

Means Of Antonyms According To Their Structure In The Karakalpak Language

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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.*

1. 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:

2. METHODS AND RESULTS

1. Stem word- word stem formed antonyms: much- little, come- go, far- close, white- black, etc.

In *black* night chewing the pencil

I will darkening *white* pages (I. Yusupov).

If you are *wise*, being *foolish*

Opposites can go away (I. Yusupov).

There is *little* left, *much* is passed of life (I. Yusupov).

Right tree is needed for a better

That's why it is cut to shelter
People go far from a *wrong* tree (I.Yusupov).
Flame and *water*, *honey* and *poison* found each other
But don't coincide with each feature (I.Yusupov).
Not being addicted to the *new* road
Don't go into the *old* (I.Yusupov).
Complete *weak* points
Focusing on the *strong* (I.Yusupov).
There are many *goods*, *bad*s will come
If there isn't a lie, profits will fly (I.Yusupov).

As we defined in our researches, word stem- word stem formed antonyms refer to be antonymic couples which is mostly used for settling antonymic relations and in literary and journalism essays. When we learnt their relation to parts of speech, it was obvious that such kind of antonyms could be made from all parts of speech.

2. Word stem- derivative word formed antonyms: *fool*- *witty*, beautiful- ugly, weak- strong etc.

Nation is *witty* knows everything
They say *afandi* is " *dull*"... (I.Yusupov).
Honey taken from the *toxic* bee
*Sweet*y for holidays (I.Yusupov)
You hang up *high* as Faust
It not for you to go *below* (I. Yusupov)
Now here is acknowledge of selfish
While you don't wait for *the new*
Come *the old* as twins as well (I.Yusupov).
The *wide* world can be *tight* to two people (I.Yusupov).
Just know *death* is an enemy of *life* (T.Qayıpbergenov).

3. 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).

4. 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).

5. Word stem- paired word formed antonyms: enemy- friend- fellow, happiness- sadness- grief, wealth- poverty- poor, straight- wrong- unstraight, etc. For instance:

So many villages in the south,
Pretty and wealthy comes (I.Yusupov).

We didn't see it all
In period of poverty- poor (I.Yusupov).
Leaving for you all my *happiness*
I will go with my *grief- sadness* (I.Yusupov).
Enemies standing by my head over
Fellow- friends gone to the places.
And thou stay alone, by yourself (I.Yusupov).
- This is *the noise* of spring, my child (T.Qayıpbergenov).
Fearful silence is away from you,
Lightens the candles of the lightman (I.Yusupov).
A child is born in less weigh than dad (Q.q).
Don't be *wealth- up*, give us a little by selling some of yours! (Sh.Seytov).
After a month there was held the *secret* meeting in the arranged place (Sh.Seytov).
When you are ready for the *open- clear* wave I will inform, then (Sh.Seytov). Coming into the house, she dressed in the *new* red, brown, flowered, blue which was brought, sewed form "Maryana", ordering the curly forehead hair, let the double plaits spread in the back (J.Muratbaev). Which mother can hurt her child for nonsense of *old-shabby* (G.Esemuratova).
Along the *straight, wrong* ways
Can be seen good- looking birds (I.Yusupov).
6. Word- stem- repeated word formed antonyms: slow- fast- fast, little- much- much. For instance, They have *the same* foot steps (T.Qayıpbergenov). Five place of attractive, *pretty-pretty* coloured sewed any can hardly go through inside. (T.Qayıpbergenov). Now, even there are *many- many* competitors here is one finish line only (T.Qayıpbergenov). Ayimgul *slowly* stood up and hurried to the door (T.Qayıpbergenov). The enemy ain't say the breaker, then flamed the wood *faster-faster*, made himself comfort after filling the jar with water (T.Qayıpbergenov).
7. Word stem- a phraseological unit formed antonyms: jolly- to go down the eyebrows, slow- within the eyelash, far- place of wood etc. However, most of them *liked* words of Nagmet *coming against* to the priest (A.Tajimuratov). We, *as a little teen chap, and the elderly* didn't think of war can last long (Sh.Seytov). He was talking without pause about why some people could get rich and why some *went into the wrong* steps on their wealth even if his went already to sleep (T.Qayıpbergenov). They don't have brothers, the seniors of the street are squealers, horsemen are less and the rest is *weak* (T.Qayıpbergenov). *As brief as a stick* he gave a sudden look at his brother (T.Qayıpbergenov).
8. Derivative word- derivative word formed antonyms: *beautiful- ugly, goodness- badness, youth- olds*. For instance, Just show the way to path, there should be *honesty-* he said (Sh.Seytov).
Tell me, *goodness and badness* together
How could fill in you (I.Yusupov).
Olds go into the old
News- go into the new (I.Yusupov).
In the garden of the *old age*
I'm like an Aral without *youth* of Amiw.
Consequently, derivative word formed antonyms may be of two types:
1) antonyms formed with different stems
2) antonyms formed with the same stems
It should be mentioned that the antonyms of the same stems can not be antonyms even if they accept negative meaningful endings.

