

# The Synonym And Antonym Adverbs In Karakalpak Language

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## Abstract

In this article, the methodical use of the adverbs was revealed on the example of the Karakalpak language. The phenomena of synonymy and antonymy in the adverbs serves to choose the right words and to express the idea clearly and figurative in every way.

**Keywords:** Karakalpak language, adverb, synonym adverbs, antonym adverbs, adverbs of manner, adverbs of quantity-degree, adverbs of time and adverbs of place.

## Introduction

The adverbs indicate the sign of an action, its implementation process, condition, time, place, reason, amount, and purpose. From the historical and etymological point of view, almost all of them are considered to be derivative words. According to the prediction of the turkologists, the adverbs appeared later than nouns and verbs.

In the Karakalpak language, adverb is related to verbs, nouns, pronouns, adjective and number, and means various quality signs of actions and things.

The problems related to the adverbs are discussed in the works, monographs and various articles written on the morphology of the Karakalpak language.

In N.A. Baskakov's work "Kratkaya grammatika karakalpakskogo yazika (Brief grammar of the Karakalpak language)" (Turtkul, 1932), according to the tradition of that time, the adverb is considered as a secondary parts of speech, along with auxiliary words, and it has three types of meaning: 1) quantity: more, less; 2) qualitative: good, bad; 3) adverbial modifier; late, past, present are shown, but their types according to their structure are not taken into account.

N.A. Baskakov in his work entitled "Karakalpakskiy yazik (Karakalpak language)" divides the adverbs into three functional forms (attributive = adverbial modifier, attributive = attributive and substantive) as the other parts of speech, and showed the formation of the adverbs with the morphological and syntax methods among the attributive=adverbial modifier form and five types in terms of meaning (manner, quantity-degree, time, place, confirmation and negation). The scientist focused on the some of the affixes and the compound adverbs and gave relevant examples.

In the part about the adverbs of the book "Házirgi qaraqalpaq tili. (Modern Karakalpak language)" published in 1974, the eight types of this part of speech are presented in terms of its specific features, morphological structure, and meaning.

In the textbook "Házirgi qaraqalpaq tili. Morfologiya (Modern Karakalpak language. Morphology)" (1981)" for students of the higher educational institution the adverbs are analyzed in more detail. It is said that in this case, adverbs are connected to verbs in most cases, explaining the reason and purpose of the action, time and place of it. Two types of the adverb category with several differences from each other in terms of meaning are shown: 1) qualitative adverbs; 2) adverbs of manner. It is shown that the adverbs are formed by the three ways: 1) morphological; 2) syntactic; 3) lexical-semantic. In this book, the adverb is systematically studied in a broader and more scientific way. Since these

books are normative grammars, they do not pay special attention to the types of adverbs in terms of their structure, but only their semantics and grammatical peculiarities are mentioned.

The adverb in the Karakalpak language is studied in more detail and overall in the book "Qaraqalpaq tilinde ráwish (Adverb in the Karakalpak language)" (1976) by Zh. Eshbayev [6]. Here, more attention is paid to the lexical-semantic features of the adverb, its syntactic function, morphological structure, and its formation. The adverbs are divided into two groups according to their composition: 1) singular and 2) compound. The single adverb is divided into two groups in terms of lexical-grammatical side: a) root adverb b) derivative adverb. The author showed two methods in the formation of the adverbs in the modern Karakalpak language: a) morphological method; b) syntactic method.

In the monograph presented by Zh. Eshbaev, the some types of adverbs according to the structure are shown, and in some places, the mistakes are made. In particular, the formation of the adverbs by the lexical-semantic way is not given separately, but they are added to the morphological and syntactic way of making the adverbs. Nevertheless, Zh. Eshbaev's book is the first book in the Karakalpak language, in which the main peculiarities of the adverbs are revealed.

In the academic grammar of the Karakalpak language [10,321-326], more attention is paid to the meaning types of the adverb (six types are shown), its structural types and morphological differences are briefly discussed.

