected with the root and ending: back, up, now, yesterday, constantly, at all; in Uzbek yukori, tashkari, olga, hordta, yangidan, birga, birdan; in Bashkir kisen, higon, bush, undan, oshonan, bashta; in Turkish evel, finra, onge, etc. Based on such evidence, adverbialization of words that received this 'adverb' aspect at a very early stage can be confirmed. After all, these linguistic cases existed at the time of the ancient Turkic written inscriptions (of the 5th-8th centuries), in texts of the Middle Turkic inscriptions. Adverb was fully formed as the part of speech.

The next large group of words is based on lexical and semantic approach of the process of conversion. Substitution in language, and considered one of the core types of transition, inherent in another grammatical category on the functional side, depends on the place and use of words in the sentence. The frequent use of any particular part of speech as adverb in the sentence facilitates the transition of the same unit to the category of adverb. Consequently, if other words functioned as originators in the sentence, the consideration should not only be done by nature but as the basis of functional use. Groups of words that were regularly and constantly used in the syntax analysis, only initially underwent temporal or partial adverbialization and became adverbs. Only in such a sentence, the words functioning as adverbs do not lose their original categories, but, on the contrary, are constantly and continuously contact them, both semantically and from the standpoint of use. Given these features, words can be used as intermediate phenomena occurring in the language and recognized as periodicals used only temporarily. It is not always easy to determine the properties of which category these words have. The linguistic development and formation is a long-term process. Only as a result of such a long process, the group of words is formed which per se form the group of derivatives, and stem from one lexical nest. Some independent intermediate words do not move into the second category at all. Even in such a process, certain patterns and special features remain. For instance, some examples as 'hard paper', 'very angry', 'good child', 'good learning', etc., prove that such conclusions can be drawn from this process. According to the arguments as above, the words 'good' and 'loud' have different meanings. As it is known, they also differ in use greatly as a member in the sentence. If a language unit is included in the phrase with the verb inside the sentence, then on the functional side it has the meaning of an adverb. If there is a combination with a noun, then based on the attributive (definitive) relations, some adjectives can be present. The words representing such a dual function can only show in context to which part of the speech they belong. Therefore, the words recognized as adverbs in this way can be grouped as partial or contextual adverbs.

When analyzing the texts of inscriptions in the Old Turkic language, there are also parts of speech that form as adverbs. If we compare those with the evidence available for contemporary Turkic languages, then in the process of the language development, the number of dialects and forms grow. Various adverbs used in our language were formed in the ancient Turkic times, and in the medieval writings, adverbs were separated from other parts of speech. Still some adverbs appeared in the following years. For instance, let us consider the word 'evening', which is found in the Kazakh language. This word as an adverb was formed and acquired its full meaning only in the subsequent years. The composition is analyzed not only from a historical point of view, but also from the point of view of the contemporary language. If we look at the composition of this word as it exists in the contemporary Kazakh language, we can conclude that the distinct feature of addition in form is a deviating marker, i.e., in the word composition, the word follows the case pattern only in its lost, extinct form that changes the word properties. If this form is considered a word forming case, then the word entirely diverges from the category of adverbs. In this case, it is quite possible to divide the root and appendix. But the word is considered an adverb as it is an adverb, and answers to questions from the group of adverbs with unchanged properties within the sentence. The word has no signs of declination of the case, because the word 'evening' in this capacity means time, a certain amount of time. It can also be stated that this process occurs in view of the words formed through various cases which are available in the contemporary linguistic data.

The transition of nouns to adverbs in the formed singular case has no great intensity in the language. It is necessary to know that the transition of a word or phrase to adverbs without changing its form means the consequence of lexical and semantic aspects of this word. In fact, adverbs of time are associated with words denoting a certain measure of time, and adverbs of time imply the position of the

object. Considering such properties of words in terms of semantics, the researcher of the Turkish language, Professor Kononov (1956) describes the transition of nouns into the category of adverbs as follows: Particular sign of transition of nouns into adverbs, just like in Russian, is that the noun loses the ability to be in relation with its attribute (p. 309).

