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MEANS OF ANTONYMS ACCORDING TO THEIR STRUCTURE IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Abstract: In this article the means of antonyms according to their structure have been learnt in the Karakalpak language, collected in models, identified their productivity and non-productivity. In accordance with this there were proved twenty five types of antonyms according to their structure on the basis of facts of the Karakalpak language.

Key words: Antonyms, means according to the structure, collecting in models, identifying productivity and non-productivity, their relation to parts of speech etc.

Language: English

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Introduction

Antonymic phenomena plays important role in vocabulary in the Karakalpak language. They build antonymic set of couples made with the help of different lexical units. Our article is dedicated to analyzing means of antonyms according to their structure in the karakalpak language.

Antonyms according to their structure in the karakalpak language have not been specifically studied yet. We made researches about some works on special antonymic units in other languages in order to solve such kind of issue. As a result, we learnt to divide antonyms into means according to their structure on the basis of some principles, thereafter it was obvious that they can be different in comparison with their structure. According to these aspects we learnt antonyms of modern karakalpak language and divided into the following types:

Word stem- composition word structured antonyms. For instance, Life is the complex of tears and smiles, my chicken (T.Qayıpbergenov). - Upstairs quite depend on the downstairs (T.Qayıpbergenov). When he come here just pulled over (T.Qayıpbergenov) His daughter is thought to be mindful in immediate circumstances and cleverer than the son whose name is Elgeldi (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Instead of losing the position, if we could dive into the pit of Xorezm and then it would not be bad to go to Kxan of Xiywa if we claim that we are the owners of the narrow path flowing into our side (T.Qayıpbergenov) They mean to be similar to the strength, all night long it is scaring and go into the darkness, but all day long there appear dog-cats dyeing into the set, rubbish plants go down to it like leeches (Sh.Seytov).

Word stem- compound word formed antonyms. For instance,

Unfulfilled wealth of the world in today

Man guesses to complete it tomorrow (I.Yusupov).

Yesterday's gossip

Today may happen (I.Yusupov).

-There is a saying by my father that there is less enjoy than sadness (T.Qayıpbergenov). Two men got a weak coward commissioner to do Aydos's the Wealthy wish (T.Qayıpbergenov). He cut the argument thread in a brave way (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Derivative word- a phraseological set expression formed antonyms: For instance:

Trying not to show this he felt dizzy, was in fury (T.Qayıpbergenov).

He had a man of glittering like a gold (I.Yusupov).



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It means to have cowardice to repeat the enemies' name constantly (T.Qayıpbergenov) Brave hearted people could stand waiting for long so they chased them as soon as they heard the news (A.Begimov).

In every part of the village there were heard some jolly smiles (J.Saparov). Feeling afraid of awakening the humanity by seeing some with tears in the eyes he didn't change his view even (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Compositional word-compositional word formed antonyms: for instance: Nowadays, it is a mile between xan's reign and slaves' hard work (Sh.Seytov) on the right there is KKTRANS and on the left the deepness (Sh.Seytov).

The ground is noisy with thick footsound

It keeps from dawn to dusk (I.Yusupov).

The selfishness in the white house

Can be seen in the black-fur house (I.Yusupov).

"I will send to a foreign land, make him go far from the country",- was afraid when I heard, just may send to Siberia! (Sh.Seytov).

What an interesting view in the motherland's hug! (I.Yusupov).

Compositional word- compound word formed antonyms: for instance:

At the early dawn he ate some bread putting in the hot water for the breakfast and till the late dusk didn't move at all (T.Qayıpbergenov). From the hottest place of flame, as if he came to the frozen space, felt cold, as he tried to hide his getting cold, he hardly took breath, eyes wide opened, was embarrassed (T.Qayıpbergenov). He was big boned, an adult ft the age of 18-19 as Maman old said (T.Qayıpbergenov).

They laughed at me and about my unattractiveness, appearance.

Compositional word- paired word formed antonyms: For instance:

If he don't switch on the candles very soon the old lady could get impatient (Sh.Seytov).

Soon after another paled away the flowers (I.Yusupov).

Making somebodies your fellows (Ajiniyaz).

In such cases it is impossible to talk to him and to share secrets even relatives can't come nearby (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Compositional word- a phraseological unit formed antonyms:

For instance: Maman was about to continue listening the words of firemen, but thee went further (T.Qayıpbergenov) Yet I have my strength, doesn't pay attention to the words of the elderly (K.Sultanov).

Dark cold came too hard

Only we saw it, my child (Kunxoja).

What an environmental view! Porcelain can boil, flame blows instead of the wind (T.Qayıpbergenov).

He is going to pay a kind credit on the children just leaving everything beyond (J.Saparov).

Embracing you kindly

People can sting in toxic (I.Yusupov).

Compound word- compound word formed antonyms: For instance:

It is not worth to flow from this side

If there is not anything in the pit (I.Yusupov).

In order not to show his unrespect he took the man in front (T.Qayıpbergenov). As I guess biybaba, we are going to build understanding and friendly atmosphere within the tribe (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Compound word- phraseological unit formed antonyms. For instance:

Today- when the pigs fly, stc.

