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Ways of Word Formation in the Karakalpak Language

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the analysis of some ways of word formation in the Karakalpak language. According to the author, the abbreviation is not a way of word formation in the Karakalpak language. Abbreviated words are the equivalent of words or phrases. The author believes that in the Karakalpak language there is no way of compounding + affixation, since in the phenomenon of word formation two ways cannot act simultaneously.

Keywords: Word Formation, Word Formation Methods, Word Formation Formant, Lexico-Semantic Method, Composition, Abbreviation, Phonetic Method.

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INTRODUCTIONS

Ways of word formation have been the object of study of Russian and Turkic-speaking scientists since ancient times. Despite the existence of works, there is still no consensus on the topic under consideration. Derived words are formed not only according to one model, they are based on certain patterns, are formed through various ways of word formation. These methods are not identical in their form, content and productivity, each method of word formation has its own peculiarities.

The word-formant is the main feature of the word-formation method. Derivative words formed by one formant belong to one way of word formation.

In modern Turkic works, the name, content and number of ways of word formation are indicated in different ways. In most works, only the main and productive methods were widely analyzed. In the grammars of the Turkic languages, affixation and compound words are mainly indicated, only some of them give a lexico-semantic type of word formation, which is called differently: lexical way, semantic way, lexical-semantic way.

The phonetic method is considered together with the main methods (affixation, compounding, lexico-semantic).

Kononov (1980) indicates the methods of affixation, substantiation, composition and tracing and Musaev (1964), using the example of the Karaite language, points to the following ways of word

formation: affixation or morphological and composition or syntactic. In the Kazakh language, synthetic (morphological), analytical (syntactic) and lexical-semantic ways of word formation are distinguished, and they, in turn, are divided into types (The word-formation system of the modern Kazakh language, 1989). Ganiev (2010) in his work on word formation in the Tatar language, considers it appropriate to consider the ways of word formation, dividing it into the following types:

- Suffix;
- Word composition;
- The transition of a phrase into a compound word;
- The transition of a phrase into a compound word during its suffixation;
- Phonetic;
- Lexical and grammatical;
- Lexical-semantic;
- Abbreviation method.

There is still no consensus on the definition of word formation methods in the Karakalpak language. Baskakov (1952) identifies three main ways in the Karakalpak language: lexical, morphological and syntactic and Kydyrbaev (1974) only two ways. Starting from the 70s of the XX century, more attention was paid to the methods of word formation in the Karakalpak language, and works devoted to this issue began to be published. Articles and monographs on the topic under consideration have appeared. Thus, the following ways of word formation are defined in the Karakalpak language:

- morphological;
- lexical-syntactic;

- morphological-syntactic;
- lexico-semantic (Bekbergenov, 1976), and phonetic is not even considered as a way of word formation.

In another textbook on the morphology of the Karakalpak language, the following ways of word formation are indicated:

- morphological;
- morphological-syntactic;
- lexical-semantic;
- phonetic-semantic [Modern Karakalpak language, 1981].

Here, although a general description of the phonetic-semantic method is given, this method is not discussed in the formation of parts of speech. In the work "Grammar of the Modern Karakalpak Literary Language" (in the Karakalpak language), two ways of word formation of the Karakalpak language are distinguished: morphemic and non-morphemic. They, in turn, are divided into the following types: morphemic method:

- ❖ affixation,
- ❖ compounding,
- ❖ compounding + affixing and
- ❖ abbreviation; and non-morphemic:
 - lexical-semantic, lexical-syntactic way (Grammar of modern Karakalpak literary language, 1994).

In the works devoted to word formation in the Karakalpak language, the morpheme method is considered from the following point of view: "... in the formation of derivative words with a new meaning, the stem and auxiliary morpheme, the stem morpheme and the stem morpheme are combined and combined. This method in the Karakalpak language is considered very productive. According to the type of morphemes, according to the nature of the adjunction, it is divided into the following types:

- affixation;
- word composition;
- word composition and affixation;
- abbreviation.

When words are formed by the method of word formation + affixation, some phrases turn into compound words through word-building morphemes. The word-formation morpheme plays an important role in the transition to compound words" (Grammar of modern Karakalpak literary language) In some sources, this method is called the "morphological-syntactic method". In our opinion, two methods are used in such education. In the phenomenon of word formation, two methods cannot act simultaneously. For example, in the word *úsh-múyesh-lik* (triangle), the word "*úshmúyeshlik*" is first formed to indicate the number of angles. This method is considered word formation or compositional. Since these words denote the name of one concept, they are considered one whole unit, they

cannot be separated again. By joining the word "*úshmúyesh*" the derivational affix *-lik* forms another unit that has nothing to do with word formation. Otherwise, we would have to choose separate terms for words like *tártip-li-lik* (discipline), *bil-im-paz* (scientist). Therefore, it would be appropriate to attribute such words to words formed by the affixation method. There are many abbreviations in the language. They, in most cases, are formed from the reduction in various ways of compound compound words.

For example, a *vilik-bicycle*, *BMSH (UN) - Birlesken milletler shólkemi* (United Nations Organization), etc. Words of this type both in Russian and in most Turkic languages, including Karakalpak, are called shortened words formed by abbreviation. In our opinion, there is no phenomenon of word formation in the appearance of such words. The appearance of words in this way is not observed in all parts of speech, it is found only in some types of nouns. Secondly, abbreviated words are the equivalent of words or phrases. If so, then a new lexical unit is not formed in a similar way, because for this it must differ in meaning from the previous one. Here it is appropriate to conclude that a variant of an existing word or phrase in the language is being formed. Therefore, in the Karakalpak language, the abbreviation is not a word-formation method.

The phonetic method is considered one of the unproductive methods not only in the Karakalpak language, but also in the Turkic languages in general. Only recently has more attention been paid to this method. A. N. Kononov points to two types of phonetic word formation: a) the movement of sounds: *ko'r-ko'z*, *aka-uka*; b) *-ir-* [4, p. 104].

N. A. Baskakov considers the transition of a word to a new meaning in connection with a change in stress as a phonetic method: *jazba - jazba* [1, p. 170]. Recently, especially, the transition of a word to a new meaning by moving sounds in a word has become considered as a certain type of word formation. For example: *kún* (day) - *tún* (night), *kóz* (eyes) - *kór* (look), etc. Of course, such phonetic changes in a word can only be identified on the basis of historical and etymological research. Therefore, a number of researchers believe that there is no phonetic way of word formation in the Turkic languages. Indeed, in modern languages, in as a result of phonetic changes in a word, words with a new meaning are not formed, but there are examples that fully prove that, in a certain historical period, these words were formed precisely through this method.

Thus, in the Karakalpak language there are the following main ways of word formation: 1) affixation; 2) word composition; 3) lexical-syntactic; 4) lexical-semantic; 5) phonetic. Among them in. In the modern Karakalpak language, affixation and word formation are

considered very productive, and the phonetic method is unproductive.

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