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Article



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THE USE OF NOUNS IN KARAKALPAKSTAN BRANCH NEWSPAPERS

Abstract: The article spoke about the use of nouns in Karakalpakstan's branch newspapers. In the texts of the newspaper there was a process of nouns to a certain extent serving in the clear delivery of any name, object, place. Proper names are most often used in the language of the newspaper to accurately convey the facts. Concrete and abstract nouns, categories of attraction, forms of suffixes, the function of word-forming affixes, the peculiarities of the use of international terms are revealed. The role of the noun in conveying news and events in an expressive way to the reader of the newspaper is analyzed on the example of a number of local newspapers.

Key words: noun, affix, genre, topic, newspaper reader, question, lexical units, categories of attraction, suffixes, proper nouns, definite nouns, abstract nouns.

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Introduction

The language of the newspaper has always played an important role in the development of the literary language. In the newspapers terms, political terms, scientific terms, terms used in the field of official affairs, and sectional terms are widely used, so in its language nouns are of special importance. Because nouns play a great role in conveying a certain title, object, place to the reader of the newspaper.

In the language of the newspaper, one of the most widely used nouns in conveying facts are proper names. Researchers in language styles speak of the role of anthroponyms in functional styles. In particular, according to K. Bekbergenov: "In the scientific literature, anthroponyms are used in the form of surnames, and a first name and second name are given only by initials. Abbreviated forms of human names are not used in this style, and the terms of kinship are not used also" [2, p. 74].

In his monograph "The language of Berdak's works" Sh. Abdinazimov explains anthroponyms as follows: "In the language of Berdak's poems, there are about 400 human names basically derived from both Turkic and Arabic Persian languages. When we look at the names of people in the language of poetic poems, they are the names of prophets, poets and names of people in myths related to Islam

(Muhammad, Yusuf, Omar), the names of heroes in folk epics (Gorugli, Yusup-Zyliha, Ahmed-Yusup), names of talented poets and scientists (Makhtumkuli, Nawayi, Fuzuli, Aristotle, Bedil, Ferdawsiy, Ajiniyaz), the names of the people who lived in the history and those who lives with him (Chenghis Khan, Iskender, Janibek khan, Toktamys khan, Aydos). He also mentioned in the poems of the poet the names of productive (Berdimurat, Berdak, Amanbay, Qosnazar) and rare human names (Tinisi, Shalisbay, Taylaq) in our modern language" [1, p. 183-185]. According to the results of the study, he divided into six types used in the poetic works.

The article, entitled "The use of anthroponyms in Berdak's works," explains: "In modern times, proper names have their own long history. Some of them have been passed down from generation to generation and have reached our time. So poets and writers have a great role in the history of human names to be passed down. In particular, Berdakh Gargabay Uli, a classic of Karakalpak literature of the 19th century, described the heroes of his time in almost all of his works, as well as the representatives of the leftist class. In the depiction of social life in Berdakh's works, the first use of human names is seen. Poets of the 19th century studied in mosques and madrassas and recited Arabic. This means that Berdakh used Arabic and Persian

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anthroponyms in his poems. That's why, he contributed to the preservation of some people's names. For example, anthroponyms such as Berdimurat, Elmurat, Shingis, Qudaybergen, Qudayberdi, Gurbanbek, Bekpolat, Abdulla, Janibek, Alibek, Berdaq, Qadir, Ali are widely used in people's life. The meaning of reminding of these people's names, that they are used in Berdak's poems" [4, p. 152-155].

This means that some researchers especially appreciate the role of folk songs and epics of poets in the preservation of the national names of the Karakalpak people. In particular, Z. Daniyarova conducts special research on the use, structure and lexicon of human names in folklore. In her articles "Linguocultural analysis of human names in Karakalpak folklore" [3, p. 133-136], "The structure of anthroponyms in Karakalpak folklore" [3, p. 177-179], "Linguocultural study of anthroponyms" [3, p. 140-145] she says the use of human names, mentions a number of types of names: names related to animals, names related to birds, names related to trees. In her opinion "Every nation has its own naming traditions. Karakalpak human names are part of the vocabulary of the language. It receives its channel from the common people's language foundation and develops in accordance with the internal rules of our language. So it derives from all the words in the language. The majority of Karakalpak human names clearly show the cultural and historical life of our people from the past to the present" [3, p. 144].