In this process, the word lexical value diverges from its original value. The word loses its specific aspects, and becomes generalized. The change in meaning of a word becomes characteristic of its semantic specificity. The word itself cannot undergo transition to adverbs without any relations. To some extent, this is justified. It depends on the ability to associate words, i.e. the word itself can be combined with a word that it combines with following all the linguistic laws. The combination of certain words with the verb allows to change the semantics of this word only in the sentence, and move into the category of temporary adverbs depending on applicability. The word takes on the meaning within the sentence. This approach contributes to transition of words into adverbs. Such lexical and semantic phenomenon present in the language undergoes a slow and long-term development. Inside the language, it is quite sorted. In order to undergo transition to the category of full adverbs, both semantic and functional, it takes a long time to use them as permanent adverbs. This process is a passive phenomenon in Turkic languages.

Adjectives are among the parts of speech subject to the process of adverbialization. Many adverbs found in Turkic languages are definitive and justified adjectives by their origin. Correspondent Sarbalaev (1993) shares the following arguments and aspects in the context of the formation of adjectives from adverbs and complete adverbs: The words that underwent transition from adjectives to adverbs are particularly often found in the segment of gesture and amplifying adverbs. While words that actually move from the noun category often mean pronoun, from time to time, adverbs tend to express character, sign, size and scope of action and action itself.

When comparing these individual Turkic languages, the phenomenon of conversion acquires a specific character as one of the main signs of the transformation of adjectives into adverbs. Indeed, in most cases, adjectives turn into adverbs by contextual meaning and function while maintaining their nominative character. For instance, in the Bashkir language there are distant *kyyn*, *yatesh*, *yaksha*, etc. language units that are sometimes used as adjectives if adverbs are associated with the context. Such words represent the phenomenon inherent in all Turkic languages, and not only in the Bashkir language. Depending on the specific functions in the sentence, the words can sometimes be grouped as intermediate categorical representatives between parts of speech. Still, since only within one sentence it is possible to find a particular word, it would be preferable to refer to such words as contextual adverbs. Consequently, we believe that in such boundary case, it is possible to distinguish between the used words, and indicate their meaning and application. The fact that these words are ambivalent in the sentence depends on conditions of their function within the sentence. Therefore, the word in sentence, combined with a noun and acting as a modifier, points to the quality of the subject, criticism, adjective; and in combination with a verb it acts as an adverb. This definition is the only way to indicate distinction between adjectives and adverbs. For instance, in the Bashkir language *yakshihytashtyireta* 'a good word melts a stone' (proverb) – an adjective, and in *könyakshiukylytan* 'the day began into a good year' – an adverb.

#### IV. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

In formation of adverbs, there are many forms of adjectives. In the Kazakh, Uzbek, Bashkir languages, there are many language units referred to as adverbs. They have a specific nature in terms of formation of adverbs as the part of speech. Such forms of transformation in Turkic languages are in most cases recognized as the active mechanism to form amplifying adverbs.

One of the forms that contributed to formation of adverbs as the part of speech in Turkic languages is the category of verbs. In the times when the adverbs famous because of the texts of the ancient Turkic written artifacts were not fully formed as the part of speech, the adverbs created from those adverbs bore significance in view of the sphere of application: there were groups of words used in the function of adverbs. With that in mind, the assumption goes as follows: the initial signs of formation of adverbs were probably associated with the forms of adverbs. It is noteworthy, that the initial signs of appearance of adverbs in language were made from the roots of both nouns and verbs. Already in those ancient times, these forms of verb entered into grammatical relations with the roots of verbs, and departed from their original meaning in connection with the use in sentence, as well as through transition into adverbs. This is a long-lasting process in the language development. This phenomenon, which is spoken in the language, requires application to a particular period and time frame no matter through which word formative method the language unit is formed. It should not be ambiguous, and should be characterized by the aspects of only one part of speech.

The ancient Turkic inscriptions, as well as multilingual units studied in the works of Kashgari, Balasagun, can be grouped into various systems of inflection through the language development. From the standpoint of the contemporary Turkic languages being part of several dialects and having the category of solid, root dialects, the forms of this dialect are found as the dead elements. It is possible to define the source root and appendices through the analysis of the words composition only from the historical point of view.

Verbs and adverbs are groups of words that are closely related to each other to a certain degree. Every part of speech has its own pattern specific only to it. Solid evidence should be provided, as well as criteria distinguishing them. The roots that have adopted all forms of declination do not make transition into adverbs. Some of them retain their original verb character and property. This process is found not only in ancient, but also in contemporary Turkic languages. These distinctive features appear only in the sentence. Words as the sentence members and depending on their function have different relations.

