

Review Article

**MORPHEMICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS IN THE BASHKIR LANGUAGE:
COMPARATIVE ASPECT**

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to a comparative study of the morphemic system of the Bashkir and Russian languages; morphemics in it is considered as a separate branch of linguistics with its object and subject of study. The purpose of this article is a comparative analysis of morphemics and morphemic units of the Bashkir and Russian languages, which had thus far been lacking in the Bashkir linguistics. In this paper, the basic concepts and morphemic units of morphemics such as morpheme, morph, allomorph, and affix are studied in comparative-typological terms. A comparative study of morphemics and morphemic units allows us to figure out the role of this section of linguistics in the language system and to determine a lexico-derivational and grammatical function of morphemic units. On the example of the Russian and Bashkir languages, the similarities and differences in the morphemic composition of different structural languages are established.

This paper is of scientific and methodological significance for Turkic scholars studying Turkic languages in a comparative sense since the structural features of Turkic languages are reflected in the Bashkir language. Special attention is paid to the leading linguists' writings of Russian and Bashkir linguistics for the study of the morphemic composition.

The article makes extensive use of the rule of double word matching. It fully reflects the principle of consistency, which implies a broad background of cognate words and formations of the same structure.

Another, no less important principle of morphemic analysis is that of synchronism, whereby singling out of morphemes in a word should be carried out from a position of synchrony and the living semantic and structural relationships in the modern language should be taken into account. The third principle of morphemic analysis is that accounting for derivational relations of the considered lexical units. This principle is particularly important for the division of derivative words. In some cases, it is possible to conclude about the boundaries of the morphemes and the nature of the affixes, only based on the ratio between the derivative word and the derived one.

The analysis of the available on this issue literature allowed to conclude that a morpheme is a general, generic concept, distinguished by comparing all its morphs, and a morph is a particular, specific concept, distinguished as part of a specific word form, in a linear chain, that is, in terms of syntagmatic. In conclusion, it should be said that both in Russian linguistics, and in Turkology, particularly in Bashkir linguistics, morphs and morphemes function as the basic units of morphemic. Our comparative typological analysis shows that both in the Russian and Bashkir languages, the characteristics of the terms "morph" and "morpheme" coincide, and they are used in essence as interlanguage terms.

Keywords: Comparative Linguistics, Comparative-typological Method, Contrastive Linguistics, The Russian Language, the Bashkir Language, Morphemics, Morpheme, Affix.

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INTRODUCTION

Comparison of languages has always featured prominently in the cognitive activity of a person that is why it is possible to quote O. N. Trubachev, who says that comparativeness is inherent in all human nature. Moreover, he believes that this quality is appropriate to express as Compare humanum est and the man himself would be in line with the psycholinguistic definition of Homo comparans which means a person comparing". [Trubachev 1998: 12].

Words in a language consist of meaningful parts called morphemes. Morphemics is a branch of linguistics that studies the morpheme system of the language and the morphemic

structure of words. Morphemics is also called the totality of morphemes in their formal and semantic variation.

The question of the status of morphemics as a doctrine of the significant parts of the word has remained open for a long time not only in Bashkir linguistics but also in Russian Studies. Both in Russian grammar and the grammar of the Bashkir language this field of knowledge traditionally was included in either morphology or word-formation. Until the end of the 20th century, the word-formation itself was a part of grammar, usually completing chapters to sections devoted to the morphology of certain parts of speech.

The Problem of the Research

Until recently, there were no special works on morphemics in the Bashkir linguistics, so a systematic study of the morphemic structure of the word and clarification of the changes taking place in it remained one of the unresolved issues. This issue was resolved to some extent with the advent of the writings of K.G. Ishbaev "The word-formation of the Bashkir language" (1994), "The Bashkir language. Morphemics. Word formation" (2000). The following provisions are fundamental in his research: in the Bashkir language, as well as in other languages, words and word forms consist of morphs, allomorphs, morphemes, and morphemic variant; according to their meaning, location, and functions, morphemes are divided into two types: root morphemes (roots) and affix morphemes (affixes).