The language of the newspaper has always taught the society to write correctly, to speak correctly, and to direct its history and propaganda in the right direction. As one of the social questions in the language of the newspaper, the issue of naming the baby was also raised. There is a lot of talk about Karakalpak names, their content, significance and purpose. In particular, the republican and local newspapers, while expressing their views on these issues, say that they are trying to put names that do not correspond to our mentality. For example: in the newspaper "Еркин Қарақалпақстан" (November 24, 2012 №140) in the rubric "Opinion of the specialist" in the article "Responsibility for naming a child", in the rubric "Knowing" in the article "Normal named and normal written", ("Еркин Қарақалпақстан" April 5, 2011, № 42), in the newspaper "Қарақалпақстан жаслары" in the rubric "Let's discuss" in the article "What is your daughter's name?" ("Қарақалпақстан жаслары" March 8, 2012, №10-11), "Let's not forget our nationality" ("Қарақалпақстан жаслары" May 3, 2012, №19), in "Устаз жолы" newspaper, December 17, 2011 "Tangem has arrived in Karakalpakstan", on January 21, 2012, № 4, the article "According to our name" was presented to the public. In the article "Even if we accept all the innovations in science, knowledge and

culture, we will not join in the extra names of this world," she said.

In the language of the newspaper, anthroponyms, so the proper names are mentioned primarily to ensure clarity. In almost all genres of journalism, personal names are clearly stated. It may be the names and surnames of our contemporaries, both the protagonist of the interview and the respondent, are used in the topics. The names of great thinkers and scientists are also mentioned to ensure the effectiveness of any topical issue. For example, as Ismail Gaspirali, the great thinker and educator of the Turkish people, said: "The nation has two opposites. These are its language and religion. If one of these two is taken from a nation, that nation will disappear" ("Turizm hám sport," April 12, 2021, № 51). The words of the great philosopher Yusuf Has Hajib, written in the XI century: "Be careful with your words, do not let your head fall off, be careful with your tongue, do not break your teeth," can be a proof of the above opinion ("Turizm hám sport," April 12, 2021, № 51).

Newspaper reports give full names and surnames, while some reports abbreviate the names of people but surnames are given full. For example: "Coach *Sultan Berdimuratov*, who prepared athletes for competitions" ("Turizm hám sport" 2021.04.12. № 51). "In particular, *Dastanbek Khamrayev*, *Asadbek Bayramov*, *Sardar Pardabaev* won gold medals at the World Cup, *Adilbek Palvanov* and sports school coach *Zhaikhun Ametova* won silver medals and they were the reasons the flag of our country raising high and our anthem was sung" ("Turizm hám sport" 2021.21.12. № 52). "The coaches *A. Genjemuratov*, *I. Isakov*, *R. Bekmuratov*, *F. Tajimuratov*, *U. Kutybayev*, *E. Abdikarimov* and *K. Allambergenov* have a special role in the success of our athletes" ("Turizm hám sport") 2021.12.12. № 52).

In the conversation with the participant of the competition, which took place in the meetings and events, the names of the interlocutor or the participant are given in full. For example, in the report "Karate success": "- 6 athletes from our district took part in this competition, - says the coach of young karatekas *Jaihun Ametov*" ("Turizm hám sport" 2021.21.12. № 52). "Karaozak riders are in the first in "kokparda"" said *Bairam Begzhanov*, a well-known rider. In addition to the use of abbreviated names or patronymics, there are cases when a person's name and surname are changed in separate court documents.

In the language of the newspaper, numerical forms of the nouns are also used. Concrete nouns in singular in the language of the newspaper are described in the meaning of generality and completely. They can be said in the plural or in the singular, so they have a meaning. For example: folk, art, witchcraft, furniture, textbooks, agricultural workers, folklore, kitchen utensils. These lexical units can include several types, objects or units. For example, in the field of art or witchcraft, we can count

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a few professionals. According to the newspaper, "Witchcraft requires a master of the arts at the same time to be both a masterful poet and a talented singer, as well as a master musician and actor, that's why we know that it requires only innate ability, as well as high educational potential, and constant research" ("Turizm hám sport", December 12, 2021, № 52).

