

MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF ORNITHONYMS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

Patullaeva Gawhar Saklapbergenovna*; **Gulnaz Jaksimuratovna Mambetova****

*Associate Professor,
Department of Karakalpak Language,
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Azhiniyaz candidate of philological sciences,
Samarkand, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: gauxar_patullaeva@mail.ru

** Sciences Senior Lecturer,
Department of Socio-Humanitarian Sciences (PEREVOD),
Nukus State Pedagogical Institute named after Azhiniyaz Doctor of Philosophy in Philological,
Samarkand, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: gulnaz.mambetova.76@mail.ru
DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02440.X

ABSTRACT

The article scientifically examines the morphological structure of Karakalpak bird names. In the modern Karakalpak language, ornithonyms require extensive research, especially in which the structure, etymology, semantic and morphological structure of dorendi words require special research.

KEYWORDS: *Ortonym, Bird Names, Artificial Bird Terms, Basic Ornithonyms, Compound Ornithonyms.*

INTRODUCTION

In modern Karakalpak language, ornithonyms, ie bird names, are not studied from the point of view of Karakalpak linguistics. The names of birds found in the territory of Karakalpakstan are different, their morphological structure and etymology are very interesting. Therefore, in this study we want to focus on the etymology, semantics and morphological structure of some of the ornithonyms in the Karakalpak language.

The names of birds living in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, listed in the Red Book, including those currently living in the area, form a group of ornithonyms in the Karakalpak language. At the same time, ornithonyms are known lexically and semantically: shegejin - the name of a duck, its small species [1], tuvalak - a type of large bird [1], Singir - diving into the water. 'eating waterfowl [1] also tb

In modern Karakalpak literary language, words with new meanings are formed by four word-formation methods: affixation, word addition, lexical-semantic and lexical-morphological methods. The morphological structure of Karakalpak ornithonyms has different forms, most of them are used as base words, most of them are artificial or compound words. Depending on these properties, we can study them in the following groups:

1. Main ornithonyms: pigeon, crow, swallow, sparrow, ants, storks, eagles, hawks, owls, tuvalaks, ants, sparrows, hawks, cranes, vultures, hawks, hawks, goose, duck, hakka, quail, foul popishak, suksur, mikiy, shunkar, aksar, very short, italgi and t. b. While most of these base ornithonyms are used as a base, some have become a base or morpheme absorbed by the base by the morphemic structure. We saw it when we studied the etymology of those words.

In Karakalpak, as in other Turkic languages, some ornithonyms have a common etymological quality:

The crow is a migratory bird with black or purple feathers. In the Old Turkic language it had the same meaning. However, it is thought that the word is similar to the sound of a crow and may have the suffix -ga added to it: qar + g'a = qarrqa > crow [2]. In fact, the word may also be a word based on a word imitating karr. In the Karakalpak language, zog also means a bird of prey: zog is a bird that eats anything of any color, such as basal or purple [3]; crow - a bird whose feathers are dark, belonging to the family of crows [1]; zağ is the name of our "far away" in some Turkish languages. For example: Mullahs read what they know, sniff what they see (Karakalpak proverb). You were in the garden, the nightingale flew away (Ajiniyaz).

The word burgut is a group of words meaning "bow" and "make a burma" in Old Turkic. The word is mainly derived from the addition of the suffix -t to the -gu form, which means to hold with the verb "bur" and "changali": bur + gu + t = burgut > burkut > burkit [2]. The eagle is a large bird of prey, a large and powerful species of conscious bird [3].

Ukki is a wild night bird that belongs to the Owl family. That's what it means in Old Turkic. The horse was in the form of an arrow, an arrow. Mahmud Kashgari states that the word has two forms, ukhi and ukki, but the form ukki is correct. [2] Ukki is a beautiful bird of prey with a sloping beak that flies at night [1].

Duck is a word for horse, which in Old Turkic means "dive". The word duck means "multiple diver" [2]. The duck is a short-necked, flat-billed, waterfowl with a thin skin between its toes [1].

The squirrel is a bird of prey. The name is derived from the Old Turkic word for fish, which means "to come" - with the addition of the -shin form of the suffix -sin, followed by the -n sound: balik + shin = balikshın > balikshi [2].

Lashin is a bird of prey trained to hunt. In Old Turkic, it was first used as lachun, then lachin, lashin [2]. So the lashin is a type of bird, a wild bird that looks like a vulture [5].