The works of such linguists as A.A. Yuldashev, T.M. Garipov, K.G. Ishbaev, M.Kh. Akhtyamov, have contributed to morphemic firmly established in the status of a separate section in Bashkir linguistics.

However, linguistics does not stand still, new horizons of philological knowledge are open, new aspects of their study are revealed. The absence of fundamental works on a comparative study of morphemic and morphemic units in Bashkir linguistics predetermined the objective of this paper.

To achieve the objective, the following tasks are set out:

1. To consider the concept of morphemics in the Russian and Bashkir languages;
2. To study the basic units of morphemics - morph and morpheme in a contrastive aspect;
3. To characterize the composition of morphemes in the Russian and Bashkir languages in comparative terms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

From the second half of the 20th century, morphemics and word-formation became a matter of close attention by leading linguists, both Russian scholars, and Turkologists.

A.N. Tikhonov writes that word formation and morphemics as subsystems of the language are closely interconnected. He believes that "morphemics, being closely related to morphology and word-formation is still an independent area of the language, and it is unlawful to consider it neither as part of word-formation nor as part of morphology" [Tikhonov, 2003].

In both academic grammars of the Russian language, morphemics is presented as an independent section preceding the material on word formation.

In the "Grammar of the modern Bashkir literary language" (1981) morphemics, including word-formation are not considered as separate sections, the questions of morphemics are included in the section "Morphology". According to the authors of the book, the structure of the word is the subject of morphology, while noting that "morphological structure of words as vocabulary units is a special, but not the main subject of morphology, namely derivational morphology, while the structure of the word and its forms as a grammar unit takes is central in the morphology" [Grammar 1981].

In the works of famous Bashkir linguists T.M. Garipova, K.G. Ishbaev, M.Kh. Akhtyamov morphemics presented as a self-sufficient section, which has its subject, object of study, and units. So, T.M. Garipov in his fundamental work "The Kipchak languages of the Urals-Volga region", devoted to the analysis of the historical evolution of the grammatical structure of the Turkic languages, namely, the Bashkir and Tatar, uses the term "comparative morphemics" [Garipov 1979]. K.G. Ishbaev writes, "A branch of linguistics that studies the morphemic structure of the word, morpheme types, principles of their definition and use features, called morphemics (or morfemology)" [Ishbaev, 2000]. M.Kh. Akhtyamov gives the following definition: "Morphemics, on the one hand, is a set of a morpheme as meaningful parts of the word, on the other hand, is the science of the common features of the morphemes" [Akhtyamov 2002].

A monograph "The Bashkir language. Morphology" by G.R. Abdullina (2004) deserves special attention. In this writing,

phono-morphemic structure, values, and functions of roots and affixes of Bashkir words subjected to studies.

In the University textbook "The Bashkir language", (2012) derivation is presented as a separate section and morphemics included in it as a sub-section, where the morphemic structure of words, types of morphemes, their classification, peculiarities of functioning are studied.

According to a brief review of linguistic literature, we can conclude that the topic we have chosen is relevant, as today there are no works in linguistics aimed at a comparative study of the morphemics of the Russian and the Bashkir languages. This study will undoubtedly help to penetrate the internal mechanism of each of the compared languages and better understand their national specificities. Therefore, contrastive linguistics is the area where theory and practice meet. [Yartseva, 1981]

For a comprehensive study of the morphemic units of the Bashkir language, a comparative typological method, as well as elements of contrastive analysis and synthesis were used in the work.

Theoretical conclusions and materials of the article can be applied in research works on comparative linguistics. Certain provisions of the article can be used in the creation of academic comparative grammar of the Russian and Bashkir languages.

RESULTS**Morph and Morpheme in the Russian and Bashkir Languages**

In modern linguistics, there are two linguistic terms used to denote the minimum meaningful part of a word - morph and morpheme.

