Affixation in Morphological Word Formation and Construction of Lexemes in the English and Kazakh Languages

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Abstract The study presents an analysis of affixation in the morphological word-formation context of the English and Kazakh languages. Affixation is the process of adding affixes to the base word, which consequently leads to the formation of new words with changed lexical and grammatical meanings of the derived word. Affixation, having a different impact on the lexical composition of the presented phraseological units, is one of the most important components of word formation. The purpose of the study is to analyze the classification of affixations and their influence on the construction, semantics and grammar of words. A relational analysis of affixes in the two languages was also carried out to identify specificities and differences in the use of affixes. The revealed results enrich the understanding of word formation and linguistic structure in the context of the English and Kazakh languages, thereby modernizing linguistic research and intercultural communication in modern society.

Keywords: Affixation, Morphological word formation, Lexeme, Grammatical characteristics, Semantics of words

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1. Introduction

Language is a key factor in human interaction and education, shaping our views and social interactions. In the field of linguistics, language reproduces our thoughts, feelings, and concepts without taking into account the importance of cultural heritage. In today's globalized world, languages and their cultural complexities systematically respect boundaries (Kurmanova et al., 2023). However, language remains mobile, with its structure and content constantly undergoing transformation. These changes are driven by a variety of factors, including concrete, political, and technological advances that affect users' language, both positively and negatively.

Linguists face a major challenge in assessing these changes and their consequences, especially in relation to communication norms and traditions (Sadirova & Nauryzbaykyzy, 2023). Linguistic difficulties in the context of globalization give rise to other linguistic systems necessitating the protection of cultural and linguistic control.

Currently, words and their formation are studied not only in the usual linguistic context but also in the cultural environment. According to Sultanbaeva et al. (2021), a word is a mirror of cultural ideology, emphasizing the intimate ties between language and culture and going beyond the limits of linguistic essence. In the field of linguistics and especially in morphology, word formation forms a vocabulary resource and acts as a channel for the transmission of concepts, values, and cultural identity. Affixation occurs by adding affixes to lexical units to form new words, but affixation also needs to be studied as a mechanism of word formation and a representation of cultural characteristics (Temirgazina & Andryushchenko, 2023). Consequently, knowledge of the sphere of affixation in the morphological concept of the English and Kazakh languages is an inherent part of linguaculturology, helping to understand how word formation affects the distribution of cultural representations and characteristic features of linguistic systems.

This study aims to investigate the relationship between linguistic culture and modern society by studying affixations in the English and Kazakh languages. In particular, it pays special attention to the exploration of affixation in morphological word formation and the development of lexemes in the English and Kazakh languages. Affixation helps to conceptualize the structure of word formation while forming a new vocabulary and imparting inherent subtleties of notation and grammatical properties. The study of affixation is built upon the mechanisms of word formation and identification of their impact on communicative and cultural aspects through the prism of the English and Kazakh languages. According to Tulegenova et al. (2022), linguistic dynamics are undergoing transformation, influenced by social factors, and correlated with social diversity. Linguistic means are distributed and strengthened in various communicative areas and environments, promoting linguistic differentiation. Systems formed by derivation with the help of affixation have the ability to differentiate depending on linguistic models and culture, emphasizing the significance of mastering the presented object within the framework of various cultural and linguistic paradigms. The current study analyzes the structure of affixation in the English and Kazakh languages, which mainly puts forward the distinctive features of the structure of vocabulary content and the communication of cultural messages through word formation. The results of the study provide a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms of word formation and their cooperation with cultural ideas modernizing the fields of linguistics and linguoculturology.

