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 батырлышке кемекчесіз орайды (center for employment), бес күндік жұмыс құтығы (five-day working week), банк аудиті (bank audit), банк филиалы (Bank branch), банк есептері (account Bank), биржа товары (commodity exchange), қызмет бізнесін (smaller business), экономикалық реформа (economic reform), турақ жай фонды (housing fund), тәлеу терминалдары (payment terminals), әркін базар (free market), қызмет қархана (smaller enterprise), қоспа қархана (joint venture), ұрыс оңлау жұмысшысы (work on capital construction), пластик карточка (plastic card), ұбайлармен ұйымдастыру (entrepreneurial entity), әкім құрылыс жүйесін (economic entity), аксис реклама (axial advertising), etc.
By the structure the complex words are divided into the following types:

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

2. **Adjective + noun**: киси қархана (smaller enterprise), коспа қархана (joint venture), киси бизнес (smaller business), өркін базар (free market), etc.

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

4. **Noun + action noun + noun**: банкпекке көмөкөсү ораі (employment assistance center), өкмөлдөй жұрымды құбект (economic entity), etc.

5. **Adjective + action noun + noun**: ұры оңғау жұмыслары (work on capital construction), etc.

6. **Numeral+action noun + noun**: бөс күндік жұмыс қаптасы (five-day working week), etc.

II. Composite terms formed in connection with changes in the field of medicine: репродукциялық саламаттылық (reproductive health), Республикалық қөп тармакты медициналық ораі (Republican diversified medical center), бас шылағы (head physician), қыстансы медициналық жітім (emergency medicine), орта буын медицина қызметкерлері (middle-level medical personnel) стыңнан емдөй (inpatient treatment), etc. For example: Оладар профилактикалық көркем жеткізу рахеттағы жұмыс қылып алып барылады, ұлы жағына, ден-саяулының айрықша түбән 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 көркем (preventive examination), стыңнан емдөй (inpatient treatment), etc. noun + noun: бас шылағы (chief physician), and so on; adverb+noun: тез жітім (ambulance), etc.

III. Composite terms formed due to changes in the judicial-legal sphere: адам саудасы (human trafficking), нәшебетпен жаттар (narcotic staff), реакция-діни толарлар (reactionary religious groups), аддокатлар жармасы (advocacy office), аддокат темисі (lawyer’s ethics), бөйкіна транзит (customs transit), жаңа донор (gas weapons), әйелді жүнатылығы (female crime), қырмайлымылық техника (forensic technology), ұлы жұмыс (common property), бир адамдық камера (single cell), etc. For example, Адам саудасы — өңсөңдү жылбаялық қош қалаптуын бұл тұлғамайды - Human trafficking is considered one of the types of transnational organized crime threatening honor and dignity of the whole mankind (Гаерсизлик хім низам, 27.02.2010). Consideration of their structure reveals the following types:

1. **Noun+noun**: адам саудасы (human trafficking), аддокат темисі (lawyer’s ethics), аддокатлар жармасы (advocacy office), etc.

2. **Adjective + noun**: қаңтарда жүр (gas weapons), нәшебетпен жаттар (narcotic staff), etc.

3. **Pronoun+noun**: ұлы жұмыс (common property), etc.

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

IV. Composite terms formed due to development of mass media: цифрлы телевидение (digital television), медиа базар (media market), интернет материалдары (Internet materials), мәліметте - ресур ораі (information-resource center), газета тиражы (newspaper circulation), журналылық интуиция (journalistic intuition), телевидение (digital TV), журналылық интуиция (journalistic intuition), etc.

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

1. **Noun + noun**: газета тиражы (newspaper circulation), мәліметте - ресур ораі (information-resource center), etc.

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

3. **Pronoun + noun**: телевидение (digital media), etc.

V. Composite terms formed due to changes in the field of communication: ұлы жұмыс (cell

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phone), facsimile telegraph, facsimile, information delivery types of b) telephone, facsimile, information delivery (telecom). 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 ude-ag-a (parents), ude-ag-am (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:** тёбө-тёбе—маўълар (high-high mountains), ойны-оны—ойныкъыпляр (funny-funny toys).

2. **Words denoting generality:** вр-джоожен (saddle-bridle), юскткъ-басч (clothing), etc.

Paired word of the Karakalpak language are widely regarded in a special study and in some articles of A. Najmov [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, жанылы энергетика (fuel energy), телем-контракт (pay-contract), сауда-экономикасы (trade economy), илпим-амелий (scientific and practical), илпим-эзерлөп (scientific research), симыр-көңөс (training seminar), арақ-шарап (vodka and wine goods), сүй-хүкүм (court and law), сауда-саннат (trade and industry), малимпем-таллау (analytical and identifying), абулпикъ-шыпакерлик пункт (rural medical center), нефт-газ (oil and gas), санат-эпидемиология (sanitation-epidemiology), etc. For example, На научно-практической конференции участвовал Председатель Верховного Совета Республики Карахалпакстан 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 Qaralpaqpaqtan, 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, ΘζР (the Republic of Uzbekistan), ΘζА (Agency of Uzbekistan), ΘζХДП (People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan), etc.

In the Karakalpak language abbreviated words were adopted primarily in the Russian version: RSFSR, 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), СССР (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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