



SEMANTICS AND STRUCTURE OF COMPLEX WORD COMBINATIONS IN THE CONTEMPORARY KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with semantics and structure of complex and composite words appearing nowadays in the modern Karakalpak language.

Complex words are formed from two or more words and denote a broad concept. Combination of their components are combined by meaning as fixed combinations and they perform a function of one member of a sentence.

KEY WORDS: *Composite terms, thematic classification, lexical-semantic classification, structure, paired words, abbreviated words, borrowed composite words, tracing.*

DISCUSSION

Complex words, unlike phrases, act as whole-formed units and it is impossible to insert another word between its components.

In the modern Karakalpak language formation of complex words in the recent decade has become a very productive way of word formation. If we consider them from a semantic point of view, they encompass words that enter various spheres of the life. Especially actively complex words are used in journalistic and scientific styles.

Complex words of the Karakalpak language have hardly been studied so far. Phraseological, syntactically indecomposable combinations have also not been studied. Some studies related to this aspect are fragmented. In this connection, our chosen subject of investigation remains topical to this day.

The novelty of the work lies in the fact that for the first time an attempt is made to study complex words and phrases in structural, thematic and lexical-semantic aspects.

The practical significance of the work is determined by the fact that its results can be used in the development of lectures and seminars, as well as in the compilation of dictionaries.

Based on the empirical collected data modern complex words of the modern Karakalpak language were divided from a semantic point into the following types:

I. Composite terms related to the socio-economic sphere of life *бәнтликке көмеклесу орайы* (center for employment), *бес күнлик жұмыс хәптеси* (five-day working week), *банк аудити* (bank audit), *банк филиалы* (Bank branch), *банк есапбети* (account Bank), *биржа товары* (commodity exchange), *киши бизнес* (smaller business), *экономикалық реформа* (economic reform), *турақ жай фонды* (housing fund), *төлеу терминаллары* (payment terminals), *еркин базар* (free market), *киши кәрхана* (smaller enterprise), *қоспа кәрхана* (joint venture), *ури оңлау жұмыслары* (work on capital construction), *пластик карточка* (plastic card), *исбилерменлик субъектлери* (entrepreneurial entity), *хожалық жүритиуши субъект* (economic entity), *аксил реклама* (axial advertising), etc. For example, *Хәзирги ўақытта исбилерменлик субъектлери тәрәпинен пластик карточкалар хәм төлеу терминалларынан пайдаланыў хәм де*



тутыныушыларға усы төлем түрі арқалы
хызмет көрсетуі кеңнен
өзлестірілмекте - *At present entrepreneurial
entities actively practice such new payment
technologies in their work with customers as plastic
cards and payment terminals (Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan,
10.09.2009).*

By the structure the complex words are
divided into the following types:

1. **Noun + noun:** мийнет биржасы
(*labor exchange*), банк филиалы (*bank branch*),
банк аудити (*bank audit*), пластик карточка
(*plastic card dot*), etc.

2. **Adjective + noun:** киши кәрхана
(*smaller enterprise*), қоспа кәрхана (*joint venture*),
киши бизнес (*smaller business*), еркін базар
(*free market*), etc.

3. **Action noun + noun:** төлеу
терминаллары (*payment terminals*), etc.

4. **Noun + action noun + noun:**
бәнтликке көмеклесуі орайы (*employment
assistance center*), хожалық жүритуіші
субъект (*economic entity*), etc.

5. **Adjective + action noun + noun:** ири
оңлау жұмыстары (*work on capital construction*),
etc.

6. **Numeral+action noun + noun:** бес
күнлік жұмыс хәптесі (*five-day working week*),
etc.

II. Composite terms formed in connection
with changes in the field of medicine: *репродуктив
саламаттылық (reproductive health),
Республикалық көп тармақты медициналық
орай (Republican diversified medical center), бас
шыпакер (head physician), қыстаулы
медициналық жәрдем (emergency medicine),
орта буын медицина хызметкерлері (mid-
level medical personnel) стационар емлеу
(inpatient treatment), etc.* For example: *Оларда
профилактикалық көріктен өтіп раққа
қарсы гүресуі жұмыстары күшлі алып
барылады, халқы өзлеріне, ден-саулығына
айрықша итибар менен қарайды. – Their
patients undergo prophylactic examination, they
carry out intensive work to fight against cancer, their
patients pay a big attention to themselves and their
health (Qaraqalpaqstan. № 5-6).*

These complex words by their morphological
structure are divided into the following types:
adjective+noun: профилактикалық көрік
(*preventive examination*), стационар емлеу
(*inpatient treatment*), etc. **noun + noun:** бас
шыпакер (*chief physician*), and so on;
adverb+noun: тез жәрдем (*ambulance*), etc.

