



# STYLISTIC USE OF SUBJECTIVE FORMS OF NOUNS IN THE MODERN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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## ANNOTATION

*The article examines the formation and stylistic use of forms of subjective evaluation of nouns in the modern Karakalpak language. The stylistic features of nouns forming a subjective form are studied, which are manifested through affixation, affixoids, by the category of number, possessiveness and cases, abbreviations of words and compound words.*

**KEYWORDS:** *affixes, affixoids, the Karakalpak language, subjective form, subjective evaluation, diminutive forms, affix, initial case, possessive case, paired-repeated words.*

Language, as the most important means of communication between people, serves as a mirror that conveys the characteristic features and spirit of that time. It is known that in such cases, on the one hand, the language enriches the vocabulary, and on the other hand, the words existing in the language perform the function of expressing various relationships, subtle semantic shades. Therefore, the identification of forms expressing various shades of meaning in the Karakalpak language, the explanation of their connection and relationship with the main forms of the language from a scientific point of view is one of the most important tasks of linguistics.

The word is necessary for a person to express thoughts and speech, and also actively affects a person in the process of interaction. A word is a reflection of the form of a concept in human consciousness.

The forms of nouns expressing modal meaning are used to express such meanings as diminutiveness, endearment, respect, humiliation, reproach, mockery, humiliation, irony, suspicion, assumption and other meanings in relation to the subject and people. Some nouns not only name the subject, but also express the speaker's different attitude to the subject. In linguistics, such nouns are "subjective noun forms".

The tradition of distinguishing formations with diminutive suffixes in the class of names goes back to the teachings of ancient Greek authors. Aristotle also wrote about them in "Rhetoric": "A diminutive is an

expression that represents evil and good less than they actually are." The first proper linguistic analysis of diminutive nouns was also made by the Greeks - at the Alexandria Grammar School [1]. A.A. Shakhmatov was the first in Russian linguistics to call suffixes "suffixes of subjective evaluation"[10]. He considers the subjective forms of the noun inflectional forms .

In the Turkmen language A.Muradov,[5] in Kazakh linguistics A.Isqakov [11], in Uzbek linguistics M.Shamsieva, K.Sharafiddinova, R.Khadyatullaev [8] used the term "subjective form" in relation to this phenomenon.

N.A.Baskakov in the section "Word formation" of the "Short textbook of the Karakalpak language" of 1932 – included the affix *shak/-shek* in a number of affixes forming a noun and showed that they have a diminutive meaning [2]. N. A. Baskakov refers *-qay/-key*, *-y*, *-shiq/-shik*, *-shaq/-shek*, *-sha/-she*, *-ak/-ek* to the affixes of nouns expressing a diminutive and affectionate meaning[3].

In the Karakalpak language, A. Bekbergenov, in his work on stylistics, divided the means expressing subjective meaning into four types, expressing: "1) diminutive meaning; 2) respect, politeness; 3) affectionate meaning; 4) humiliation, ridicule" [4].

The concept of "subjective evaluation" means the subject and its qualities (often size), a certain action and state, positive or negative attitude of the speaker to the



subject. Grammatical meanings of subjective evaluation can be expressed within a word.

The morphology of the language is rich in various stylistic resources. When expressing a certain thought, morphological variants, synonyms, similar in meaning, but different in structure, are widely used.

In morphological stylistics, the stylistic coloring of the category of each part of speech, their relation to the functional styles of the language is studied. Stylistic features of a noun forming a subjective form are manifested through affixation, affixoids, by the category of number, possessiveness and cases, abbreviations of words and compound words, in which its subjective-evaluative forms are considered.

In the modern Karakalpak language, the forms -*sha/-she*, -*shak/-shek*, -*shiq/-shik*, -*laq*, -*jan*, -*khan*, denoting the speaker's attitude to a specific object, are studied mainly as part of the categories of nouns and adjectives and refer to the term "subjective forms". If a subjective evaluation forms a diminutive shade of a word with an expressive meaning, then the attached possessive affix enhances its meaning: *bota/botalaq/botalaġm*; *qulm/qulmtay/qulmtayim*.

The affix -*sha/-she* has the function of word formation, inflection and form formation. In functional styles, the morpheme -*sha* has no variety and is often used in colloquial speech, which is rarely synonymous with other morphemes: *xansha - xanshaiym*.

The affix -*shaq/-shek* often expresses the meaning of endearment: *Nokis degen qaladan, Tawıw aldıq qulmshaq* (Folk song).

The affix -*ake/-eke* is observed in some abbreviated words and expresses the meaning of irony, ridicule: - *Pul tapsam dártime dawa zattıń qay úyde ekenin ózim bilemen, on manat bir shiyshe "Porteken!"* (Sh.Seitov). The word "port!" in this example is formed by shortening the port wine to indicate a negative meaning in the sentence.

