

**WORD COMPOSITION IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE
COMPARATIVELY WITH ENGLISH**

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ABSTRACT

The actuality of the article is conditioned by the further investigation of productive ways of word formation in modern English in comparison with other languages. In spite of the fact that there are many works devoted to the issues of word formation, the language system is changeable and at different periods of time some ways of word formation become popular and productive, some of them become secondary. Thus, word composition is one of the productive ways of word formation in modern English.

KEYWORDS: *Word Composition, Word Formation, Compound Word, Comparative Study, English, Karakalpak.*

INTRODUCTION

The comparative study of ways of word formation in the foreign and native languages help to understand better the ways of word formation in the target language. The word is a unit of human communication, it can be perceived as a total of the sounds which comprise it the inner form of the word (it's meaning) presents a structure which is called the semantic structure of the word. The comparative study of ways of wordformation in the English language, belonging to the Germanic group and the Karakalpak language, belonging to the Turkic group of languages, helps to achieve good results in teaching English as a foreign language.

METHODOLOGY

Word composition of word-building in which new words are produced by combining two or more stems, is one of the three most productive types in modern English. "Word-compounding is a process similar to but not the same as telescoping or blends; two words are joined, but compounding differs in that no part of either word is lost. For example: blackbird, bookcase. In the examples the elements have been fused making one word." [1].

"Compound words are words consisting of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms. In a compound word the immediate constituents obtain integrity and structural cohesion that make them function in a sentence as a separate lexical unit" [2; 24].

"Word-composition or compounding is a distinct type of words made up by joining together two stems (mostly stems of notional parts of speech)" [3; 43].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A compound word has a single semantic structure. We distinguish the meaning of the compound words from the combined lexical meanings of its components. According to the semantic structure compound words in Karakalpak are close to simple words, having one meaning. According to their form and structure, they are close to the syntactical units and phraseological units, but they have some distinguishing peculiarities:

1. It's necessary to keep a certain word-order or component-order in compounds. We shouldn't

change the place of the components in compounds, because in case of changing their meaning also changes: In English, for example: boat-life -life on ship; life -boat -a boat which is used for saving, in Karakalpak we can't change the components of the compound words: түйе-таўық, бала-шаға into таўық-түйе, шағабала because in Karakalpak there are no such words.

2. Compound words are formed by the connection of two or more words, which were used together. Words consisting of a meaningful word and auxiliary words don't form compounds. For example the following words are the compound words in English: washing-machine, money-order, book-case, doorway but till morning, the whole day are not compounds. In Karakalpak: ертели-кеш, (қоспасөз), кешкедейин (қоспасөземес), күни-түни(қоспасөз), күнименен (қоспасөземес)Тахтакөпир(қоспасөз), тахтакөпир (қоспасөземес).

3. There is some difference between compound words and word combinations. A compound word is considered one part of speech, while the components in word combinations are different parts of speech. For example: бес-атар(қоспасөз)-бескитап(анықлаўыш+ баслаўыш); урып-сөгип(қоспасөз)-сөгипсойледи (пысықлаўыш+баянлаўыш)

In English as we know compounds are divided into three types: 1) neutral; 2) morphological and 3) syntactical [4; 80-81]. In Karakalpak compound words are divided into different types according to their form, types of components and degree of connection:

- a) Constituent words (составлысөзлер)
- b) Pair words (жүпсөзлер)
- c) Reduplicated (reiterated) words (тәкирарсөзлер)
- d) blending (бириккенсөзлер)
- e) shortened words (қысқарғансөзлер) [5; 36].

A. Constituent words consist of the components which are closely connected and have one meaning. We can't change the place of their components or add some other words. This type of compounds consists of the words having certain meaning or notional words and belonging to one part of speech. For example, let's compare such words in English: sunflower, blackbird, shop-window, bedroom, tall boy, and in Karakalpak: аяқкийим, сөзбасы, суўжылан, көзайнек, қараторы, әллекандай, базыбир, өзинекелий.

