

INDEFINITENESS IN KARAKALPAK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Sarsenbaeva Q. M.

Karakalpak state university

Kubeysinova D.

Karakalpak state university

Rezyume

Maqalada "bir" sanınıń belgisiz artikl retindegi xizmeti, qaraqalpaq hám inglis tillerinde anıqsızlıqtı ańlatıwdaǵı uqsaslıqlar hám ózgeshelikler haqqında sóz etiledi.

Tayanış sózler: anıqlılıq, anıqsızlıq, sanlıq, artikl, grammatikalıq qural

Sarsenbaeva Q.M, Kubeysinova D
Qaraqalpaq mámleketlik universiteti

Rezyume. Maqolada "Bir" sonining noaniq artikl sifatidagi roli, qoraqalpoq va ingliz tillarida aniqlik va noaniqlikni ifodalashdagi o'qshashliklari va farqli tomonlari haqida so'z boradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Aniqliq, noaniqliq, son, artikl, grammatik affiks

Sarsenbaeva Q.M. Kubeysinova D
Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti

Резюме. В статье рассматривается роль числа "Один" как неопределенного артикля, его сходства и различия в выражении определенности и неопределенности в каракалпакском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: Определенный, неопределенный, числительное, артикль, грамматический аффикс.

Сарсенбаева К.М. Кубейсинова Д
Каракалпакский государственный университет

Summary

The article discusses the role of a number "One" as an indefinite article, its similarities and differences in the expression of indefiniteness Karakalpak and English languages.

Keywords: Definite, indefinite, numeral, article, grammatical affix

Sarsenbaeva Q.M, Kubeyisnova D

Karakalpak state university

INDEFINITENESS IN KARAKALPAK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Sarsenbaeva Qumar Ma'mbetkerimovna

Kubeyisnova Da'metken

There is no any grammatical techniques which demonstrate definiteness and indefiniteness in Karakalpak and other Turkish languages. However, we can express definite and indefinite meanings in nouns with non-grammatical means. These meanings can be expressed by using **genitive (iyelik sepligi)** and **accusative (tabis sepligi)** cases as well as with the numeral **“One”**.

In English, there is a grammatical theme, called **“Article”** and it was first appeared in XVI century and has been learned by now. The term **“Article”** is from French (article), Latin (articles), is a grammatical part of speech and used with nouns and express definiteness and indefiniteness in many Indo-European languages. As a grammatical category, we face with articles in many languages, such as English, German, French, Arabian, Greek, Albanian and Ruminian languages. Articles denote definite and indefinite phenomena in above language types. [5 ;8]

In the history of English language, articles were first learned together with nouns in XVI-XVIII centuries, then they were learned as a part of adjectives at the end of XVI century. In addition to this, in XVII century some scholars considered articles as a separate part of speech. At the same period, there appeared quite common and more private interpretations: **the article** is a certain property of a noun, **the article** is a determinant and **article** is a particle. Many grammarians supported the point that articles could be an independent part of speech. Moreover, there were some conceptions about learning articles with pronouns and adjectives. So, at the same time, articles were classified as Definitive (Aniqlawshi), Demonstrative (Ko'rsetkish), Distinguishing (Parqlawshi) and Limiting (Shegaralawshi) adjectives. [4 ;11-15]

There are two types of articles in English language: Definite »The« and Indefinite «A/an». Scientist Yu. Mironets noted that the terms “Definite” and “Indefinite” were introduced by Dj. Howell in 1622. With articles **“A/an”** we express indefiniteness whereas article **“The”** means definiteness. Indefinite articles **“A/an”** can be translated as **“One”** in the Karakalpak language.

For example: There is **a cat** in the garden. (Bag'da **qandayda bir** pishiq bar). Species and colour of this cat are all unknown.