2. Theoretical Framework

Every day, language is transformed into an inherent component of linguistic design as the illumination of the tangible world, integrating into intercultural insight and international identity. Its functional aspects are outlined in the transmission of syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic functions to enable communication and as a means of cultural transfer to facilitate social interaction (Brooks, 1997). In modern society, permeated by globalization, there is an interweaving of linguistic and cultural influences (Kurmanova et al., 2023). The dynamic social differentiation of language reflects the dependence of the choice of linguistic means on social and situational conditions (Tulegenova et al., 2022). However, in the context of the analysis of affiliation in morphological word formation, it is noted that full consideration of the parameters of language differentiation is difficult due to the emphasis of research on the analysis of sociolects. The concept of a word is not limited to a simple reflection of truth; it is also a representation of an object within the linguistic environment based on abstraction and basic characteristics (Sultanova, 2020). Baitursynuly (2003) emphasizes the importance of precise, correct, and skillful use of language, as well as the role of fixed words and traditional concepts associated with the norms of language and writing (Sarsenbay et al., 2023). Understanding language as a cultural tool also emphasizes its evolution as a result of the interaction of social and historical changes. The practical adaptation of linguistic forms to new realities within society emphasizes the dynamics of its development and the ability to adapt to sociocultural changes.

In addition to the above, lexical units that formulate linguistic forms participate in the creation of universal cultural activity, adapting them to the modern environment.

Modern language learning highlights the word not only as an element of the language system but also as a concept closely related to culture and the surrounding world. The works of Ashinova et al. (2020) show that our statements reflect the processes and phenomena of the external world and are expressed in the grammatical forms of sentences. This approach to understanding the word and its use in grammatical constructions emphasizes its cultural and social aspects.

A significant trend of the study is to determine the variability of lexical components within the dichotomy under discussion, as well as to identify the similarities and differences of semantic categories and their dichotomies in word formations of two unrelated language structures (Beiskhanova & Zhunussova, 2023). The morphology of the English language is dominated by two main components: inflection and word formation. These aspects characterize the technology of forming and transforming words that contribute to the correct and grammatical structuring of sentences in the English language. As the world-famous American linguist and anthropologist Edward Sapir (1921) noted, language is based on the way the thoughts and culture of society are formulated. According to Sapir, reflection in linguistic aspects and in the formation of new words are expressed in the deep cultural and psychological characteristics of society. Consistently, Belyaev (2023) argues that word formation is one of the integral ways of forming the meaning of a derivative word in a discourse context. He considers this process to be multifaceted and multi-level through most linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Despite this, it can be noted that contextual and linguistic influences in communication are integrated into the process of inference, which plays a decisive role in forming the meaning of new words (Belyaev, 2023). These scientists note that the process of creating new words in a particular language using morphemes and grammatical elements is word formation. It is the process presented that allows the language to adapt to new concepts and ideas, restoring its relevance and vitality.

In the 20th century, after the revival of Marchand's work (1969), "Categories and types of word formation in modern English", word formation in the modern English language acquired significant value. The author primarily uses a descriptive and analytical approach to the study of word formation. In this book, he describes categories of word formation using regenerative and structuralist approaches. Marchand presented examples of modifications covering the process of word production in modern English. He showed a wide range of word templates that clearly explain the productivity principles of these templates. The author defines word formation as a branch of linguistics that studies the patterns by which language creates new lexical units, that is, words (Marchand, 1969). Marchand's contemporaries and subsequent researchers note the successful achievement of his goals.

Word formation in the modern Kazakh language is an important and significant component of its structure. This area has received extensive study in academic research, as well as in monographs and textbooks created by Oralbaev, Isaev, Salkynbay, Beisembayeva, Kasym, and other scientists. The first monograph on the word-formation system of the modern Kazakh language was published in 1989, edited by Oralbaeva. The authors of this monograph - Balakaev, Kalybaev, Oralbaev, Esenov, Zhanpeisov, and Nurkhanov - deserve special attention as outstanding linguists of Kazakhstan. Their contribution to linguistic research of the Kazakh language had a significant impact on the development of this field of science. This study not only introduced new aspects in the field of word formation but also paid important attention to the study of the formation and development of Kazakh linguistics as an independent field of scientific research. In the context of word formation in the Kazakh language, a number of special problems arise, including methods of word formation. Researchers have differing opinions regarding the ways in which words are formed. Oralbaeva (1989) distinguishes word-formation methods, i.e., the synthetic method and the lexical-semantic approach. In his research, Salkynbay (2003) identifies types of word-formation approaches, such as phonetic-semantic, semantic, synthetic-semantic, and analytical-semantic. In general, word formation occupies an important place in the information sphere of human activity. It represents a key mechanism for vocabulary enrichment. Among the most productive methods of word formation in English and Kazakh languages are affixation, conversion, compounding, and abbreviation. Smirnitsky (1956)