A morph is the smallest formal part of a word that has meaning. A morpheme is also the smallest formal part of a word that has meaning. However, there is a difference between these two terms. To show the difference between a morph and a morpheme clearly, they are usually compared with a phoneme and sounds that represent a particular phoneme. So, the phoneme <a> is represented by the sounds [á], [ʌ], [иэ], [э], [ь] in such words as сáд [сáт], сáд_ы [сʌ́ды], п_я_т_у́ [п'иэ́т'у́], сáд_о_в_о_д [с'эд'вóт], п_я_т_а_ч_о_к [п'ят'ч'о́к]. A similar phenomenon is observed in the field of morphemics and word-formation. The morph in relation to the morpheme is in the same ratio as sound to the phoneme. For example: друг и друж-ок; друж-ок и друж-к-а; берег и при-бреж-н-ый. In the first pair of words, there are different morphs (-ok and -k-) which represent the same suffix morpheme, in the second and the third pairs of words there are different morphs (друг- и друж-, береги бреж-) which represent the same root morpheme.

Thus, a morpheme, like a phoneme is a generalized abstract unit, while morphs are concrete representatives of a morpheme that exist in the word and are found when the word is divided.

In the Bashkir linguistics, there are the same terms are used to denote a minimally significant part of a word, even in Russian studies: morph, morpheme.

The morph is also considered to be the minimum meaningful part allocated in the composition of the word [Ishbaev, 2000]. Words can consist of one (ac-'open', көн'day', төн'night', өс'three', һыу'water'), two (кар-лы 'snowy', жыш-ла-'to winter', мал-сы 'breeder', төн-гө 'overnight', һыу-ла-'to wet') and more morphs (мал-сы-лык 'animal breeding', тор-мош-сан 'vital', үз-сән-лек 'peculiarity', хужа-лык-сыл-лык 'thrift', ышан-ма-у-сан-лык 'incredulity').

A morpheme is a set of morphs, linked by a single meaning and the proximity of the phonemic composition. For example, in one morpheme combined morphs and ак-andар-in words ак 'white' and ар-'to white'; ек-ander-in wordсек-'harness' and әnder-ә 'he harness'; ирек-андирк-in wordsирек 'freedom' and in expressionүзиркенәбәр-'to set free'.

Morphemic Composition of the Russian and Bashkir Words

The morphemic composition of a word is the totality of all the structural elements that stand out in it. The composition and

nature of morphemes are directly related to the typological features of one or another language.

According to their morphemic structure and methods of word-forming and their grammatical forms the Russian language refers to the type of agglutinative languages, and the Bashkir language to the type of agglutinative languages, that is why the Russian language word form structure is significantly different from that of word form of the Bashkir language.

In the Russian language, the morphemes that make up word forms are divided into root and affixes from the semantic and structural point of view. Root morphemes include only roots.

The root morpheme is a common part of related words, which contains lexical meaning; for example, *лес* in word forms *лесной*, *лесистый*, *лесник*, *лесничий*.

The root as the main core part of a word is a morpheme, obligatory for every word, while affixes are not obligatory at all in the composition of a word, they are its optional elements.

Affixes in the Russian language, in turn, differ in the place they occupy in the word in relation to other morphemes and are divided into prefixal, suffixal, postfixal, and inflectional morphemes. They are also called affixal morphemes.

In the compared Bashkir language, morphemes are also divided into two types according to their meaning, location and function: a) root morphemes, or roots b) affixal morpheme, or affixes. Thus, by its morphemic structure, a word is primarily divided into two types of morphemes: root and affix; for example: *таш* 'stone' (root) + *-лы* (affix) > *ташлы* 'stony'; *кыш* 'winter' (root) + *-кы-* (affix) + *-лык-* (affix) + *-ка* (affix) > *кышкылыкка* 'for the winter'.

Among word-forming and form-building affixes in the Russian language, it is accepted to allocate prefixes, suffixes, interfixes, postfixes, connecting vowels. In the Bashkir language, there is no such division of affixes. Inflectional affixes in the Russian language are designated by the term "flexion", and in the Bashkir language, such term is absent as well. Inflectional affixes serve as flexions because the term "affix" includes all kinds of affixes except root.

