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ON THE ORIGIN, FUNCTION AND DIFFICULTIES IN SPELLING PARTICLES

Abstract. The article discusses the origin of auxiliary words and their division into lexical-semantic groups based on the meanings belonging to these words. It also discusses the role of spelling principles in writing auxiliary words; thus, the article focuses on the spelling of auxiliary words. In this respect, it is mentioned about the difficulties in spelling certain auxiliary words, despite the established spelling norms.

The author refers to the fundamental works of renowned Turkologists in the field of grammar, and supports his arguments with examples taken from modern dictionaries on orthography. Evolutionary changes in a number of auxiliary words are highlighted.

The main purpose of the article is a comprehensive analysis of auxiliary words and syllables, identifying problems associated with the spelling of these linguistic units and providing ways to solve them. Therefore, when writing the article, the author provides References to the fundamental works of famous Turkic scholars published in the field of grammar on each statement, relies on dictionary materials and argues his opinion.

By describing the historical background of auxiliary names as auxiliary words and determining their grammatical and lexical meanings, their function in the language has been described. An overview of the differences between conjunctions in Kazakh linguistics and Turkology has also been shown, using examples where the lexical and grammatical characteristics of conjunctions are expressed at different levels depending on the context.

Key words: grammar, spelling, writing practice, pronoun, parts of speech, affixes, desemantization, conjunctions, ending, samples (model) of writing.

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ДЕМЕУЛІК ШЫЛАУЛАРДЫҢ ТЕГІ, МАҒЫНАЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІ ЖӘНЕ ЖАЗЫЛУЫ

Аннотация. Қазақ тіліндегі сөздер семантикалық және морфологиялық белгілеріне қарай, атаушы сөздер, көмекші сөздер және одағай сөздер деген үш топқа бөлінеді. Мақалада аталған сөздердің ішінде көмекші сөздердің лексикалық, грамматикалық ерекшелігіне тоқталудан басталып, орфографиядағы, жазу үлгісіндегі кейбір өзгерістер мен қиындықтардың пайда болуы себептерін болжауға, дәлелдеуге арналады.

Мақалада көмекші сөздердің шығу тегі, сондай сөздердің қатарына жататын шылауларды лексика-семантикалық топтарға бөлуде мағынаның қызметіне сүйенетіні, шылаулардың эволюциялық дамуы және емле түзу принциптері мен көмекші сөздердің жазылуы сөз болады. Графикалық жағынан бөлек, бірге жазылатын шылаулардың, сондай-ақ демеулік шылаулардың жазылуында кездесетін кейбір қиындықтар сөз болады.

Мақаланың негізгі мақсаты көмекші сөздер мен шылауларды жан-жақты талдау келе, аталған тілдік бірліктердің емлесіне қатысты мәселелерді анықтау және шешу

жолдарын ұсыну. Сол себепті мақаланы жазу барысында автор әр тұжырымға қатысты грамматика саласы бойынша жарық көрген белгілі түрколог-ғалымдардың іргелі еңбектеріне сілтеме беріп, сөздіктердің материалдарына сүйеніп, пікірін дәйектейді.

Көмекші сөздердің қатарына жататын көмекші есімдердің тарихи негізін сипаттап, грамматикалық және лексикалық мағыналарын анықтау арқылы тілдегі қызметі сипатталды. Сондай-ақ шылаулардың қазақ тіл біліміндегі және түркітанудағы ерттеулеріне шолу жасала отырып, шылаулардың мәнмәтінге байланысты лексикалық және грамматикалық сипаттарының әртүрлі деңгейде көрініс табатыны мысалдар негізінде көрсетілді.

Тірек сөздер: грамматика, жазу, жазу тәжірибесі, шылаулар, сөз табы, қосымша, десемантикалану, жалғау, жазу үлгісі.

