

Semantic Peculiarities of the Possessive Affixes in the Karakalpak Language and their Equivalents in English

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this research is to demonstrate the semantic peculiarities of the possessive affixes of the noun in the Karakalpak language, and show how their meanings are expressed in English. Grammatical forms and the meanings of possessive affixes of the two unrelated languages are compared and analyzed in detail, along with their semantic correlations between the language units. Possessive nouns, possessive pronouns and the genitive case are the main objects of study in this research as they are the core linguistic elements to express possessive meanings in both languages compared. Additionally, contrastive analysis of the possessive construction of these two languages enabled us to reveal non-possessive meanings of possessive affixes in Karakalpak and the genitive case in English.

Keywords: Affixes, category of possessiveness, genitive case, morphological means, noun, possessive construction, possessive pronouns, semantic structure.

INTRODUCTION

The most common means of indicating possession in the Karakalpak language is a set of possessive suffixes. When you want to say that an object belongs to someone or something, you will need to use a combination of the Genitive case (for the possessor) and the possessive noun with the appropriate

possessive suffix (for the possessed object). The word in the Genitive case should be either a pronoun (possessive adjective) or a noun whereas the word with the possessive suffix is always a noun, not a pronoun. In the phrases ‘meniń mektebim’ –my school; ‘seniń kitabiń’-your book, ‘Asanniń úyi’- Asan’s house, the possessive affixes -im, -iń, and -i are joined to the nouns mektep, kitap and úy. Since the first part of possessive constructions includes a noun or a pronoun in the genitive case, both nouns and pronouns are suffixed with genitive case morphemes.

The genitive suffix for nouns consists of six allomorphs -niń/niń, -diń/diń, -tiń/tiń and they are added to nouns in accordance with the laws of consonant or vowel harmony. Pronouns men (I), sen (you), biz (we) and siz (a polite form of singular pronoun sen) take the genitive suffix -iń as in: meniń (my); seniń (your); biziń (our) and siziń (your-polite). The genitive case of the third-person pronoun in the singular ol (he/she/it) is onıń (the sound -l is omitted and the affix -iń is added). All the plural personal pronouns bizler, sizler and olar take the genitive affixes –diń/diń as in: bizlerdiń (our); sizlerdiń (your pl) and olardıń (their).

It should be noted that genitive affixes which we have just mentioned above have the same function as the preposition of or the clitic –‘s (as in Kate’s book) in English; possessive affixes have the same meaning as English words like my, your, their, etc. The noun in the Karakalpak language has three grammatical categories: number, case, and possessiveness. The possessive noun is an object of study in the category of possessiveness. Possessive nouns are noun forms suffixed with special possessive affixes and these affixes are different from genitive case endings. The English noun lacks the category of possessiveness and possessive meanings are expressed in analytical methods by genitive case, possessive pronouns, and verbs of possession.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Possessive pronouns play a major role in expressing possessive meanings in both English and Karakalpak. Possessive pronouns,

in Karakalpak, are formed in synthetic methods by joining special genitive case endings (-niń/-niń/-diń/-diń) to the pronoun in the nominative form or what we may call subject pronouns. In contrast to Karakalpak pronouns, English possessive pronouns are suppletive forms of subject pronouns except your/its. Karakalpak possessive pronouns are regular as their roots and suffixes are predictable and observable, whereas English possessive pronouns are considered as irregular forms. Like other Turkic languages, the Karakalpak personal pronouns do not have grammatical gender classes, and all the personal pronouns of third person singular and plural are in the same form whether they refer to male, female or neuter genders.

The paradigm of subject and possessive pronouns in English and Karakalpak

Table 1

	Karakalpak		English	
	SG		SG	
	Subject pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Subject pronoun	Possessive pronoun
I	Men	Meniń	I	My
II	Sen	Seniń	You	Your
III	Ol	Oniń	He/She/It	His/Her/Its
	PL		PL	
I	Biz/Bizler	Biziń/Bizlerdiń	We	Our
II	Siz/Sizler	Siziń/Sizlerdiń	You	Your
III	Olar	Olardıń	They	Their

Possessive pronouns in both English and Karakalpak cannot be used without nouns and they serve as an attributive function in a possessive noun phrase. The nouns after possessive pronouns are usually in zero forms in the singular, and pluralized by an inflection –s(es) or other plural markers. By contrast, Karakalpak nouns take both plural endings and special affixes for each person to make possessive constructions. Suffixes added to the noun are called possessive affixes, and the words suffixed with possessive affixes are called possessive nouns.