III. Composite terms formed due to changes
in the judicial-legal sphere: *адам саудасы (human
trafficking), нәшебентлик затлар (narcotic
staff), реакцион-диний топтарлар (reactionary
religious groups), адвокатлар фирмасы
(advocacy office), адвокат этикасы (lawyer's
ethics), бажыхана транзиту (customs transit),
газлы қараллар (gas weapons), хаяллар
жынаятшылығы (female crime),
криминалистлик техника (forensic technology),
улыұма мүлк (common property), бир адамлық
камера (single cell), etc.* For example, *Адам
саудасы — инсан қәдір-қымбатына қәуіп
салатуғын трансмиллий, уйымласқан
жынаятшылық көринислериниң бири
есәпланады - Human trafficking is considered one
of the types of transnational organized crime
threatening honor and dignity of the whole mankind
(Ğárezsizlik hám nızam, 27.02.2010).*

Consideration of their structure reveals the
following types:

1. **Noun+ noun:** адам саудасы (*human
trafficking*), адвокат этикасы (*lawyer's ethics*),
адвокатлар фирмасы (*advocacy office*), etc.

2. **Adjective + noun:** газлы қараллар (*gas
weapons*), нәшебентлик затлар (*narcotic staff*),
etc.

3. **Pronoun+ noun:** улыұма мүлк
(*common property*), etc.

4. **Numeral + noun:** бир адамлық
камера (*single cell*), etc.

IV. Composite terms formed due to
development of mass media: *цифралы
телевидение (digital television), медиа базар
(media market), интернет материаллары
(Internet materials), мәлімлемә - ресурс орайы
(information-resource center), газетә тиражы
(newspaper circulation), журналистлик
интуиция (journalistic intuition), ғалаба хабар
қараллары (mass media), цифралы тюнер
(digital tuner), etc.*

If we consider these examples by the
morphological structure, the complex will have the
following types:

1. **Noun + noun:** газетә тиражы
(*newspaper circulation*), мәлімлемә- ресурс
орайы (*information-resource center*), etc.

2. **Adjective + noun:** цифралы
телевидение (*digital TV*), журналистлик
интуиция (*journalistic intuition*), etc.

3. **Pronoun + noun:** ғалаба хабар
қараллары (*mass media*), etc.

V. Composite terms formed due to changes in
the field of communication: *уялы телефон (cell*



phone), факсимиллик байланыс (facsimile communication), байланыс операторы (telecom operator), мобиль телефон (mobile phone), почта жөнөлтпелери (postal transfers), пул жөнөлтпелери (money transfers), исеним телефоны (helpline), кең полосалы сымсыз байланыс (broadband wireless), сим карта (sim card), etc. For example, *Электр байланысының тийкарғы түрлери: телефон, телеграф, факсимиллик байланыс, мағлыұматларды жеткерип беріу, видеотелефон байланыслары болып табылады.* - The main types of electrical communications are telephone, telegraph, facsimile, information delivery and video telephony (*Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan, 23.03.1995*).

VI. Compound terms formed due to changes in the field of education: *мәмлекетлик грант (state grant), тест сынақлары (testing forms), мәмлекетлик тест орайы (state test center), магистратура бөлімі (magistracy department), магистр дәрежесі (master's degree), титул қағазы (title page), қосымша контракт (alternative contract), жуымақлаушы қадағалау (final assessment), технологиялық карта (technological map), etc.* For example: *Өзбекстан Республикасы Қаржы министрлігі, 2010 / 2011-оқу жылында мәмлекетлик грантлар тийкарында бакалаврият, магистратураға қабыл етудің тастыйықланған квоталарына мууапық қәлиплесип атырған студентлер контингентин есапқа ала отырып, бюджеттен зәрүрлі қаржылар ажыратылыуын тәміинлесін).* - *The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the academic year of 2010–2011 in accordance with the approved quota for admission to a master and bachelor level study on the basis of a state grant, taking into account the formed student contingent will ensure the allocation of necessary funds from the budget (Qaraqalpaqstan jasları, 3.06.2010).*