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О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ, О ФУНКЦИИ И О ТРУДНОСТЯХ В ПРАВОПИСАНИИ МЕСТОИМЕНИИ

Аннотация. По семантическим и морфологическим признакам слова в казахском языке подразделяются на три группы: именительные слова, вспомогательные слова и союзные слова. Среди перечисленных в статье слов следует остановиться на лексических, грамматических особенностях слов-помощников, которые посвящены прогнозированию, аргументации причин возникновения некоторых изменений и затруднений в орфографии, письменной форме.

В статье обсуждается о происхождении вспомогательных слов, а также о том, как они опираются на функции смысла при делении слов-помощников на лексико-семантические группы, эволюционном развитии вспомогательных слов и принципах правописания и правописания слов-помощников. В графическом отношении речь идет о некоторых трудностях, с которыми приходится сталкиваться при написании слитно записываемых шуршаний, а также спонсируемых шуршаний.

Основной целью статьи является всесторонний анализ вспомогательных слов и слогов, выявление проблем, связанных с правописанием указанных языковых единиц и предоставление путей их решения. Поэтому при написании статьи автор дает ссылки на фундаментальные труды известных ученых-тюркологов, опубликованные в области грамматики по каждому высказыванию, опирается на материалы словарей и аргументирует свое мнение.

Описана деятельность в языке путем описания исторической основы вспомогательных имен, относящихся к числу вспомогательных слов, определения грамматических и лексических значений. Также был проведен обзор устоев шылалау в казахском языкознании и тюркологии, на примерах было показано, что лексические и грамматические свойства шылалау в зависимости от контекста проявляются на разных уровнях.

Ключевые слова: грамматика, письмо, практика письма, местоимение, части речи, аффиксы, десемантизация, окончание, образцы (модель) письма.

Introduction

Auxiliary words in the Kazakh language are divided into two parts: a) auxiliary names; b) auxiliary verbs.

One of the reasons for the emergence of auxiliary words from the independent world is created by scholars as a shift in emphasis, including semantic emphasis. The transition of words to grammatical activity results from the grammatical development of independent words which have only an abstract-grammatical meaning, they cannot express a concept, but, they cannot be excluded from the series of words. Here it is important to first properly understand and comprehend this property of conjunctions.

Among auxiliary words, conjunctions have a special place because none of the nouns or auxiliary words go in a row, so why not, there are words like after. For example: I didn't even say therefore. Depending on these functions, conjunctions denote the number of words and have abstract and generalised meanings. B. B. Vinogradov explains that the lexical meaning of such words is equal to the grammatical meaning enclosed between the word and the morpheme, and the process of loss of independence of the lexical meaning of nominative words is variously designated by national scholars as grammaticalization (M. Orazov), desemantization (A. Iskakov), grammaticalization (R. Amir).

All scientists studying the Turkic language consider it an auxiliary word. None of them makes it one of the apps. The question of the lexical meaning of such words is considered one of the controversial in linguistics. The presence of such duality was influenced not by the level of development of linguistics, but, on the contrary, by the meaning of auxiliary words, the inner nature of the meaning of the word. The nature of auxiliary words is gradually revealed in studies written after the October Revolution, here we can name several outstanding scientists who worked in the field of grammar: V. A. Gordlevsky, N.K.Dmitriev, A. N.Kononova, N.A.Baskakova, A. Iskakova, Sh. Shaabdurakhmanova, F. Zeynalov, M. I. Kydyrov, R. Amirov, N. Oralbayeva, Y.E.Mamanov, etc.

Materials and methods

This article aimed to show that grammatical changes in the modern Kazakh language, development, progress in Kazakh linguistics, and creation of new judgments have an impact on grammatical categories and the course of different morphological processes. In determining whether phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and orthographic active processes contribute to the activation of various processes in the common language and whether differences in spelling cause semantic changes existing in a particular group of words, the study was conducted using methods of systematization of problems, data collection, reasoning, prediction, situation assessment, and linguistic analysis.