emphasizes that the study of modern word formation is an analysis of modern word-formation models, taking into account their effectiveness at the present time - this is a study based on a careful analysis of modern word formation relationships, different from those that existed in previous periods of language development. In English, there are several ways to form words: prefixes, suffixes, root changes, compound words, and abbreviations. Likewise, the Kazakh language has a rich system of affixes (prefixes and suffixes), which helps create new words and change the meanings of existing ones. Word formation in the Kazakh language also involves the use of processes of lexical adaptation and borrowing of lexical units from a foreign language context.

Many linguistic researchers argue that affixation is considered the main method of word formation in the English language, influencing the formation of new words through the inclusion of one or more affixes to the root morpheme. As noted in the lexicological textbook of the English language, this process is based on the method of adding an affix or several affixes to a root morpheme to form new words (Antrushina et al., 2021). Ilyina and Kibasova (2012) also emphasize in a textbook on word formation that affixation is one of the most productive methods of word formation in modern English, which is manifested in the addition of affixes to roots or stems. However, there are different points of view on attaching affixes to the root of a word, as Dyshekova (2014) notes. Hence, the derivational structure of a new word usually consists of three necessary components: a root morpheme (stem), an affix, and a model that determines the way the affix is attached to the generating stem (Dyshekova, 2014). Thus, a derived word is the result of the interaction of these components. The word-formation base, based on structural, semantic, and grammatical characteristics, accepts available affixes according to existing models, reflecting the real connections between the base and the affix. The affix does not manifest its meaning in isolation but in combination with the base of the word. In modern foreign theories of language research, the affix is considered a key element of the structure of a word, determining its main syntactic and categorical characteristics (Eliseeva, 2003).

According to Bauer (1993), affixes are always bound because it is often not obvious where the boundary between a bound root and an affix lies. He also clarifies that a root, base, or stem is a form that cannot be further analyzed in terms of derivatives or changes in the form of a word. That is, an affix is a key, morphologically significant component of a word to which affixes can be attached. Crystal (2008) argues that the number of affixes in a language is limited and are usually classified into three categories based on their position relative to the root or stem of the word: prefixes attached to the beginning of the root or stem, as in the case of "unhappy"; suffixes following the root, as in the case of "happiness"; and infixes, which occur within the root or stem. There are also less common terms, such as circumfixes or ambifixes, which describe the combination of prefixes and suffixes, as in the case of "en-light-en" (Abeyweera, 2021). In addition, it should be noted that in the word-formation structure of the Kazakh language, one of the most important features is the use of affixes. Affixes are fundamental and productive methods of language development. In the context of the complexity of the Kazakh language, word formation through affixes occupies a special place, where a change in the lexical meaning of a word occurs only if it corresponds to the semantic content of the new word. Consequently, changing the meaning of a word is a historical and evolutionary phenomenon (Toktarov, 1997). In light of the above, affixation is the process of attaching various affixes to the stems and roots of a word, considered one of the most productive methods of word formation in the English language. This process manifests itself through two main methods of word formation: prefixation and suffixation, each of which has its own unique characteristics and classification based on which word-forming elements take part in the formation of the word and how they are attached to the formative stem or root (Abdurakhmanova et al., 2017). For example, prefixal word formation is formed by attaching prefixes to the stems and roots of a word, and suffixal or postfixal word formation is formed by attaching suffixes to roots and stems. The affixal method of derivation of words is the main one in English and Kazakh languages. Using the mentioned method and its classifications, new words that express new concepts are formulated in the language through differentiated combinations of derivational morphemes. It is the method we have presented that provides the fundamental advantage for achieving our goals.

