



## The Features of the use of Verb Part of Speech in the Northern Dialect of the Karakalpak Language

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### ABSTRACT

Dialectisms in the Karakalpak language are one of the least studied issues. Their study is not only for the branch of dialectology, but also for other branches of language, such as language history, ethnography, etc. In this article, prepared on the study of the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language, we talked about the peculiarities of the use of the verb in the dialect.

A verb is a part of speech with compound character, with a very wide field of word formation. In the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language, the formation of the verb by the affixation method is a productive phenomenon. We divided them into two groups: noun based derivative verbs and verb based derivative verbs. Also, in the formation of the verb by word formation method, the compound verbs were studied by dividing into noun based compound verbs and verb based compound verbs. Differences in the dialect are manifested in the category of the mood of the verb in the imperative mood, the indicative mood, the conditional mood. Non-finite forms of the verb are used with dialectal differences of infinitive, gerund, and participle. In the dialect, verbs are also found in the phonetic variant. These differences are reflected in the use of vowels and consonants. In this article, we also discuss the use of dialectisms in the lexical version, the phenomenon of Elysium, the cases of abbreviated use of some syllables of words in oral speech and the usage of verbs in the portable meaning are analyzed through the facts collected from the live spoken language of the people.

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## INTRODUCTION

Morphology is a large well-known branch of language that learns the syllables and grammatical forms.

The verb is one of the largest part of speech and its usage possibilities are very wide. Like other parts of speech in the Karakalpak language, verbs have their own morphological categories. That is, verbs are divided into positive and negative verbs, variable and non-variable verbs, degree category of the verb, mood, tenses, number category, personal and non-personal verbs, functional forms of the verb, infinitive, gerund, participle, auxiliary verb, auxiliary functional verbs. These categories also apply to verbs in the spoken language of the population in the study area.

The dialects of the Karakalpak language (northern and southern) are not fully learnt. It is very important to collect dialectical materials, analyze them from a linguistic point of view and put them into scientific communication.

The opinion of Sh. Sirojiddinov: "Of course, to express our views on the present, future and future of the subject of Uzbek dialectology, which is the source of the internal enrichment of our literary language, as a concept of scientific and practical study of Uzbek dialects is a complex process, but it must be so, it is our human duty in front of our science, our people "[1-4] emphasizes the importance of in-depth study of the Karakalpak language, including its dialects.

## METHODOLOGY

In the Karakalpak language, verbs are formed by affixation, word addition and semantic methods. Depending on the relation of parts of speech which is a basis to the formation of the verb by the affixation method the derivative verbs are divided into two types: 1) noun based derivative verbs, 2) verb based derivative verbs.

Noun based derivative verbs. The verb is formed by the addition of the -la / -le affix to the nouns which means place and others: *qorala* (Qaraózek), *egilme*.

The words *qorala* and *egilme* used in the example above are noun based derivative verbs and used in the sense of *fencing* and *not hurting someone's heart*.

It is also possible to show the adding the suffix -dağın which is not found in other dialects and speech of the Karakalpak language to the verbs as characteristic feature of the northern dialect: *isleymizdağın*, *suwğarasızdağın*, *awdarasızdağın* (Nukus region). These dialectal words are used in the vernacular as *islermizda* (*we will do*), *suwğararsızda* (*you will water*), and *awdararsızda* (*you will dig*).

The word addition method of the verb is a combination of two verbs or a verb is added to other words besides the verb, and means compound action which has single meaning. The combination of a noun + a verb or a combination of two meaningful verbs creates compound verbs [2-60]. The use of the compound verbs in the northern dialect of Karakalpak language differs significantly from the literary language. We divided them into two groups: noun based compound verbs and verb based compound verbs. Then the verb based compound verbs are used productively with dialectal differences.

**Al (take)** verb forms compound verb by combining with the form of the participle verb -ip / -ip, -p: *tazatıp alıw* (Chimbay), *ildirip aldıq* (Qanlıkól). For example: Nandı *ildirip aldıq* kesh bolmay turıp (*We baked the bread before it was too late*).

The compound verbs given in the example *tazatıp alıw* means to remove lime from water, and *ildirip aldıq* means to bake bread.