Literature review

They pronounce particles, which are expanded to concretise the meanings of words and sentences, to give them an additional questioning, reinforcing, limiting, predicative, uncensored semantic background. Particles do not have their concrete lexical meaning, they extend to give full meaning to words, and sometimes sentences with different abstract (grammatical) meanings, made up of related words, will not have the part of speech of words: only (only that), because (but), would (better), - could (maybe).

Particles have influenced the formation of a certain conception of these features. So, the Turkologist I. Giganov, in his 'grammar' published in 1801, treats separately auxiliary words and classifies them into simple and compound. He starts from the fact that prepositions in Russian correspond to postpositions in Tatar, simply adds suffixes like case endings and syllable join to auxiliary words. And contrasting compound auxiliary words introduce words like before, forward, backward, other, backward, closer, farther, as. These words and adjectival sentences have a Russian equivalent. In A. Trojansky's textbook, published just after I. Giganov's Grammar, auxiliary words also have a special place. He calls 'postpositions', without mentioning

auxiliary words as postwords, and gives the definition: 'Postpositions are parts of indeclinable nouns that stand under them, pronouns and reasons, and govern their cases'. A. Trojanski introduces conjunctions, cases with auxiliary names and some word-formation suffixes into the field of this term (Orazov, 1997: 17-23). Depending on the peculiarities of the lexical meanings of the verbs subordinating the group, the word is expressed in different semantic relations: 1. in combination with indefinite verbs and some nouns it denotes the purpose of the case: came to read; 2. in combination with nouns and personal pronouns it denotes the purpose: got for you.

In the 1954 work of Begaliev and N. Sauranbayev, the conjunctive words include: very, even, may be, as, for, only, always, like, for, every, let, not because, words that enter into a union with another word and take on the meaning: adverbial auxiliary, connective auxiliary, auxiliary, amplifying auxiliary, narrative auxiliary, determinative auxiliary. Including subordinating words: for, before, about, though, in general, after, to and etc. This grouping is presented in the book "Modern Kazakh language" of 1954 (Balakaev, Iskakov, 1954). Particles by meaning: 1. particles within the meaning of the query (-would, -will). They, after the words in the narrative activity, sometimes getting up in the middle of a complex narrative, add to them an interrogative meaning: Have you come? Did you say? Did you write? 2. - what, -is, -are meaning, when it comes to particles, the pronoun is displayed in the main interface, after the questionnaire: What about Omar? 3. the particles expressing the meaning of desire, wish, and diminution mean by desire or wish only after the narration (from the verb): sit down, take it, show it. These conjunctions are written together with the word. 4. Particles - after all, also by desire, diminution, etc. are sometimes used to clarify, and strengthen the truthfulness of the case: I told you yesterday. And containment means only a conjunction: the one, only yesterday, only a friend. 5. strengthening, taste means you-after all; yourself-after all. 6. expresses the mood: dear, cute, etc. 7. Distrust, suspicion mean: he says-even, etc. In a 1967 paper, particles are even designated as modal particles. These particles of appeals welcome and confirm various thoughts expressed by the speaker from the side of meaning. For example, there is something to be happy about. A child after all. - Even a particle means contempt: even a beast also protects its child.

A. Iskakov this unit, preserving the very meaning of the word, depending on the various connectives recorded: the interrogative (if, what, is it), the limiting (only), the reality (in fact) intensifier (very, absolutely, quite), predicative (-maybe), negation (not, no), squeeze (even) is subdivided into (Iskakov, 1991: 7) Word particles cannot bind either words or sentences, such as declensions and participles.

