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Research Article

THE FEATURES OF USING PREDICATES

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the use of predicative words in Turkic languages, which are also a separate part of speech. The features of predicative words in the Karakalpak language and their use are described, the distinctive features and use of predicative words are also considered.

KEYWORDS

Parts of speech, use of predicative words, lexical structure, grammatical function, predicative words.

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there are new points of view on the division of words into parts of speech within the framework of the principles of the distribution of words into parts of speech. Taking into account such innovations, the fact is confirmed that predicative words in the Karakalpak language are separate parts of speech.Studying general Russian linguistics, as well as Turkology, we see that predicative words differ from other parts of speech both in the Russian language, and Turkology was specifically considered in the Azerbaijan language, and one can see its difference from other parts of speech.

Words are divided into groups depending on their grammatical (morphological and syntactic) and lexical-semantic characteristics. Summarizing these qualities of the word, in each group we can consider them from the lexical and grammatical aspect. This classification of parts of speech is widespread [3].

Taking into account the grammatical features of a language to determine the parts of speech in a language, in a justification with the theory of parts of speech, the problem of classifying words into parts of speech can find a good solution [1].

However, some words in modal words are not called modal; calling them predicates, they are considered as a new group of words.

In Karakalpak linguistics, predicative words are not yet the object of specialized research. They are studied, for example, when studying groups of modal words, which include the words bar, joq, kerek, lazım, zárúr, darker ("there is", "there is not", "need", "must", "possibly"), etc. today they are studied either as interjections or as modals.If their separate study and determination of their own characteristics in comparison with other parts of speech is relevant, then the results of the study will have great theoretical and practical significance for the study of the grammatical structure of the native language.To study predicative words from a systemic-semantic point of view, it is important to determine the lexical-semantic meaning, morphological difference and syntactic function of predicative words.

Scientists have different points of view on this matter. However, there are no exact opinions that are fully approved by the majority. For example, V.A.Gordlevsky called nominal words bar, joq (there is, there is not), which perform the functions of a verb in the language [6]. A.N.Kononov considered them in syntax as a word with the addition of the element –dir, forming nominal predicates [7]. In recent studies, 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 a predicative adjective [9]. Yanko-Trintskaya, however, called yes and no in Russian "words outside parts of speech" and considered them separately from other parts of speech.

Until the 1970s, it was not clear which part of speech the words bar, joq (there is, there is not) belonged to

in the Turkic languages, as well as in the Karakalpak language; in later periods, these words were specially studied in the Turkic languages and presented as a separate part speech with the name "predicatives" [2].

In Uzbek linguistics, the words awa, joq (yes, no), denoting an affirmative-negative meaning by their characteristic features, are considered as a special group of words-sentences with semantic-functional formed features [5].

In some works on Uzbek linguistics, the term "words denoting being" is used as a general name, the words bar, joq (there is, there is not) are considered as words denoting the presence of something [11].

The works claim that a term cannot perform the function of having confirmation or negation of something; for words denoting the presence of something, the term "words for the presence of confirmation of something" is used; for words of presence of negation, the term "words denoting the negation of the presence of something" is used, for words of absence "words of absence of something" and the works state that they should be used for their intended purpose [8].

In Uzbek linguistics it is argued that the words "bor" (yes), "yo'q" (no) still refer to unseparated declarative words (predicates), since they initially performed the function of a predicate [10].

But it is said that the words "kerek" (necessary), "lazım" (need), "hájet" (necessary), "tiyis" (must be), "zárúr" (should), "dárkar" (necessary) must be considered as predicates, since at the end of a sentence, together with other parts of speech, they perform the function of a predicate [4].

In Karakalpak linguistics, the words "kerek" (necessary), "lazım" (need), "hájet" (necessary), "dárkar" (necessary) are considered as separate words in the title "comprehensive words". According to recent studies, it is said that these words are used as a predicate according to their lexical meaning and are included in a number of predicates [12].

If Sh.Rakhmatullaev notes kerek" (necessary), "lazım" (need), "dárkar" (necessary)as modal words, but in the textbook "Modern Literary Uzbek Language" it is noted that these words should be considered as a separate part of speech, calling them "lexemic group of predicates ".

In their original meanings "kerek" (necessary), "zárúr" (should), "dárkar" (necessary)in them. case or in indirect cases, form a simple or compound predicate, which denotes obligation, necessity, obligation. When they are interconnected with modal words, they act as modal words. Taking into account such features of the words "kerek","zárúr", "dárkar", "bar", "joq"they are considered as predicates.

At this time, the following words are called predicates: "bar", "joq","kerek", "lazım", "tiyis", "zárúr", "dárkar" they are distinguished by semantics into two groups: words denoting presence or absence, words of obligation [13].

