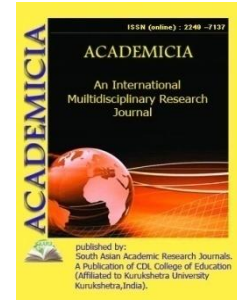




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## ACCENT CHARACTERISTIC OF THE TURKIC VOCABULARY (KARAKALPAKISMS)

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### ABSTRACT

*The article considers that most of the Karakalpakisms undergo accent logical changes, and the main part has an emphasis on the last syllable, as for the variance of stress, they are quantitatively reduced, i.e. there is a loss of variants and the stabilization of the form of the borrowed lexeme in its original form, and when changed, it transfers it from the stem to the ending. The stress in Russian is free and varied, therefore it can fall on any syllable and the long pronunciation of vowels is due to stress, in the Karakalpak language the stress usually falls on the last syllable of a word.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Turkisms, Stress, Accent Adaptation, Language Contacts*

### INTRODUCTION

The modern Russian literary language from the point of view of the literary norm in the primordial Russian and in borrowed words allows for the presence of accent logical variants, which depend on a number of factors, i.e. on the degree of familiarity with a given word or repeated borrowing of the same word in different historical epochs, as well as on the degree of mastery of the word.

Accent fluctuations according to T.M. Nikolaev are caused by the collision of two types of prosodic models, i.e. “For a Slavic word, a strong point of intensity is the beginning of a word, and a strong point in terms of duration is its end, and in Türkic languages characterized by the final stress of lexemes, the intensity increases towards the end of the word, and the duration, on the contrary, fixes its beginning” [3: 388] –

I.G. Dobrodromov also wrote about the role of prosodic longitude in borrowing Türkisms, who noted that “the stress fluctuations are analogous to stress fluctuations in the East Slavic ataman, where the stress was extended from the final syllable to a long vowel ...” or “it is quite possible that the stress *chákan* is associated with the longitude of the first syllable in the Bulgarian source ...” [N: 13-14]

However, as N.S. Trubetsky notes, the position of stress does not play any role in the implementation of the qualitative characteristics of the Türkic vowels, but it plays an important role for the spelling, since the Türkisms differ from the Russian word in the quantitative and qualitative predominance of vowels, the difference of which is associated with harmonism and in this connection is most clearly manifested in the first syllables of the word, and in Russian words in the first and second pre-stressed syllables, neutralization of vowels is observed, due to qualitative and quantitative reduction (the phenomenon of *acan, yak, hic*).

After analyzing the accentological features of the Türkisms in the Russian language, N.K. Dmitriev noted the cases of the stress transfer to the ending in the indirect cases of masculine nouns, the connection with the chronology of word borrowing. A similar change in accentuation is noted in the early Türkisms, which underwent morphological adaptation and acquired the Russian accent paradigm by analogy [NK Dmitriev 1961 p.96-101]. Wed: Cossack -Kazaki *Im.p.*, singular *h*, Cossack —R.p., Singular later Cossacks, Cossacks. Bogoroditsky in this regard wrote that in the masculine words in *Im.p.*, singular *ch*. it falls on the final syllable, and in indirect cases it goes to the ending, except for words with the suffix *-an-*, where it remains on the suffixed syllable, for example: *башлык - башлыкá*, but *аркан- аркана* [Bogoroditsky V.A. 1935, p. 352].

The stress of the first debt depends on the stress in the source language, therefore, we will focus on the accent features of the Karakalpak language. A striking feature of the Karakalpakisms, as we noted above, is the singharmonic, which consists in the fact that in a word behind the root vowel there can be vowels of only one row: for example, *баслык, арқан, ғобыз, алтын, порсык; шекпен, шелек, кесек, сулгие* t.c.

Therefore, there is a significant difference in accentuation between Russian and Karakalpak. The stress in Russian is free and varied, therefore it can fall on any syllable and the long pronunciation of vowels is due to stress, in the Karakalpak language the stress usually falls on the last syllable of a word. As a result, the Karakalpak unstressed long vowel sounds short in Russian and the stressed short vowel sounds long.

The phonetic nature of the stress of the Karakalpakisms consists of quantitative, power, tonal and qualitative components. Stress in Karakalpakisms, in contrast to Russian, where the quantitative factor is of paramount importance in emphasizing stress, the vowel sound of the stressed word differs from the vowel of unstressed syllables in a large pitch.

However, in living speech, to highlight words that carry emotional signs, the transfer of stress from the end of a word to the first syllables of a word is often used. “These words can be adjectives, numbers, adverbs, interjections, onomatopoeic words and some forms of the verb, for example: *жақсы – жақсы, күшли- күшли, таза – таза, тезирек –тезирек, болды – болды, тоқтат – тоқтат*» [Berdimuratov E., Bekimbetov P., Umarov A., 1983, p. 152]. In this case, the stress of the first syllable increases greatly.

In the Karakalpak language, this phenomenon is a sign of the independence of the word, serving as an indicator of the word boundary in a sentence. Therefore, it serves as a means of semantic differentiation of homonymous words and grammatical forms, for example: менде́ (I have) – ме́нде (I, too), о́тыр (is sitting) – о́тыр (is sitting), қо́йшы (enough is enough) - қо́йшы (shepherd), жууы́нды (washed) – жууы́нды (rubbish), сүзбе́ (drink) сүзбе́ (act).

In the Karakalpak language, the place of stress is stable. By adding auxiliary morphemes - affixes to the base of the word, the stress moves further as the last syllable of the word: For example: -whisper (shabdal) - with a whisper, daddy - with a hat, etc.

In Karakalpakisms, sometimes the stress can be on the first syllable and in other preceding syllables:

1. In some interrogative and relative pronouns: қа́нша, қа́нттай, қа́неетс
2. in the imperative forms of the verb: кётсин, бар, кел, о́тырыңс.
3. In auxiliary modal words: ле́кин, э́лбе́тте, хэ́ттеетс
4. In some adverbs: хэ́зир, со́ңыра́қ, ерте́ң.

The stress in the second syllable from the end is found in the following words: valeikum, gulyabi, dekhkanin, djidovy. dzhugarovy, eginserik, plane tree, aulchan, auylyny, skullcap, karakul.

Accents in the third syllable were observed in the following words: jingil, karakul, turangil. Nouns with a specific objective meaning in the formation of a plural in oral speech pulls the stress from the final to the base with the opposition of the singular and plural; Horde-hordes, sausage-sausages, rasp-sofas, etc.

However, in the Karakalpak speech, not all words in a phrase are emphasized. Unlike Russian, where almost every full-valued word can have an independent stress, in the Karakalpak language, words in a phrase are combined into accentual associations with one stress on a semantically significant word. Such accentual associations can be combinations of significant and service words, analytical forms of verbs, a combination of a definition with a definable, etc.

A word marked with logical stress usually comes before the predicate: Ерте́ң бизлер каракалпақтилинненимтихантапсирамиз – Tomorrow we will pass an exam in the Karakalpak language. And in Russian, the logical stress in this sentence falls on the word after the predicate.

With regard to accent variants, it can be argued that only the largest part of the Karakalpakisms undergoes accentological changes, and the main part has an emphasis on the last syllable, as for the variance of stress, they decrease quantitatively, i.e. there is a loss of variants and the stabilization of the form of the borrowed lexeme in its original form, and when changed, it transfers it from the stem to the ending. Ishak - ishaka, shepherd - shepherd or vice versa in the formation of derivatives: kunak - kunachy - kunatskaya - kunache.

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