It should be noted that in the Bashkir language, like in other agglutinative languages, divided elements of words and word forms are clearly distinguished since the root morpheme does not vary formally as in Slavic languages, including Russian. Compare: *такта* 'plank', *тактаны* 'plank' (Genitive Singular) *тактаишек* 'plankdoor', *тәҙрә* 'window', *тәҙрәнән* 'from the window', *тәҙрәбыялаһы* 'window glass'. Thus, in the Bashkir language root morpheme is mostly used without formal external changes.

Root Morpheme in Russian and Bashkir Languages

There are two types of morphemes, which differ in their purpose and degree of hierarchical dependency: 1) root morpheme and 2) affixes. Root morpheme is the main, obligatory part of a word stem.

Traditionally, the root of a word is defined in linguistic literature from a semantic point of view: "The root is a morpheme that is a central element in the composition of a word, the main means of expressing its lexical meaning."

The book "Russian grammar" (М, 1980) attempted to make a structural definition of the root through the concept of word stem, although the leading role of the root in the expression of the lexical meaning of a word is recognized "Root morph is a morph necessarily present in each word form and indicating the main element of the lexical meaning of the word. The root morph can completely coincide with the stem. If the word form consists of a single morph, that morph is the root one" [RG, 1980: 124].

The roots in the Russian language according to the degree of morphemic and semantic independence can be free and bound. Free roots can be used both in combination with word-building elements, and without them, when they constitute the stem of the word by themselves, for example, *житель*, *знаток*, *садовник*, *жить*, *знал*, *сад*.

Bound roots are never equal to the stem of a word; they are always used in combination with word-forming affixes: *улица*, *переулок*; *бочка*, *бочар*; *отвергнуть*, *свергнуть*; *обуть*, *разуть*; *сладкий*, *улада*; *добавить*, *прибавить*.

In the Bashkir language, as in other languages, morphemes are divided into two types according to their meaning, location, and functions: 1) root morphemes or roots, and 2) affix morphemes or affixes. Traditionally, in the Bashkir language, the root is defined as a morpheme that contains the lexical meaning of the word: "The root morpheme is the main and constant part of the word containing its lexical meaning" [Ishbaev, 2000]; "The root differs from other morphs in that it expresses the lexical meaning or part of the lexical meaning" [Akhtyamov, 2002]. As we see, the leading role of the root morpheme in the expression of the semantics of the word is also emphasized in the definition of the root of the Bashkir word.

The structural features of the root are also established by contrasting it to affixes: 1) the presence of the root in the word is obligatory; 2) there are no words without roots; while there are non-affix words; for example, some conjunctions: *ләкин* 'but, however', *һәм* 'and'.

N. Baskakov claimed that "All the roots of content words in the Turkic languages (with very rare exceptions, mainly relating to pronouns) externally coincide with the form of the name in the main case and with the 2nd person singular imperative" [Baskakov, 1963]. This statement can also be attributed to the Bashkir language.

Roots usually serve as the basis for the formation of new lexical units called related words. For example, on the basis of the root *тел* 'language' following related (or cognate) words are created: *тел-мәр* 'speech', *тел-се* 'linguist', *тел-дәр* 'talkative, chatty', *тел-дәр-лек* 'talkativeness', *тел-ле* 'linguistic', *икетел-ле-лек* 'bilingualism', *күптел-ле-лек* 'multilingualism', *остател-ле-лек* 'eloquence', *тел-сән* 'языкастый', *тел-сән-лек* 'sharp-tongued', *тел-һез* 'tongueless', *тел-һез-лек* 'tonguelessness', *тел-ләш* 'argue, dispute', etc.

N. Baskov notes that the root of the word "in Turkic languages can be primitive or derived, with historically rooted, and now dead, affixes of word-formation" [Baskakov, 1963]. In the Bashkir language, as in most other Turkic languages, the roots retained their ancient phonological structures: as a rule, they are monosyllabic, less often disyllabic, and in some cases trisyllabic constructions.