**Ket (Go away)**. It forms a compound verb by combining with the -a, -e, -y, -ip / -ip, -p forms of the

participle verb: *dónbey ket* (Nukus, Chimbay), *ǵawlap ketti*, *irqıldap ketti* (Kegeyli), *suwıp ketiw* (Kegeyli), *jadaǵay ketti* (Chimbay, Chaxaman). For example: Alabúyrek, *qızıl alıp ketti* (Alabuyrek, the crops are *half-ripened*). (Kanlykol) Piyazdı *baz basıp ketken* (The onion is *spoiled*). (Kanlykol)

In the examples, *dónbey ket* means not to spoil, *ǵawlap ketti* -to get fat, *irqıldap ketti* -the dough has become loose, *suwıp ketiw* -to cold, *jadaǵay ketti* -to become loose, the threads of the animals have been torn, *qızıl alıp ketti* -the plant has half-ripened, *baz basıp ketken* -to spoil.

**Otir (Sit down).** It forms a compound verb when it is combined with participle verb by preserving its lexical meaning. For example: Bir nársa ákeler dep *ańqıp otır edik*. (He would bring something we said and were thirsty) (Chimbay).

The compound verb *ańqıp otır edik* in the example means to be thirsty.

**Jiber (Send).** This verb is used in the composition of the compound verb, retaining its lexical meaning. For example: Quda-qudaǵayların *kiyitlep jiberipti* (They gave clothes to their in-laws) (Khojeli). Obedten qalǵan qarashaydı *jańǵırtıp jiber* (Remake the tea with milk remaining after lunch) (Kanlykol).

In the examples, *kiyitlep jiberipti* means to give clothes, *jańǵırtıp jiber* used in the sense of re-making the tea.

In A. Prekeeva's work on the dialect of the Karakalpaks, who live in the Kenimekh district of the Navoi region, apart from the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the word *kiyit* is interpreted as follows: For example: Kiyit – clothes for giving to the guests as gift. For example: Qudaǵaylarǵa *kiyit qoyamıs*. (We put clothes to the in-laws). (Shortepa) [3-40]

That is, the word *kiyit* is used in the same sense in a separate dialect of the Karakalpak language.

Also, in the northern dialect, *jiber* verb is combined with the word derived from Uzbek language to form a compound verb. For example: Kartoshka, piyazdı *arship jiber*. (*Peel* a potato and an onion). (Khojeli). The verb *arship jiber* in the example means to peel.

The verb **tasla** (throw) is used in conjunction with some verbs by preserving its lexical meaning: *bókerip taslap jıynaw* (clean by throwing out everything) (Kanlykol). The verb *bókerip taslap jıynaw* in the example means to throw away everything in the house and to clean quickly.

The verb **qayt** preserves the lexical meaning when it comes in the form -p *qayt* of participle, and means the process of returning the subject's action from a certain place: *zańqıldasıp qaytti* (Kegeyli). This compound verb means to shout.

The mood category of the verb refers to the semantic relation of the action to the objective reality. The attitude of the speaker to the reality is expressed through action, and that action comes in the sense of a command, a wish, a condition, and a clear message. Each mood has a morphological and semantic feature that distinguishes from each other. The imperative mood of the verb explains the action in the meanings of command, knead, demand, call and others directed by speaker to someone. There are great differences in the use of the imperative mood of the verb in the northern dialect: *tawla* (Chimbay), *zımpı* (Chomanay), *tónker* (Kanlykol), *qawsır* (Chomanay, Kanlykol).

For example: Qapını *qawsır*. (Close the door). Bir kanaldan ekinshi kanalǵa *tónker* televizordı. (Turn the TV from one channel to another). Bul jerden tez *zımpı* (Get away quickly from here). Dawısın *qayır*. (Turn down the volume). (Chimbay)

In the example, the verb *tawla* means to stir, *zımpı* – get away, go, *tónker* - to turn over, *qayır* – to turn down, the verb *qawsır* means close. And in the live colloquial language of the people this word is used

in the form of *bekit*.

The indicative mood refers to the information in real meaning of the action, which is associated with a certain time: *sazladı* (Chimbay), *jampıytadı* (Qaraózek), *titkileydi* (Qaraózek), *shoǵınadı* (Kanlykol), *iyeklemeydi* (Kanlykol), *illetnedi* (Chimbay), *shaǵıldım* (Chimbay) .

For example: *Áy, balam-aw, men shaǵıldım-aw*. (Oh, baby, I got old). *Sulıwlap búgip otırmaytuǵın bolǵan. Úzip alıp kittay jampıytadı* da tastay beredi. (He does not bend beautifully. He cuts off, flattens a little and threw it away). *Qoyshınıń qızı qoy kelgende jún titkileydi* (When the shepherd's daughter comes, she spins the wool). *Yarımı qızıl, yarımı aq bop turıptı, endi ortadaǵı kúldi ashınqırasañ sonda nan iyeklemeydi* ekinshi arqanı basqan gezde. (It was half red and half white, if you open the ash in the middle then the bread will not fall on second turning). *Televizorımız gone tez-tezden illetlenedi*. (Our TV is old and breaks down more often).

