

Formation of Nouns with Diminutive Meaning in Modern Karakalpak Language

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ABSTRACT: The article deals with ways and forms of expressing subjective estimation of diminutive terms of nouns in modern Karakalpak. In spite of some works on this theme, it remains insufficiently explored in modern Karakalpak language. One of the forms of expressing subjective estimation of diminutive terms of nouns is affixation. This study presents the formation of diminutive affixes of nouns— sha/ - she, shaq/ - shek, -shyq/-shik, -ek// -kin in modern Karakalpak language. The paper first presents the characteristics of subjective evaluation and expressiveness of nouns. Next, the paper reviews the studies on subjective forms of the noun in Turkic linguistics. Then analysis of the diminutive suffixes of nouns in modern Karakalpak language is given, concluding that, diminutive forms in the Karakalpak language are expressed by means of diminutive affixes. These include the affixes-sha/ - she, - shak/ - shek, - shyk/ - shik, -ek /-k and give a diminutive meaning to a person, object, animal names, etc. and create a new form.

KEYWORDS: subjective estimation, diminutive, endearment, affix, subjective forms meaning, endearment, form-building, denote, unproductive.

INTRODUCTION

Subjective estimation and expressiveness is a very complex, multi-faceted category that has an objective-subjective character. Subjective forms of the noun give additional meaning to the main feature of the subject, that is, a sign of diminutiveness, endearment, respect, humiliation,

ridicule, reinforcement, etc. Such meanings are expressed by adding special affixes or words.

In Turkic linguistics, this question was considered by A.N. Kononov, R. Kungurov, N. A. Baskakov, R. Ikramova, M. A. Jurabayeva, A. Muradov., etc.

In this paper, we will try to analyze the diminutive suffixes of nouns in modern Karakalpak language.

Forms of nouns that express diminutiveness are used to show the diminution of objects and people by age, volume, size.

In modern Karakalpak language, the number and scope of diminutive suffixes is limited. This includes the affixes-sha/ - she, shak/ - shek, - shyk/ - shik, etc.

DISCUSSIONS

Study on diminutive affixes of nouns in Karakalpak language affix-sha / - she

As a diminutive affix -sha/-she has form-building feature. For example: er+she, (small saddle) korpe+she, (small quilt) musin+she (small figure) (sculpture work) xaykel+she (small statue), dorba+sha (small bag), bel+she (small shovel), sandiq+sha (small chest), quti+sha (small box), etc.

As form-building affix, it forms nouns with diminutive meaning from the following words and determines that these subjects are small in comparison with the main ones:

1. the names of the subjects of the domestic industry and denote diminutive meaning. For example: Iyig'in' aershesalipsan' (Zhiyenzhiraw). Muptillaag'ata' wipa' kelipti, - dediolapasinin' to' seginin' zhanindako' rpeshe to' sestirip (O. A' bdirakhmanov)... dorbashasinan nansindirip, awzinabirtislemsaldi (T. Kayipbergenov).

In these examples, diminutive form of nouns is formed with the help of affixes--sha/-she.: *er+sh*, (*small saddle*), *korpe+she* (*small quilt*), etc.

2. Affix-sha/-she is added to the nouns, denoting the names of plants and forms diminutive meaning. For example: *putaq+sha* (*small shrub*), *na'l+she* (*small sprout*), *zhapiraq+sha* (*leaflet*), etc.

U'shzhuldizu'zgendeyaydin'qasinan, *Putaqshani* ali pkeldimqasin'a (I. Yusupov).

3.-sha/-she is added to the nouns, signifying knowledge and trade and has diminutive meaning. For example: *kitap+sha* (*booklet*), *da'pter+she* (*small notebook*), etc. Examples: Qoyinqaltasinanshig'aripamantkassasinin' birkita^{sh}hasinusindi da: Minadaekizhuz min' manat bar, uslaptur, ga'pimdibo'lme, uslayber, -dedi (Sh. Seyitov).

Al sag'anaqshakerekbolsa, tuwanatartpaniash, menin'ay lig'imnanawistiripqoyg'aneki min' amnatliqamanatda'ptershebar (O. Abdirakhmanov).

4. Affix-sha/-she is added to the nouns denoting the meaning of space and forms diminutive meaning: *maydan+sha* (*small playing field*), *qorg'an+sha* (*small fortress*), *ataw+sha* (*islet*), *qala+sha* (*townlet*), *baq+sha* (*small garden*), *diywal+sha* (*small wall*), etc. For example: Birwaqitlarimaydanshanin'arg'ibetinenmeshitkeqar ayeki-ushadamkeleberdi (A. Bekimbetov).