3. Methodology

3.1. Materials

To conduct the research, a wide selection of language material was used. For the Kazakh language, from the given examples of classification of derivational affixes, materials from well-known lexicographic publications were used. They included the works of Bektaeva (1971) and Ibatov (1988) in the form of reverse dictionaries and morpheme dictionaries of the Kazakh language. There was also data from Internet sources such as http://sozdik.kz/ru/, https://classes.ru/, and https://www.word reference.com/enru/.

For the English language, materials were used in the form of a reverse dictionary of the English language by Musataeva (2006) and Internet sources such as https://www.englishclub.com/, https://classes.ru/, and https://www.wordreference.com/enru/. It is important to note that special attention was paid to word-forming units that were mainly composed of affixation. Modern lexicography mainly includes dictionaries in a single language, in which word-forming units are not accompanied by interpretations.

3.2. Procedure

The research included several methods of analysis: a component method aimed at identifying and classifying word-forming affixes in the languages under consideration, which allowed us to determine the types of affixes, their frequency of use, as well as the main morphological patterns. In addition, the study was conducted using descriptive analysis, which allowed for the interpretation of the semantic features and contextual meanings of affixes in different types of words. For a more holistic substantiation of the features of affixation in the two languages, contrastive analysis was used; it provides the opportunity to compare and analyze differentiation and similarity in the use of affixes and their constructive meaning in the languages presented, helping to identify the distinctive features of each of the two languages in the context of word formation. Adapting various methods gave us the opportunity to achieve a more detailed explanation of the affix formation of words in the morphological context of the English and Kazakh formulation of lexical units.

4. Results

The derivational affix forms we present, taken from reverse and morphemic dictionaries, are, in this case, an important source of material for contrastive and descriptive analysis. When selecting material for analysis, we found that word-forming units are more pronounced in affix formations of the Kazakh language than in English affix formations. To substantiate this hypothesis, according to which the morphological dominance of the Kazakh word form prevails over English word formations, more than 120 examples were selected from the above sources, both English and Kazakh languages, and using the component data processing method, the identified results are presented in the examples below and Table 1.

4.1. Classification of Word-Forming Affixes

Based on the examples given in Table 1 on the classification of word formation in the Kazakh and English languages, one can note the demonstrated various variations in the formation of new words. The given examples illustrate the variety of word formation processes in two languages, which serve as a sign of the use of affixes and the formation of complex words.

Table 1
Classification of Word-forming Affixes in the Kazakh and English Languages

Name of species	Kazakh Affixes	Explanation (Kazakh)	English affixes	Explanation (English)
Verbal affixes	-dak, -koy, -groove, -gir, -shi	Affixes added to the stem of a verb	-er, -ing, -ed, -able	Formed from verbs
Complex affixes	-gerlik, -dilik, -lestik	Affixes consisting of several morphemes	-hood, -less, -ful	Consisted of several morphemes

Affixes of expressive evaluation	-dagan, -dik, -shaq, -paz,	Affixes expressing emotional shades	-y, -ish, -ful, -less	Used to express emotions
Affixes of diminutive meaning	-dagan, -dik, -shak, -paz	Attached to words to diminish or give an affectionate connotation	-let, -ette, -y	Used to create a diminutive
Affixes of a derogatory connotation	-paz, -bass, -kor, -shek	Added to reduce the meaning of a word	-ish, -ling, -y, -y/-ie	Used to give a derogatory meaning

In Table 1, the classification of word-forming affixes in the Kazakh and English languages is demonstrated. This table covers different types of affixes like verbal affixes, complex affixes, affixes of expressive evaluation, affixes of diminutive meaning, and affixes of a derogatory connotation. In addition, one can note their examples and the results of word formation, the main meaning that these affixes give to the formed words.

Morphemes that are added to the verb stem are defined as affixes of verbal origin. Verbal formation affixes in the Kazakh language are used in the structure of nouns, and some of them are also used among formative affixes for verbs. Apparently, from ancient Turkic monuments, it can be noted that verbal names did not always have a certain grammatical modification and were completely able to perform the functions of nouns or adjectives. The lack of careful differentiation has affected the current language (Sarbalaev, 2014).