Of the listed conjunctions, it seems that the word is not even, let it seem, and neither the lexical and grammatical meaning nor the separate spelling of conjunctions creates a problem. Because the word is similar (KTTS, vol. 8, p. 471;9. Dictionary of the Kazakh literary language, vol. 13, Almaty, 2010, p. 502) is denoted by a Conjunction and is written separately from the main word (10 spelling words, 2013). But I must say that joint writing is now beginning to gain momentum, this trend can be traced in various styles of literary language: youth, choristers, book lovers, connoisseurs, storytellers, etc. That is, a joint letter becomes practically acceptable. This is how difficulties in writing arise, variation, violation of formed patterns, and skills, also come into life (writing model). It can be seen that the practice of handwriting sometimes influences the violation of legality, the pattern varies according to the experience of the linguistic collective, especially the writer. We can see from the above examples that the grammatical function of conjunctions, though not changed in meaning, has begun to change in spelling. But it must be remembered that some of these changes also lead to the transition of words from one to another as a process of transformation, whether lexical, grammatical, or functional, takes place. This process is also observed in connection with the writing of other conjunctions.

Results and discussions

Auxiliary names have existed for a long time in Turkic languages and are known to be considered among the auxiliary words. By the property of their transformation they can be classified into two categories: a) auxiliary names with a predominance of grammatical features

(such as conjunctions); b) auxiliary names with a predominance of lexico-grammatical features. The book "Modern Kazakh Language" states: "Several nouns with the concept of volume in the language are often used in auxiliary activities, giving their word a volume meaning, specifying its place, location, vicinity. These words are: received, back, under, top, back, near, among, inside, in front of, wall, against, height". These words have an abstract address meaning and are only clearly understood when the meaning is attached to another noun" (Iskakov, Balakaev, 1954).

In the Kazakh language, auxiliary names are considered among the auxiliary words: Kunanbai tried to hold onto them, but Zhirenshe continued to speak, not following Abai (M. Auezov, P.117). The highlighted words in these sentences are not asked separately, they have a volumetric meaning. In his work, G. Abukhanov, to reveal another property of auxiliary words, gives a definition: "to express the name of an object, or a concept of a subject, full-meaning names are combined with the words of a compound noun, and to refer to names that perform auxiliary functions in a dependent form, as auxiliary names" (Abukhanova, 2005: 106). S. Isaev does not refer auxiliary names to other nouns, but to nouns that have begun to lose their meaning (Isayev, 1993: 46). After all, such auxiliary words are transformed like nouns and enter into relations with other words. For example: in front of the Motherland, in front of the grandfather, behind the house, in front of home, etc. Auxiliary words are first declined and then take case endings, so that these words resemble nouns: 1. Auxiliary names may denote the name of an object; 2. These words are declined as dependent nouns: one of two persons in front, the other behind. Here, in front, behind are not auxiliary, but expendable in the main sense and in the genitive case; 3. But as soon as the meaning of full-valued words has disappeared, so has the former meaning of the name; it is expendable in the spatial or volumetric sense and ceases to be an independent member of the sentence. For instance, the word forward is not put separately, as it is noticed that a word answering the question "what" is needed, and it is put. Also, before the word house, person, etc., when combined with a word meaning specific, it is broken up into a noun, both joined together in a sentence, a part of the sentence (compound) answering the same question appears, and the appropriate adverb is added to this word, according to its function. The auxiliary component of a compound sentence refers to the transforming part. For example: inside the house, from the house, with the house. 4. It has been noticed that some auxiliary nouns are sometimes used as words with full meaning by themselves, although rarely. 5. Auxiliary nouns are always dependent, and a full-valued noun stands before it either in the explicit or in the hidden form of the adverbial participle. When used in implicit form, classificatory and independent pronouns are most often omitted: I am wearing a light waistcoat - I am wearing a light waistcoat; I am wearing a light waistcoat - I am wearing a light waistcoat, the child is wearing a light waistcoat - I am wearing a light waistcoat (but only if this sentence is preceded by one sentence called the child word, the child word is said omitted). In addition, there are several indications that auxiliary names are not like real nouns: 1. Although they are converted into some cases, all auxiliary names do not take all case participles. For example, - forward, ahead, though they are converted into a three-decimal conjunction, they do not take a case conjunction. However, these features do not exclude auxiliary nouns from the group of real nouns. This is the view found in the works of these scientists. But some auxiliaries are modified by the instrumental, genitive, accusative cases, and this is due to regional or adverbial usage features (a person has a heavy, has a light; a person foresaw; a person first, etc.). 2. Nouns have full and exact lexical meanings, they are names of objects (things, phenomena, etc.). And the meaning of auxiliary nouns is neither full nor exact, but depends on something else, independently exact. 3. Nouns are changeable in all common cases (case categories), but auxiliary nouns are changeable only in specific common cases. 4. If nouns change with plural endings, auxiliary nouns do not take plural endings (without front, back, superpositions, etc.). 5. If case endings are attached directly to nouns, then dative, locative, and original cases are directly attached to auxiliary nouns (go forward, go out, stay behind, get out from under, approach, lie under, sit on top, etc.) Such words have grown in or cannot be separated from the