*Affix -sımaq*. In the Karakalpak language, the affix -*sımaq* is used to express the meaning of humiliation, ridicule: *Kuyewsımaġı shaikhanadan shıqpaytugın giyabent bolıp shıqtı* (O.Abdırakhmanov).

*Affixes -sha/-she, -shaq/-shek, -k/-ek, -elek, -sh/-ish, -laq, -ake/-eke, -sımaq*, along with contextual and lexico-grammatical meanings, have subjectively evaluative, emotional, expressive stylistic shades and express different stylistic meanings.

When forming the subjective form of nouns, the affixoids -*ġana /-gene, -qana /-kene, -laq, -khan, -zhan* perform a certain function.

In the Karakalpak language, the subjective meaning is also expressed by the abbreviated use of names. Suffixes -*sh, -ash, -ish, -esh, -osh* (Timur – Timosh, Damegul – Damesh), -*ake (áke), -eke* (Abdirahman – Abeke, Maqset – Máke), -*an* (Dosbergen – Dosan), affectionately -*on* (Eleonora – Elon). Borrowed forms from the Russian language are added and perform stylistic functions. These forms express diminutive, affectionate, respectful meanings.

The forms of subjective evaluation are also expressed using compound words, the components of which consist of paired words: *Ġaniydiń ishi-bawırma kirip soylegenleri Nazardıń yadına bul bosaqanı birinshi márte atlaġanın tusirdi* (O.Abdırakhmanov).

Paired-repeated words are in form very close to paired words. They also consist of two paired components. *Konyak-ponyakqa ishteı zhoqlıġm, hesh qanday kútimniń kerek emesligin de sıbırlap uqtırdı* (Sh.Seitov).

Forms of subjective evaluation are also formed with the help of some parts of speech in combinations with nouns, such as the service word *degen*. *The noun + degen* type gives a subjective meaning in the sentence and in this case expresses a negative attitude, that is, a feeling of dislike: *Men sol Ámirkhan degen adamdı zhaman koremen, soylespeymen* (Sh.Seitov).

The meaning of irony in nouns is also expressed with the help of particles-*mysh, -mish, -mys, -emish*: *Intelligent emish, barma sawatıń?* (N.Toreshova).

The numeral "birew" in combination with demonstrative pronouns and with an adjective, as well as with a participle, expresses the meaning of humiliation, sarcasm, dislike: *Sen birew, ol birew, myna birew, ana birew, etc. Bizniń uydegi qurdasıń esersoqlaw birew* (O.Abdırakhmanov).

The subjective forms of the noun are also expressed using the categories of case, possessive form and plural.

The initial case in the context sometimes expresses the meaning of a subjective evaluation. In such cases, it expresses the meaning of love, sympathy and affection. It is often characteristic of the spoken language and serves to enhance the emotional and expressive meaning of nouns: *Ġázel aitqan barna zhigit*,



Men aynalay boylarınnan, Sawal sorap juwap yesit, Soyle, shiyrin tillerinin (Folk song). The negative sema also expresses the meaning of humiliation, reproach, resentment: Xaqqınan bir shıqqan shıgarman! (Sh.Seitov). This sentence uses a stylistic figure – inversion, which gives a stylistic shade by using the word "xaqqınan" at the beginning of the sentence.

There are not so many morphological variants of the possessive category in the modern Karakalpak language. The singular and plural of the second person -y/-yń, -ń, - ńń /- ńyzlar [7]. III person has two morphological variants: y, (i) -sy(si). Of the morphological variants of the second person, the form -ńyz is characteristic of both literary and colloquial speech.

The plural affixes -lar/-ler, together with its main meaning, also has additional meanings and is used for various stylistic purposes. In the meaning of respect, the affix -lar, -ler, joining the noun, expresses respect for the person: – Harma, aǵayınler! – Bar bolıń ! (Sh.Seitov). A.Orazymbetov points out that the affix -lar/-ler is attached to words denoting organs of the human body that are not used in the plural (head, waist, tongue belonging to the same person, etc.). D.), adding that it does not mean the plural, but is used only to strengthen the meaning [6]: Aǵa degen tillerinin shıraǵım, Kel, qaraǵım qara bawırım qan bolar (Karakalpak folklore, Volume 5).

Thus, the stylistic use of forms of subjective evaluation of nouns in the modern Karakalpak language is carried out in several ways. These are affixation, case, possessive forms, plural suffixes and compound words. Subjective-evaluative forms perform the task of giving additional stylistic coloring to the sentence. They give the described event an additional shade and are actively used in the literary and oral colloquial speech.

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