At the present time, the types of the meaning of the adverb in the Karakalpak language have not been fully defined. In school textbooks, in the works on morphology, the number of meaning types of adverbs is different. In connection with this, A. Bekbergenov in his article (Qaraqalpaq tilindegi ráwishlerdiń mánileri boyınsha túrleri. // Qaraqalpaq til biliminiń áhmiyetli máseleleri. (Types of idioms in the Karakalpak language according to their meanings. // Important problems of learning the Karakalpak language). Nukus, 1995) specifically discussed the problems of classification of the adverbs in the Karakalpak language according to their semantics. Based on the theoretical opinions in the turkological literature, the author divided the adverbs into 1) defining adverbs (qualitative, quantity-degree, manner, comparative, joint adverbs) and 2) situational adverbs (adverbs of time, place, purpose, reason).

Until now, in the Karakalpak language, the words such as onsha, olay, bulay, sonsha, anda, mında (so, so, here, there) have been considered either in the group of adverbs, or in the group of pronoun, A. Bekbergenov called such words in the Karakalpak language as pronoun adverbs and learnt them separately [2, 16-21].

B. Shaniyazov's candidate's thesis is devoted to the definition of the structural types of the adverbs in the modern Karakalpak language. In it, the structural types of the adverbs are divided into certain groups, their semantics, productive-unproductive, and changes in them are discussed [14].

T. Abdimuratov's studies are devoted to the phenomenon of adverbialization in the Karakalpak language, and in them, the phenomenon of adverbialization of other parts of speech, the case and the particle forms are widely discussed [1; 13; 7].

In his candidate's thesis, N. Hamidov studied the semantics of the adverbs in the modern Karakalpak language, dividing them into several groups [9].

In the Karakalpak language, the adverbs have been studied to some extent. However, there are many problems of this part of speech that require more detailed research. In many works, only a general understanding of the adverbs is given, mainly, their service in the sentence, types of meaning, and ways of formation are mentioned.

Our article is devoted to analyze the differences in the stylistic use of the adverbs in the Karakalpak language, the differences between them in synonymy, antonymy, and emotional expressiveness.

In the stylistics of the language and practical stylistics, synonymy occupies the most appropriate place, because the interrelationship is clearly visible in the synonymic words. Synonyms are words that are close to each other in terms of their lexical meaning, but are distinguished by additional stylistic features. Synonymy in the adverbs is of great importance for using them instead of one for a specific purpose and expressing thoughts concisely, meaningfully, and artistically.

The adverbs become synonyms, and they describe the manner, place, time, quantity-degree, reason, and purpose of the action. Examples: a) birden, qápelimde, tosattan (suddenly, immediately). Ákesi tuwralı birden aytqanıń qalay bolar eken? (How would it be if I suddenly told him about his father?) (T. Kaipbergenov). Tosattan bolǵan waqıyaǵa hayran qaldı. (He was surprised by the sudden incident). (T. Kaipbergenov). Ayılǵan waqtıtan baslap tez jetip keldi (It arrived quickly from the stated time) (Zh. Saparov). Úyińdi aylansılıqlap júrgenińde kelinshek ketip qaldı, - dámesi bar ma, ol ishki bólmeden dárhal meni izlep qalǵan. (While walking around the house, the bride left, - as if she had a wish, she immediately looked for me from the inner room) (G. Ibragimova). B) tez, dárrıw, dárhal, jildam, shaqqan. (immediately, quickly, fast). For example: Dárrıw oıra sala Mamannıń betine qar súrtip isa basladı. (Immediately he

sat down and he wiped snow on Maman's face and began to scrub) (T.Kaipbergenov). Aytılğan waqıttan baslap tez jetip keldi. (He arrived quickly from the mentioned time) (Zh. Saparov). c) The words kóp, biraz, ádewir, bir talay (a lot, a little, a few, a lot of) are synonyms for each other and are used to express the quantity-degree of action overall. For example: Dárt tilge ursa kóp sóyleydi, kózge ursa jılaydı. (Tongue talks a lot, if pain hits it, if it hits the eye, it cries) (T.Kaipbergenov). Usılay etip aradan biraz kúnler ótti. (A few days passed like this) (A. Kudabayev). Tanısamın, xalıq penen tabısıp, úyrenemen degenshe ádewir waqıt kerek. (It takes a lot of time to get to know people, get along with them and learn) (A. Kudabayev). Bunnan keyin aradan bir talay kúnler ótti, biraq xabar bolmadı. (After that, many days passed, but there was no news) (A. Kudabayev). d) aldı burın, ádep, áweli, dáslep. Áweli kisi menen júrme, júrip soń taslap ketpe dep talay mártebe aytqan edi. (Firstly, don't go with man, after going out she told not to leave many times) (A. Begimov). Dáslep óziń jaqsı isleseń basqalar da ónimli isleydi – dedi Ziywar. (Firstly if you work well yourself, others will also work productively - said Ziywar) (Zh. Saparov). Bizde dástúr boyınsha ádep qonaq sóz baslawı kerek. (According to tradition, firstly the guest should start the speech) (T.Kaipbergenov).