Qislawbolg'anzherlerdeanaw-minawemesqalashalarpaydaboldi (K. Ma'mbetov).

5.- sha/-she is added to the nouns, signifying the name of animals and their children or their small species: *gunan+sha* (*kolt*), *o'giz+she* (*bull-calf*) and others. Examples: *G'unanshag'ako'zlik*, *zhipekzhona*, *nagyslyaqterilikbezedim*, *basimaqaratelpek*, *u'stimeuzynzhipekshekpen*, *belimetu'rmebelbewbuwyipkiyinip*, *alip*, *qayerdetoy-tamasha*, *zhyraw-baqsi bolsaqaldirmayqidirabasladim* (K. Ayimbetov). *Olaro'gizshesoyipekewimizdimira'tetti* (K. Ayimbetov).

6. Suffix-sha/-she is added to the nouns meaning various geometric shapes and show their small size and volume: *zhuldyz+sha* (*starlet*), *siziq+sha*

(*small line*), *shen'ber+she* (*small circle, circlet*), *qayiq+sha* (*small boat*), etc.

7. Affix-sha/-she is used to denote residential buildings, farms, industry, military enterprises, as well as a part of an item: *bo'lim+she* (*small part*), *man'lay+sha* (*small door head*), *shabaq+sha* (*small perch*), *shaqap+sha* (*subdivision*), etc. Examples: *Zholboyinda keyinqarayshegingenfa shistlerdin' bo'limshelerishubiripo'tti* (A. Bekimbetov). *Birku'nizhumistankelip, esiktiash abergenim deman'layshadan birkhatzherge tors eteqaldi* (I. Kurbanbayev).

8. In some cases, this affix is added to a noun expressing respect for women and means not only a diminutive meaning, but also denotes respect: *khan+sha*, *khanim+sha* (in the meaning of lady, Madam, missis) etc. For example: *Khanimsha, sorpaishin'iz, zhazilasyz* (T. Kaipbergenov).

Affix-shaq / -shek

In the Turkological literature, the origin and phonetic variants of affix-shaq/ -shek is interpreted in different ways. Scientists Vambery and Denis associate suffix-shaq and its phonetic variants with *chag* (<*chang*) meaning quantity and time [1].

Uzbek linguist A. Gulomov also considers that the affix -*shaq* came from the words *chog*, *choq*, meaning small number, volume [2]. According to G.I. Ramstedt, the affix -*shak* (-*saq*) is derived from the connection of -*sh* and -*aq* (*candaq*) [3].

In the Kazakh language phonetic variant of this affix -*shaq*, -*shek*, -*shiq*, -*shik* [4], in the Kyrgyz language -*cek* (-*cik*) [5], -*chik*, -*chyk*, -*chuk*, -*chak*, -*chek*, -*chok* [6] in the Yakut language -*chik*, -*chuk* [7], in the Turkish language -*cik* (-*cik*), *cuk* (-*cuik*), -*çik* (-*cik*), *çuk* (*çuik*), -*cak*, -*cok* [8], in the Oyrot language -*chak*, -*chek* (-*chok*) [9], in the Bashkir language -*sak*/-*syk*, -*sek*, -*sok*, -*sök* [10], in the Altay language -*çaq*/-*cök*, *çoq*/*cök*, in the Khakass language -*zeh*/-*zek*, -*uzah*/-*izek* can be found.

K. Diykanov, N. K. Dmitriev, M. Shamsieva, K. Sharafutdinovaname these affixesas dimunitiveaffixes.

A. N. Kononov, N. A. Baskakov, N. P. Dyrenkova, author of "Modern Kazakh language", E. I. Ubryatova, V. V. Reshetov, G. N. Ramstedt, A. G. Gulomov, Z. M. Marufov, S. Usmanovname affixes-*shaq/-shekas* diminutive-enderment affixes.

In the modern Karakalpak language, the affix -*shaq/-shek* is added to the names of some animals and gives a caressing meaning. For example: *qulin+shaq* (foal), *tayin+shaq* (foal in the second year), *tulki+shek* (pup), etc.

Zhilqiishinde *qulinshaq*, Zhalquyrig' Ibirqushaq (Karakalpak folklore). -A'yytayinshag'im, a'ken' qartaydi (X. Otemuratova).

These nouns mean a baby horse or foal and express a diminutive meaning.