Verbal formation affixes, such as "-gir" in Kazakh (e.g., "Білу" - "Білгір") and "-er" in English (e.g., "know" - "knower"), are used to form new words with new meanings, often indicating the person performing or experiencing the action. For example, in the Kazakh language, adding the affix "-gir" to the verb "bilu" (to know), forms the word "bilgir" (expert), and in English, adding the suffix "-er" to the verb "know" (to know), forms "knower" (expert). This indicates the person who is engaged in the said activity. Verbal formation affixes in the Kazakh language "-shi" and English "-ing" are used to form forms denoting the continuation or process of an action. For example, in the Kazakh language, the suffix "-shi" is added to the verb "Ozgeru" (change) and can form the word "Ozgerushi" (changing), which describes the process of change or the person making the change, while in English the suffix "-ing" is added to the verb "change" (change) and the word "changing" is made to indicate the action of change occurring at the moment. Verbal formation affixes, such as "-paz" in Kazakh (e.g., "zhenu" - "zhenimpaz") and "-ing" in English (example.g., "win" - "wining"), are used to form words with new meanings denoting an action taking place now or in the future. As an example, you can take the word "koru" (to see); when adding the suffix "-paz" it turns into the word "korimpaz" (clairvoyant), describing the action of seeing or clairvoyant action, and also in English you can take the suffix "-ing", which is added to the verb "to drive" and forms the word "driving", in both languages the presented forms denote the action taking place at the moment or in the future.

Complex affixes are affixes consisting of two or more morphemes combined into a single complex and used to form new words or change the meaning of the stem. They are a combination of two or more separate affixes or morphemes that are combined together and added to the base of a word, allowing new words to be created or their meanings changed. In the Kazakh language, "-dik" and "-dilik" form words expressing state or character, and "-ful" and "-able" in English show completeness or ability.

For example, in Kazakh:

"-dik": a suffix forming adjectives indicating the presence or characteristic of something, for example, "ken" (wide), "kendik" (wide).

"-dilik": suffix denoting a state, property, or characteristic. For example, "Onim" means product, "Onimdilik" means productivity.

"-lestik": This affix is also a compound suffix in the Kazakh language. It is used to form words with a particular meaning. For example: "bir" – one, "birlestik" – union.

Examples of complex affixes in English can also be noted:

"-ful": A suffix that gives words the meaning of fullness or fullness. For example, "wonder" – "wonderful".

"-able": A suffix meaning able or capable. For example, "comfort" – "comfortable".

"-less": This affix is a complex suffix in the English language. It is used to form adjectives that indicate the absence of something. For example: "care" - "carelessness".

Expressive affixes are formed by adding to the main part of the word to assign an evaluative connotation and emotional coloring or to reflect, decrease, or increase emotions and feelings. We have identified the main types of expressive affixes that are more used as diminutive and derogatory affixes.

Diminutive affixes give words a softer, more affectionate, or sweeter tone. They may change the meaning of a word to make it seem smaller, gentler, or sweeter. Diminutive affixes are added to words to give them a diminutive or endearing tone. For example, in the Kazakh language, the affixes "-sha", "-dik", and "-shak" are used to reduce the size or give an affectionate connotation to words. At the same time, in the English language, affixes such as "-let", "-ette", and "-y" also create a diminutive meaning or give words an affectionate connotation.

For example, in Kazakh language:

"-sha": the affix "-sha" is added to the word "aina" and forms the word "ainasha", reducing the size or pointing to a smaller object, such as "mirror" as opposed to "mirror".

"-shak": the suffix "-shak" is added to the word "bala" and forms the word "balashak", meaning a small child or toddler.

"-tay": The suffix "-tay" is added to the word "Erke" (This is a name) and forms the word "Erketai", which denotes diminutive forms of a person's name.