E.g. qálemim, qálemiń, qálemi, qálemlerimiz.

In these words, the base morpheme is qálem (pencil) and the affixes -im / -iń / -i indicate the owner of the thing (-im – first-person singular (I), -iń – second (you), and -i – third-person SG), and the word qálemim corresponds to my pencil; qálemiń-your pencil and qálemi is his\her pencil in English.

There are three types of possessive affixes in modern Karakalpak: 1) possessive affixes of the first person singular and plural; 2) possessive affixes of the second person singular and plural; and 3) possessive affixes of the third person singular and plural. Morphological and syntactic ways of conveying possessive meanings are primarily expressed through these possessive affixes. A syntactic possessive construction does not require any possessive affixes.

The paradigm of possessive affixes

Table 2

Possessive suffixes	
Person (Singular)	Person (Plural)
First person	First person
- m / im / im (SG noun)	- mız/mız/ımız/imiz (SG noun)
-larım / lerim (PL noun)	- larımız / lerimiz (PL noun)
Second person	Second person
- ń / iń / iń (SG noun)	- ńız / ńız / ıńız / ińiz (SG noun)
- larıń / leriń (PL noun)	- larıńız / lerińiz (PL noun)
Third person	Third person
- ı / i / sı / sı (SG noun)	- ı / i / sı / sı (SG noun)
- ları / leri (PL noun)	- ları / leri (PL noun)

The full form of expressing possessiveness is conveyed by four different morphemes in the Karakalpak language: **men/iń** (subject pronoun+genitive affix) and **kitab/im** (noun+possessive affix). This is called a morphological-syntactic way of expressing possessiveness in the Karakalpak language.

The possessive pronoun and noun combinations in Karakalpak

Table 3

Possessor				+	Possessed		
Pronoun		+	genitive affix		noun (base)	+	possessive affix
I	Men	+	iń	+	ul	+	ım
II	Sen	+	iń	+	kóshe	+	ń
III	Ol		niń	+	jumıs		ı
English equivalents							
I	My			+	son		
II	Your			+	street		
III	His\Her\Its			+	job		

As can be seen from Table 3, a four-morpheme possessive construction in Karakalpak is expressed by only two morphemes in English. If both possessive pronouns and headwords are used in the plural, then the number of morphemes in noun phrases reaches up to seven as in *biz+ler+diń+kitap+lar+ı+mız* (Our book+s).

However, the possessive suffixes themselves express the concept of my, your, his, etc., and therefore, you may say *ulım* (without a possessive adjective-*meniń*) instead of *meniń ulım*.

Possessive nouns used without possessive pronouns

Table 4

Possessor and possessed			
	noun (base)	+	possessive affix
I	ul	+	ım
II	kóshe	+	ń
III	jumıs	+	ı

As it is clear from Table 4, to express both person and number, there is no need to include personal pronouns in possessive noun phrase constructions in the Karakalpak language. In other words, the noun with these affixes shows both the grammatical person (singular/plural) and number on the one hand and a possessor and an object of possession on the other. [1,122]. Thus, both person and number are indicated by a single word such as *ulım/kósheń/jumısı* as in Table 4. According to G. Patullaeva,

pronouns in the genitive case are used before possessive nouns to concretize the owner of the object of possession. This emphasizes the meaning of possessive noun phrases [53b]. This usage is called a morphological way of expressing possessive meanings.

In cases where both components in the possessive construction are nouns, then the preceding one takes one of the genitive case forms. English genitive inflection –'s corresponds to all phonetic variants (six in number) of Karakalpak genitive case endings –nıń/niń/dıń/diń/tıń/tiń and they serve as an attributive in a noun phrase.