This affix is also added to other nouns and gives a diminutive meaning to the subject expressed by the noun: *sho'p+shek*, *gu'd+shek*, etc. Examples: Anawkishkenegu'dshektimasaqshilarg'a bo'listiripberiwdenarti qmiriwbetzhoq (T. Kayipbergenov). Qay bi rata-ananin' buyrig'inorinlawushintu'ndeotinbazarinansho'psh ektergenbalalar, tuyelerdin' aralarinano'tipseksewildin'zhin'ishkeshaqalarinsindirdi (Q. Ayimbetov).

Affix-shyq / -shik

This affix is unproductive in the Karakalpak language. It can be found in the following cases:

1) Affix-*shyq/-shik* is added to nouns denoting household items and shows a diminutive meaning. For example: *saray+shyk* (small palace) *tu'yin+shik* (small knot), *kap+shyk* (small bag).

In the words *tuyinshik*, *kapshyk* there is no special expressive meaning, they also have a meaning different from the main one. For example: Apamin' «eletoydasheshemen» degentuyinshikleribar (T. Kayipbergenov). Iskender qapshiqtolisalituqimlardyimashinag'azhukledi de skladqatapsiripqaytti (I. Kurbanbayev).

2) *shyq/-shik* is used to show high objects low: *du'mpe+shik* (hillock), *to'be+shik* (hillock), *uyin+shik* (small pile of rocks), etc. Examples: To'n'kerilgenqazandayg'anaoyli-biyikto' beshikleri bar (T. Kayipbergenov). Daladapaydabolg' anbuldu' mpeshikleritaw siyaqlibiyikbolmag' animenende, tegiszhergeqarag' andaha'rqandayadamditulg'aetipko'rsetetug'inbiyi klikleredi (K. Ma'mbetov).

3) This affix is also added to the names of nouns and expresses diminutive meaning: *qil+shiq* (little wool), *tal+shiq* (filament), etc.

Examples: Miyizdeyqap-qarashashinin' zhiyeginenshiqqanupelekshashtalshiqklarizhazdin' da'slepki' nlerin'zhag'implisamallarimenenzhel birep, biydayren' betinin' ustinsiypapo'tedi (I. Kurbanbayev).

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sebebiha'zireshkilerdetu'bitko'p, egerkeshiktirse, tu'bititu'sip, tekqilshig'iqaladi (Q. Ayimbetov).

4) It is added to the names of places and shows a diminutive meaning: *ko'l+shik* (small lake), etc. Example: Qudaqalese, onlag'anku'nin'ishindeon'g'ariptaslarmanmin'ba wdi, biraqko' lshiktioriwg' abrigadtanrukhsata'per (O. Abdirakhmanov).

Sometimes the affix-*shyq/-shik* is used to express the small form of plants: *tu'bir+shik* (stump), *bala+shyk* (young sprouts), etc. For example: Tomarlarishirip, tubirshikbolipqalg'an (T. Kayipbergenov).

In the Karakalpak language this affix is unproductive compared to other affixes.

Affix-ek / -k

In the Karakalpak language, this affix is unproductive and does not always express a subjective meaning: *tiken+ek* (thorn), *a'yn+ek* (window), *egiz+ek* (twin), *kozgenek* (hole), *tuyirtepek* (lump), etc. For example: Da'slepol'eshna'rsenian'g'armapedi, serlepun' ilgende, onyn'ornyndakishkeneinyenin'ko'zindeyko'zgeneklerdian'ghardy (I.

Kurbanbayev).Gu'linsuygentikeneginde suyedi (Proverb).

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that diminutive forms of nouns in the Karakalpak language are expressed by means of diminutive affixes. These include the affixes-*sha/ - she*, - *shak/ - shek*, - *shyk/ - shik*, -*ek /-k* and give a diminutive meaning to a person, object, animal names, etc. and create a new form.

1) Affix-*sha/ - she* as a diminutive affix has form-building feature and it forms nouns with diminutive meaning from the following words and determines that these subjects are small in comparison with the main ones. This affix is added to the names of the subjects of the domestic industry, plants, the nouns, signifying knowledge and trade, the nouns denoting the meaning of space, the nouns, signifying the name of animals and their children or their small species, the nouns meaning various geometric shapes and show their small size and volume, residential buildings, farms, industry, military enterprises, as well as a part of an item, a noun expressing respect for women and means not only a diminutive meaning, but also denotes respect, names of some animals and gives a caressing meaning, the nouns and gives a diminutive meaning to the subject expressed by the noun.

2) Affix-*shyq / - shik* is unproductive in the Karakalpak language. It can be found in the following cases:

It is added to nouns denoting household items and shows a diminutive meaning, used to show high objects low, added to the names of nouns, the names of places, used to express the small form of plants. In the Karakalpak language this affix is unproductive compared to other affixes and does not always express a subjective meaning.

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