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Zamira Dawletmuratova

Karakalpak State University named after Berdak
The assistant-teacher, the department of the Karakalpak linguistics
z.dawletmuratova@mail.ru

COMBINED KINSHIP TERMS

Abstract: In this article the types of words, their forming methods are discussed. The affixation is one of the most productive methods in the Karakalpak language. This method plays the main role in adding new words to the vocabulary of the language. The issue of compound words was one of the least studied issues in Karakalpak linguistics. Most of the kinship terms in the Karakalpak language are compound terms. They are formed as a result of attaching, pairing and combining of terms.

Key words: combined words; pair words, compound words, kinship terms, word attachment methods, language history, lexicology, terminology.

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Introduction

In the Karakalpak language, affixation is one of the most productive methods. This method plays the main role in adding new words to the vocabulary of the language.

There are many word forming affixes in the Karakalpak literary language. However, not all of them are involved in the creation of new words. For example, in the Karakalpak language there are no affixed terms among the kinship terms.

Until recently, the issue of compound words was one of the least studied issues in Karakalpak linguistics. In recent years, research on this issue has intensified. This issue is being studied not only in the grammar of the Karakalpak language, but also in special works overall [1,50-54].

Compound words in the Karakalpak language were considered to be syntactically formed in the pre-1970s [2,170; 3,48; 4,17] and morphologically-syntactically in the post-1980s [5,22]. A. Bekbergenov in his work used the notion that compound words are formed by adding a word [6,45]. Later, this name became constant in the language.

In the later grammar of the Karakalpak language it's given that compound words are formed by the method of word addition and the main structural types of compound words are given: 1) combined words; 2)

pair words; 3) repetitive words; 4) compound words; 5) abbreviated words [7,21-26]. Compound words are currently being studied in this structural way.

Complete and correct solution of the problem of compound words in the Karakalpak language is of great importance not only theoretically, but also in practice. This is because in Karakalpak, as in a number of other languages, compound words have a significant place in terms of number. Especially in recent years, as a result of the introduction of scientific and technical advances into our lives and the development of agriculture, many words (or terms) have been absorbed into our literary language, have been assimilated to the spoken language and enriched it.

From the outside, the components in the kinship terms formed by the method of adding a word seem to be similar to them, as if they have signs of the word combination. But compound kinship terms differ from the word combinations. They are compound words formed by the method of adding a word by material side. The components that formed the kinship terms created by this method are semantically, grammatically and intonationally combined and become a lexical integrity [6,45-46].

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Most of the kinship terms in the Karakalpak language are compound terms. They are formed as a result of attaching, pairing and combining of terms.

Combined words make up a large part of compound words. The components of combined words are already attached and have the property of stability. They appear to explain some composite and new meaning. Combined words are initially used as a syntactically free word combination, and over time, the words in them become stable and form a combined word.

As many researchers have shown, in the development of society, in the fields of science, technology, culture, industry, agriculture, there are more compound words than single words to describe any new and compound concept.

A combined word is made up of several words and has a broad meaning. If its components, like the components of word attachments, are separated from each other and formed in the form of separate words, but in essence they are formed by uniting in a stable form. When words are connected with each other and formed a term, their components are used in their literal sense, and as a result of the combination of components, a semantic meaning of term emerges. Examples: murindik ata (baptized father), murindik ene (baptized mother), murindik bala (baptized son), kuyew bala (son-in-law), jiyen kiz (niece), kempir apa (grandmother). Examples: Ulim: Yakshi, kuyew balama aytaman (Son: Ok, I'll tell my son-in-law) (T.Kaipbergenov). – Kempir apa, seni maman nege bizlerdey kishkene kiz etip tuwmagan (Grandmother, why didn't your mother give birth to you as a little girl like us) (G. Esemuratova).

