

Case Affixes and the Phenomenon of Economy

RAMBERGENOVA RITA GENJEMURATOVNA
Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The morphological category that expresses the relationship of nouns and noun-combined words with other words in a word combination or sentence structure is called the case category. In the modern Karakalpak language, there are six cases: ataw, iyelik, baris, tabis, shu'is, orin (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, prepositional). Except for the case of nominative, all cases have their own special forms and several phonetic variants. Some of them are omitted in certain syntactic situations and in the series of cases for certain stylistic purposes. This can also be considered a manifestation of the economy phenomenon. In the modern Karakalpak language, in most cases, genitive and accusative cases are used in a hidden form. And the dative case is rarely used in a shortened form. There are various reasons for this.

Keywords: The phenomenon of economy, genitive case, dative case, accusative case, certainty, uncertainty.

INTRODUCTION

Genitive case

In the Karakalpak literary language, the genitive case has the suffixes -niń, -niń, -diń, -diń, -tiń, -tiń. They are added to nouns and noun-combined words according to the rule of synharmonism. Genitive case suffixes begin with consonants. Only in the case of personal pronouns, the -iń, -iń form of this case is added.

Dative case

In the modern Karakalpak language, the dative case has the suffixes -g'a, -ge, -qa, -ke, -na, -ne, -a, -e. In the literature on

Turkology, there is information that the suffixes of the dative suffix appeared due to the reduction of the Old Turkic forms -qaru, -ǵaru. In particular, A. M. Sherbak says about this: "... in our opinion, we should consider -qa, -ke< not as a component in the suffix qaru, but rather as a form that appeared later in chronological terms and changed in form: (-qaru > -qar > -qa > -a)" [1; 49].

Accusative case

In the Karakalpak language, the accusative case has the suffixes -dı, -di, -tı, -ti, -nı, -ni, -n. Its suffix -n is added to words in the 3rd person of personal suffix, and other suffixes are added to the noun words or noun-combined words according to the principle of synharmonism.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the runic inscriptions belonging to the first half of the 8th century, in addition to the suffixes of the genitive case, there were suffixes -nıń, -niń, -ıǵ, -ig, -ıń, -iń. For example: *Kúltegin Bayırqınıń aq adǵırǵ binip* (*Qultegin Bayırqınıń aq ayǵırın minip*) (riding the white stallion of Kultegin Bayirki) [2; 168]. In the works of Mahmud Kashkariy *Devonuluǵat-it turk* (Collection of Turkic words), Yusup Has Hajib's *Kutadgubilik* (Knowledge that leads to happiness) the genitive suffixes -nıń, -niń, -nuń, -núń, -ıń, -iń, -uń, -úń, -ı, -i are used. For example: *Tún kunuń qarshısı ol* (*Tún kúnnuń qarshısı* [DLT, I, 399]); (The night is the opposite of the day). *Kishiniń sózi* (*Kisiniń sózi* [Qutadǵu bilik XXVI, 56.8]) (Man's word) [3; 24]. In the written records created in the 13th and 14th centuries, the suffixes -ning, -ning, -ıng, -ingare found, in addition to the suffixes shown in the above of the genitive case. In the Karakalpak language, the main suffixes of the genitive case are considered as -nıń, -niń. Scientists have different opinions and predictions about its etymology. V. Schott and O. N. Betling consider the basis of the suffix -niń of the genitive case as -iń, and consider the element -n as another affix. According to V. V. Radlov, the original form of the genitive suffix -niń was -ıń, which was a possessive suffix and was attached only to personal and demonstrative pronouns. V. A. Bogoroditskii assumes that the