We need **an apple** and **an orange** for the fruit salad. (Miyweli salatqa **qandayda bir alma** ha'm **apelsin** kerek). The colour and the form of apple and orange are indefinite. [9]

Besides, the numeral “One” can be used with different meanings in both Karakalpak and Turkish languages. A. Kononov, a Russian scholar, determined that the numeral “One” in Turkish languages can be used in 3 meanings :

- 1 As a numeral figure;
- 2 As an indefinite part;
- 3 As a specific lexical-syntactical indicator.

Indefinite meaning and function of the numeral “One” are closely connected with the lexical meaning of numeral “One”, as this word can express both indefiniteness and number function : **One house**(bir jay)-1) Odin dom(one house);

2) Kakoy-to dom(a house) [2 ;148]

Even though Karakalpak and English languages come from different roots, they share the same features and characteristics. In both languages the numeral « One » can represent various meanings. In other words, the example above shows that “**One house**” (**bir jay**) is a numeral and “**A house**” (**qandayda bir jay**) is an indefinite article (the type of house is unknown).

The numeral “One” in Karakalpak language can serve as an emergence of many free and phraseological units. For example : **One** sheet of paper (**Bir** bet qag’az), **one** day **one** night (**Bir** ku’n, **bir** tu’n).

Furthermore, in many cases the number “One” can lose its meaning as a whole and this phenomenon is called “Delexicalization”. As a result, the word “One” can only imply indefiniteness as in the German and Roman languages. [1;31]

The numeral “One” in the Karakalpak language stands before a subject which refers and means indefiniteness to the listener and speaker. For example: At that time, he soothed the people around him and saw **a grandmother**. “Be patient, don't be afraid, my dear” -said **the grandmother**. (Sol waqitta ol o’z a’tirapina jiyналg’an adamlar’ga ta’selle berip, so’ylep ju’rgen **bir kempirdi** ko’rdi.” Shida, qorqpa, shirag’im” -deydi **kempir**. (O’.Ayjanov). In the first sentence the word “**Grandmother**” is unknown yet, so that it was used with indefinite article “**A**”. As for the second sentence. The word “**Grandmother**” is known already and that is why it was used with definite article “**The**”. In Karakalpak version of above example, initial sentence was used with the number “One” while in the latter sentence there is not any numerals and grammatical affixes as the “Grandmother” is definite for both the listener and speaker.

When the number “One” is used as an indefinite part of speech in the Karakalpak language, we usually add plurals. For example: Brother Jamal talked for a long time with **some people**. (Jamal ag’ga **bir adamlar** menen uzaq so’ylesti. (G.Tursinova). The bus stopped **somewhere**. (**Bir jerlerge** kelgende avtobus ttoqtadi. (K.Ma’mбетov). There are **some** unhesitant **eyes** that glance at you every time, there are **some** polite **eyes**. In this case, through adding plurals to nouns, the indefinite meaning would be more broad. However, we do not

face with such kind of function of articles in the English language. Because, indefinite articles can only be used with singular nouns. For example: Instead of “I need **a kilogram** of salt”, we cannot say “I need **a kilograms** of salt” or in place of “Yesterday I bought **a blouse and a skirt**” we cannot change as “Yesterday I bought **a blouses and a skirts**”.

The word “One” in the Karakalpak language with attributive units conveys indefiniteness too. For example: **One bearded man** saw him, was surprised and sat down continuing his way. (**Bir saqalli g'arri** ko're salip, ha' sadag'an' keteyin, qu'diretin'nen», -dep ju'resine otira ketti. (K.Ernazarov). **Such a pleasant voice** you have, how can such flowers wither? (**Bir a'jep namadur** na'zik dawisin', usinday gu'ller de bir ku'n solar ma? (X. Da'wletnazarov). The word “One” can also be used in the middle of attributive units. For example: She has **a special and miraculous strength**. (Boyinda **ilahiy bir ku'sh** bar tasinip, jaw jarag'imdi aldim asinip (M.Jumanazarova). In our opinion, **a big group** was waiting for thirty six karakalpak artists, after we reach they immediately will leave. (Bizin' oyimizsha, **u'lken bir sostav** qaraqalpaqtin otiz alti artistin ku'tip turg'an, biz barip jetiwimiz benen demin ishine tartip «bumpish, bumpish» dep ju'rip ketedi degen oyda edik. (M.Nizanov). In this case above, the numeral “One” denotes the quality (largeness, power) of a subject. There are also some cases in English that the article «A/an» can mean indefiniteness when they are used before attribute. For example: Eliza will bring **a small gift** to Sophie's party. (Eliza Sofiyanin' tuwilg'an ku'nine **bir kishkene sawg'a** alip keledi). We know that Sophie will bring a gift, but we do not know what kind of present it is, maybe it is a flower or chocolate. I heard **an interesting story** yesterday. (Men keshe **bir qiziq gu'rrin'** esittim). All we know is that the speaker heard a story, the plot or genre of this story is unknown.

