

Extended Abstract

The Negative Morphemes in Azeri Language

Tahereh Afshar¹

P.hD in Linguistics

Associate Professor of English Language

Department in Ilam University

t.afshar@ilam.ac.ir

Maryam Abdi Bloukani

M.A. of Linguistics of Ilam University

mim.abdi.bl@gmail.com

Introduction

American structuralists considered linguistics not as a theory of the nature of language, but as a framework for descriptive and analytical processes, and studied language in four linguistic levels including phonetic, morphology, syntax and semantics. (Katamba and Stonham, 1947).

One of these fields of study is the morphological field. Among the categories that can be examined in this field is the category of negation, which has been investigated in different languages from different perspectives. In all the natural languages of the world, in front of concepts such as occurrence, existence, being, agreement, confirmation and correctness, there are concepts such as non-occurrence, lack, nothingness, opposition, denial, incorrectness and other negative concepts that are part of the nature of those languages. (Khemlani et al., 2012). Many languages have special markers for negation, in some languages, such as English, you cannot use more than one negative morpheme in a sentence; some languages may only have one negative morpheme.

Azeri Turkish language, as one of the most spoken languages in the country, also has a process of negation. In the present paper, an attempt is made to show what morphemes are used in the process of negation in Azeri Turkish language and whether these morphemes are different from each other. The purpose of this study is to investigate negative morphemes in Azeri Turkish language, whether explicit negative morphemes or morphemes that are implicitly effective in inducing a negative concept. In this research, negation morphemes are determined and categorized in terms of their construction. In addition, the negation morphemes that have entered this language from other languages are also examined.

¹ Corresponding Author

Considering the fact that the syntactic aspects of this category have most been investigated, there is an urgent need for more detailed investigation in morphological domain. In this article, in order to collect data, in addition to paying attention to the speaking of the speakers and the author's linguistic intuition, the sentences of three Turkish books, " Turkish Poems of Shahriar, including Heydar Babaye Salam" (with introduction, correction and notes by Hamid Mohammadzadeh, 2013) and "Atalar Suzo" The work of Farhad Sadeghi Ghorulu (2010), which contains a collection of Azeri Turkish proverbs, as well as the Turkish novel "East of the Forest" by Li Aslanoğlu (2009) have been used. In this way, sentences containing negative elements are extracted and the type of negative element in those sentences is analyzed in terms of morphological aspect.

Considering that in the current research, all the morphemes that are somehow involved in the process of negation in the Azeri Turkish language are investigated, therefore, it can be said that according to Suleimanov (2010), negative morphemes in the Azeri Turkish language can be divided into two categories: "explicit negation" and "implicit negation" and after examining the examples, we will examine how they participate in the process of negation. Therefore, in this research, it has been tried to collect some sentences according to the linguistic intuition of the speaker and other speakers of the Azeri Turkish language, as well as some sentences from the three aforementioned books that contain explicit and implicit negative morphemes, and after examination, they are divided into explicit and implicit negation categories and be analyzed in terms of morphological aspect.

As it was said, in this study, the morphemes that somehow participate in the process of negation in the Azeri Turkish language were examined. These morphemes included both morphemes that directly and explicitly had a negative meaning and added the meaning of negation to the sentence, and morphemes that were implicitly involved in connecting opposite and negative words. Investigations showed that in the Azeri Turkish language, [ma], [mə] morphemes are used to negate verbs, and these morphemes can be [m] - [may] - [məy] - [məz] depending on the tense of the verbs and as mentioned, these signs are the sign of "explicit negation". Negation in Azeri Turkish is also done using negative verbs [yox] and [deyil] which are free morphemes that are used as "negation factors" and "negation of existence". In contrast to explicit negation, there is "implicit negation" which gives a sentence a negative meaning by using verbs of violation, or the presence of some adjuncts brings a negative meaning. adjuncts [yox, xeyir, asla, əbada, heç, yalansa, bir, ayri, sonra, suvay, heyif,ancaq ,başqa, bircə,...] are used in Azeri Turkish language, which can be divided into categories such as adjuncts (negation and confirmation, exception, regret, questioning, restriction, etc.), some of these adjuncts have a negative meaning and others are used as a link between two sentences or two negative or opposite words, and some like the morpheme [heç], are elements of negative agreement. Also, there are dependent morphemes such as [siz, siz, suz, süz] in this language. If the last vowel of the word is a, i, the morpheme is siz, if the last vowel of the word is ě and ĩ, the morpheme is süz, if the last vowel of the word is o, u, the morpheme is suz, and finally, if the last vowel of the word is ö and ü, the morpheme is