The talented Karakalpak poet T. Jumamuratov's poem "Spring of Labor" states that birds are also a part of nature in order to describe the field of work in the revival of beautiful nature with the advent of spring [7]. For example:

The ducks and geese are pulling the caravan,

Lined up like blue beads.

Duck is a word for horse, which in Old Turkic means "dive". The word duck means "multiple diver" [2]. The duck is a short-necked, flat-billed, waterfowl with a thin skin between its toes [1]. Hence, the poet skillfully used the basic symbols as an eloquent word.

2. Joint ornithonyms. One of the methods of word formation in the formation of ornithonyms in the Karakalpak language is the method of word addition, which is one of the most effective methods.

1). Combined ornithonyms: jibljajibon, spoonful, mashkoz, shankot, sakokqush, kiziltamak, kaftat, toshqara, kizilishtan, tasqara, akqu, shaykus, ostrich, khojasavdagar, boltayutar, kakku and t. b.

It can be seen that some ornithonyms of the Karakalpak language were first used differently, and then they were combined and absorbed by the morpheme structure. For example, the word tik-tik imitates not only the sound of a bird's movement (tapping), but also the object itself, which is the source of that sound. When repeated imitation words lose their meaning and move to subjective, qualitative meanings, they are applied as a single word without repetition: tictik, grasshopper, if we are careful, liqliq, gungum [6]. So, the word tiq-tik imitated the subject and made the name of the bird "tiqtik" substantivized. The bluebird is a small blue bird of prey that often walks in areas where wolves and wolves roam [1].

T. Jumamuratov's term bird, which is made up of compound words, also includes the word kollarbuga. he pointed out. For example: The drumbeat of a lake deer.

All the birds chirped.

The word "lake" in the example is made up of a combination of two horses. There it is connected with the horse in the first component of the compound word without any grammatical forms [7].

2). Composition ornithonyms: shegejin karavoy, akbas humo, yorga tuvalak, katyn akchorlak, small karavoy, tiyra pigeon, blue koton, white stork, small long-nosed, red goose, white duck, tiyra stork. While these words are made up of two components, it consists of three components: a reddish-bearded vulture, a curly-feathered vulture, a water-beaked squirrel, a small white-tailed deer, a field reed sparrow, a long-tailed eagle, and even a snout. four-component ornithonyms, such as the bird of prey, are also found. Compound ornithonyms are used separately in the Karakalpak language. In particular, in the poetry of the master of artistic words T. Jumamuratov used common ornithonyms in the form of compound words. For example:

White-tailed deer,

The wings have been shown solely to give a sense of proportion.

In this case, the word quv refers to a single species (white chiyabori, ola zog, etc.) in which the color of kuv (bird) is changed by a compound horse made up of the word adjective, which comes from the first component. This means that in the poet's songs, the term bird, which is used both as a key word type (quw) and as a compound word type (white bird), is used productively. [4]

It can be seen that some ornithonyms of the Karakalpak language were first used differently, and then they were combined and absorbed by morphemic construction. For example, the word tik-tik imitates not only the sound of a bird's movement (tapping), but also the object itself, which is the source of that sound. When repeated imitation words lose their meaning and move to the meanings of the subject, the adjective, they are applied as a single word without repetition: tiqtik, grasshopper, [6]. So, the word tiq-tik imitated the subject and made the name of the substantiated

bird "tiqtik". The squirrel is a small wild bird, resembling a blue squirrel, which often walks in places where wolves and wolves roam [1].

In short, the method of word addition is more efficient than other methods in the construction of ornithonyms in the Karakalpak language. We have tried to discuss the features of the application of these words in the language of the work of art. Ornithonyms are also widely used to form new words, so it is important to study them more broadly.

REFERENCES

1. Explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language. IV tom. Nukus. 1992.
2. Rahmatullaev Sh. Etymological dictionary of Uzbek language. Tashkent. 1998.
3. Explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language. II tom. Nukus. 1984.
4. Explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language. I tom. Nukus. 1982.
5. Explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language. III tom. Nukus. 1988.
6. Bekbergenov A. Word formation in the Karakalpak language. Nukus.1979.
7. Jumamuratov T. I came to the island. Nukus, Karakalpakstan, 2016