Furthermore, if the word “One” is employed as a numeral, it keeps the stress in itself, but if it is used as an indefinite meaning its stress changes to noun. For example: I received **one letter** from Ayparsha. (Ayparshadan **bir ret xat** aldim. G.Izimbetov). **A young man** met with a grandfather in the church. (**Bir jas jigiti, bir meshitqa'wimde bir g'arri** menen duslasipti. (“Jas Leninshi” gazetasi). In the first example “One” is numeral, in the second sentence it is an article. [2;78-168]. However, we do not face with such kind of rule in the English language system.

After degree adjectives, such as “**Very and such**” and the adverb “**So**”, the word “One” means more wide range of meanings. For example: Your father was **such a critic person**. (Aken' **en' bir sinshil adam** edi. (O'.Xojaniyazov). His wife was **so talkative**. (Hayali **ku'ta bir bijiq**, pa'tiwasiz T.Qayipbergenov).

We can also meet with this feature in the English language too. The words “**Very, so, such and really**” are used before adjectives and adverbs. Sentences with such kind of superlative words are more emphasized than ever before. For example: We need **a very high ladder** to get onto the roof. (Tamnin' basina shig'iw ushin bizlerge ju'da **biyik bir za'n'gi** kerek). It is **a really fantastic film**. (Bul haqiqatinda da **a'jayip bir film**). He is **such an intelligent boy**.

(Ol sonday **aqilli bir bala**). As seen in the above sentences, the words “**Very, really, such**” with indefinite articles «A/an» are more emphasized.

Before conditionals the numeral “**One**” can serve instead of the word “**If**” in Karakalpak language. [1;33]. For example: **If** Turimbet left, he wouldn't return within two or three days. (Turimbet **bir** ketse,eki-u'sh ku'nsiz kelmeydi). **If** someone knew, Muhammed Fana would know this saint). Instead of the word “One(bir)”, we can use the conjunction “**If(eger)**” in the Karakalpak language. Nevertheless, in English we cannot use **indefinite article** in place of “**If**”. We can only employ them together. For example: **If** she saw **a snake**, he would be terrified.

In summary, we have witnessed that except for counting figure, the number «One» can be used in different ways. Undoubtedly, people are eager and urge to discover such kind of similarities and differences of these two languages.

References:

- 1 Bekbergenov A.K “Qaraqalpaq tilindegi sanlıqlar” Qaraqalpaqstan baspası, Nókis 1976
- 2 Кононов А.Н “Грамматика современного турецкого литературного языка”.М-Л,1956
- 3 Mayzel.S.S “Изафет в турецком языке” М-Л,1957
- 4 Міронес.Үү..А. “История учений об артикле в грамматиках английского языка” автореф.дис.канд.филол.наук. 10.02.04,1969
- 5 Qudaybergenov M. “Qaraqalpaq tilindegi atlıqlarda anıqlılıq hám anıqsızlıqtıń ańlatılıwı” Nókis «Bilim» 2007
- 6 Реуман.Е.А. “Английский артикль” Ленинград «Наука» 1988
- 7 www.dictionary.cambridge.org
- 8 www.englishgrammarhere.com
- 9 www.grammarly.com
- 10 www.wallstreetenglish.com