The structure of the composite terms formed due to changes in the field of education is as follows:

1. **Noun + noun:** *мәмлекетлик тест орайы (state testing center), тест сынақлары (testing forms), магистр дәрежесі (master's degree), титул қағазы (title page), etc.*

2. **Noun + action noun:** *халық билимлендиру бөлімі (Department of Public Education), etc.*

3. **Adjective+action noun:** *жуымақлаушы қадағалау (final assessment), etc...*

One of the most popular types of composite words is paired words. They indicate a certain degree of transformation of ordinary words into a

composites being used in pairs. About paired words which are one of the types of composite words, E. I. Ubryatova [3, p. 301] in her work "Paired Words in the Yakut Language" indicates different types of paired words and determines their basic originality.

1. The author points out that in the Turkic languages there are two ways of pairing words: the way of pairing and the way of matching. In both cases, the grammatical indicators of change and formation of the word belong to the last (second) component of paired words. The first method is characteristic of all the Turkic languages, and the second method is characteristic of the Old Turkic languages. For example: In the Yakut language *уйе-ара (parents), уйем-арам (my parents).*

N. A. Baskakov [1, p. 2, 17] in his work "The Karakalpak language" considers complex nouns as paired words, i.e. words that consist of two elements forming pairs reinforce the meaning or indicate collectivity, generalization. For example,

1. **Words denoting collectivity:** *мөбе-мөбе—таулар (high-high mountains), ойын-ойын—ойыншықтар (funny-funny toys).*

2. **Words denoting generality:** *ер-дзюген (saddle-bridle), юстки-басы (clothing), etc.*

Paired word of the Karakalpak language are widely regarded in a special study and in some articles of A. Najimov [2, p. 32, 3-29; 63, 122-128].

In a recent time paired words due to changes in the society and development of science and technology have been widely used in press. For example, *жанылғы энергетика (fuel energy), төлем-контракт (pay-contract), сауда-экономикасы (trade economy), илимий-әмелий (scientific and practical), илимий-изертлеу (scientific research), семинар-кеңес (training seminar), арақ-шарап (vodka and wine goods), суд-хуқық (court and law), сауда-санаат (trade and industry), мәлимлеме-таллау (analytical and identifying), ауыллық-шыпакерлик пункт (rural medical center), нефть-газ (oil and gas), санитария-эпидемиология (sanitation-epidemiology), etc.* For example, *На научно-практической конференции участвовал Председатель Верховного Совета Республики Каракалпакстан Б. Нурабуллаев.* - *The scientific and practical conference went off in association of the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan B. Nurabullaev (Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan, 4.12.2010).*

The most productive complex words are abbreviated words. Expansion of public services has a certain impact on language development.

Abbreviated complex words are formed from two or more abbreviated words. The process of



abbreviation is characteristic of nouns only. Therefore, complex words are the main source in their formation. For example, *ЎзР* (*the Republic of Uzbekistan*), *ЎзА* (*Agency of Uzbekistan*), *ЎзХДП* (*People's Democratic Party of Uzbekistan*), etc.

In the Karakalpak language abbreviated words were adopted primarily in the Russian version: *РСФСР*, *sovnarkom*, *revkom*, *GPU*, etc. Afterwards some words were adopted in the form of tracing. In the Karakalpak language tracing of abbreviated complex words has become a productive phenomenon since 1960.

Abbreviated complex words that are in current use are different by structure and way of formation. Basically they are divided into three groups:

1. Abbreviated complex words borrowed from other languages without changing the structure. Such the words in the Karakalpak language cannot be divided into component parts since they will not correspond to the initial accepted form. For example : *UNESCO*, *FIDE*, etc.

2. Abbreviated complex words formed by way of tracing some borrowed words. Such print tracing is somewhat productive formation. For example: *ООН* (*UN*), *ШША* (*USA*). etc.

3. Abbreviated complex words formed from original Karakalpak words. There are very few words of such sort in the language and they are extremely unproductive. For example, *ХББ* (public education department), *БКО* (employment assistance center), *ЖШЖ* (*limited liability company*), etc.

Thus, in conclusion we need to point out hereby that in general complex words of the Karakalpak language have recently begun to develop productively in connection with development of the society, science and technology.

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