The language of the newspaper always develops the consciousness of the newspaper reader. It appeals to all strata of society to begin to glorify, to think, to move forward, to act on human virtues. And in their texts they use concrete and abstract nouns. The affix -s is effectively used in the text of the newspaper in the appeal to the public, in the coordination of opinions aimed at challenging certain processes, as well as in expressions of gratitude and appeals. This affix, used with concrete nouns rather than abstract nouns, served to some extent to make the text more effective. -s affix: *farmers, gardeners, peasants, cocoons, machine operators, agro-clusters, agro-cluster managers, workers, farm managers, scientists, experts, enthusiasts, yearlings, newspaper readers, artists, masters of arts, Karakalpak youths, compatriots, young talents*. For example: "In these blessed times, when the holiday of beautiful birth is celebrated in our land, the selfless work of our countrymen and craftsmen, who are selfless and dedicated to the development of the new Uzbekistan and the well-being of the people. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to *skilled peasants and farmers, gardeners, shepherds and cocoons, agronomists and mechanizers, heads and workers of agro-clusters, heads of farms, selfless scientists and experts of the branch* who helped with the food of our country with their hands and heart," - said President («Turizm hám sport» 2021.12.12. № 52). "Dear compatriots! Dear fans and skilled people of the art of witchcraft!", "Dear readers of our newspaper, do not forget to subscribe to your favorite newspaper "Culture of Karakalpakstan" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты") for 2022", "Activists of the year were awarded", "On December 15 of this year at the Karakalpak State Academic Musical Theater named after Berdakh was a ceremony "Hoshamet - 2021" of awarding the most active people", "Different performances of masters of arts and young talents "In Khoshamet – 2021", believing in the unforgettable traditions of our youth, gave a special interest to the people" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.18.12. № 51).

Abstract nouns: *pure love, kindness, holy, dear, upbringing, joy, strength, power, consciousness, independence, idea, thought, spiritual world, morality, tool, nation*. For example, in the article "Language is a tool of education": "From early time, language has been not only a means of communication and thinking, but also it is a means of expressing human virtues, spirituality, and moral qualities", "Just as every nation has its own motherland, so it will have

a unique mother tongue. The more a person values his motherland, his parents, his family, the *dearer* and *sainted* his mother tongue becomes" (Turizm hám sport, April 12, 2021, № 51).

Political terms are used effectively in the language of newspapers. In particular, the President, the regulation, the law, the constitution, the resolution, the chamber, the party, the congress, the quriltay (the meeting), the election, and so on. For example: "As a result of the special attention and care of the President, in the "Year of Supporting Youth and Improving the Health of the People" a lot of successful work has been done in the field of culture and art" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты» 2021.25.12. № 52).

In newspaper topics, plural forms of first person are more widely used than singular forms of second and third persons of categories of nouns: (*our development, (our) mission, (our) happiness, (our) football players, (our) newspaper, (our) readers, (we are) joyfull, (we are) together, (our) message, (our) inheritance, (our) opposition, (our) appeal*. For example: "The Constitution is our happiness", "Ensuring fire safety is the duty of each of us" ("Устаз жолы" 2020.31.12. № 49-52), "Victory of our footballers" ("Turizm hám sport" 2021.04.12. № 51), "Dear readers of our newspaper!" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.25.12. № 52), "Our national cultural heritage is in the eyes of the world", "Success of our theater" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.25.12. № 52), "Corruption is an obstacle to our development", "We are against extortion", "We are with you, and you also be with us!" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.18.12. № 51). "Dear students!", "We are glad to have the 52nd issue of this year's project in your hands" ("Turizm hám sport" 2021.21.12. № 52), "We are Saqirqiran's generation" ("Устаз жолы" 2015.11.04. № 15). Second person in the plural forms are found in short messages in the form of references. For example: "Good health until we meet you through the issues of our newspaper in the New Year!" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.25.12. № 52). "Dear citizens! We ask you to strictly follow the rules of fire safety, not to leave young children alone at home, not to leave unattended gas and electric appliances" ("Устаз жолы" 2020.31.12. № 49-52). Third person often uses a variety of compound terms related to the chapters. For example: "Tournament competition", "Uzbekistan Cup", "Language is an educational tool" ("Turizm hám sport" 2021.04.12. № 51), "Congratulations to the people of Uzbekistan with Happy New Year", "Joy of teachers" ("Устаз жолы" 2020.31.12. № 49-52).

