

# COMMUNICATIVE TRANSFORMATION OF AFFIXES IN MODERN DISCOURSE (BASED ON UZBEK AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES)

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## ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the communicative transformation of affixes in modern discourse in the Uzbek and Kazakh languages from linguistic, pragmatic, and sociolinguistic perspectives. The study focuses on the expansion of affixes' functional potential under the influence of digital communication, social networks, and informal speech. In contemporary discourse, affixes are examined not only as morphological units but also as multifunctional linguistic tools that express emotional intensity, pragmatic meaning, irony, evaluation, and communicative proximity. The comparative analysis reveals how cultural, ethnolinguistic, and speech etiquette factors influence the discursive transformation of affixes in both languages. The findings demonstrate that affixes function as dynamic and context-dependent units that play an important role in shaping modern communicative strategies.

**Keywords:** discourse, affix, communicative transformation, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, internet communication, emotional expressiveness, Uzbek language, Kazakh language, linguoculturology.

## INTRODUCTION

In contemporary linguistic research, discourse analysis is grounded in the understanding of language not as a static system of structures, but as a dynamic and continuously evolving communicative process. The notion of discourse provides a theoretical framework for examining the functional transformations of linguistic units in authentic communicative contexts, as well as their context-dependent semantic and pragmatic properties. From this perspective, all levels of language organization, including the morphological level, are subject to discursive influences and functional reinterpretation.

Within the Turkic language family, particularly in Uzbek and Kazakh, affixes have traditionally been viewed as grammatical and derivational markers whose primary function is to express morphosyntactic and word-formational meanings. However, the rapidly changing communicative landscape, especially the emergence of internet discourse, social media interaction, and instant messaging platforms, has considerably broadened the functional range of affixal units. In contemporary discourse practices, affixes increasingly perform not only grammatical functions but also serve as carriers of emotional-expressive, evaluative, pragmatic, and discourse-related meanings, thereby acquiring new communicative significance.

The present study aims to investigate the communicative transformations of affixes in contemporary Uzbek and Kazakh discourse, to identify their emerging functional capacities, and to elucidate both universal and language-specific characteristics through a comparative analysis. By examining affixal behavior in modern communicative environments, the study

seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of the interaction between morphology and discourse in Turkic languages.

## MAIN BODY

The phenomenon of communicative transformation of affixes in contemporary discourse is directly associated with the dynamic developmental patterns of language systems. The rapid evolution of discursive environments, particularly as a consequence of the expansion of digital communication platforms, has led to a redistribution of the functional load of linguistic units. Within this process, affixes increasingly transcend their traditional role as purely morphological elements and evolve into discourse markers that perform complex pragmatic and sociolinguistic functions. This development contributes to the emergence of a substantial connotative layer within their semantic structure and facilitates the context-dependent expansion of communicative meaning.

In Uzbek and Kazakh, the transformation of affixes can primarily be explained through the principles of linguistic economy and emotional intensity. In contemporary communicative settings, speakers seek to achieve maximum pragmatic impact through minimal linguistic means. Consequently, affixes are actively employed as concise yet emotionally potent communicative signals. In Uzbek, for instance, forms such as *rahmatjon* (“dear thanks”), *tezgina* (“rather quickly”), and *zo‘rcha* (“quite good” or “fairly excellent”) not only modify lexical meaning but also alter the overall pragmatic tone of an utterance. Such forms serve to enhance psychological proximity between interlocutors, mitigate communicative force, and, in certain contexts, generate ironic or humorous effects.

A similar transformational tendency can be observed in Kazakh. Affixal formations such as *рахметжан* (*rakhmetzhan*), *келшигим* (*kelshigim*), and *жақсырақтай* (*zhaqsyraqtai*) are widely employed in contemporary discourse as emotional markers that reduce the degree of formality and enhance communicative intimacy. This tendency demonstrates that affixes are no longer functioning solely as grammatical devices but are increasingly utilized as pragmatic indicators of social closeness and interpersonal relations.

Another significant aspect of communicative transformation is the emergence of the discursive function of affixes. In this context, discursive function refers to the ability of affixes to generate meaning not only within the internal structure of words but also within the broader pragmatic organization of utterances and texts. Under such conditions, affixes become mechanisms for signaling emotional tone, regulating communicative strategies, and encoding speaker intentions. This development reflects their transformation from micromorphological units into macropragmatic elements of discourse.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, the transformation of affixes is closely linked to ongoing changes in communicative practices within society. Youth language, internet slang, and the rapid interactions characteristic of social media platforms have contributed to the emergence of new functional models of affix usage. In these environments, affixes frequently operate as instruments of stylistic playfulness, emotional intensification, and social identification. As a result, affixation serves not only to express emotional states but also to signal membership in particular social or communicative communities.

From a linguocultural standpoint, the transformation of affixes is intrinsically connected with national mentality and norms of speech etiquette. In Uzbek, affixes are predominantly employed to convey politeness, sincerity, and emotional warmth, whereas in Kazakh they tend to facilitate communicative closeness while simultaneously preserving markers of respect and social hierarchy. This distinction can be attributed to the historically established

communicative traditions and ethnocultural values characteristic of the two linguistic communities.

Furthermore, the role of affixes in regulating emotional intensity has become increasingly prominent in contemporary discourse. Through affixation, speakers may either intensify or mitigate the emotional force of an utterance, thereby maintaining communicative balance and optimizing psychological influence on the addressee. In this regard, affixes have emerged as an essential component of modern communicative strategies and discourse organization.

### CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study demonstrate that affixes in contemporary discourse have undergone profound communicative transformations, resulting in a substantial expansion of their functional scope. Beyond their traditional role as morphological units, affixes have evolved into multifunctional linguistic devices capable of conveying pragmatic, emotional-expressive, and discourse-related meanings.

In both Uzbek and Kazakh, the transformation of affixes reflects the demands of linguistic economy and communicative efficiency while simultaneously enhancing the expressive potential of language. As a result, affixes function not only as markers of grammatical meaning but also as discourse markers that contribute to the construction of communicative strategies and the negotiation of interpersonal relationships within discourse.

The comparative analysis reveals that although the communicative transformation of affixes in both languages is rooted in a common Turkic linguistic foundation, notable differences can be observed in their pragmatic load and communicative functions. In Uzbek, affixes are predominantly employed to express emotional closeness, sincerity, and interpersonal warmth, whereas in Kazakh they tend to facilitate communicative mitigation while preserving social respect and established norms of communicative etiquette. These distinctions reflect the influence of national-cultural values and historically shaped communicative traditions on the functional development of affixal forms.

Overall, the communicative transformation of affixes clearly illustrates the dynamic, context-dependent, and continuously evolving nature of language systems. This phenomenon enriches the theoretical study of Turkic languages by integrating perspectives from pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis. Furthermore, the results highlight the growing importance of examining morphology within broader communicative frameworks rather than solely through traditional grammatical approaches.

Future research may focus on the evolution of affixes in digital discourse, their cognitive foundations, and their role in ongoing cultural and communicative transformations. Such investigations would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the interaction between morphology, discourse, and social communication in contemporary Turkic languages.

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