9. Derivative word- compositional structured antonyms: *noisy- death silent, straight- steep*. For instance, after the *straight way* of two miles he came across the wide meadow (J.Saparov). In the seventh month I fall down from the *steep* cliff, I got brain concussion and left there (Sh.Seytov).

Oh, my chicken, it is nothing about *poverty* if there is something to eat. Don't admire for the *wealth*.

10. Derivative word- joined compound word formed antonyms: *hard- working- lazy, forgetful- open- eared, crazy- restrained*, etc. For instance, A young *crazy* soldier didn't expect such kind of *humanity*, Aydos felt pity for it, inot his eyes came the impression of Begis' horse which was sailing around (T.Qayıpbergenov). I like the person who told me it with his *restrained* character, will I go him? (T.Qayıpbergenov). When she saw the old man of *ugly* she felt dizziness she got faint (S.Baxadirova) .

He took oh the wrists of the *good- looking* lady (I.Yusupov)

11. Derivative word- paired word formed antonyms: *enjoy- grief- gloom, countable- unlimited, etc.* For instance:

All *grief- gloom* in their eyes

I would drink, though

For them I would deny all my joy (I.Yusupov.)

Despite there is *enjoy* in winter (T.Qayıpbergenov).

Life is gone with *grief- gloom* (Kunxoja).

Some of people's wages were confiscated and sent to Sibiria (S.Baxadirova).

Where is the day for us, *hungry- poor!* (Kunxoja).

Rated friends never separate (Q.q).

This very world is unlimited, mysterious and magic lock (T.Qayıpbergenov)

12. Derivative word- repeated word formed antonyms: *noisy- sile- silence, beautiful- ugly- ugly* etc. For instance:

Suddenly the cloud moved and went to the east, then from the closest distance there appeared the moon shining brightly as a prince saw his princess (Sh.Seytov)

Who had an *ugli- ugly* face

He had a son (Jiyen jiraw).

There could be heard games of fun and noisy smiles more and more in the village (T.Qayıpbergenov). There was no voice, just *sile- silence* there (Sh.Seytov).

3. DISCUSSION

13. 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).

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).

14. 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).

15. 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.

16. 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).

17. 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).

18. 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 disrespect 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).

19. 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).

20. 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).

21. 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).

22. 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).

23. Repeated word- repeated word formed antonyms: little- little, many- many, slow- slow, hard- 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, Mİrjiq, 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).

24. Repeated word- phraseological unit formed antonyms: For instance:

Who had an ugly- 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).

25. 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 could *break through* by losing self- control (T.Qayıpbergenov). However, he greeted without *going into the ruin* his previous reign (T.Qayıpbergenov).

4. CONCLUSION

In this case, the antonyms of the modern Karakalpak language turn out to be completely different according to the structure. 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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