Thus, the adverbs are often used as synonyms. In particular, the single adverbs become synonymous with the phraseological word combinations, and strengthen their imagery and expressiveness. Examples: a) let's look at the use of phraseological word combination synonymous to the adverb zorǵa (hardly): Qarańǵıda birewdiń sóyleskenleri qulaǵına tal-tal esitiledi (In the dark, someone's conversation can hardly be heard) (A. Tazhimuratov). Ózim dúnyaǵa kelip tuwılıp ósken awılım emeski-emeski kórinip uzaqta qala berdi. (The village where I was born and grew up remained in the distance) (S. Zhumagulov). Qara-hajıǵı asılıp, óldim-taldım degende meshitke jetemiz. (By hanging the black stone, we will hardly go to the mosque) (A. Shamuratov). In these examples, the phraseological word combinations, such as tal-tal, emeski-emeski, óldim-taldım (hardly, in the distance, hardly) came in adverbial meaning, and have a stronger image than zorǵa (hardly). In addition, in the phraseological synonyms of the adverbs such as "tez (quickly)", "áste (slowly)", and "tosınan (suddenly)", they are used to express the thought in the speech in a compact, artistic and powerful way. For example: Demniń arasında ap-ashıq kók aspandı, túnergen qap-qara bult qapladı. (Soon, the clear blue sky was covered by black and dark clouds (S. Zhumagulov). Háp zamatta-aq ayıllarımızdı tuwara qoydıq. (We immediately corrected our girths) (S. Zhumagulov).

Usually, in the process of verbal or written communication, exchange of opinions, and reporting, we try to avoid repetition of any word. For this purpose, we are looking for the second meaning options of the corresponding words. This is because inappropriate repetitions lead to the weakness and ineffectiveness of the general opinion. If one adverb is repeated over and over again in the one sentence, and its synonyms are not used, it cannot be considered correct from the stylistic point of view, because the artistry is reduced. For example: Tún ishindegi tóbeleske qumar bul adamlardı zorǵa ayırıp, olardıń kim ekenliklerin zorǵa tanıp aldı. (He hardly separated these people who were addicted to fighting at night and hardly recognized them.)

In order to avoid inappropriate repetition of the adverb in the text, its various synonyms are widely used. For example: Isti tez pitkerip dárhal sudqa ótkerip jibere ber, - dep tapsırma berdi tergewshi Rısbay Sarqıtbaev. (Investigate the case quickly and immediately send it to the court, - instructed the investigator Rysbay Sarkytbaev) (K. Allambergenov). Jalǵas óldim-azarda olardı zorǵa ajratıp aldı. (Zhalgas hardly separated them with big effort) (K. Allambergenov). Qusshınıń tazısında halaplap turǵan jallat kózdi ashıp jumǵansha eki hayaldıń burımların kesip alıp, ekewin há demey tayaqqa jıqtı. (The butcher, who was circling like a hunter's dog, in a short time cut their braided hair, and fell on the stick immediately) (Zh. Saparov). In these examples, the synonyms "tez (quick)" and "dárhal (immediate)", "óldim-azarda (quickly)" and "zorǵa (hardly)", "kózdi ashıp jumǵansha (in a short time)" and "há demey (immediately)" are used to express a linked opinion, and represent the opinion figuratively and artistically. Such a phenomenon is also met among the single adverb. For example: Aǵzına suw tamızsa geyde tilge keledi me, bazda údemey qaladı. (If water is dripped into the mouth, sometimes he will speak, but sometimes he will stay silent) (T.Kaipbergenov).