The components of combined kinship terms come from word attachments are made of noun. About this S.N. Muratov says: "Lexical word combinations are formed from the constant attachment of two or more words and in most cases serve as a term" [8,98]. Thus, the composition of combined terms formed from the combination of words has a stable character. The terms of the combined kinship are mainly derived from the words that are attached in the ratio of attribute – apposition: kempir apa (grandmother), kuda bala (brother of bride), o'gey sheshe (stepmother) and so on. Combined kinship terms are formed as a result of the combination of two terms denoting kinship: kaynaga (brother-in-law), mirzaga (little brother-in-law) and so on.

Pair kinship terms are formed from the pairing of two terms, which means kinship, and its components are used in their own form. The components of a pair terms are semantically combined and have a broad and complex meaning: ata –ana (parents), ake-sheshe (father-mother), abisin-ajin (sister-in-law), bala-shaga (wife-children), kiz-kelinshek (girl-bride) and so on.

With the development of language, a comprehensive study of its lexical composition remains one of the most important issues of

linguistics. This is because it is difficult to imagine the basis of the lexical structure of the Karakalpak language today without different terminological systems. Therefore, special attention is paid to the special study of the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language. A lot of work has been done on this [9, 30]. The study of terminology will continue to be important. This is because there are changes in social, political and cultural life. These changes are first of all reflected in the vocabulary of the language. In other words, the vocabulary can be considered as a mirror of the language. Changes in public life are basis to the development of vocabulary, it is constantly replenished with new words, the meanings of some words in them are expanded, and words are assimilated to name new concepts from other languages. Therefore, this situation requires a comprehensive scientific study of the vocabulary.

While the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language is an entire system, a number of lexical layers that need to be studied as part of that entire system are waiting to be resolved. Some scientific works provide general information about the terms of kinship [10, 78-84]. Kinship terms have a certain place in the vocabulary of any language and they are constantly changing in the course of their historical development. Kinship terms are old words. Their ancient system is preserved in many Turkic languages [11,11-81].

This means that, as mentioned above, human names are associated with various symbols, appearances, events, etc. can be set in a related way. One such feature is color. It is difficult for the whole of humanity to imagine the world without colors. Through the colors we feel the beauty of nature, the beauty of the confession. The colors we are talking about are very important, even in the composition of human names. The study of the origin of a particular person's name, the identification of their differences, the study of semantics and etymology - anthroponyms reflect not only the historical, but also the national-cultural differences as a linguistic unit. "The differences of national onomastics are due not only to the fact that they belong to a particular national language, but also to the national culture in which national onymy is formed." Therefore, there is a need to look for information on the national identity of the anthroponym in the national culture of the people.

The main reason for this is that in the process of giving name to babies, people first of all paid attention to the appearance of the baby. Finally, the names of the people who came up with the words to express the color can be considered as the oldest anthroponyms. However, the words that express color not only mean color in the composition of anthroponyms, but also mean allegorical meanings.

In modern linguistics, and in recent studies, in the development of society in linguoculturology, there have been opinions that symbols have been gradually

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and steadily raised to the level of stereotypes as a result of their constant use. Among such stereotypes, colors can be seen. Every nation's ability to understand colors, to illuminate them, to symbolize them, has its own peculiarities. In Karakalpak folklore, the anthroponyms derived from the lexeme "white" ("aq") can be described as follows. The lexeme "white" is the most important lexeme that illuminates these nouns. The white color is considered to be a principle that confirms the life associated with the life, a symbol of purity. The white lexeme is a direct value in describing the appearance and, at the same time, in distinguishing the characteristics of the child.

To study the kinship terms makes particular interest. This is because, by studying them, first of all, it is possible for people to use the terms of kinship correctly; secondly, valuable information related to the history of the language is obtained. Thus, one of the most important tasks of Karakalpak linguistics is the study of kinship terms used for thousands of years on the basis of Karakalpak language materials, the comparative analysis them with the materials of other Turkic languages and their linguistic evaluation. Linguistic study of this invaluable wealth of our people allows us to gain a deeper understanding of many issues of lexicology, terminology and the history of language.

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