Variations of possessive noun constructions in Karakalpak

Table 5

Possessor				Possessed			
Noun (base)	+	genitive affix	+	Noun (base)	+	possessive affix	
1	shıpaker	+	dıń	+	másláhát	+	i
2	bala	+	nıń	+	kitab	+	ı/ları
3	Azamat		tıń	+	áke	+	si
English equivalents							
1	a doctor	+	's	+	advice		
2	a child	+	's	+	book/books		
3	Azamat		's	+	father		

The second component (noun possessed) in a possessive construction takes both plural and possessive affixes and always functions as headwords in the Karakalpak language. In contrast, in English, it takes only plural inflection leaving the singular nouns in zero forms. Nounal possessive phrases are called *izafetic constructions* in Turkology, and there are three types of *izafets*: 1) *ağash qasıq* – both nouns are in the nominative form; 2) *miywe bağı* – the first noun is in the nominative form while the second noun takes one of the 3rd person possessive affixes; 3) the nouns take genitive suffixes (first component), and possessive affixes (second component) as in Table 5 [5, 57]. Plural possessive nouns are made by attaching two different kinds of affixes to a noun one after another. Plural forms of

nouns –lar/ler (which corresponds to plural inflection –s in English) precede the forms of possessive affixes as in the table –ım/ım/in/i are joined to plural endings as in Table 2: larım/lerim (for the first-person), larıń/leriń (II-person) and ları/leri for the III-person. If the last syllable of a noun has one of these back vowels –a, –ı, –o, –u then the noun takes –larım, elsewhere –lerim is used: doslarım (my friends), inilerim (my brothers). Plural possessive suffixes for plural persons and nouns are –larımız/lerimiz (I –person), –larıńız/lerińiz (II-second), and –lar/leri for the 3rd person plural: doslarımız/doslarıńız/dosları (our friends/your friends/their friends), etc. Since the category of possessiveness depends on both personal pronouns in the genitive case (in two numbers singular/plural) and the noun with possessive affixes (in two numbers singular/plural), four types of possessiveness are distinguished [3, 45].

1. The possessive nouns ending in singular possessive affixes (-m/ım/ım/ń/ıń/iń/i/i/sı/si) are called individual possessive forms (daralıq tartım). This means that both possessor and possessed are in the singular in meaning and form: kitabım/kitabıń/kitabı (my book/your book/his book – possessors are I/you/he/she/it)

Individual possessive nouns in Karakalpak

Table 5

Person	Possessive affixes	
	After nouns ending in vowels open syllable	After consonants closed syllable
SG	SG	
I Meniń (My)	-m (after any vowels) apam; bólem; oqıwshım; inim	-ım (if the last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) kitabım; qızım; tobım; ulım -im (if the last syllable has á, e, ó, i, ú) mápim; mektebim; kózim; kásibim
II Simple	-ıń (after any vowels)	-ıń (if the last syllable includes a, ı, o,

form Seniń (Your)	apań; oqıwshıń ;boleń; iniń	u kitabıń; qızıń; tobiń; ulıń -iń (if the last syllable has á, e, ó, i, ú) mápin; mektebiń; kóziń; kásibiń
II Polite form Siziń (Your)	-ńız (after a, ı) apańız; oqıwshıńız -ńız (after e, i) bóleńiz; inińiz	-ıńız (if the last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) kitabıńız; qızıńız; tobińız; ulıńız -ińiz (if the last syllable has á, e, ó, i, ú) mápińiz; mektebińiz; kózińiz; kásibińiz
III Onıń (His Her Its)	-sı (after a, ı) apası; oqıwshısı -sı (after e, i) bólesi; inisi	-ı (if last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) kitabı; qızı; tobi; ulı -i (if last syllable includes á, e, i, ó, ú) mápi; milleti; ózgerisi; sózi; gúli

Note: Possessive affixes beginning with consonants –m,–ń,-ńız,-sı,-sı are attached to vowel sounds, whereas the affixes beginning with vowels –ım,-im,-iń,-iń,-ıńız,-ińiz,-ı,-i are added to consonants with sound changes if necessary. Additionally, the vowels in the last syllable affect the forms of possessive affixes as in the table above. In the second person singular, the affix –ń/iń/iń is a simple and common form while The possessive affixes –ńız/-ńiz/-ıńız/ińiz are formed by adding –ız/iz to the affixes –ń/iń/iń and are used to express a word more politely. For example, a question like Did you take your book? is asked in two ways in Karakalpak: Kitabıńdı aldınba? (asked to a person younger than the speaker), and Kitabıńızdı aldıńızba? (asked to a person older than the speaker). -ız/iz is an old Turkic plural affix and the main element for denoting the plural possessive noun, verb, and pronoun forms of 1st and 2nd persons. Possessive nouns with this form follow the plural possessive pronouns of the 1st and 2nd persons biziń/siziń/bizlerdiń/sizlerdiń.

