

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE LEXEMES “WHITE” AND “BLACK” IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article deals with the grammatical functions of the words "white" and "black" used in English and Karakalpak languages. Here, the use of the words "white" and "black" in terms of qualitative adjective was presented, according to their semantic meaning. Also, the grammatical structure of these words in both languages is noted.

Key words: white, black, qualitative adjective, relational adjective, grammatical structure

Introduction

Adjective exists in all languages of the world as it is used to describe all things around us and lexical and grammatical features of the adjectives in all languages are supposed to be similar. The words that are used in the description of any items somehow differentiate from one another semantically and syntactically. The main point of adjectives is considered to describe the appearance, colour, quality and size of the objects. This research deals with doing comparative analysis on the lexemes “white” and “black” that are used in English and Karakalpak languages.

In Karakalpak language adjective is considered to be one of part of speech and it is used to modify and describe noun. It is lexical and grammatical part of speech that express the quality, the appearance, the size and other features of the noun and from morphological point, adjectives mostly define noun words.

When adjective serves as attribute, it never uses possessive and case forms or plural endings in Karakalpak language. Moreover, adjectives have degree forms. These peculiarities of the adjectives can separate adjective words from noun or other part of speech.

From the point of syntax, in Karakalpak language, the adjective serves as an attribute in a sentence defining the noun words. Due to the functional usage, adjective is supposed to have lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactical peculiarities as a part of speech.

In English language adjective have similar features as comparing Karakalpak language and is considered to be a part of speech. In both languages little research was done and are still required to do more research on this grammatical category.

Materials and method

Comparing adjectives in English and Karakalpak languages we can notice that their typological features can be similar and sometimes can differentiate from each other. As we mentioned in Karakalpak language this part of speech denotes the quality, appearance and size of the objects. Here, according to the semantic meaning and grammatical peculiarities, adjectives are divided into **qualitative** and **relative adjectives**. [1:140]. In English language like in Karakalpak, due to semantic expression and grammatical peculiarities, there are qualitative and relative forms of adjectives and this indicates the similarities of adjectives in both languages. [2: 62].

Qualitative adjective is formed without adding any suffixes and it denotes:

- appearance (сулыў/beautiful, сулыў/handsome, узын/tall);
- taste (ашшы/bitter, мазалы/sweet);
- colour (ак/white, қара/black, жасыл/green);
- quality (таза/new, ески/old, жақсы/good, жаман/bad);
- size and weight (үлкен/big, кишкентай/little, аўыр/heavy, жеңил/light) of the things.

Moreover, adjective express the meaning like people's psychological state and their wishes. The mentioned types of adjectives like other adjectives answer for the question What? What kind of?

In English language qualitative adjectives describe the appearance, quality and size and below we can see examples for this type of adjectives:

little, high, large, small, soft, hard, warm, white, blue, pink, strong, beautiful, important, necessary

In Karakalpak, relative adjectives are formed from other part of speech (noun, verb) by adding affixes. These adjectives indicate appearance, form, size, amount and relation to other things.

For example:

In Karakalpak	Translation in English
ыза (атлық) – ызалы (келбетлик)	anger (noun) - Angry (adjective)
азан (рәўиш) – азанғы (келбетлик)	morning (adverb) – morning (adjective)
билиў (фейил) – билгиш (келбетлик)	to know (verb) – knowledgeable (adj.)
тебиў (фейил) – тепкиш (келбетлик)	to kick (verb) – kicker (the person who kick well) (adjective meaning)

According to the English grammar resources, relative adjectives express the quality of objects based on their relation to substances, place, time and some relation to some action.

For example: silk – silken, wood – wooden, Italy – Italian, Asia – Asian, month – monthly, week – weekly, prepare – preparatory, rotate - rotatory

Analysing the semantic meaning and grammatical features of adjectives in both comparing languages, we can see that the words «white», «black» in English and «ақ», «қара» in Karakalpak are supposed to be qualitative adjectives. Because, these words in both languages indicate the appearance and colour of objects and other semantic meaning, and formed without any affixes.

For examples in Karakalpak:

1) — Қазақта суўсын бермейтуғын үй болмайды, ишерсиз. Тартынсаңыз анаў бизиң үйге барыңлар, — деп үлкен **ақ отаўды** көрсетти. [3:71]

Translation:

In Kazakh hospitality, there is no house that does not serve a drink. If you hesitate, go to our house, - said pointing to the big white yurt.

2) Ала аяқ торының зер нағыслы ери басына полат қалқан қыстырып, оң жамбасына **қара** қынапты қылыш, ийнине оқ жай асынған, **қара** шекпенли, **қара** қалпақты, сақалы ақша қардай болса да бойы тик, қызыл жүзлі Оразан батыр отыр. (Т.Кайпбергенов, Маманбий эпсанасы, 3)

Translation:

On his gold-patterned head of a checkered leg net, a steel shield is attached to his head, a sword with a **black** scabbard is on his right hip, and a **black** bullet is slung over his shoulder, a **black** cap on the head and in spite of having become his beard white, red-faced Orazan Batyr was sitting.

For examples in Karakalpak:

1) The ladies were somewhat more fortunate, for they had the advantage of ascertaining from an upper window that he wore a blue coat, and rode a **black** horse. [4:11]

2) Pink marble walls and **white** marble floors were enclosed by arched and vaulted ceilings; (John Knowles, A separate peace, 62)

The adjectives “white/aq” and “black/qara” in the examples that are used in Karakalpak and English languages are considered to be qualitative type of adjectives due to semantic meaning. It is seen that researched adjectives directly express the appearance and colour and formed without affixes.