It is known in the language of the newspaper that the noun declension form is used effectively. But sometimes it is noticeable that the newspaper uses the forms of accusative in questions or informing the newspaper reader to be careful. *Affix to* (in Karakalpak language -za/-ze, -qa/-ke affixes). For example:

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"Do traditions serve our success? ("Дәстүрлер ийгилимизге хызмет етеди (ме?)")" ("Устаз жолы" November 4, 2015 №15), "Have you subscribed to the newspaper?" "Газетага жазылдыңыз ба?" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. № 1-2). "Sumelek walking for the holiday" ("Қарақалпақ университети" March 30, 2014 №6). "Passion for knowledge leads to success" ("Устаз жолы" November 4, 2015 № 15). "The place of enlightenment to the hearts" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.18.12. № 51).

Forms of nominative case are effectively used in the newspaper to motivate the reader, to move forward, to provide clarity and to read the article. *The affix of* (in Karakalpak language *-дың/-диң, -тың/-тиң, -ның/-ниң аффикси*). For example: "The key of happiness is knowledge" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01), "Secrets of poet" ("Қарақалпақ әдебияты" 2021. №1), "Man is the sun of man" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.18.12. № 51), "The foundation of our bright future" ("Устаз жолы", November 4, 2015, № 15).

In the language of local newspapers, we can often see formation of nouns through word-forming affixes. It is formed differently to describe lexical units belonging to different branches in these newspapers. They are, of course, *-шы/-ши, -лық/-лик, -ма/-ме, -ба/-бе, -па/-пе, -ым/-им, -м, ыў/иў, -ўыш/-ўиш, -ынды/-инди, -ыс/ис, с* are made by affixes. а) *affixes -шы / -ши*: chess player (шахматшы), athlete (спортшы), judge (төреші), teacher (оқытыўшы), student (оқыўшы), worker (жұмысшы), manager (басшы), assistant (жәрдемші). "We will now be assisted in this by the international community under the auspices of UNESCO" ("Қарақалпақстан мәденияты" 2021.18.12. № 51).

б) *Affixes -ыў/-иў/-ў* is considered in scientific works as a fruitless affix. However, it is more common in the descriptive language of the official message genre: *exercise (шынығыў), distribution (тараў), selection (сайлаў), multiplication (көбейтиў), division (бөлиў), and so on*. For example: "There should be access to a database of methods and exercises" ("Устаз жолы" 2020.31.12).

в) *Affixes -лық/-лик* is used productively as a noun affix: *provincial (ўәлаятлық), republican (республикалық), international (халықаралық), regional (аймақлық), team (командалық), physical (физикалық), legal (юримдикалық), guardianship (қәуендерлик), charitable (қайырқомлық), ministry (министрлик), material (материаллық), technical (техникалық), intellectual (интеллектуаллық), amateur (хәуескерлик), goodness (жақсылық), anger (жаманлық)*. For example, "All the books in the world contain the following ideas: the first is to do goodness to your relatives, and the second is not to anger your relatives!" (Karakalpak University, March 3, 2014, № 6).

г) The effective use of the *affixes -ым / -им, -м* in the language of the newspaper can be found both in

the topics and in the context: *scientist (алым), science (илим), knowledge (билим), my teacher (устазым), my supervisor (илимий басшыым), my work (жұмысым), my duties (мийнетлерим), feeling (сезим), belief (исеним)*. For example: "A scientist who is worthy to the present of our President" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. №1-2). "The most gratifying thing is that my efforts and responsibilities in this small field of science have been supported and I have been provided with housing in Tashkent as "a presidential present"". "For the scientists, this belief brings great joy, as well as a sense of responsibility" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. №1-2). *Affixes -ма/-ме, -ба/-бе, -па/-пе*. In the newspaper it is used the issues of the origin of any social exercises in the topics. They are often written by external authors. For example: "Is a bench a place to write an advertisement?" ("Қарақалпақ университети", March 3, 2014, № 6).

д) *affixes -ўыш/-ўиш*: subject (баслаўыш), object (толықлаўыш), determiner (анықлаўыш). For example: "School № 2 of the Department of Public Education of Moinak district held a competition "Skilled children" among primary school students". "During the event, G. Ismailova, a primary school teacher of School № 2 of the Department of Public Education, and M. Khakimova, a mathematics teacher of School № 4, were awarded the badge" "The owner of public education of the Republic of Karakalpakstan" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. №1-2).

