Means Of Antonyms According To Their Structure In The Karakalpak Language

M. S. Qudaybergenov¹, Sh. B. Khojanov², D. B. Seytqasimov³, A.Tursinbaev⁴

¹Professor, Doctor of Philology, Department of Karakalpak Linguistics, Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh
²Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology, Berdakh Karakalpak State University
³Docent, Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology, Berdakh Karakalpak State University
⁴Assistant, Department of Karakalpak Linguistics, Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh

Email: ¹q_maqset@karsu.uz, ²x_sharapatdiyn@karsu.uz, ³s_dawletnazar@karsu.uz,
⁴t_allabay@karsu.uz

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, bads 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 pars 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
Sweety 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 scarying and go into the darkness, but all day long they 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 ugly- 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.Qayypbergenov). 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.Qayypbergenov). He was big boned, an adult ft the age of 18-19 as Maman old said (T.Qayypbergenov).

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.Qayypbergenov).

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.Qayypbergenov) 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.Qayypbergenov).

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 unrespect he took the man in front (T.Qayypbergenov). As I guess biybaba, we are going to build understanding and friendly atmosphere within the tribe (T.Qayypbergenov).

19. Compound word- phraseological unit formed antonyms. For instance:

Today- when the pigs fly, etc.

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

5. REFERENCES