root, so they have become adverbs and thus serve as adverbs of place. The instrumental, genitive and accusative case endings are not directly related, e.g., in front of, not front. 6. Almost all auxiliary words are combined with full nouns, assimilate the word in the genitive case, enter into relations with other words, are formed only on the third side of the possessive case and are added:

Got a house	Got houses
In front of the house	in front of the houses
Before the house	before the houses
Along the house	along the houses
Out front	outside

An auxiliary word cannot be separated from the main words to which it is connected, in which case its meaning would be obscured. In this respect, auxiliary nouns are like adjectives. For if one does not express criticism, colour, type, size of an object, it remains unclear what exactly they mean in an individual person, so there is no criticism where there is no object. There is a similarity in this respect. So, auxiliary nouns are words that are similar not only to nouns, but also to adjectives. The meaning of auxiliary nouns is different: 1. Auxiliary nouns that indicate the location of an object or that something is being acted upon: top, surface, face, head, roof. For example: The end goes to the beginning, then the good comes. 2. Auxiliary nouns showing the surroundings of an object or that an action is performed around something, in an area: near, besides, nearby, in front of, behind, outside, around. There is a deep ravine and a river that runs beside the village (Abai). 3. Auxiliary nouns that denote the inner, intermediate volume, location of a thing or objects: Inside, in the middle, between. 4. Auxiliary nouns expressing the inferior volumetric meaning of a thing or objects: underneath, below. 5. Auxiliary nouns expressing the quantitative meaning of a thing or objects: that side, that side, backside, all. 6. Auxiliary nouns expressing the external dimension of an object: edge, bank, roadside, along the road (1).

Auxiliary names come as part of various phrases and are used in different grammatical meanings. The main function of most of them is to be addressed. In this activity, auxiliary names become the main grammatical figure. Transformations of auxiliary names do not have equal conditions, since many of them are pronounced in the genitive, dative, and accusative cases, and the word "internal" does not differ from others. Words such as "inside", and "in front of", take all the participles. For example, as part of an intra-house phrase, everyone declines in cases (intra-house). The accusative case when it is a declension and a dependent auxiliary word, with the adverbs concrete, exact, present, direct reinforcement pronounced between them. If the auxiliary name is not preceded by a keyword, it can sometimes be a member of a sentence: under (his/her/their/child's). Each auxiliary name has its own meaning for expression. For example, bottom, edge means the place where the object lies, adjoins, touches, e.g., rock bottom, candle bottom etc. And near, along means a distance that is slightly off the previously named size: to walk beside a person, to get close to a person etc. Follow distance means an auxiliary name, like the outskirts of a village. Accurate, direct, present, with intensifying adverbs join auxiliary names: near, along, in, etc.

If there are adverbs of an intensifier between a noun and an auxiliary noun, the declension of the genitive case is used, and if there are no adverbs of an intensifier, we can say: exact mountain top - mountain top, etc. And the distance between two or more objects, middle means location: between two houses, between two people, etc.