Words given in the examples, *sazladı* means said, *jampıytadı* -flattens, *titkileydi* – spins, *shoǵınadı* respects, *iyeklemeydi* – bread does not fall, *illetlenedi* –breaks down, *shaǵıldım* – I'm got old.

The indicative mood comes in both positive and negative forms: *jaratpaydı* (Kanlykol) is used in the sense *does not want*. For example: *Jaratpaydı ústine kelgen adamdı*. (He does not want the person who comes upon him.)

In modern Karakalpak literary language the conditional mood is expressed by the affix *-sa / -se*. Also in the northern dialect, the condition is formed by the affix *-sa / -se*, but there are dialectal differences in the pronunciation of words: *gez bolsa* (if meets, Kanlykol).

In her work, B. Kurbanbayeva points out that in the southern dialect of the Karakalpak language, the *-sá* variant of the *-sa / -se* affixes in the literary language is conditional. For example: *Erik berip taltayta berseń bular ózgáradı ekán degen pikir payda boldu* (there is an opinion that they will change if you give them peace pampering). (Amudarya district, Kitay). [4-100]. The use of the *-sa / -se* form of the conditional mood in the form of *-sa / -sá* in the southern dialect of the Karakalpak language is also found in the dictionary of M. Kashgari. For example: *Kelsá kishi*. (If a person comes). [5-500]

Also, the non-finite forms of the verb infinitive, gerund and participle have a dialectal distinction. Infinitive verbs: *ashshulaw* (means to salt) (Chimbay), *ıǵıstıw* (to shift) (Kegeyli), *gúwenlew* (tie the lambs in a row), *tanjıraw* (to be bewildered) (Nukus region), *jaratpaw* (not to want) (Kanlykol), *totıǵıw* (to rust) (Kanlykol), *kemigiw* (to be half-hearted), *nusqaw* (to show), *ultanlaw* (Dissolve the yellow clay in water and wash the soil with a cloth (then the soil will be hard), *uyıtıw* (to boil the sugar) (Khojeli), *sawıǵıw* (to recover) (Shomanay), *daǵıtıw* (to finish), *sawıw* (to perform to finish) (Khojeli), *tuwarıw* (to finish, to end), *shiramıtıw* (to exchange) (Chimbay), *jersinbew* (not to adapt) (Kanlykol), *teleziw* (to wander) (Nukus), *shırptıw* (to mint), *buwatlaw* (to bint) (Chimbay), *shekelew* (to separate) (Qaraózek), *shenew* (to measure) (Kegeyli), *irklew* (to separate big from small) (Kegeyli, Chimbay, Moynak), *dónbew* (to spoil), *basılıw* (to get old) (Kanlykol), *shaǵılıw* (to get old) (Chimbay).

B. Kurbanbayeva's work on word formation and morphological differences in the southern dialect of the Karakalpak language, in the section on the peculiarities of the use of the verb, *jaratpaydı* verb is also used in the southern dialect and this verb means not to create an opportunity. For example:

*Jaratpaydı xalıqqa qolında barın,*

He does not create for the people what he has,

*Tuwra jolǵa salmasañız sultanım.*

Sultan, if you do not follow the right path. [4-97]

(Beruniy district, Altynsai)

In the Takhtakopir district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, instead of *qaynatıw* (to boil) in the spoken language of the Karakalpaks, the word *uyıtıw* is used effectively. For example: Qumshekerdi *uyıtıp* aldıq. (We have boiled sugar). [6-57]. G. Bekmuratova's work on the Chomanai dialect of Karakalpak language there is also shown that *sawıǵıw* means *to recover*. For example: Artıqtıń qolınıń jarası kem-kemnen *sawıǵa basladı*. (The wound on Artyk's arm gradually began to *recover*) [7-17]. And the verb *tuwarıw* of dialectical origin is used in the sense of *tawısıw*, *pitkeriw* (to finish) in the work of G. Esemuratova who is a prominent representative of Karakalpak literature [8-84] and in Karakalpak folklore [9-558]. The verb *basılıw* related to the dialect is used in the variable meaning and means aging and rejuvenation.