2. When the object of possession is more than one and belongs to the singular, possessive nouns are formed by the combination of the plural inflection of nouns –lar/ler and singular possessive affixes. Possessive nouns of this type are also known as an individual possessiveness.
The forms of the individual possessiveness

Table 6

Person	Possessive affixes	
	After nouns ending in vowels open syllable	After consonants Closed syllable
SG	PL	
I Meniń (My)	<p>-larım (if a base form ends in a, ı) balalarım; dayılarım</p> <p>-lerim (if a base form ends in e, i) máselelerim; kómekshilerim</p>	<p>-larım (if the last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) ármanlarım; tabıslarım; jollarım; quslarım</p> <p>-lerim (if the last syllable has á, e, i, ó, ú) gáplerim; tereklerim; bilimlerim; kóllerim; túslerim</p>
II Simple form Seniń (Your)	<p>-larıń (after vowels a, ı) balalarıń; dayılarıń;</p> <p>-leriń (after vowels e, i) máseleleriń; kómekshileriń</p>	<p>-larıń (if the last syllable has a, ı, o, u) ármanlarıń; tabıslarıń; jollarıń; quslarıń</p> <p>-leriń (if the last syllable include á, e, i, ó, ú) gápleriń; terekleriń; bilimleriń; kólleriń; túsleriń</p>
II Polite form Siziń (Your)	<p>-larıńız (after vowels a, ı) balalarıńız; dayılarıńız</p> <p>-lerińız (after vowels e, i) máselelerińız;</p>	<p>-larıńız (if the last syllable has a, ı, o, u) ármanlarıńız; tabıslarıńız; jollarıńız; quslarıńız</p> <p>-lerińız (if the last syllable has á, e,</p>

	kómekshilerińiz	i, ó, ú gáplerińiz; tereklerińiz; bilimlerińiz; kóllerińiz; túslerińiz
III Onıń (His Her Its)	-ları (if a base ends in a, ı) balaları; dayıları -leri (if a base ends in e, i) máseleleri; kómekshileri	-ları (if the last syllable has a, ı, o, u) ármanları; tabısları; jolları; qusları -leri (if the last syllable include á, e, i, ó, ú) gápleri; terekleri; bilimleri; kólleri; túsleri

3. If the person is in the plural and a noun takes one of these possessive affixes **-mız/mız, -ńız/ńız, -i/i**, then it is called shared possessiveness (sheriklik tartım): **kitabımız/kitabıńız/kitabı** (our book/your book/their book – everybody has their own book or shares a single book). The possessive affixes **-mız/mız, -ńız/ńız, -i/i** are used to denote ownership of a single object by multiple possessors and are called shared possessiveness (sheriklik tartım): **kitabımız/kitabıńız/kitabı** (our book/your book/their book – everybody has their own book or shares a single book). It is also commonly used when referring to a family, a school, or a country, etc. For example, one would say **shańaragımız** meaning our family.

The category of common (shared) possessiveness

Table 7

Person	Possessive affixes	
	After Vowels Open syllable	After Consonants Closed syllable
PL	SG	
I Bizlerdiń	-mız (after a, ı) paydamız;	-ımız (the last vowels in a syllable: a, ı, o, u)

Our	jazıwshımız -mız (after e, i) kishemiz, sińlimiz	talabımız, awlımız, qolımız, pulımız -imiz (last vowel in a syllable: á, e, i, ó, ú) nálimiz; miynetimiz; túbirimiz; tórimiz
II Sizlerdiń Your	-ńız (after a, ı) paydańız; jazıwshıńız -ńız (after e, i) kışeńız, sińlińız	-ıńız (the last vowel in a syllable a, ı, o, u) talabıńız, awlıńız, qolıńız, pulıńız -ińız (the last vowel in a syllable á, e, i, ó, ú) nálińız; miynetıńız; túbirińız; tórińız
III Olardıń Their	-sı (after a, ı) paydası; jazıwshısı -si (after e, i) kemesi; mánisi	-ı (if last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) talabı, awlı, qolı, duzı -i (if last syllable includes á, e, i, ó, ú) náli; miyreti; túbiri; tóri

The affixes **-ńız/ńız** (for SG) and **-larıńız/lerińız** (for PL) are polite forms of **-ń** (SG) and **-larıń** (PL). The meanings of the III-person affix (**sı,-sı -ı, -i**) are much broader than the first and second-person affixes. The 1st and the 2nd person possessive suffixes indicate that the owner is a human being (the speaker and the hearer), whereas the III-person affixes show that the possessor may be either a human being or a thing.