B. The second group of the compounds in Karakalpak is **pair words**, containing in their components some affixes. In the Karakalpak language pair words have the following peculiarities: 1) their components keep their form and meanings; 2) they are formed by the connection of meaningful words. аман-сау, дос-душпан, алды-арты, хаял-бала-шаға, айт-төй-мереке, бир-еки-үш; 3) they consist of one and the same part of speech: күш-қууат, жақсы-жаман, анау-мынау, бүгін-ертен, харып-талып. In English these compounds are called derivative, for example: adsent-mindedness, blue-eyed, golden-haired, broad-shouldered, music-lover, honeymooner, late-comer, newcomer, early-riser, evil-doer, teenager, baby-sitter, doubledecker. For example, let's see these compounds in the context: "Dad", I began... "I'm going to lose my job" That should be an attention getter, I figured. (A five-coloure Buick. P.Anderson Wood). In Karakalpak this type of compounds is formed by the morphological-syntactical way [5; 8]. For example: үшмүйешлик (үшмүйеш) бесжыллық (бесжыл), көпбалалы (көпбала), биртүрли (биртүр) бирхәптелеп (бирхәпте.)

Let's see the examples of pair words in the sentences:

1. Сақал-шашларымағарды. (Кунхожа).
2. Бет-аўзындақанжок. (Н.Даукараев).

3. Перзентиңниңизасынан жүрек-баўырыңтурғойкүйиң. (И.Юсупов).

The analysis of the material in both comparing languages showed, that according to the semantic meaning of the components, pair words in English and Karakalpak are divided into the following groups:

1) Words containing two components with lexical meaning: classroom, bedroom, working-man, evening-gown, dining-room, reading-room in English and ууайым-қайғы, ес-ақыл, қурал-жарақар-намысқөрпе-төсекин Karakalpak;

2) Words in which one component doesn't have lexical meaning: blackboard, blackbird, football, lady-killer, pickpocket, good-for-nothing, lazybones, chatter-box. For example, in the compound football a component (ball – топ) means “game” ойын, in the compound chatter-box a component (boxкоробка) means “a talkative person”. In the Karakalpak language: емин-еркин, тум-тус, қоңсы-қоба, бәле-мәтер, жән-жосак, ара-тура, егил-тегил, мең-зең, ләм-лим;

3) Words, the meaning of which is not deduced from the lexical meanings of their components. These words consist of one meaningful word and auxiliary word, free word combination, phraseological units. Such pair words may have an idiomatic meaning: ladybird, blue-stocking, wall-flower (a girl who is not invited to a dance at a party), whodunit (detective story).

Pair words in English are formed by reduplication and they are used in spoken language. For example :bye-bye (colloquial for good-bye), ping-pong, chit-chat, walkie-talkie (a portable radio), riff-raff (the worthless or disreputable element of society, the dregs of society), chi-chi(sl. For chic as in a chi-chi girl). In the following examples they are given in the context:

1. In a modern novel an angry father accuses his teenager son of doing nothing but dilly-dallying all over the town. (Dilly-dallying means wasting time, doing nothing, loitering).

2. Lady Bracknell: I think it is high time that Mr. Bunbury made up his mind whether he was going to live or to die. This shilly-shallying with the question is absurd. (shilley-shallying means irresolution, indecision).

C. Reduplicated words are close to pair words, they also consist of two or more components. In English, for example: bye-bye, goody-goody; In Karakalpak: топар-топар, бөлек-бөлек, көп-көп, тез-тез; көзбе-көз, қолма-қол, аўылма-аўыл.

Қызларыбарқыя-қыяқаслары

Ийнинжабарөрим-өримшашлары. (А.Мусаев)

In the Karakalpak language reduplicated words are divided into different types according to their structure, meaning and form:

1) Words with one and the same component: таў-таў, қап-қап, ўақты-ўақты;

2) Words with different components: ашықтан-ашық, бостан-босқа, үсти-үстине ;

3) Words with the same sound: нан-пан, шай-пай, биреў-минеў;

4) Intensive forms of the adjective and adverb: туп-туўры, қып-қызыл, қап-қара, сап-сары, үп-үлкен, тап-таза. In Karakalpak many nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, adverbs and verbs are used as reduplicated words.