The synonymy in adverbs serves to use the right choice of words, to express the idea clearly, fully and beautifully overall.

The adverbs are used as antonyms for each other depending on their meaning. But not any adverb is antonym, and they are antonyms of adverb words that have the same meaning. For example: Aldına adım atpayın dese, artında enesi zorlap tur. Artına qaytayın dese, aldında atası bozlap tur. (If she doesn't want to step in front, her mother-in-law is forcing behind her. If she wants to go back, her father-in-law is crying in front of her) (K. Sultanov). In this example, the writer has simultaneously used the opposite meaningful adverbs, strengthening the idea and achieved to the imagery.

Let's give examples of antonym adverbs: tez (quickly) – áste (slowly), anda (there) – mında (here), arǵı (that)-bergi (this), joqarı (high) – tómen (low), alǵa (front) – artqa (back), erte (early) – kesh (late), azanda (in morning) –

keshte (in evening), so on. For example: Bergi eki qatinnin sol burimin kes, argi ekewine onnan jigirma tayaq ur. (Cut the left braided hair of the these two women, and hit the both with ten sticks) (Zh. Saparov). Burin aldım menen júrdim be, ya artım menen júrdim be, házir qalay júrippen, buǵan baha beriw ózgereldin isi. (It's up to others to judge whether I was walking frontly, or with back, how I'm going now) (T.Kaipbergenov). Bul isti birden moynına alǵanı menen, orınlawǵa kelgende zorǵa degende pitkerdi. (Although he accepted this work suddenly, he hardly finished it) (A. Kudabaev). The antonymic adverbs in these examples come in the meaning of place, time, manner of the action and are used in the opposite sense.

The adverbs in the meaning of time are antonyms and are used to indicate the time of the action, the sign of the action that took place in the time interval, in the opposite direction. For example: Azanda ketip, keshte kelip bir qalıplı ózgerissiz jumısqa úyrenen. Ataniyaz óz úyine sıymaydı. (He left in the morning, and came back in the evening, used to unchanged work in one mold. Ataniyaz can't stand in his house) (A. Kudabaev). Áwel jek kórsemde házir ya ayarımdı, ya ayamasımdı bilmeymen. (Before I hated, now I don't know whether to sympathize or not) (T.Kaipbergenov). Bul jumıslar búgin pitkendey bolsa, erteń tolıqtırıp ákelip taslarsañ da. (If these works are finished today, you can add and bring them tomorrow) (K. Allambergenov).

The adverbs with different meanings are used as antonyms. For example: Ómirdin kóbi ketip, azı qaldı. (Most of life is gone and little remains) (I. Yusupov). In this case, the terms more and less are used in a meaning of quantity. The pair adverbs whose components are in an antonymic relationship have a generalizing meaning. For example: Kúni-túni silpilegen sel jawdı da turdı. (It rained day and night) (K. Mambetov). Dos zángilem tolar ońlı-solına. (A friend stands on right and left) (I. Yusupov).

Some adverbs are not antonyms of each other when they stand alone, but in some contexts, they are contrasted and come in antonymic function: For example: Usı máhál onıń jayına jetip barǵan dilmash Abdulla menen baǵanaǵı gúllerge suw quyıp júrgen túrk jigiti onı julqılap ornınan turǵızdı da túygishlep, qorshawdıń arǵasına qaray iyterip jiberdi. (The interpreter Abdullah, who reached his place in this time, and the Turkish guy who was watering those flowers, twitched and jerked him to his feet and pushed him behind the fence) (S. Zhumagulov).

The phenomenon of synonymy and antonymy in the language does not occur between any words, they are often seen in words that express quality, manner, action, that is, a sign.

Since the adverb means a sign, a sign of action, synonymy and antonymy are very common in this part of speech. Especially, synonyms and antonyms can be met in the adverbs of manner, quantity-degree, time and place.

Thus, the methodical use of adverbs in the Karakalpak language is different. Some adverbs can be used in the methodical orientation, and some are rarely used in such a service. It can be seen that there are all kinds of methodical possibilities in adverbs in Karakalpak language. Therefore, studying them more helps to reveal the possibilities of methodical use of the adverbs in the language.

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