The simple and polite forms of I/II-person possessive affixes

Table 8

	Simple	Polite
	-m / ım /im (sg); larım/lerim (pl)	-mız/miz/ımız/imiz(sg); larımız/lerimiz(pl)
I	Apam, apalarım	Apamız, apalarımız
II	Apań, apalarıń	Apańız, Apalarıńız

Note: Adapted from Patullaeva G. Qaraqalpaq tilinde tartım mánisiniń bildiriliw usılları. Monografiya.

4. The fourth type is a possessive relation where both a possessor and an object possessed are used in the plural. This possessive construction can be common or individual possessive construction: kitaplarımız/kitaplarınız/kitapları (our books/your books/their books) means that everybody has each their books or they share books the same books.
Plural forms of possessive affixes

Table 9

	Possessive affixes	
Person	After vowels	After consonants
PL	PL	
I Bizlerdiń Our	-larımız (after a, ı) qalalarımız, futbolshılarımız -lerimiz (after e i) bólmelerimiz; izertlewshilerimiz	-larımız (if the last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) sabaqlarımız; qurılıslarımız; boylarımız; tutlarımız -lerimiz (if last syllable includes á, e, i, ó, ú) dápplerimiz; júreklerimiz; özgerislerimiz; shóplerimiz; kúshlerimiz
II Sizlerdiń Your	-larińız (after a, ı) qalalarıńız, futbolshılarıńız -lerińız (after e i) bólmelerińız; etikshilerińız	-larińız (if the last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) sabaqlarıńız; qurılıslarıńız; boylarıńız; tutlarıńız -lerińız (if last syllable includes á, e, i, ó, ú) dápplerińız; júreklerińız; özgerislerińız; shóplerińız; kúshlerińız

III Olardıń Their	-ları (after a, ı) qalaları, futbolshıları -leri (after e, i) bólmeleri; etikshileri	-ları (if the last syllable includes a, ı, o, u) sabaqları; qurılısları; boyları; tutları -leri (if last syllable includes á, e, i, ó, ú) dápeleri; júrekleri; ózgerisleri; shópleri; kúshleri
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If the possessors are plural persons (Bizler-We; Sizler-You; Olar-They) with the nouns (the objects possessed) in the plural, then the same plural possessive affixes are used whether the noun ends in a vowel or consonant sound. And no sound alternation occurs when affixes are joined to consonants. The only difference is in the use of -lar and -ler, i.e., if the last syllable consists of one of these sounds a, o, u, ı we use -lar (batırlarımız) elsewhere the plural -ler is used (eginlerimiz) respectively. It is also worth noting that there are hardly any nouns ending in front vowels á, ó, ú in modern Karakalpak language.

RESULTS

Besides possessiveness, possessive nouns may also express other meanings.

The meanings of first-person possessive affixes

Possessive affixes can be attached to both common (mektebim) and proper nouns (Ziywarım). 1st person singular possessive affix -m/ım/im is the most productive affix for making proper names from common nouns [5, 27]. For example, the female name Gúlayım is made by the combination of three morphemes Gúl (Flower) + Ay (Moon) + the affix -ım (lit. means “My flower and moon”). Other names like this are: Ayım, Nazlım, Injayım, Gulim, Khanshayım, Khanım, Biybayım, Arzayım, Nurımbet.

The nouns denoting family members such as bala, ul, ini, qız, qarındas, kelin, etc., are used with the first-person singular

possessive affix –m/ım/im to address or draw a person's attention in certain situations [5, 29]. Addressing nouns are also known as vocative case nouns. Normally, the nouns indicating family relations (balam/ulım-my son, inim-my brother, sińlim-my sister, ađam-my father, also: dostım-my friend, etc) are used with possessive affixes to express vocative meaning in the Karakalpak language.