In newspaper interviews, we often encounter equestrian affixes in conversations with young scientists or other experts in the field, who have achieved high results and are implementing the results of their work in the field of education and science. For example, in an interview entitled "Worthy scientists for the President's present", newspaper readers can get good news through the opinions of their interlocutors. We also often introduce new terms in the language of the newspaper, international common lexical units by expressing the opinion of the respondent. Therefore, all the news in the world, in our society, first of all, is reflected in the work of journalism, and thus new terms, new lexical units enter our literary language. As a proof of this it is worth noting the following number of affixes. For example: *affixes -ынды/-инди*: sum (қосынды), fraction (кесинди), derivative (туўынды). For example: "Currently, as one of the successors of the school "Chemistry of Coordinating Compounds" of Academician Nusrat Agzamovich Parpievich, I am conducting research on the synthesis, structure and properties of metal complex compounds in the presence of thiadiazole derivatives" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. №1-2). *Affixes -ыс / ис, с*: phenomenon (қубылыс), success (табыс), aspiration (талпыныс), formation (дүзиліс), connection (байланыс). For example: "Effort brings success" ("Устаз жолы" 2020.31.12). On December 28, 2020, I successfully defended my doctoral dissertation on "Synthesis, structure and properties of complex

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compounds of new derivatives of 3d-metals with 2,5-substituted tiardiazole" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.01. №1-2).

English words can also be found in the language of the newspaper. For example: "In Nukus region "Street Workout" and a small soccer field were built and were given to be used". At times, English compound nouns are added to our literary language by means of translation. But sometimes denominations which are used in the language are written without any changes. For example: "In 2023, Uzbekistan will chair the 25th session of the *General Assembly of the World Tourism Organization* (UNWTO)." "Recently, the *ARAL Chess Professional Chess Club* in Nukus hosted a chess tournament for the opening of the *ARAL CHESS Club*." "In Budapest in the tournament *FIRST SATURDAY*, our young athlete Javohir Sindarov, the youngest grandmaster in the world, a member of the Uzbek national team, and Bobur Sattarov, an organizer of the *GMI Chess Club* in Tashkent, competed in the U-12 age group with each other." ("Turizm hám Sport" 2021.04.12. № 51). International terms common to all, borrowed through the Russian language, are also effectively used in our literary language. These words are formed with the help of a number of affixes. For example: *-ism: organism*. "In order to satisfy the organism with iodine, food must contain enough iodine" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. №1-2). *-tion: motivation, dissertation*. "Motivation (lat. movere) - to awaken action; It means to control a person's actions, to lead to a goal, to organize, to be active" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. №1-2). *-y: energy, observatory, conservatory, crystallography, chemistry, laboratory*. "The world needs to have enough protein, fat, carbohydrates and minerals for the *energy* that people consume in a day." "On September 23 of the same year, at the Berlin *observatory*, an astronomer named Johann Halle was able to see the planet Neptune through a telescope, which was discovered a year earlier by French Mathematician Urban Levere as a result of mathematical calculations." "In addition, I have a high interest in the science of crystallography" ("Устаз жолы" 2021.16.01. №1-2).

Abbreviated combined nouns. Abbreviated combined nouns are abbreviated using international terminology. For example: "Such studies include the international studies PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS" ("Устаз жолы" 2020.31.12. №49-52). It is also abbreviated in the designation of the names of certain institutions and scientific degrees. For example: "Event was opened by the Deputy Director for Science and Innovation of the branch, Ph.D. N. Khamidov and led it"; S. Shynnazarova, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor of the department "Karakalpak language" of NSPI named after Adjiniyaz, Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Karakalpak Research Institute of Humanities "Karakalpak Linguistics" Senior Researcher Ph.D., K. Bekbergenov and Supporting doctoral student A. Najimov took part with their reports in the event" ("Устаз жолы" 2020.31.12. №49-52).

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the newspaper was able to use its own names in the context of ensuring clarity in the language. Abstract nouns have a great role to play in the development of public opinion, in the narration of events and news. In the descriptive language of official messages, concrete nouns are used interchangeably to talk about the chapters, professions. The categories of possessives, in the course of the use of suffixes, we can say that they are effectively used in materials, appeals, directing the audience to the fight against any negative actions. Word-formative affixes are widely used in the descriptive language of official messages, interviews, articles of the genre. International words and abbreviated adjectives can also be used. We all know that in the captivity of information, different information enters our society. In their descriptive language, first of all, international words are used. These terms are named with the same term in each chapter. Therefore, these terms have a common and equal meaning. Therefore, the role of these affixes in the development of the lexical fund of the language can be highly valued. In our opinion, the need of the day is to constantly monitor all the lexical units that are entering our literary language.

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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

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