In the section on the differences in the lexical and semantic forms of the verb of B. Kurbanbayeva's work, it is shown that the verb *basılıw* is used in the southern dialect of the Karakalpak language in the sense of aging. For example: Bir eki yıl boldı *basılıptı* diydi. (It has been a couple of years that he's got old). (Tortkul district, Akkamys). [4-97]. This verb is semantically close to the word *shaǵılıw* (aging) in the last example and is synonymous with each other in the dialect.

Also in the northern dialect the verbs borrowed from the Uzbek language are used productively: *arshıw* (Kegeyli, Nukus district, Kanlykol), *hádiksirew* (Chimbay), *harralaw*.

For example: Onnansha onı harralasańız *ǵo*. (Instead of it, saw it).

The verbs given in the example the verb *arshıw* means to peel, to clean, the verb *hádiksirew* means to suspect, the verb *harralaw* means to saw.

In the dialect, the gerund has its own peculiarities: *kóńirsigen* - *kógergen* (bruised) (Kanlykol), *iytlengen* - *kóztiygen* (damaged) (Nukus district).

Also, the suffix *-si* is added to the verb instead of the suffix *-tuǵın* to create the gerund. For example: *Ketesi* adam *ǵo*. (Moynak, *departed* person).

The participle verbs of the form *-ıp* / *-ip* are used with dialectal differences: *tuwarıp* (finishing) (Chimbay, Nukus region), *qańtarıp* (dumping) (Chimbay), *jiyilip* (gathered) (Kanlykol).

In the northern dialect, verbs are also used in the phonetic variant. In colloquial speech, these occur in two different forms.

1) in vowels. a) Correspondence of *á-e* in the first syllable: *sá*kirdik (Nukus district) - *se*kirdik. For example: Keyin bizler vishkiden *sá*kirdik. (Then we jumped off the tower). Samolyottan *sá*kirdik. (We jumped out of the plane).

b) two consonants *k* are used repeatedly. For example: Keyin ala parashyuttan *sákkiriw*di úyrendim. (I later learned to *jump off* the parachute).

Correspondence to *á- a*: *táwsildi* (Kegeyli) - *tawsildi*.

2) in consonants: *l-n* correspondence: *pútilledi* (completed, finished, Kanlykol) - *putinledi*. For example: Balam segizinshini *pútilledi* (My son *finished* the 8<sup>th</sup> form).

One of the peculiarities of the use of verbs in the dialect is the lexical variants: qumshekerdi *kúydiriw* (Takhtakopir) // qumshekerdi *uytıw* (Khojeli) // qumshekerdi *quyıw* (boiling the sugar, Qaraózek), *kúyreńkirepti* (Nukus region) - *kúyińkirepti*. For example: Awqat *kúyreńkirepti* (Food is burnt).

In the Karakalpak language, the phenomenon of omitting sounds when speaking some words is called



the Elysian phenomenon. This condition is associated with the phenomenon of reduction. Reduced sounds may omit over time. Vowel sounds can be reduced to elysia in the same phonetic conditions as the phonetic conditions in which they are reduced. The phenomenon of omitting of some sounds, a sequence of sounds, is more common in ordinary speech [10-126]. This situation also affects the dialects of the Karakalpak language. In colloquial speech, the vowel –ı at the beginning of the word often omits: *laqtıramız* (Kanlykol) – *ılaqtıramız* (throw).

The first word in the compound verb is abbreviated. For example: *Dorbamdı ákep ber* (*Bring my bag*) *alıp kelip ber* (bring, Kanlykol).

G. Bekmuratova in her work says that in Shomanai's speech this word is abbreviated and used as *ápke*. For example: *Bir salım duz ápke*. (*Bring a pinch of salt*). [7-21]

The verb words related to the dialect are also used in the variable meaning: *kran pisiw* (ground crane pressing, Karaozek, Chimbay). This compound verb is used literally in the form of *gubi pisiw*, *may shıǵarıw* (oil extraction).

## ANALYSIS RESULTS

In the Karakalpak language, the verb is formed productively by affixation, word addition and semantic methods. In the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language, depending on the relation of parts of speech which is a basis to the formation of the verb by the affixation method the derivative verbs are divided into two types: noun based derivative verbs and verb based derivative verbs. Dialectal differences are more noticeable in the use of noun based derivative verbs.

The suffix –daǵın, which is not found in other dialects and speeches of the Karakalpak language, is added to the verb and forms verb words typical of the dialect: *isleyimizdaǵın* (we will do), *suwǵarasızdaǵın* (you will water), *awdarasızdaǵın* (you will dig).

There are significant differences in the use of verb based compound verbs.