Also, in the Bashkir language, there are free and bound roots "depending on whether they can or not be used independently on other morphemes" [Ishbaev, 2000]. Free roots are those roots that can be freely combined with other roots or with word-forming affixes and can be used without them: *кара* 'black', *кара-лама* 'draft', *кара-ла-* 'to black', *аклы-каралы* 'black and white'.

Bound roots are those roots that are used only in combination with other roots or with word-building affixes: *оҙ-ай-* 'to lengthen', *оҙ-ай-лы* 'long, continuous', *оҙ-ак* 'long', *оҙ-ак-ла-* 'linger, delay'; *эл-ек* 'earlier, before', *эл-ек-ке* 'former, previous, last', *эл-ек-ке-сә* 'as before, as usual', *эл-гә-ре* 'earlier, before'.

It should be noted that the terms root 'тамыр' and stem 'нигез' are equal in the Bashkir language. It is related to the fact that in the Bashkir language, the root morpheme is the main meaningful part of the word, and has two functions in the language: 1) it is used independently and acts as a separate word; 2) it serves as the basis for the formation of new words, their lexico-grammatical and grammatical forms. Therefore, the root of the word is often called the stem (or the producing stem).

Affix Types

The affix (from lat. *affixus* 'attached') is an auxiliary (non-root) morpheme that serves to form word forms or new words [BLD, 2008]. Affix morphemes towards the root morpheme and together with it function as defining the common meaning and specification of the lexico-grammatical meaning of a particular word.

In addition to the location, affixes can be considered from such points of view as 1) the function they perform, 2) the nature of the expressed meaning, 3) the structural peculiarities, 4) the degree of regularity and productivity.

According to the function performed and the expressed meaning, affixes in the Russian and the Bashkir languages are divided into three groups: 1) word-forming (derivational), 2) inflectional, 3) form-building.

By the nature of the formal expression, affix morphemes in both analyzed languages can be expressed on a formal level or there can be a null morpheme.

In the languages we compare, affixes are divided into regular and irregular according to their repeatability and reproducibility in certain word groups. Also, there are productive and unproductive affixes according to their ability or inability to form new words or grammatical forms of words [Karabaev et al, 2018].

In Bashkir linguistics, the term "affix" is often used in school practice along with the term "ялғау" - "ending", but in our opinion in academic publications and university textbooks, it is better to use the term "affix".

1) Prefixes (Prefixes)

Prefix (from lat. *præfixum* 'attached in front') is a morphemethatis placed before the root or another prefix of a word. It serves to form both words and forms of the same word: *при-говор, раз-говор; на-писать, пере-писать*.

In the Bashkir words of common Turkic origin, only affixes that are attached directly to the root are identified as affixes, while affixes that are placed in front of the root, that is, the Bashkir prefixes themselves, are absent in the words of this category. In the Bashkir language (also in some other Turkic languages), prefixation has become widespread as one of the methods of morphemic derivation, but here we are talking only about foreign prefixes. The area of their use is limited, they are mainly used in borrowings, calques and half-calques a) on the basis of the Russian and some Western European (in particular, Latin and Greek) languages: *анти-матдә* 'antimatter', *а-синхрон* 'asynchronous', *гипер-йөз* 'hypersurface', *де-монтажла* 'dismantle', *инфра-тауыш* 'infrasound', *контр-сара* 'countermeasure', *макро-донъя* 'macroworld', *микро-киçакса* 'microparticle', *прото-йондоҙзар* 'protostar', *супер-тышлыҡ* 'master cover', *ультра-кыска* 'ultra-short'; b) on the basis of the Persian and Arabic languages: *би-хусан* 'a lot of', *би-ғәйбә* 'innocent', *бәд-бахет* 'fateful, damned', *бәд-доға* 'curse', *намәғлүм* 'unknown', *на-хак* 'unfair'.

