

COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP TERMS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

G. Doshumbaeva*

* Nukus State Pedagogical Institute,
Nukus, UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The given article is dedicated to the ways of transferring relationship terms in English and Karakalpak languages. Using the method of componential analysis in studying of lexical-semantic groups of lexical units (lexical-semantic field) is more economic and therefore more acquitted. For Karakalpak and English systems of relationship terms it is typically, first of all, that the features of classification system are preserved in it.

KEYWORDS: *Terms Of Relationship, Componential Analysis, Lexical-Semantic Field, Hyponyms, Hyponims, Lexical Suppletivizm.*

INTRODUCTION

Comparative study of lexical materials of Karakalpak and English languages and their relation have a great theoretical and practical meaning for further developing of comparative typological study of multi-structural languages, and also it favours of identifying new linguistic facts in the given languages.

In modern linguistics it is paid a great attention to the comprehension and learning language as a system. One of the main principles in linguistics is systematic approach to language learning and its levels. A great variety of approaches to perception of language system, first of all, evidenced about complication, multidimensional, multivariable, inconsistency and variation of very language system, its levels and units.

Methodology

Research and analysis of factual material showed that in lexis of English and Karakalpak languages are worked the following tendencies and regularity: mass word formation in the field of neutral and terminological lexis; the process of borrowing terms; calk; regeneration of archaisms; elaboration of terminology; presence of synonyms; increase of antonymic lines; stirring-up of suffixational and affixational word formation; increasing of analytical ways of term formation; self-enrichment of language by means of rethought, synonymy and antonymy. [1,p.204]

Systematical study of language materials is connected with the method of componential analysis, which is based on hypothesis of that the meaning of each units consists of semantic components, seme or signs.

Using the method of componential analysis in studying of lexical-semantic groups of lexical units (lexical-semantic field) is more economic and therefore more acquitted. Actually, the semantic field itself allocated on the base of any semantic component. So, for instance, all terms of relationship are united into one lexical-semantic field on the base of seme "relationship", which is integral, leading in semantic structures.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many terms of relationship are carried international character. Researchers of terminology give

evidence, that some terms were appeared when the languages of earth have not united yet in definite language family. For instance: ata – with the meaning “father”, ana, ama- with the meaning “mother” are used also in separate languages of Indo-European origin.

Apart from, it will be remarked that majority of relationship terms are semi-functional and semi-semantic, that typically it makes a point for relationship terms of Karakalpak and English languages. [2,p.354]

For Karakalpak and English systems of relationship terms it is typically, first of all, that the features of classification system are preserved in it. A variety of terms are used to all category of persons, towards to which in our system are permitted only individual and descriptive terms. So, in Karakalpak language “ajağa - brother” is used to all brothers of father, relatives, cousins and so on, “ajapa - sister” is used to all elder sisters, as relatives as cousins, twice removed, on paternal line. “Siñli- little sister of all relation degree”. Another peculiarity is discovered in the system of relationship terms of English language. So, brother- is used to all brothers, uncle- is used to all brothers of father, relatives, cousins; elder, older sister- elder sister, as relatives as cousins, twice removed and so on, on paternal line; little sister – to all little sisters of all relation degree.

The system of relationship terms closely connected with the concepts “hyponyms” and “hyperonyms”. It is insufficiently explored on the materials of several languages, including, Karakalpak and English, hypero-hyponimic word relations of separate course of lexis are one of the actual and most important problems of modern linguistics.

Hyperonyms – are the words or word combinations with lineal and more generalized meanings towards to the words or word-combinations of specific, less generalized meaning, and also lineal notion in towards to specific concepts.

Hyperonyms consist of hyponyms which are the words or word-combinations, expressed the specific concepts more specific meanings towards to words, word-combinations, and also the lineal concepts of generalized meaning. So, hyponymic relation is observed between Karakalpak relationship terms “ata-baba” – “grandfather”- in the line of father, towards to hyperonym “ata-baba” – “ancestry”; and also are hyponyms “father” and “mother” towards to hyperonyms “ata-ana” “parents”, English equivalent which are father and grandfather “grandfather in the line of father” towards to hyperonym ancestors, grandsires; and also are hyponyms “father and mother” towards to hyperonyms “parents”.

In separate cases the relationship terms of hyponymic character are checked with relationship terms of heteronymic character. Heteronyms and their relation are raised on the basis of lexical suppletivism, that not always characterized for hyponyms and their relation.

In lexical suppletivism the various units of dictionary under constraint of association necessarily hypothesize each other and forms peculiar paradigmatic semantic microsystem.

In Karakalpak language “ata-father” – “ana-mother”, “apa-elder sister”, “siñli – little sister”, “ajağa- elder brother”, “ini- little brother”;

In English language – father, mother, elder, older sister – little sister, elder, older brother, little brother. [4]

In heteronymic relations are formed correlative words. Each of heteronymic pair has mono-semantic functional semantic characteristics towards to each other.

The terms of blood relationship of Karakalpak and English languages are divided into two groups: terms of relationship on vertical line and terms of relationship on horizontal line.

To the terms of vertical line of relationship in Karakalpak language refer ana—other, ata- father, qız- daughter, ata- grandfather, kempir-apa - grandmother. To the terms of vertical line of relations

in English language – mother, father, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother [5].

To the terms of horizontal line of relationship in Karakalpak language – ajağa – elder brother, ini-little brother, ajapa- elder sister, siñli-little sister, aga- uncle (in the line of father and mother), apa – aunt (in the line of father and mother), jiyen- niece/nephew (in the line of father).

The system of horizontal line of relationship in English language consists of lexemes: elder brother, little brother, elder sister, little sister, uncle, aunt, niece/nephew.

The meaning of relationship can consider as individual component of separate functional semantic microsystem.

The name of kinship relationship (blood relationship) between people expressed with individual words and word-combinations. They occupy intermediate zone between word and term in scientific awareness.

The term in scientific awareness – is a word, which has scientific concept, maintaining professional- labor necessity of people.

In Karakalpak and English languages some words are used in speech in the function of relationship terms, which refer to ruu-(direct value-gender “birth”), tūqım –(direct dictionary value- “seeds”), tamır-(direct value-root).

These lexemes are used towards to persons who has sib with speakers are at the stage of forgetting.

The difference of special character between Karakalpak and English languages in appealing, where in function of addressing words are used separate relationship terms.

In Karakalpak language are widely used: ajağa-elder brother, ajapa – elder sister, in English the words are used as Mr, Mrs, Miss, Madam in addressing to any familiar and unfamiliar person. These words are used towards to elder persons of speaker-addressee.

CONCLUSION

We think, that method of componential analysis helps to identify national-specific features of the given cultures reflected in languages.

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