**Al (take)** verb forms compound verb by combining with the form of the participle verb -ıp / -ip, -p: *tazatıp alıw*.

**Ket (Go away)**. It forms a compound verb by combining with the -a, -e, -y, -ıp / -ip, -p forms of the participle verb: *ǵawlap ketti*, *ırqıldap ketti*.

**Otur (Sit down)**. It forms a compound verb when it is combined with participle verb by preserving its lexical meaning. For example: *ańqıp otır edik*.

**Jiber (Send)**. This verb is used in the composition of the compound verb, retaining its lexical meaning. For example: *kiyitlep jiberipti*.

Also, *jiber* verb is combined with the word derived from Uzbek language on the first component to form a compound verb. For example: *arship jiber*.

The verb **tasla** (throw) is used in conjunction with some verbs by preserving its lexical meaning: *bókteyip taslap jıynaw*.

The verb **qayt** preserves the lexical meaning when it comes in the form -p qayt of participle, and means the process of returning the subject's action from a certain place: *zanqıldasıp qayttı*.

In the modern Karakalpak literary language, the imperative mood of the verb explains the action in the meanings of command, knead, demand, call and others directed by speaker to someone. There are great differences in the use of the imperative mood of the verb in the northern dialect than the literary

language: tawla, zımpı, tónker, qawsır.

In the indicative mood the words sazladı, jampıytadı, titkileydi, shoǵmadı, iyeklemeydi, illetnedi, shaǵıldım have differences in the use. The indicative mood comes in both positive and negative forms: *jaratpaydı*.

In modern Karakalpak literary language the conditional mood is expressed by the affix -sa / -se. Also in the northern dialect, the condition is formed by the affix -sa / -se, but there are dialectal differences in the pronunciation of words: *gez bolsa*

The non-finite forms of the verb infinitive *ashshılaw, ıǵısıw, gúwenlew, jaratpaw, basılıw, shaǵılıw*; used under the influence of the Uzbek language *arshıw, hádiksirew, harralaw*; the gerund *kónirsigen, iytlengen*; adding the suffix -si to the verb instead of the suffix -tuǵın of the gerund *Ketesi adam ǵo*; use of participle related to the dialect *tuwarıp, qańtarıp, jıyulıp* can be shown as the difference related to the northern dialect.

Also, in the dialect, verbs are found in the phonetic variant. In colloquial speech, these occur in two different forms.

1) in vowels. a) Correspondence of á-e in the first syllable: *sáıkirdik-seıkirdik*.

b) two consonants *k* are used repeatedly. *Sákkiriwdi*.

Correspondence to á- a: *táwsildi-tawsildi*.

2) in consonants: *l-n* correspondence: *pútılledi-putınledi*.

Used in the lexical variant: *qumshekerdi kúydiriw // qumshekerdi uytıw // kúyreńkirepti-kúyínkirepti*.

The phenomenon of omitting of some sounds, a sequence of sounds, is more common in ordinary speech. This situation also affects the dialects of the Karakalpak language. In colloquial speech, the vowel -ı at the beginning of the word often omits: *laqtıramız* (Kanlykol) – *ılaqtıramız* (throw).

The usage of the first word in the compound verb in abbreviated form can be told as a phenomenon related to the spoken language of the people. For example: *ákep ber*.

Also, the verb words related to the dialect are also used in the variable meaning: *kran pisiw* and so on.

## Conclusion

One of the most important tasks today is the special study of the dialectology of the Karakalpak language as a branch of linguistics. It is necessary to study the dialects of the Karakalpak language (northern and southern), the history of the origin of dialectal words, their semantic differences, and their structure, to show the phonetic, lexical and grammatical differences. In this article, we have made a comparative analysis of the use of verbs in the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language with the modern Karakalpak literary language, its other dialects and speeches.

In the modern Karakalpak literary language, the verb is one of the biggest parts of speech. It has its own categories. In the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language, the verbs are used with great differences. These differences are reflected in the way the verb is formed, in the way of forming by the affixation method, in particular, in the noun based derivative verbs and verb based derivative verbs. Differences in compound verbs are reflected in the use of the verbs *al, kel, ket* and others. Also, it is reflected in verb moods, in non-finite forms of the verb, the infinitive, gerund and participle.

In the northern dialect, verbs are used in phonetic and lexical variants. Also in the dialect the phenomenon of elision is productive, there is omitting cases of the different sounds in words of the

compound verbs and the syllables. At the same time, verbs are semantically metaphorical (variable). This situation shows the peculiarity of the use of verbs in the northern dialect.

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