



THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENDINGS IN TURKMEN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Perdeliyev Jumamyrat

Instructor of Oguz han Engineering and Technology University of Turkmenistan
Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Atayeva Merjen

Student of Oguz han Engineering and Technology University of Turkmenistan
Ashgabat, Turkmenistan

Abstract

Morphological endings play a crucial role in linguistic structures, influencing meaning, grammatical relationships, and syntactic functions. This paper compares the use of endings in Turkmen and English, focusing on their roles in inflection, derivation, and sentence formation. While English relies on fixed word order and auxiliary verbs due to its analytic nature, Turkmen, as an agglutinative language, heavily depends on suffixes to convey grammatical relationships. Through a detailed analysis, this study explores the similarities and differences between these two languages, offering insights into their linguistic structures.

Keywords: Turkmen language, English language, morphological endings, suffixation, inflection, derivation, linguistic comparison.

Introduction

Languages exhibit distinct methods of forming words and conveying grammatical meaning. While some languages, such as English, employ auxiliary words and a fixed word order, others, like Turkmen, rely on morphological endings to indicate tense, case, plurality, and other grammatical features. The study of morphological endings in these languages reveals fundamental differences in linguistic typology—English being more analytic and Turkmen being agglutinative.

This paper examines and compares the endings in English and Turkmen by categorizing them into inflectional and derivational endings. The study aims to highlight the linguistic patterns that distinguish these two languages while identifying areas of similarity.

1. Morphological Endings in the Turkmen Language

Turkmen, a member of the Turkic language family, uses an extensive system of suffixation to indicate grammatical relationships. Its endings primarily serve the following functions:

1.1 Inflectional Endings in Turkmen

Inflectional endings in Turkmen modify words without changing their core meanings. These include:

Case Endings: Turkmen has six primary cases (Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Locative, and Ablative), each marked by a specific suffix.

Example:

"kitap" (book) → "kitabyn" (your book, Genitive)

"mekdep" (school) → "mekdebe" (to the school, Dative)

Number Endings: Pluralization in Turkmen is typically achieved through the suffix -lar/-ler (depending on vowel harmony).

Example:

"daş" (stone) → "daşlar" (stones)

"gül" (flower) → "güller" (flowers)

Verb Conjugation Endings: Turkmen verbs change form based on tense, mood, and subject agreement.

Example:

"gelmek" (to come) → "geldi" (he/she/it came)

"gidýärin" (I am going)

1.2 Derivational Endings in Turkmen

Derivational endings help create new words by altering the meaning or grammatical category of the base word.

Noun to Adjective:

"ýaz" (writing) → "ýazuw" (written, related to writing)

Verb to Noun:

"öwrenmek" (to learn) → "öwreniji" (learner)

2. Morphological Endings in the English Language

English is predominantly an analytic language, meaning it relies less on inflection and more on word order and auxiliary words. However, it still retains some endings for grammatical purposes.

2.1 Inflectional Endings in English

English has a limited number of inflectional endings, primarily for tense, plurality, and comparison.

Plurality:

"cat" → "cats"

"child" → "children" (irregular)

Tense Marking:

"walk" → "walked" (past tense)

"run" → "running" (progressive form)

Comparatives and Superlatives:

"big" → "bigger" → "biggest"

2.2 Derivational Endings in English

Derivational endings in English play a key role in word formation, much like in Turkmen.

Noun to Adjective:

"beauty" → "beautiful"

Verb to Noun:

"develop" → "development"

3. Comparative Analysis of Turkmen and English Endings

3.1 Similarities

Both languages use suffixes to indicate plurality, though English has irregular plurals.

Both languages employ derivational endings to create new words.

3.2 Differences

Flexibility: English has fixed word order, whereas Turkmen's word order is more flexible due to its rich system of case endings.

Verb Conjugation: Turkmen verbs change according to tense, person, and number, while English relies on auxiliary verbs and word order.

Agglutination vs. Analytic Nature: Turkmen attaches multiple suffixes to a word, whereas English tends to use separate words to convey meaning.

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of Turkmen and English morphological endings reveals fundamental differences rooted in linguistic typology. While Turkmen relies heavily on suffixation for grammatical functions, English compensates with auxiliary words and a more rigid syntactic structure. Understanding these differences enhances language learning and translation strategies, benefiting linguists and language learners alike.

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