

COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION OF WORD ARRANGEMENT WITHIN THE ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The main aim of the thesis is to compare a word arrangement within the English and Karakalpak languages. The comparison of a word arrangement between the English and Karakalpak languages is very important it makes a difference to memorize, get it away better and ace the remote language.

Key words: comparison between English and Karakalpak language, morphological, phonetic-semantic, morphemic ways of affixation.

The comparative ponder of word arrangement within the English and Karakalpak dialects is very important, it makes a difference to memorize, get it way better and ace the remote dialect. As J.B.Buranov states, "The hypothetical meaning of the comparative study is in its typological examination and within the investigation of basic quirks of each comparing language. The down to earth centrality of the comparative consider is its utilizing within the considering process". The address of the think about of ways of word arrangement within the Karakalpak dialect has it's possess history and there are different suppositions concerning this issue. In 1950-1960-s showed up numerous works of the celebrated researchers in lexicology of the Karakalpak dialect. The popular language specialist N.A.Baskakov recognizes three primary ways of word arrangement. They are: lexical, morphological and grammatical [2; 170].

A. Kidirbaev recognizes as it were two ways of word arrangement within the Karakalpak language: morphological and syntactical [3; 17]. Much consideration to the questions of word arrangement within the Karakalpak dialect started to be paid particularly within the 1970-s. Within the most recent books committed to the morphology of the Karakalpak dialect «Хэзирги қарақалпақ тили. Морфология» (Нокис, 1981), «Хэзирги қарақалпақ әдебий тилиниң грамматикасы» (Нөкис, 1994), there are the following ways of word formation in modern Karakalpak:

- 1) morphological;
- 2) morphological-syntactical;
- 3) lexical-semantic; and
- 4) phonetic-semantic

The Karakalpak dialect has a few common highlights with English in partitioning all the subsidiary words concurring to their structure and frame into two expansive bunches: 1) morphemic way and 2) non-morphemic way. Morphemic way is one of the beneficial ways and it plays an extraordinary part in improving the dialect lexicon with unused words. As we have seen over the foremost widely spread morphemic ways is affixation.

Morphemic way is separated into the taking after bunches: 1) Affixation; 2) Word composition; 3) Word composition and affixation and 4) Shortened form. Affixation is the formation of words with the assistance of derivational fastens. The method of affixation comprises in coining an unused word by including and fasten to the stem of a word. It is essential to consider certain truths almost the most sorts of attaches in Karakalpak. Words which comprise of a root and an affix (or a few fastens) are called inferred words or subordinates and are created by the method of word building known as affixation (or determination). In English, all the joins are isolated into additions and prefixes, in Karakalpak affixation is separated into suffixation and postfixation. In suffixation and fasten is included to the stem and other word-forming morphemes of the word. For example: азат-азат-лык, бил- бил-им, дийқан- дийқан-шылык; өн-им-дар-лык, ас-паз-лык, курал-сыз-лан-ды-рыў. In postfixation an affix is added not to the stem or root of the word, but to word-forming morphemes only. This way is used widely in the formation of adjectives and adverbs in Karakalpak. For example: мәртлерше - мәрт (түбир морфема,-лер (сөз өзгертйўши), -ше (рәйиш жасаўшы морфема); ойымша- ой-ымша; аўылдағы - аўыл-да-ғы. In Karakalpak as well as in English according to the parts of speech all the affixes are divided into noun-forming, verb-forming, adjective-forming and adverb-

forming. There are two groups of affixes forming nouns in the Karakalpak language: nominative and verbal nouns. Nominative nouns are formed with the help of the following affixes: – шы/ши, суўшы, падашы, теримши, балықшы – дас/дес жолдас, қарындас, күндес, құрдас; -шылық/ишлик, жүўеришилик, дийханшылық, егиншилик, саўдашылық; -лық-лик: темиршилик, балықшылық, фермершилик, туўысқанлық, балалық; -хана- жатақхана, шайхана, асхана; Verbal nouns are formed with the help of the affixes: - стан,- кер/гер, кеш/-ман/бан, -зар, -нама, -зада, -зат, and others . In English there are the following adjective-forming suffixes: -able/ible, al, ian, -ese, ate, ed, ful, ive, ous, y; For example: Italian Chinese, beautiful, communicative, famous –ate,-en, ify, ize.

In Karakalpak nominative adjectives are formed with the help of the following suffixes:-лы/ли: тәртипли, саўатлы, атақлы, керекли; -сыз/ сиз: мазасыз, хәлсиз, менсиз; –дай/дей, тай/тей: айнадай, жақсыдай, ойымдағыдай –ғы-ғиқыки: жазғы, қысқы, бәхәрги, түски. Derivative verbs are formed from nouns, adjectives and adverbs with the help of affixes. If in English we use such verb-forming affixes as: ate,-en, ify, ize. (communicate, broaden, modify, 94 realize, organize) in the Karakalpak language we use the following verb-forming affixes: /ле: даўыслы, гүрриңле, дузла, емле, тарбияла; –лас/лес: техникаласыў, активлесий, газлесий. The other verb-forming suffixes are: -ар/ер-р, ық-ик, ғар/ гер, қар-кер, сы/син, сын/син, шы/ши – қы/киай/ей. Thus, we see that in modern Karakalpak the morphemic way of word formation coincides with the affixation in English and it is one of the widely-spread basic and the most productive ways of word formation.

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