In the process of adverbialization, known from the times of written artifacts, there are such adverb forms as -a, -e, -j, -u, -U, -y, -i. Through the influence of this form, the lexicalized word acquires a new meaning and begins to function in accordance with the specifics of the new part of speech. As a result of the grammatical relations, the word and the form are combined, and recognized as a unity. If initially they perform only a few functions of adverbs in any given context, then subsequently they completely go into the category of adverbs. This phenomenon is formed after a long-lasting and periodic use in the language. As one of these words, the word *yana* can be analyzed. In the ancient Turkic, this word means 'new', 'again'. For instance: *Tabgashayanaichik* (Tone 20) (He obeyed to the *tabgash* again'. *Yamal-Nenet*s Autonomous Okrug (MK Sh, 170) 'came again'.

The root of the word *yana* in the sentence where *Yan* is the verb 'return', 'come back' (CTS 231) is also the form of -a attached to it. Under the influence of a strong syntactic factor in the sentence, it changed semantically and acquired a different meaning. The word itself became an adverb, and appeared in the form of *yana*. In the ancient texts, this noun was also used as a verb in the form of *Yan*. The sentence expresses action, gesture. In contemporary Turkic languages, there is a phonetic version of this phenomenon. As a result of this variety of phenomena present in the language, the words move from one part of speech to another, and are in a continuous transition. The words constantly complement each other. The exchange among them increases the number of words allocated to each part of speech. As a result, the language develops, and its grammatical system becomes more complicated.

Among the parts of speech, pronouns is one group of words that plays part in formation of adverbs. Not all pronouns participate in formation of adverbs. Most often, interrogative, demonstrative, classification pronouns are found among adverbs. They move into adverbs in their definitive form and through grammatical markers. Most adverbs derived from pronouns and present in language are formed on grounds of grammatical markers. Many scientists known from the Old Turkic language acknowledged the form of relative case in the appendices -cha, -che (-sha, -she) to be of great importance in terms of formation of these adverbs, i.e. adverbs of dimension. *Ancha*, *muncha* in the ancient inscriptions and many other adverbs found in the contemporary language data outlasted the phenomenon of complete adverb. These words were completely formed as adverbs, the constituent parts of which were formed at the root. Such words cannot be disassembled from the point of view of the contemporary language, unless there is the historical distinction between the root and the appendix.

In conclusion, in Turkic languages, adverbs represent the grammatical phenomenon expressing various qualities, states or degrees of quality of gesture. The main characteristic feature that distinguishes adverb from other words is the expression of the sign of gesture and the sign of criticism of the subject, used in the sentence in the function of the deferential or sometimes definitive (in separate forms) language unit. Another basic feature that distinguishes it from other parts of speech is the grammatical relations with all variable parts of speech, while being the unchanged part of speech itself. Adverbs that do not change morphologically in any way. In the contemporary Kazakh and Turkic languages, they have different forms depending on their communicative function and meaning. Adverbs in the sentence, depending on their function, perceive multiple, dependent, case endings, act as a conjoint compound and fulfill the function of a predicate.

In the process of word formation, the root becomes the basis of the new word giving the lexical meaning to the word. The new word that appears in the language is created on the basis of a single-root representative, and the connection between their meanings is not interrupted to some extent. The authors believe that adverbs also have their role in formation of other parts of speech. This is particularly obvious in the word formation of nouns and verbs. In the 10-volume Interpretive Dictionary of the Contemporary Kazakh Language there is abundance of the derived nouns, verbs, adjectives composed of adverbs in a synthetic way and positioned at the level of individual register of words.

Adverbs adopt derivational appendices, and to some extent undergo morphological modifications. Adverbs undergo adverbial modifications only in a certain context, i.e. in the field of communicative activity. Adverbs also change through dependent, declensional, and morphemic boundaries.

The etymology of adverbs by definition enables to find out from which part of speech they came from in the ancient times, and to determine till what stage of the language development the declensional form reached, or at what point in time they were forced out of use. This analysis allows to determine the ways in which not only adverbs appear, but also other parts of speech and their grammatical markers. The analysis of each individual word is already the evidence of how adverbs in this group underwent the process of adverbialization. In the process of formation, adverbs were not created right away; rather they underwent historical development. Only those words, which were sorted from the semantic and functional sides, and underwent such a difficult path of formation are found among adverbs.

In conclusion, the scientific and technical advancement not only contributes to the vocabulary enhancement, but also influences the functions of its use. Adverbs represent the part of speech that undergo various modifications depending on the use of words in any given vocabulary in the same function, and perform the functions of all parts of the sentence.

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