You can also note examples of diminutive affixes in the English language:

"-ette": the suffix "-ette" is added to the word "kitchen" to form the word "kitchenette", indicating a small or reduced kitchen. For example: "Kitchen" - "kitchenette"

"-let": the suffix "-let" is added to the word "pig" to form the word "piglet", meaning a small pig or piglet. For example: "Pig" - "piglet"

"-y": the affix "-y" is added to the word "dog" to form the word "doggie", meaning a small dog or doggie. Example: "Dog" - "doggy"

Derogatory affixes, on the other hand, give words a diminished, negative, or pejorative meaning. They can be used to indicate low quality, insignificance, or a derogatory attitude towards something. In the Kazakh language, affixes such as "-paz", "-baz", "-boz", "-symak", "-kǝr", and "-shek" were used to reduce or give negative connotations to words. Also in English, affixes such as "-ish", "-y", and "-ling" give words a negative, derogatory, or diminutive connotation.

Examples from the Kazakh language:

"-groove": the affix "-paz" is added to the word "zhagu" and forms the word "zhagympaz", indicating a flattering person who wants to please someone. Example: "Zhagu" - "Zhagimpaz" ("To please" - "Flattering")

"-symak": the affix "-symak" is added to the word "bastyk" and forms the word "bastyksymak", indicating someone who behaves for someone who is not. Example: "Bastyk" - "Bastyksymak" ("boss" - "boss-like")

"-ker", the affix "-ker" is added to the word "ayla" and forms the word "aylaker", indicating someone who gets around sharp corners with tricks. Example: "ayla" - "aylaker" ("cunning" - "crafty")

Examples from the English language:

"-ling": the affix "-ling" is attached to the word "duck" and creates the word "duckling", indicating a small duck or duckling. Example: "Duck" - "duckling"

"-ette": the affix "-ette" is added to the word "house" to form the word "houseette", indicating a smaller house or hut. Example: "House" - "houseette"

"-ish": the affix "-ish" is attached to the word "boy" and forms the word "boyish", indicating some characteristics characteristic of a boy. Example: "Boy" - "boyish"

4.2. The Formation of Affixes in the English language

According to the analysis, it can be seen that in the English language, affixes (prefixes and suffixes) are important morphemes that influence the development of word formation. In the presented examples of the formation of affixes in the English language, one can see the use of prefixes like "un-" or "re-" and suffixes like "-er" or "-ment", which influenced the understanding of their role. in transforming the meaning of root words and forming new words. Such a sample allows you to better understand the structure of the word and its grammatical features in the English language. If you take the stem of an English word and add a suffix to it, this gives it a new lexical unit. For example "vertical", "jump", "jumper" and "jumping". The famous linguist Arnold, (1986), in illustrating the representation of abstract concepts through suffixes such as -ance, -dom, -age, -ence, -ion, and -tion, employs the examples of word forms like "leakage", "importance", and "freedom". He observes the high productivity of these English suffixes in forming nouns. (Ilyasov et al., 2018). Moreover, through the suffixes -ship, and -hood, nouns can be formed from other names, for example "childhood", "neighborhood", "brotherhood", "leadership", and "friendship". It is worth noting that the classification of -man in English varies among linguists. Vinogradov (1977) categorizes it as a suffix, Suleymanov (2000) views it as a semi-suffix, and there are those who do not regard it as a derivational suffix at all.

4.3. The Formation of Affixes in the Kazakh Language

The meaning of polyhedral morphemes as prefixes, suffixes, and infixes of affixation in the context of the Kazakh language was discovered. Based on the presented examples of the use of these morphemes, for example, "zhana-" or "-daga", their impact on the formation of new words and variations in the meanings of the main lexemes was revealed. Thanks to this analysis, it is possible to note the impact of a more acceptable understanding of the structure and syntactic perspectives of the Kazakh language. One of the fundamental aspects of the lexico-grammatical structure of a language is the emphasis on word-forming affixes. To form a new word with a changed lexical meaning, belonging to a specific lexical and grammatical category, it is necessary to add derivational affixes to a specific word. As an example, we can take "urynbaly" (blow, adjective), "ur" (beat, verb), "urynu" (blow, adjective), "urynys" (blow, noun), etc. In the Kazakh language, several suffixes can be successively attached to one root, forming a kind of chain. For example, the first word includes the suffixes "-shi", "-dan", "-y" and "-tyr", and the second word includes the suffixes "-shi", "-in", "-lik", etc. They are added depending on the context; such successive suffixes may be followed by additional affixes. For example, the suffix "-lyk" in the word "-shylyk" and the suffix "-lyk" in the word "-lik" have the same form, but differ in characteristics. However, there are times when these functional attachments are added after inflectional suffixes, adding various grammatical nuances. A clear distinction between the word-forming and grammatical functions of these applications is key to determining the conditions under which they perform word-formation functions. For example, the