Some linguists, in particular, M.Kh. Akhtyamov, in addition to the above, identify the following formants as the Bashkir prefixes: *ан-, зәп-, йәм-, күм-, кап-, коп-, кып-, мап-, тап-, һоп-* in words like *ан-ак* 'absolutely white', *зәп-зәңгәр* 'bright blue', *йәм-йәшел* 'bright-green, absolutely green', *кып-кызыл* 'absolutely red, bright red', *күм-күк* 'very blue', *тап-тара* 'absolutely black', *коп-коро* 'absolutely dry', *кып-кызыл* 'absolutely red, bright red', *мап-магүр* 'very beautiful, the most beautiful', *тап-таза* 'very clean, the cleanest', *һоп-һоро* 'absolutely grey'. In his opinion, these affix morphs in Bashkir word forms play the role of prefixes that form asuperlative degree of adjectives [Akhtyamov, 2002].

According to K.G. Ishbaev, such elements *асап-, йәм-, кып-, күм-, тунә-* etc. in words like *ан-ак* 'very white', *йәм-йәшел* 'bright-green, absolutely green', *кып-кызыл* 'absolutely red, bright red', *күм-күк* 'very blue', *тунә-тиң* 'absolutely equal' are morphological variants of root morphemes that appear in the process of repetition [Ishbaev, 2000]. Here we observe the phenomenon of root reduplication, that is, the formation of a word by partial repetition of the root.

2) Endings (Inflections)

An ending or inflection is a changeable morpheme, placed after the root or suffix and used to connect this word with other words in the phrase and sentence.

The endings are inherent in words with inflectional forms: declined nouns, conjugated verb, participles, adjectives, pronouns, and numerals.

The ending/inflection (from lat. *flexio* 'bending; transition') is an auxiliary morpheme that forms grammatical forms and expresses the grammatical meanings of words [3].

In the Bashkir language, the term "inflection" is not used. In Bashkir words, inflections include affixes that perform an inflectional function. To designate such affixes in Bashkir linguistics, the term *үзәртеүсеялғау* 'inflectional ending' is also used.

3) Suffixes

Suffix in addition to the prefix is also an affixal auxiliary morpheme, that performs primarily a word-building function.

The term "suffix" (from lat. *suffixus* 'attached, nailed, pinned') means an auxiliary morpheme placed after the root or after another suffix and serving to form new words and (or) their grammatical forms.

Suffixes are divided into 3 groups depending on their functions: word-building, word-forming (inflectional), form-building [Abdullina et al, 2016].

It should be noted that in the composition of Bashkir words there are word-forming elements, which linguistic researchers attribute to foreign-language suffixes. In the Bashkir language, the following foreign-language suffixes can be found:

1) suffixes from the Persian language: а) *-зәр, -кәр, -кар: сауҙа-зәр* 'merchant, vendor', *хезмәт-кәр* 'employee', *хайлә-кәр* 'cunning, эшмә-кәр 'doer'; б) *-дар, -дәр, -зар: Ай-зар* 'Aydar', *Гөл-дәр* 'Guldar', *дин-дар* 'religious', *тел-дәр* 'talkative'; в) *-гур: Йыһан-гур* 'Zigangir', *Йән-гур* 'Yangir', *яу-гур* 'fighter, warrior'; г) *-ман / -мән: йөрөт-мән* 'driver', *көйәр-мән* 'fan', *сәйәс-мән* 'politician', *зәр-мән* 'tracker';

2) suffixes come from Arabic: а) *-ат/-әт, -ият/-иәт: ислам-ият* 'Islamism', *мәғлүм-әт* 'information', *нәшир-иәт* 'publishing house', *хаким-иәт* 'administration'; б) *-и, -уи, -үи, -ани: ғәҙәт-и* 'ordinary', *донъя-уи* 'secular', *хайуан-и* 'animal(adj)', *әҙәм-и* 'human', *Ғафур-и* 'Gafuri', *Нигмәт-и* 'Nigmati';

3) Russian suffixes used in the formation of surnames and patronymics, as well as terms denoting socio-political areas or a group of people: а) *-ов(a), -ев(a), -ин(a): Abdrakhmanov(a), Buranbaev(a), Gaysin(a), V. Mortazin-Imansky;* б) *-ovich, -evich, -ich, -ovna, -evna, -oneichna: Abzanovich, Abzanovna, Nurievich, Nurievna, Safich, Safinichna;* в) *-shchina: вәлидовщина 'validovshchina', солтанғәлиевщина 'sultangalievshchina'.*

This language material demonstrates the presence of foreign suffixes in Bashkir words, so it would be incorrect and unreasonable to assert the complete absence of suffixes in the Bashkir language. It should be said that in Bashkir linguistics there is still no division of affixes into suffixes, probably for the reason that the language itself does not have Bashkir suffixes.