All ten flourished villages can not be equal to any cathedral for Janadarya people (T.Qayıpbergenov). Except for this door can be opened by the storm, dear (T.Qayıpbergenov). Maman began his speech so slow, being quiet (T.Qayıpbergenov). As fast as within eyebrows he could stop laughing and ordered himself (T.Qayıpbergenov). With his great brevity pulled the knot (T.Qayıpbergenov). As he heard he fastened as he felt his sweet teen (Sh.Seytov).

Paired word-paired word formed antonyms:

For instance: Just tomorrow Madiyar and Murat should go to Dawitkol, they could have offers, demands, casual acquaintances, distant relatives for the invitation to the wedding, they must know it and be back (Sh.Seytov). He eats this dish shaking legs to every side, he towels sometimes eyes, sometimes mouth, the more he wants to to stop, but the more difficult it gets (Sh.Seytov).

The listeners are keeping silence (T.Qayıpbergenov). Poor, he has little children as to walk by, they cried loudly a noisily (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Paired word- repeated word formed antonyms: For instance, the horse carriage standing in front of the Madiyard's house was full of girl- brides and little children in each side on (Sh. Seytov). Sitting unconsciously and ignorant Eshbay counted some big amount of money saying "one, two, three" and blew it towards Askarbay and told "Just thirty thousand" (Sh.Seytov). She didn't alert biybaba who came slowly by surprise (T.Qayıpbergenov). He didn't say goodbye to his wife, even didn't look at her face (S.Baxadirova).

Paired word- a phraseological unit formed antonyms:

For instance:

We're in poverty- poor period

Birds jumped on sheep (I.Yusupov).

A widow rode hundred sheep (I.Yusupov).

Basalay was basic medicine,

There were hungry weeks in (Kunxoja).

There no worry about it, you don't get empty as a bin (M.Daribaev).

Repeated word- repeated word formed antonyms: little- little, many- many, slow- slow, hard-



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hard, crying- crying, smiling- smiling etc. For instance:

Aydos came to them with his hard- hard steps (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Because of their slow- slow breath there was nothing to listen to (T.Qayıpbergenov).

They had many- many gossips about Aydos, MIrjiq, Begis, Orinbay, Qabil (T.Qayıpbergenov). There becomes much after little- little (Q.q). She was asleep after crying – crying much (T.Qayıpbergenov). She had some tears in the eye while smiling and smiling (T.Qayıpbergenov). Let's girls collect wood and cover little bread one by one (T.Qayıpbergenov). A man feels the time of his death I think, at that they gave me double kisses each (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Repeated word- phraseological unit formed antonyms: For instance:

Who had an ugli- ugly face

He had a son (Jiyen jiraw).

If you her face like a five pointed moon,

At the age of fifteen -whose name is Ayparsha ("Maspatsha" novel).

Heart was jumping, knees were trembling, she went up slow-slow (T.Qayıpbergenov).

As fast as within eyebrows he could stop laughing and ordered himself (T.Qayıpbergenov). Which village is out of the war, is it selfishness to stay dispositive when the whole nation had fire on it, where is the justice...there were so many ideas like them. As fast as within eyebrows he could stop laughing and ordered himself (T.Qayıpbergenov). These disgusted xans as if had been became from one spirit (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Phraseological units - a phraseological unit (Idioms) formed antonyms:

For instance: a dog dyeing place (far)- stick ticking place (near). As Maman turned back waiting

for his comrades, he jumped up to the sky (T.Qayıpbergenov). When Erpolat saw the fire which his comrades set followed his friends singing a song (M.Daribaev). Oh, old chap, there came a bird of happiness over my head ("Maspatsha" novel). Soon after Esengeldi got through his mind then he was set free (T.Qayıpbergenov). Now, all difficulties of the old chap whose foot is on the bed, another is out, should come up to his eighties (T.Qayıpbergenov). Yet none adults of having childhood (T.Qayıpbergenov). No one though that Izbasar hero by losing self- control could break through (T.Qayıpbergenov). However, he greeted without going into the ruin his previous (T.Qayıpbergenov).

In this case, the antonyms of the modern Karakalpak language turn out to be completely different according to the srtucture. Their usage is not the same after all. "Word- stem- derivative word" structured antonyms can be used more productively, while compound formed antonyms mean to be non-productive. Certainly, there can be found other types of antonyms. The materials we combined helped us to identify twenty fives of such kind of antonyms.

In general, the antonyms may be in relation to four parts of speech such as – the noun, the adjective, the verb and adverb. Additionally, in modern karakalpak language some types of pronouns and interjections can be used as antonyms. For instance, this- that, those- these, this – it pronouns denote the width and combine pairs of antonymic sets. Among interjections, the words such as uh- shuh, push- hush can be antonyms to each other. Antonyms may be of different in accordance with their structure. As we mentioned above, these materials will prove to have twenty five types of antonyms according to the structure in modern Karakalpak language.

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