D. Another way of wordformation in Karakalpak is **blending**, the formation of a new word by a connection of parts of two words to form one word. In English, for example the nouns smog= smoke + fog, clash= clap+ crash, slanguage= slang+ language, brunch= breakfast + lunch, in Karakalpak: билезик(билек+ жүзик), жаныўар (жаны + бар), ағайин (аға + ини), быйыл (бул + жыл). Blending can be considered as the method of merging (connecting) parts of words

into one new word as when “sm +oke” and “fog” derived from “smog”. The result of blending is an unanalysable simple word. We don’tanalyse the blended words because their parts can’t be called morphemes. Blends are also words formed from a word-group or two synonyms. In blending two ways of word-building are combined: abbreviation and composition. To form a blend we clip the end of the first component (apocope) and the beginning of the second component (apheresis). As a result we have a compound-shortened word.

E. Another type of compounds is formed by **shortening**. In the Karakalpak language shortened words appeared under the influence of Russian, that’s why many abbreviations exist in Karakalpak in their Russian variant: ТАСС, ЗАГС, ГАИ. Some of the shortened words are used in their translated variant; they were formed by calka way, for example: БМШ, АҚШ, педфак, медучилище and others. In both compared languages – English and Karakalpak, shortening is considered as a separate way of word formation. One of the widely-spread type of shortening in both languages is abbreviation, it is shortening of a word or word combination.

Abbreviations may be of two kinds: 1) simple and 2) compound. One of the famous Russian linguists N.M. Shansky considers shortening as one of the types of morphological way of word formation, because it is connected with the morphemes [6;183]. Shortening of the beginning, middle or ends of words are called in English by the term clippings. For example: phone-telephone fence-defence caps- capital letters, prof-professor, vac-vacation, props-properties, doc-doctor, sis-sister, demo-demonstration flue –influenza, fridge-refrigerator, specs (spectacles), circs (circumstances). In the Karakalpak language this clippings are typical for spoken language and are often used in conversation in proper names: Балтеке, Төке, Мәке, Айеке and others. In modern Karakalpak clippings include many international words which were borrowed from Russian, for example : конкретныйвопрос- конкретмәселе, активноучаствовать - актив қатнасыў, абстрактноемышление - абстракттой.

The following clippings are popular in students’ language: exam (examination), lab (laboratory), prof (professor), vac (vacation), hols (holidays), co-ed (a girl-student at a coeducational school or college). One and the same clipping may denote different objects and meanings. For example:

- Who is the letter from?
- My g.f.
- Didn’t know you had girl-friends. A nice girl?
- Idiot! It’s from my grandfather!

Compound abbreviations consist of the initial letters of words or they are formed by shortening of one component.. In English they are the following abbreviations: V-Day (Victory Day), A-bomb, A –man (Government man), UNO (United Nations Organization), MP-member of Parliament, NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization), BBC (The British Broadcasting Corporation) OK (Okay).

In English there are morphological compounds, when the components are connected by vowels or consonants: Anglo-Saxon, Franko-Prussian, handiwork, handicraft, craftsmanship, statesman and syntactical compounds, when the components are connected by various syntagmatic connective words (the article, prepositions, conjunctions). For example: nouns – lily-of-the –valley, Jack-of-all-trades, good-for-nothing, mother-in-law, verbs- sit-at-home, pick-me-up, know-all, know-nothing, go-between.

CONCLUSION

According to the study and analysis of different ways of wordformation in two languages we see

that word composition is also one of the productive ways of wordformation in both languages: English and Karakalpak. Thus, we see that the comparative analysis of the main and other ways of wordformation in the languages belonging to two different language systems- English and Karakalpak, shows, that they have some common and different features.

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