4) Postfixes

In the composition of affixal morphemes, there is another one unit - postfix. The term "postfix" (from Latin *post* 'after' + *fixus* 'attached') is used to refer to a special kind of affix that is placed after the ending at the absolute end of the word. The term was introduced by I.ABaudouin de Courtenay. There is no particular disagreement among linguists about the nature of this affix. V.D. Starichenok specifies postfix as "affix, placed in the word after the ending or form-building suffix and serving for the formation of new words and grammatical forms" [BLS 2008]. Postfixes: *-ся(-сь), -те, -то, -либо, -нибудь: встречај-ут-ся, уч-у-сь, встретил-и-сь, перепиш-и-те, найд-и-те, кто-то, чей-либо, кто-нибудь.*

A.N. Tikhonov expands this list, including, in addition to the above-mentioned verbal postfixes *-таки* and *-ка*. Thus, the range of postfixes in the Russian language is very limited and includes

the following morphemes: *-ся(-сь), -те, -то, -либо, -нибудь, -таки, -ка*.

In the Bashkir language, postfixes are absent.

5) Interfixes Connecting vowels o / e

In the morphemic structure of most complex words, another part of the word that performs the function of a connecting element is distinguished - interfix (from Latin *interfixus* 'attached between'). N.S. Trubetskoy was the first to introduce this concept in 1934, he called such elements connecting morphemes. The term itself was proposed in 1938 by A.M. Sukhotin, and introduced into the scientific everyday life by E.A. Zemskaya.

Interfixal morpheme (interfix) in works on morphemic and word formation is interpreted by scientists in different ways. Some linguists (O.S.Akhmanova, V.D.Starichenok) define the term interfix as the connecting vowels -o, -e, which stand out in derivative words as a morpheme, connecting parts of a compound word: *пароход, землемер*; others (E.A. Zemskaya, M.V. Panov) define it as intermorphemic laying that does not have morpheme status and performs just connecting function in the structure of a word in cases when for one reason or another the morphemes cannot join each other in the word, for example, the word *жилец* вычленяется корень *жи-* и суффикс *-ец* (like in the words *борец, творец*), since the morphemes *жи-* and *-ец* are impossible to join, between them there is interfix *-л-*.

A lot of linguists differentiate the terms "connecting vowels" and "interfix". D.E. Rozental considers the connecting vowels -o and -e - as independent morphemes: "In most complex words, another part of the word stands out - the connecting vowel *корабль-строение, пар-о-воз*" [Rosenthal, 1997]. He also notes that there are so-called interfixes in some words.

DISCUSSION

A comprehensive study of morphemics as an independent section of linguistics gives us the following results:

1. In Bashkir linguistics the same terms as in Russian are used to denote the lowest meaningful part of the word: morph, morpheme, allomorph, morpheme variants;
2. Both in Russian and Bashkir languages the definition of the root is the same: root is the main, obligatory part of the word stem, which is the main means of expressing its lexical meaning.
3. There are prefixes, suffixes, interfixes, postfix connecting vowels among derivational and word-forming affixes in the Russian language. In the Bashkir language, there is no such classification.
4. According to the function performed and the expressed meaning, affixes in the Russian and the Bashkir languages are divided into three groups: 1) word-forming (derivational), 2) inflectional, 3) form-building.

Discussion: Absent

Are these results similar when comparing Russian and other Turkic languages? Probably, when compared with the Tatar language?

What do the revealed similarities and one difference demonstrate? Why are they important in everyday communication or in general in the cultural life of people living together?

What is the difference between your results and the results of other researchers?

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