suffix "-ly/li" and the antonymous suffix "-syz/siz" have different grammatical meanings in relation to the stem of the word, meaning "possession" and "negation/absence", respectively. All grammarians note the grammatical meaning of the suffix "-ly/li", but its word-formation and grammatical function in the Kazakh language remains controversial. In Iskakov's (1991) textbook "Kazyrgi Kazak Tili" the affix –ly/li is defined as a suffix of a product forming an adjective, for which examples are given: ataky (famous), aserli (impressive), inabatty (respectful), paidaly (useful), balaly (childish), guldi (floral), agashty (woody)

In Kazakh linguistics, it can be determined that the affixes - sha/she have two functions (Pirmanova et al., 2019). In their opinion, the affixes -sha/ona do not form word formation and do not form new words. The affix - sha/she, is attached to the personal pronoun of the noun and serves as a word-former. As a result of using a word-former, new words are formed (e.g., eski bishe (like an old bi/wiseacre), akinsha (like akyn), and kazaksha (in Kazakh)) that belong to the category of adverbs. Pirmanova et al. (2019) conclude that the first function of the affix -sha/ona is the formation of an adverb, that is, a new word.

5. Discussion

The purpose of this study was to analyze the classification of derivational affixes in the English and Kazakh languages and their impact on the formulation, semantics, and grammatical system of the language. Using the paradigm of affixation analysis, it was presented that the understanding and semantic coloring of vocabulary occurs as an integral part of the historical and cultural skills of people. Linguistic units that reflect linguistic culture not only influence the worldview and behavior of native speakers but also form their views on the entire world around them and their realities.

With the exception of the justification of Kazakh and English phraseology as the main link of linguistic culture, it becomes important to understand the influence of revived digital platforms and technologies on the use of language, as well as the extraction of new linguistic features in online communication (Zhumashova et al., 2023). Successful communication can be achieved through the ability to apply certain methodologies and approaches to communication skills. To achieve communication goals, the skills presented cover competence in the use of grammatical structures and vocabulary of the language. Based on this, it can be noted that conscious knowledge of grammar is critical for successful communication and achieving communicative goals (Mashudi et al., 2022).

Studying the morphological word formation of English and Kazakh languages, including affixation, is important for creating educational materials, such as trilingual or bilingual online dictionaries, electronic textbooks, and manuals for students of both Kazakh and English languages from all over the world. A contrastive analysis of affixes in the two languages was also carried out to identify features and differences in the use of affixes. By comparing different categories and functions of affixes in the languages presented, teachers and students have the opportunity to obtain more detailed content of the morphological structure and semantics of lexical units, which helps to increase vocabulary, improve grammatical skills, and strengthen communicative abilities in both languages. Representing the derivation process through affixation leads to the identification of patterns and rules governing this process. It aims to develop morphological awareness and creative competence in the construction and use of new words. Research into the origins and development of affixes provides us with the opportunity to assess the influence of historical and cultural factors on native languages and their researchers, promoting the integration of intercultural competence and sensitivity into communication and language research.

Future researchers may wish to include an analysis of the influence of affixation on the phonetic and orthographic aspects of words as a suggestion for further consideration. Such studies have the potential to provide additional information about the phonetic and orthographic features of words formed by affixation, as well as the difficulties teachers and students face in addressing these aspects. All these aspects stimulate a significantly in-depth study of affixation, taking into account the factors of its influence on many linguistic aspects and applicability in different languages.

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