In the modern Karakalpak language, the words "bar", "joq" denote presence and absence, mainly at the end of a sentence they function as a simple or compound predicate. It is these grammatical functions that make it possible to consider the Karakalpak language as a separate part of speech.

Using various word-forming affixes, we can form different parts of speech.

1) noun: With the meaning of presence - sufficiency, prosperity. For example: Barlıqtı kim jek kóredi (Naqıl-maqal). (Who doesn't like prosperity (Proverb)).

Joqshılıq - (disadvantages), poverty, misery, squalor. For example: Joqshılıqtan tómen júzim, túrli qırsıq boldı bizge (Berdaq). (Below poverty was my face, different stubbornness came to us).

In the meaning of joqlaw - grief, that is, the painful experience of loss for a deceased person. Joqlaw aytıp jılaǵan seske, Qosılǵanday qańıltır pechte (T.Mátmuratov). (As if the sound of a furnace accompanied the sound of grief).

In the meaning of joqlıq - absence, not presence. For example: Seniń joqlıǵıńdı hesh bildirgen joq (K.Sultanov). (Nobody noticed your absence).

In the meaning of joqshı - a person who is looking for something or someone, a person who has lost something. For example: Joqshımısań dártlimiseń xabar ber, Moynıńdı sozıp hár tawlarǵa qaraysań («Máspatsha»). (Who are you, an eternal seeker - are you a wanderer, or are you an eternal mourner, Stretching out your neck, you look at different canvases everywhere).

2) Adjective: Bardamlı - prosperous - rich, luxurious, wealthy. For example: As if prosperity ………

Barlı-joqlı - to a small extent the presence of anything. For example: Ol barlı-joqlı jemdi gútir-gútir shaynay basladı (Ó.Xojaniyazov). (He started eating some of the leftover food).

Barmaqtay - Tiny like a boy with a finger as small as a little finger. For example: Dáwet qálemin alıp eki barmaqtay qaǵazǵa eki-úsh túrtti de úsh múyesh etip

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búkledi (Á.Shamuratov). (Taking a tiny piece of paper, Dauet wrote something incomprehensible and folded the sheet).

Barday - As if present. For example: Ortalıqtaǵı boslıqta qanday da bir qúdiretli kúsh barday adamlar sheńber jasap alıp, kózlerin jásetten úzbey qarap tur (M.Tájibaev). (In the center, where it was empty, as if there was some force that people, without taking their eyes off, stood in a circle).

Joq-juqa - in the meaning of insufficiency of poverty, squalor. For example: Joq-juqa adamlardı tınıshlandırǵan Yaxiya ımlap Palwandı dalaǵa ertip shıqtı (N.Bórekeshov). (Yaxia Paluan, who suppressed the uprising of the poor, was taken out with a hint).

3) verb: barqıraw (shout) - with a raised tone, speaking in an uncultured manner. For example: Barqırap jilaǵanda qarlıǵıp shıqqan dawısınan qońsıları jıynalıp qaldı (J.Aymurzaev). (With intense sobbing and hoarse voices, the neighbors gathered).

Barlaw - to note the presence, action, state, to recognize what is happening, to feel, to cognize the environment. For example: Sózdi aytqanda barlap aytıw kerek (Q.Irmanov). (When you speak in words, you must say it as it is).

Barıw - get there - get to your destination. For example: Sol barǵanda aldımda ot jaqtırıp júzin kórgenimde, áytewir padashıǵa bılshıldap masqara bolmas edim. (T.Qayıpbergenov). (I wouldn't embarrass myself in front of the shepherds by telling some king if I had to go to the place of checking his face even with fire).

4) adverb. Barınsha -is devoting herself, all of herself, to the best of her ability, to the best of her ability. For example: Tóre qolınıń kúshi barınsha sart etkizip loppıq aldı hám más bolıp kúldi (T.Qayıpbergenov). (Tore, to the best of his ability, hit the ground and laughed contentedly).

5) pronoun: barlıq - all, everything.For example: Meniń barlıq gápimdi saban deme, arasında jılt eter dánesi-ám bar (T.Qayıpbergenov). (Don't consider all my words as..., among them there is a zest). Barlıq shayır prozaǵa ótkenshe, Sońǵı demim - qosıq degizdiń bizge (I.Yusupov). (While all the poets switched to prose, he sang verse until his last breath).

In the Karakalpak language, in addition to the words "bar" (there is), "joq" (there is no), there are also predicates such as "kerek" (necessary), lazım (need), dárkar (necessary), which at the end of the sentence serve as a predicate.

These words, being separated and not defining the subjective assessment of the speaker, speaking with other members of the sentence, they mainly play the role of a predicate at the end of the sentence, we call them predicative words or predicates together with the words bar, joq, which can be considered as a separate part of speech.

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