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ON THE STUDY OF PREDICATIVE WORDS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the study of predicative words in the Karakalpak language. To prove the statement that predicative words in the modern Karakalpak language are a separate part of speech, knowledge of the study of this issue is indicated as one of its main functions. Opinions on the consideration of predicative words in Turkic languages as a separate part of speech and the peculiarities of their use are also indicated.

KEYWORDS

Predicative words, group of words, language grammar, study of predicative words.

INTRODUCTION

Parts of speech are one of the important issues studied in linguistics since ancient times. In the history of linguistics, extensive research has been carried out on the distribution of words into parts of speech. Today, new opinions are emerging on the principles of dividing words into parts of speech. Taking into account these innovations, it is proved that predicative

words in the Karakalpak language represent a separate part of speech. When studying general and Russian linguistics, including Turkology, we see that predicative words are specially studied in Russian and Azerbaijan linguistics, and their properties are determined by their difference from other parts of speech.

METHODOLOGY

Scientists have different opinions on this matter. However, there are no exact opinions that are fully approved by the majority.

For example, V. A. Gordlevsky called the words bar, joq (there is, there is not) nouns that perform the functions of a verb in the language [4]. A.N. Kanonov considered them in syntax as forming a nominal predicate using the suffix -dir[5]. Recently, it has been taken into account that these words are often used as a predicate, and K.M. Lyubimov in his article emphasizes the words bar, joq (there is, there is not) as predicative verbs [7]. Yanko-Trintskaya, however, called the words “да”(yes) and “нет”(no) in Russian as “words outside parts of speech” and considered them separately from parts of speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the grammar of the Tatar language, predicative words are included in the group of meaningful words instead of modal words, taking into account the fact that they are very close to the category of position in Indo-European languages (bar, joq, kerek, tiyis, mumkin, yaqshi) (there is, no, needed, must, maybe, good, etc.).

It is also said that predicative words often perform the function of a predicate, express modal meanings from the desired predicate and are close to more meaningful words [http://www.suzlek.ru]. Among Turkologists N.P. Dyrenkova, V.V. Reshetov, M. Zakiev, U.S.

Tulegenov and others, the words “there is and there is not” are used in sentences as nominal predicates and added to nouns. M. Kazembek considered these words to be impersonal adjectives-verbs. B. Igamberdiev refers to the thoughts of N.F. Katanov and classifies the words “bar” and “joq” (there is, there is not”) to the categories of an adjective [1]. If S. Rakhimov believes that the lexeme “no” cannot fulfill the role of a predicate in a sentence, then F. F. Fortunatov considers the words “bar” and “joq” (there is, there is not) to be full-fledged words, taking into account the fact that they are used as part of a sentence. When classifying parts of speech, A. M. Peshkovsky excludes the words “bar” and “joq” (“there is, there is not) from parts of speech. L.M. Minkin does not classify the word “no” (no) to any part of speech in French according to its meaning, form and function. A. N. Kononov, Kh. Daniyarov, Kh. Abdurakhmanov among researchers of Turkic languages consider the word “no” to be a modal word, and in the Tatar language this is a word used as fulfilling the role of a predicate or being part of a predicate, while V.N. Khangildin - refers them to the predicative word (heberlekler), N.A. Baskakov, A.N. Kononov - to the adverb, M.A. Kazembek, I.A. Belyaev - to the verb, L.N. Kharitonov - to interjections, K. Makhmudov - the word “there is” to express approval and the word “there is not” to express negation; S. Gujukov adds it to the composition of negative auxiliary words [9]

In Karakalpak linguistics, the words there is, there is not are sometimes studied as exclamatory words, and sometimes in a series of modal words. However, their meanings, usage differences, and grammatical features differ from other exclamatory and modal words. Therefore, it is necessary to reconsider the meanings and grammatical differences of the words there is, there is no and the words necessary, necessarily, must, should.

Until the 1970s, there were different opinions about what part of speech these words belong to, but in recent years these words have begun to be specifically studied and presented separately as parts of speech under the term “predicates” [2]. In Uzbek linguistics, in some works the term “words denoting being” is used as a general name, and the words there is, there is not included in the group of words denoting being [10].

In some works, this term cannot serve as a general name to denote the affirmation or negation of being, therefore the term “sentences expressing being” should be used to express confirmation of being, the term “negative sentences” to express the negation of being, and the term “sentences expressing absence” to explain expressing absence [6].

