

Compound Terms in The Higher Education System in The Karakalpak Language

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Abstract: The article discusses terms formed through the word-formation type of word addition. The description of mainly complex terms and their composition further demonstrates their expression. The types, composition and semantic meaning of complex terms are of great importance. Their specific features show that they differ from word combinations. Therefore, by showing the specific features of complex terms, we will be able to further explain the topic of the article. In the article, complex terms are substantiated by examples and proven by scientific ideas.

Keywords: Term, words, compound term, word combination, methodology.

Introduction: In the field of linguistics, words formed by combining other words are called compound words. When we study the formation of terms, compound terms emerge as a result of combining multiple terms or root words. We focused on the method of word formation used in term creation in the section dedicated to this. Moreover, we separated the compound terms used in the higher education system in our language, as well as their structure and application. Of course, science values clarity, so we tried to explain each term clearly using examples.

The following list includes compound terms formed through the combination of two or more words, generally as a result of logical or functional necessity. These include: lesson plan, pedagogical skill, annual plan, intellectual ability, practical lesson, practical training, traditional lesson, mixed education, teaching methods, educational process, base education plan, fish skeleton, border control work, cross-border control, control work, monitoring work, student guide, lesson structure, body of the lesson, course work, drawing skill work, scientific work, scientific research, science method, school plan, school curriculum, job plan, job duties, job responsibility, professional training, professional education, credit system, etc.

Compound terms are often used in dictionaries in a

fixed form. Usually, it is not possible to change the structure of these terms, although sometimes they can be used flexibly. However, changing the components of compound words or altering them is not allowed. Also, compound terms can consist of multiple words but still represent a single, unified meaning. For example, in phrases like "active student", "experienced teacher" or "active student participation" each word plays an integral part of the compound term and cannot be separated or replaced without losing meaning. These terms, even if made up of several words, express a single idea. Such fixed compound terms are widely accepted and used in linguistics.

Usually, in compound term structures, the connections between the elements are formed through dependent syntactic relationships. Therefore, in linguistics, one of the defining characteristics of compound terms is the syntactic relationship between their components. In fact, within compound terms, the syntactic connection between parts often determines the definiteness of meaning.

These relationships are usually explained through coordination, juxtaposition, or attributive (modifier-head) structures. For instance, compound terms formed by juxtaposing independent words (free word combinations) often take the form of connected

structures. Examples include: lesson plan, study regulation, cross-border regulation, student guide, educational structure, and others - these represent connected, functioning compound terms.

Moreover, in such compound terms, the meaning is usually not derived from individual components but from their combination. Some examples include: lesson replacement, collaborative work, experience exchange, pedagogical influence, distance education, remote learning, and upbringing.

In some cases, compound terms are formed through a management method, and they appear in the system of higher education terms. Examples: transition from class to work, working together, gaining experience, pedagogical impact, online learning, distance education, upbringing.

Words like “education”, “knowledge”, “enlightenment” can also form part of compound terms. Although such compound terms are often formed by syntactic connections, they may include hidden or implicit relationships. That is, they appear in fused forms that are not immediately visible on the surface.

It is also worth noting that verbs are rarely found in the structure of such compound terms. Usually, compound terms consist of nouns, though verbs can sometimes be part of the term as in: give knowledge, teach education, etc.

The majority of compound terms are formed by combining dependent structures through juxtaposition. When two words are joined without any conjunction or auxiliary word and retain a dependent relationship, the result is often a compound term. For example: pedagogical skill, pedagogical methodology, pedagogical competence, scientific research, academic work, academic speech, and so on.

Such terms show a strong dependent relationship and are often formed with genitive constructions. For example: curriculum, lesson plan, faculty mirror, department head, philology doctor, higher education institution, science doctor, standard teaching, lecture session, course work, term paper, language department, teaching methods, student discipline, course objective, monitoring task, control task, drawing work, team leader, etc.

These compound terms are usually structured through a genitive-syntactic connection, where one word defines the other. Sometimes the genitive relationship is implicit or hidden, but the grammatical structure can still be analyzed. Recently, new terms have entered the Karakalpak language, especially in the fields of pedagogy and education. These are often joined by a

hyphen and express a unified concept. Examples include: teacher–student system, education–training, ethics–morality, credit–module system, and so on.

Terms like “education–training”, “research–practice”, “teacher–student”, “student–youth” and others show how compound terms combine multiple meanings and structures. Such hybrid terms reflect the modern educational and scientific terminology being adopted into the language.

In these examples, the existence of words that are semantically related to each other does not constitute words or synonyms. The terms used together in fields of knowledge. If the separators of words are consonant words, then the separators are the terms that come after. The use of their terms has contributed to the development of a certain concept. Example: Elektronlı bilimlendiriw ásiri oqıw orınlarınıń, professor-oqıtıwshılardıń hám studentlerdiń aldına qoyılatuǵın wazıypalarına qatar jańalıqlar kirgizdi (A.K.Pazılov, Q.S.Seytmuratov, Z.K.Kurbaniyazova. Úzliksiz tálim pedagogikası / Sabaqlıq / – Tashkent: «Yosh avlod matbaa», 2023. – 4-b). Pedagogikalıq ilimler sisteması óziniń maqseti, tarawı hám ilim-izertlew metodları arqalı birlesken ayırım pedagogikalıq ilimler jıyındısınan quraladı. (A.K.Pazılov, Q.S.Seytmuratov, Z.K.Kurbaniyazova. Úzliksiz tálim pedagogikası / Sabaqlıq / – Tashkent: «Yosh avlod matbaa», 2023. – 33-b).

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