E.g. Endi ne qılmaqshisań ulım? (K. Karimov)
What are you going to do now, my son?

The person need not be family members of the speaker. It is also the custom of elders to address young people with kinship terms such as balam, qızım sińlim, qarındasım, etc., and using these words is considered more polite than using the person's first name. We can say qarındasım or sińlim to any female younger than us. Literal equivalents of these words (balam-my son, qızım-my daughter, kelinim-my daughter-in-law) in English may not fully correspond to the exact meanings that are expressed in Karakalpak. The phrases My dear and similar expressions are much closer to convey this meaning. Some nouns denoting endearment such as shırađım/qarađım/ bawırım/shúkúrim/ qulınım/qozım, etc., are often used by elders when addressing the young people or children. Again the meaning of these words is much closer to the meanings of my darling, my dear, my dear son/child/daughter, my dearest, and other terms of endearment in English. Such words are used to convey a sense of care and affection. They are often in informal contexts, particularly between family members and close friends.

E.g. Tiymeń shırađım – dedi ađam bir nárselerdi jazıp atırđan muđallmge. (T. Q)
“Don't touch, my dear,” said my father to the teacher who was writing something.

Terms of endearment are generally used instead of personal names and convey loving, caring, respect and affection, and show a more affectionate attitude towards the young. Literal

meanings of most commonly used terms of endearment are: shırađım-my light, qarađım-pupil of my eye, bawırım-my liver, qulınım-my foal, qozım-my lamb, janım-my soul, jal□ızım-my only one, qol qanatım-my arm and wing, quwatım-my strenght, qádirdanıım-my dear [4]. The words asqar tawım (my high mountain)/súyenishım/tirenishım (my pillar)/azamatım (my man) is rendered as ‘my support’, ‘my protection’, ‘my defense’ and they are spoken by mothers to their sons or husbands. Some affectionate nicknames with 1st person singular affixes such as shabazım/qostarım/súyiklim (my better half/my beloved one) and janım (my soul) are used between husband and wife.

E.g. Shabazım bizdi qutlıqlap qoysań boladı, –dedi ol. –Jumısqa óttim. (S. Jumađulov) You can congratulate me, my darling, he said. I got a job.

Some interjections such as qudayım (Oh, my God!), way sorım, way sorlı **basım**, and mańlayım (Dear me!) are exclamations expressing dismay, frustration, disappointment, or anger and they are always used with the affix of the first-person singular.

E.g. Mańlayım, endi ne qılamız? (K. Karimov)
Oh, dear me, what should we do now?

The plural affix -mız is used instead of the singular affix –m to convey politeness or pleasantness in formal situations.

E.g. Ánew kúni bizge jumısqa arza tapsırđan **qızımız**-usı.
This is the girl, who has applied to us for a job recently.
Búgingi **jynahsımız** usı máselege arnalđan.
Today’s meeting is about this issue.

In the first example, the first-person possessive affix –mız does not encode any possession relationship. The word ‘qızımız’ corresponds to “the girl” in English, and its literal meaning “our daughter” is inappropriate here because it would give its direct sense of “our own daughter”. As we have already mentioned, in

the Karakalpak culture, people can say *balamız* or *qızımız* to address any boy or girl, whether they are their own or not.

The meanings of the second-person affixes

Another distinct peculiarity of the category of possessiveness is that the meaning of first-person singular (men/I) may be expressed not only by the first-person affix (-m) but also by the possessive affix of second-person singular and plural – *ń/ín/ín/ńız/ńız*. In other words, even if the word takes second-person possessive affixes, they denote the speaker himself. Usually, kinship terms such as *aǵań*, *dayıń*, *jıyeniń*, *bóleń*, *qudań*, *qızın*, *balań*, *qızıńız*, *balańız*, etc., are used to convey this meaning.

E.g. *Jiyen, járdem kerek bolsa tartınbay soray ber, **dayıń** járdemin ayamaydı.*

If you need help, feel free, **your uncle** does not hesitate to help you.

In this example, the speaker uses *dayıń* (=your uncle=I) to point at himself, rather than a different person.

Typically, the second-person singular affix denotes the third-person: *dayıń* (ol)-your uncle (he); *ájapań* (ol)-your sister (she). When the affixes second-person are joined to people's names, surnames and titles they may express different emotive meanings such as dislike, disgust, pride, misfortune, humiliation or discrimination.