In Uzbek linguistics, words there is, there is not classified as a number of predicate words (predicates) that have not yet been identified, since they mainly perform the function of a predicate in a sentence [8].

Considering that the words Kerek, لازم, hájet, tiyis, zárúr, dárkar(necessary, necessarily, should, should, need to, obligatory), when used with other members of the sentence, perform the function of a predicate with use at the end of the sentence, and they should be considered separately as a separate part of the word –predicative [3].

In Karakalpak linguistics it is argued that the words kerek, hájet, لازم, dárkar(necessary, obligatory, must, should) were considered in different parts of speech under the name of versatile words, without being assigned to a specific part. According to the results of modern research, these words, performing the function of a predicate, should be classified as a number of predicates [11].

In the section “Modal words” of the “Grammar of the modern literary Karakalpak language”, words are divided into two groups according to their use in a sentence and their relationship with other members of the sentence: “modal words with one meaning” and “component modal words”.

The words need, must, necessarily, necessarily, when used in basic semantics, do not express the meaning of modality; when used only in certain sentences with certain words, they express the subjective attitude of the speaker, having the function of modality. The words need, must, necessarily are used in their basic meaning, consistent with words in the form of the

nominative case or with other cases, they are associated with simple or compound predicates, express the meaning of presence and absence, obligations [12]. Their modal meaning is expressed only in connection with words that are close in meaning to the modality. Taking into account such properties of the word, words expressing a sense of duty are considered along with the words there is, there is not as a predicate.

Currently, the words bar, joq, kerek, zárúr, dárkar, tiyis, لازم (there is, no, necessary, need to, necessarily, should) are called predicate members of the sentence (predicates), according to the meaning of their use they are studied divided into two groups: with the meaning of presence and absence, obligation [12].

In the modern Karakalpak language, the words bar, joq (there is, there is not) mean presence or absence, and are often used at the end of a sentence as a component of a simple or compound predicate. The word there is a mutual antonym to the word there is not.

The words there is, there is not during substantivization can perform the function of subject, object, circumstance, etc.

The word necessary has the function of a noun and a verb. For example, as nouns, they can express the following meanings:

1) with the help of word-forming affixes --lı/-li, -sız/-siz performs the function of definition. For example:

Oğan ókpeleme Zayırbay, qaytama kerekli azamat bolǵanıńa quwan! Qurılıstı baslaw ushin kerekli hújjetlerdi tayarlań hám baslap jiberiń (S. Qaniyazov). (Don't be angry with him, Zaiyrbay, be glad that you are a useful citizen! Prepare the necessary documents and start construction (S. Kaniyazov).

2) using the suffix -dur to denote permanence:

Jigitke ómirlik sadıq joldas kerekdur,

Arbası nbirge tartar mıqlı qoldas kerekdur (T. Jiyemuratov).

A young man needs a faithful companion for life.

We need a strong hand to help us pull the cart together. (T. Jiyemuratov).

Alımlarǵa hal kerekdur, Sharwalarǵa mal kerekdur, Xosh jigitke yar kerekdur, Qáddi Álif lámdur búgin (A. Muwsaev).

Scientists need strength, Shepherds need cattle, A cheerful young man needs a companion, Caddy Alif Lam today (A. Muysaev).

Predicative words tiyis, kerek, dárkar, لازم, zárúr(should, need, must, necessarily, should) with the words edi, eken, bol (was), used along with auxiliary verbs, mean the tense and mood of the verb:

Jarlinitutipsabawkereken

The poor man had to be caught and beaten (T. Kaiypbergenov).

Basiñaqashshan-aqtiyiwikerekediseniñ!-dedi

Matkarimov

It should have gone to your head – said Matkarimov

Words along with the nouns kerek, mumkin, لازم, dárkar(necessary, perhaps, necessary, necessarily) are used with verbs in the form of inflections –iw/-iw, -y, -maq/-mek and form impersonal sentences. For example: Xatti ájağama beriw kerek. Toy heshjaqqa qashpaydı, usı árman jóninde keñesiw kerek. I need to give a letter to my brother. The wedding is not going anywhere, we need to consult about this dream (T. Kaiypbergenov).

CONCLUSION

In the modern Karakalpak language, the use in different meanings of the words bar, joq, kerek, dárkar, zárúr, tiyis, لازم (there is, there is not, necessary, obligatory, necessarily, should, must), an introductory word, used as a word-sentence, taking different word-forming suffixes become the basis for the formation of parts of speech, given the use of the word mainly at the end of the word, can be considered as a separate part of speech.

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