süz. These morphemes can be equivalent to the prefix [bi] in Farsi, which can give a negative meaning to the sentence. Persian morphemes [nə], [na] and [bi] and Arabic morphemes [qeyr], [amma] and [anti-, a-] have also entered Azeri Turkish language, which are negative morphemes in this language. Therefore, it can be said that this research studies the process of negation in terms of morphological construction, and in this research, unlike other researches that were mentioned, all the negative morphemes that are somehow involved in creating a negative concept in the sentence (both explicitly and implicitly) are examined .

Key words: *Adjuncts, Azeri Turkish language, Explicit and Implicit negative, Negative morphemes, Negative phenomenon*

References

- Abdullayeva, G. (2013). *Müasir Azərbaycan dili*. Baki: Elm və təhsil.
- Amid,H.(2000). *Amid Dictionary*. Tehran: Amir Kabir.
- Aronoff, Mark & Fudeman,Kirsten. (2011). *What is morphology*. Malden: Wiley _ Blackwell.
- Aslanoğlu, I. (2009). *Yovşanlıq şərqiləri*. Baki: MBM.
- Erfani, P. (2012). *Azeri Morphosyntax: The influence of persian on a Turkic language*. Burnaby, Canada: Simon Fraser university.
- Erfani Rad,N.(2013).*The Syntactic Study of Negation in Azeri Turkish*. MA thesis. Razi University.
- Falih al-Ghazalli, M. (2013). Translation assessment of Arabic implicit negation into English .*International journal of English linguistics*. 129-144.
- Farzaneh,M.A.(1998). *Basics of Azerbaijani Grammar*. Tabriz: Farhang Publication.
- Heyat,J.(2001). *A Servey of the History of the Turkish Language and Dialects*. Tehran: Peykan Publication.
- HoseiniBeheshti,M.A.(2014). *Morphology, Terminology and Knowledge Engineering*. Tehran: Chapar.
- Isaxanlı, Hamlet & Ismayilova,Elza & Nasirova,Firangiz. (1997). *The azerbaijani language*. Baku: Khazar university press.
- Katamba, Francis & Stonham, John. (1947). *Morphology*. Tehran: Rahnama.
- Khemlani, Sangeet & Orenes,Isabel & Laird, P.N.,Johnson. (2012). Negation: A theory of its meaning , representation , and use. *Journal of cognitive psychology*.
- Mahdikhani,M.(2012).*The study of Inflectional and Derivational Affixes in Middle Turkish*.Tehran:Rashedin.
- Moin,M.(2002). *Moin Dictionary*. Tehran: Adena.
- Nayebi,M.S.(2008). *Azerbaijani Turkish language training in One Semester*. Zanjan: Pinar.
- Rowshan,B & Bagheri,Shahla.(2013). Does Any Affirmative Sentence Have a Negative Correspondent? *Adab Pazhuhi*.161-177.
- Sadeghi Ghorulu,F.(2011).*Atalar Suzo*.Tabriz:Nabati Publication.

- Shahriar, M.H. (2013). *Turkish Poems of Shahriar including Heydar Babaye Salam (with Introduction, Correction and Notes by Hamid Mohammadzadeh)*. Tehran: Negah Publication.
- Siegel, A. (2007). *Essentials of Azerbaijani: an introductory course*. crees.
- Sülleymanova, V. (2010). Inkarin Konkret Mətn Daxilində ifadə Müxtəlifliyi (expression variety of negation in narration). *Journal of Qafqaz university*.
- Tafakkori Rezayi, Sh & Erfanirad, Nima & Gholamalizade, Khosrow (2015). Negative Concord in Azeri Turkic. *Language Research*. 21-36.
- Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language*. (Translated by Bahrami, A). Tehran: Rahnama Publication.
- Zare Shahmarasi, P. (2008). *Shahmarasi Dictionary (Turkish-Persian)*. Tabriz. Farhang publication.