E.g. *Tawbaevıń tamam endi oǵan jerdiń jarıǵıda járdem bere almaydı. (O. Á)*

It's the end of Tawbaev, no one can help him anymore.

The meanings of the third-person possessive affixes

The possessive suffixes of the 3rd person (*sı/si/ı/i*) have also the following functions: joined to common and proper nouns (including names of persons) it concretizes a person, animal, thing, idea, etc., and singles him (her, it, them) out from among

two or more of a similar class. To a certain degree, it is similar to English expressions with definite articles [2, 63].

E.g. Kútip turǵan **adamı** kelmedi. **The person** he/she has been waiting for did not come.

Biz ápiwayı kún-kóris máselelerinen tartıp pútkil dúnya kólemindegi máselelerge shekem barıp jetemiz. **Amerikası** da, **Evropası** da, **Aziyası** da bir shette qalmaydı (A. Absalyamov).

We go from the simplest matters of life to problems of world proportion. Neither America nor Europe, nor Asia, nor Africa is left out.

Bular ele **úydegisi, dúzdegisi** onnan da beter. (S. Jumaǵulov)
These are **the ones outside, the ones at home** are even worse.

Compound nouns are made by the combination of the pattern **noun+noun+ third-person possessive suffix**: úy iyesi, mámleket basshısı, júris turısı, tuwǵan-tuwısqanı, ake-sheshesi, qaraqalpaq tili, Qaraqalpaqstan Respublikası, Birlesken Milletler Shólkemi, etc. In order to express the same meaning of these compound nouns, English uses the of –construction or possessive adjectives and compound nouns: úy biykesi (=housewife), úy iyesi (=host/hostess), mámleket basshısı (head of the country), Qaraqalpaqstan Respublikası (the republic of Karakalpakstan), Birlesken Milletler Shólkemi (=United Nations Organization). The compounds Qaraqalpaqstan Respublika or mámleket basshı without possessive affix (–sı/ı) would be the same in English as republic Karakalpakstan and head country without of. The third person singular affix –sı/ı is also used to build some words denoting titles such as the head of the country/department/school, etc., and military titles: el aqıası (the head of the country), mektep direktorı (director of a school), júzbası, mıńbası, áskerbası (old military titles).

The superlative meaning is expressed by the reduplication of a noun in the genitive and possessive forms, which correspond to the English superlative forms of the adjective.

N (Sg. Gen) + N (Poss. Sg) = N+niń/niń/diń/diń/tuń/tiń + N+ı/i/sı/sı
 Jigittiń jigiti –the best of all young men; baturdıń batırı – the
 bravest of all [5].

Plural, genitive, and possessive affixes substantivize adjectives.

Adj (Pl. Gen) + Adj (3rd poss. Sg) =
 Adj+lar/ler+niń/niń/diń/diń/tuń/tiń + N+ı/i/sı/sı
 Danalardıń danası - the wisest of all; sulıwlardıń sulıwı - the
 prettiest of all.

Jaqsılardıń jaqsısı is not the same as jaqsınıń jaqsısı. The former
 means the best of the best, while the latter occurs in phrases like
 Jaqsınıń jaqsısın ayt (lit. speak of a positive feature of a good
 person).

Superlative meaning is also expressed without reduplication by
 different nouns.

Oqıwshılardıń eń aǵlası – the most excellent of all students.

CONCLUSION

The category of possessiveness plays a significant role among
 noun categories. All the fundamentals of a language such as
 form, function and meaning are so broad that they each can use
 various morphological and syntactic means to creating diverse
 meanings. Semantically, possessive nouns in the Karakalpak
 language express not only the concept of belonging but also
 various meanings associated with culture-related concepts such
 as family relations, social status of different people, manners or
 behaviours of addressing other people in certain social
 circumstances and so on. In this article, we try to show diverse
 meanings expressed by possessive affixes such as endearment
 (respect, affection), and different kinds of emotional expressions
 (humiliation, misfortune, pride, dislike, anger, etc). In addition,
 four types of possessive relations are found in Karakalpak such
 as 1) subject-subject possessive relation (anamniń inisi) 2)
 subject-object relation (balanıń kitabı) 3) object-subject relation
 (mekteptiń direktori) 4) object-object relation (kitaptıń beti).

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