Qualitative forms of adjectives in English have their own grammatical features and they are represented as following:

1. In English, most qualitative adjectives have degrees of comparison.
2. They have certain typical suffixes, such as -full, -less, -ous, -ent, -able, -y, -ish.
3. From most of them adverbs can be formed by the suffix -ly.
4. Most qualitative adjectives can be used as attributes and predicatives.

Grammatical features of qualitative adjective that mentioned above were represented with examples below in the table:

<p>1. Degree forms</p>	<p>White-whiter-the whitest</p> <p>Example: Chalk is white, milk is whiter, snow is the whitest.</p> <p>Black-blacker-the blackest</p> <p>Example: Tonight is even blacker than last night. Tomorrow night will be the blackest night of the month.</p>
<p>2. Forming by the suffixes -full, -less, -ous, -ent, -able, -y, -ish</p>	<p>These suffixes are usually added to other part of speech and form qualitative adjectives.</p>
<p>3. -ly</p>	<p>Whitely: His hands gripped each other whitely at the top of his stick. (Th. Craig. The Last Raven. 2003.)</p> <p>Blackly: It flickered blackly, only hot enough to melt the killing snow. (T. Daniel, Metaplanetary. 2001)</p>
<p>4. Serving as attribute and predicate.</p>	<p>Attribute: Finny and I went along the Boardwalk in our sneakers and white slacks, (John Knowles, 26)</p> <p>Predicate: His hair was white, thick, and healthy-looking (John Knowles, 113)</p>

The qualitative adjective words "white" and "black" in the Karakalpak language have their own characteristics, like other word forms, and we can divide them into four categories from the point of view of their structure: simple, compound, pair, and repetitive adjectives.

1. In the Karakalpak language, the simple forms of adjectives consist of the corresponding forms in terms of their structure, as well as the derived forms formed with the help of affixes. The words "white" and "black" in Karakalpak language belong to the simple form of adjectives.

2. Compound forms of adjectives consist of words combined from one or different part of speech and denoting quality or appearance of the objects.

For example: ақ боз, ақ көкирек, қара қазан etc.

Бирақ, сизиң музейиңиздеги **ақ боз** аттай сулыў жылқы туқымын көрмегенмен. [5:90]

Елиңизден узақласқан сайын ушырасқан досларыма болған хұрметим арта берди, олардың **ақ көкирек**лигин, миймандослығын хәр қандай илимий дәрежеден жоқары қойдым. (М.Нызанов, 90)

Сен анаңның хызметин қылыўың керек, келинниң кеўлин табыўың керек, **қара қазан** қуры қайнамайды, базар-ошар деген бар, қулласы, сени азанда үйден шығып, кеште үйди табатуғын жұмысқа өткермекшимен. (М.Нызанов, 12)

3. Pair adjectives. This form of adjective like other forms describe the appearance, quality and formation of pair adjective in Karakalpak as following:

a) by pair different adjectives that are used together through hyphen. Example: қара-пәрең, ақ-сары etc.

Соның арасында муртлары жаңа тап берген, арық ғана **қара-пәрең**, еңсеси сәл иймеклеў, дөңгелек жағалы бөз көйлеги бар хызметкер жуўырып шықты. (Маманбий, 64)

Мен алдымдағы кофеге қарар екенмен, үплеп жиберсең өшип кетейин деп турған **ақ-сары** көбиклерди көрип, сүўретли журналларда көретуғын рекламалар көз алдыма елеследі. (М.Нызанов, 39)

б) by pair adjectives that express antonymic meaning to each other. Here, hyphen is used between adjectives as well.: ақ-қара.

4. Repetitive adjectives. This form of adjectives are formed by repetition of used previous adjective and indicate the appearance and quality of the objects: қап-қара, ақтан-ақ, қарадан-қара etc.

Қалаға жақынлағанымызда суўы **қап-қара** болып ушы-қыйырсыз теңиз көринди. (М.Нызанов, 98)

In English language, according to the morphological structure, adjectives are divided into Simple, Derivative and Compound adjectives (V.L.Kaushanskaya, 2008).

Morphological structure of the adjectives “white” and “black” are represented as following:

1. 1. Simple adjectives are adjectives which have neither prefixes nor suffixes.

They are indecomposable: white, black

2. Derivative adjectives. 2. Derivative adjectives are adjectives which have derivative elements, suffixes or prefixes or both. But, the adjectives white and black are not supposed to be derivative adjectives as basic meaning of these words express adjective meaning.

3. Compound adjectives are adjectives built from two or more stems.

The main types of compound adjectives are as follows:

White-faced: ақ жүзлі, жүзінде қаны жоқ

The paper dropped from Sarah's hand and she fell back into her chair, white-faced.
(B. Erskine, Sands of time, 2003)

White-glove, итиарлы, сақ

Plus, Saatva offers free white-glove delivery, setup and removal of your old mattress with your purchase. (S. Jones, Women’s Health, 2023)

Black market: қара базар

A black market is an economic activity that involves people exchanging goods illegally and conducting all transactions through illicit channels to avoid government price controls and taxes.

Black-a-vised: қара-пәрен

“I misjudged that black-a-vised fellow,” said Ichabod to Lantrim. (Lippincott’s magazine, Vol. 20, 1877 | Various.)

Conclusion

To sum up, comparing grammatical characteristics of the adjective words “white” and “black” in English and Karakalpak languages, we can notice similarities in terms of semantics. Because, the adjective words “white” and “black” in both languages are supposed to be qualitative adjectives. However, from the point of syntax the adjectives “white” and “black” in Karakalpak languages serve as attribute in a sentence while in

English language these words can be served as an attribute and predicate in a sentence. We can see some similarities of the words “white” and “black” in English and Karakalpak due to grammatical structure. In both languages, the formation of these words can be used in simple, compound and in pair adjective forms.

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