Beginning is a polysemous auxiliary name, which: A) denotes the beginning of some process, time: the beginning of winter, the beginning of summer, the beginning of cold, etc.; b) denotes the top of an object, the dwelling place: the beginning of a hill, the beginning of a peak, etc.; b) denotes the place of an object: by a fire, etc. " (1, A. Iskakov)". In conclusion, we shall note that A. Iskakov and M. Balakaev have formed a model of semantic grouping of auxiliary names. There are no significant differences in the views of other scientists about the auxiliary names from the point of view of the named scientists. Another obvious peculiarity is that only double words are not composed of allied words.

In A. Baitursynov's book "Language Learning", conjunctions are dedicated to a special topic, which includes adverbs, particles, word bundles and interjections. With this in mind, K. Zhubanov said: "That's why these words are sometimes used as adverbs, sometimes as conjunctions, and sometimes as particles. Of course, there can be no such possibility. They can be adverbs, conjunctions or subjunctive moods. They are words belonging to the group called conjunctions and adverbs, which are called differently in different places in the Linguistic Toolkit, both in their structure and in their function. Let it be so, let them be derived from the group of adverbs. Some of the words that A. Baitursynov called adverbs are prepositions and some are case nouns. Of course, they had to be included in their pack. And so they came out of the list of adverbs and went on in their usual form, then as a preposition, then as a noun" (Zhubanov, 1999: 232).

Various views on conjunctions in Kazakh linguistics and the names imposed on them are collected and systematized. It is based on the affiliation of conjunctions to auxiliary words that lack their features in their inner content, activity and form, losing their independence, but complementing the meanings of the combined key words, giving them different shades, nevertheless forming a separate category.

Conjunctions connect word and word, sentence and sentence, now one group connects such conjunctions, fixes the words they connect, on the person side, some to define word combinations or sentences, for completeness, giving them additional connotations. According to these various grammatical functions, conjunctions are divided into three groups: common cases, particles, conjunctions. It is noted that conjunctions have different functions, and therefore the samples (models) of writing differ.

Except for conjunctions, which show from which word the word is made, reason, otherwise, though, but, or, etc. In their origin, they constantly diverge from the various adjectives used in a given root word, stabilize in one form or another and thus become more stable, change, acquire a basic meaning, desemantized and become continuous: may? Be? And etc. There is a view that roots are also regarded as initials, whereas adjectives are constantly and often joined and stabilized in the complement form. For example, one (numeral) - so (participle) - would (auxiliary verb) - the form one is formed.

Complex conjunction is graphically written separately, in particular, for this reason, so, that why, then, and so on.

And conjunctions from another language include words from Arabic and Persian, such as, or, if, that is. They are fundamentally subject to the laws and grammatical structure of the incoming language. Therefore, grammatical patterns affect the spelling of conjunctions. But there are changes in the spelling of conjunctions where there is an attitude that there are established patterns of spelling and there are difficulties. The fact that some syllables, especially particles, are sometimes pronounced along with the main (leading) words and sometimes with a hyphen is recognized as a sign that they begin to diverge from the word sign and thus become close to the apposition or auxiliary word. Even the pronunciation of different phonetic variants, not stable from a human point of view, is a sign of a grammatical process that is beginning to be transformed into another" (Momynova, 2015). And there are differences in the spelling of language persons, words and appendices, words and auxiliary words.

At the end of a sentence, the word that reinforces its expressive meaning refers to the final (postpositional) suffixes -ful, -ment, -ion, -ity, be. Each of them has a functional and semantic meaning. For example, the postpositional participle gives the meaning of desire, a request. As in the sentence "may all be well", it is also written with a hyphen, while the adjective form -to has its own role and most often they are written together: may all be well. In general, auxiliary conjunctions give the word or sentence in which they are found the meaning of amplification, inhibition, limitation, clarification, predictability, doubt. But they can be associated neither with words nor with sentences, like declensions and conjunctions, and there is a classification into groups: interrogative, reinforcing, limiting, predicative, negative (KTTS, 1978).

The categorical meaning inherent in a conjunction is that of modality. Modal connotation is present in both conjunctions and connectives, but not all words with modal connotation, conjunctions, connectives, are modal words.

In dividing dementia by meaning, the main meaning of -some: you-are; expressing mood: dear, dear, etc.; expressing disbelief, suspicion-is: says-all, etc. is written with a hyphen. The particles -some, -even, modal particles, game, pronounced by the speaker, are used to affirm, confirm, predict, and some (-some, -since) is written with a hyphen) and particles even are written without a hyphen: There is, for example, something to rejoice over. - His son too? And in some scholarly writings it is even regarded as a form that is not formed as a suffix standing between the suffix and the auxiliary (conjunctive) category of the word. That the particle word even means contempt, as the latter meaning remains, is given in the KTTS (vol. 12, 284), in the Kazakh Dictionary (vol. 13, 500). It has the same meaning in other works (Balakaev M., Iskakov etc.). For example: even a beast protects its child, etc. It may be said that there is no problem with the spelling, it is spelled separate. One of the main elements in the grammatical structure of the Kazakh language is the adjectival sentences, and it is important how they are joined and joined to the root. There is a perception about them that they have been completely changed by semantic, personality changes in words. As proof, we can create the addition of the instrumental case -s (-s, with) with the traces of the past tense: with (with me), -with (with you). There is a supposition that the ending of the instrumental case in Kazakh is considered a case conjunctive in other Turkic languages, that is, it has changed with the cases on the complement. Perhaps due to the influence of the process, it does not obey the law of harmony. Even due to the inability to distinguish these applications from conjunctions I (with, with), there is a mistake of not knowing where to write together and where to write separately.

And also-from-me is sometimes found as a case appendix (with heaven from earth). It must be remembered that this appendix is written from only through, and only in the thin form (with - from), and also in words as a case appendix, the knowledge of which does not allow mistakes in spelling: with me (with me), with you (with faith), with child (with child), etc. But the activity of Asan and Usen and the union is different, it is spelt separately, according to the law of grammar serving to link word and word, one of the members of a sentence.

Sometimes, when two kinds of conjunctions follow each other, the preceding conjunct is transferred with the root of the word to the other kind of activity, and the second conjunct which is joined is hyphenated: speaking, coming, going. Scholars show that the auxiliary verb and the adverbial suffix are equal here. And we observe the spread of the affix 'dur' as a part of this word. E.V. Sevortyan also notes that the four forms "Dur, dur, dur> are turur, dur (Sevortyan, 1971) and N.A. Baskakov in his study "Historical and typological characteristics of structures of the Turkic languages: "turur / durur> tur / dur tyr / dyr > ty/ dy>∅, which is none other than the present-tense conditioned by -ar / -er, -yr / -ir, -ur/ -ür from the verb tur- 'to appear, stand, live, represent' or ir-/-er - /ir - 'be' etc., i.e. goes back to bara < bara turur. (Baskakov, 1971:67) ", - gives a line of reduction, a scheme. The hyphen here serves to distinguish the two grammatical forms. In this regard, a writing pattern emerges.

Conclusion

There are cases where spelling cannot be corrected by one principle alone. Therefore, it is evident from writing practice that in many ways one principle is dominant and the other principles in some cases have an auxiliary function. The laws of grammar, which are considered to be an important level of language, also have more than a primary function in the writing process. It has been pointed out that the presence of historical processes in language development, processes on grammatical categories that are not particularly subject to change, contributes not only to theoretical but also to practical changes, creates some difficulties in the formation of orthography and spelling rules, is the result of the historical process of activity and personal changes in conjunctions.

Abbreviations: KTTS-The Dictionary of the Kazakh Language.

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