suffix of the genitive case was originally -iń, -iń, and then, as a result of morphological changes, it was transferred to the "n" suffix in the root, and the suffix-niń, -niń appeared [4; 151-153]. In his monograph, M. Kudaibergenov supports V. V. Radlov's opinion reported about the origin of the genitive case. "That's because, in modern Turkic languages, in the first and second forms of the personal pronouns, the suffixes of the genitive case -iń, -iń are added. Also, in languages that have the category of certainty and uncertainty, definite articles are derived from demonstrative pronouns. In Turkic languages, the genitive case suffixes serve as one of the grammatical tools that convey the meaning of certainty and uncertainty" he says [5; 18]. In the Karakalpak language, the suffixes of the genitive case are used in two different forms: open and hidden. The use of the genitive case in the Turkic languages in the closed form is a historical phenomenon. Therefore, in the Orkhon-Yenisei written memories, in the dictionary of Mahmud Kashkari, in the poems of Yusup Has Hajib, the suffixed type of the genitive case is used as well as the unsuffixed form. For example: in the Orkhon-Yenisei written memories: *türk bodun* (t, D) - Turkic people; er at (KTB, 38) – man's name [1; 151]. In the dictionary of Mahmud Kashkari: *Qız kishi sawı yorıqlı bolmas* (DLT, I, 315, 274) –the miser's word cannot be spread; In the work of Yusuf Has Hajib: *atam janı* (KB, 62, f / 5) grandfather's soul; *öz asğı* (KB, 62, f/5) – own wish [6; 128].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the official documents of the Karakalpak people, written in the 18th and 19th centuries, in the numerous folk works, in the classical and folk poets' works, suffixes of the genitive case are used in the open form as well as in the hidden form. For example: in the official written documents: *Shımbay bolusı 2 inshi awıl aqsaqalığa buyruq. Bir xudadan besh waqt namaz qarzum bar. Ayattugın shorlı atań arzu bar* ("Qoblan") [7; 173]. (Order to the 2nd village elder of the Chimbai official. I owe five times a day's prayer to God. Poor grandfather has a complain to tell). Most scientists, for example, A. Kazembek, A. N. Samoylovich, V. A. Gordlevsky, N. K. Dmitriev, A. N. Kononov and M.

Kudaibergenovs connected the use of the genitive case in open and hidden forms with the meaning of certainty and uncertainty. In the language of our classical poets' poems, instead of the suffixes -ğa, -ge, -qa, -ke, the abbreviated form -a, -e is used. This is the result of the Central Asian Turkic language. Example: *Aqıl bolsañ raqiblara bildurmá* (Ájiniyaz). (If you are wise, do not show to the enemy). *Sóz jayılar elden elá, sózler shıǵar dildán dilá* (Ájiniyaz). (Words are spread from nation to nation, words are formed from heart to heart). *Quwat bergey alla názik bellere, Medet bergey taza ashılǵan g'úllere* (Berdaq) [8; 26]. (May Allah give power to slim waist, support to newly opened flower). According to A. N. Kononov, the suffix of the accusative case are -ǵ, -g, -ıǵ, -ig, and it comes from the change in the nasal sound *ń* in the structure of the genitive case [1; 96]. Al V. A. Bogoroditskii said about the etymology of the suffix -nı, -nıof the accusative case, and its initial form was -ı, -i that preserved in the southern and western languages -y, -i. When it was added to the pronouns in singular 1st and 2nd person, the sound n after them was changed to the suffix by morphological changing phenomenon. And -ı, -i forms came from the third person form of the possessive suffix, - he considered [4; 155-156]. In the Turkic languages, the use of the suffixes of the accusative case in hidden form is a phenomenon created and formed during the development stages of the language since the early times in the form of the printed language. In the modern Karakalpak language, the accusative case suffixes are often used in the open form along with the hidden form. Example: *Solay da kóp duzın ishken jerim ǵoy, usılar bolmaǵanda bizge Qalıy qayda, Qalıysız texnikum pitkermek qayda?!* (Sh.Seytov). (This is the place where I ate a lot, where is Kaliy without these, where is the technical school without Kaliy?!). The use of the accusative case suffixes in the hidden form was associated with the matter of uncertainty by Sheikh Uasfi in the 14th century, and in the 19th century by A. Kazembek. The authors of the book *Grammar of the Altai language* P. M. Melioransky, N. I. Ashmarin, N. K. Dmitriev and others showed that the suffixes of the accusative case mean certainty when used openly, and uncertainty when used in a hidden form. [9; 143] And I. A. Batmanov and K. Ataevs connected the suffixed and unsuffixed use of the accusative case with the

concrete and abstract meaning of the object [17-19]. P. M. Melioranskiy connected the suffixed and unsuffixed use of the accusative case with the subjective condition [11; 15]. According to M. B. Balakaev: "... The suffixed and unsuffixed coming of the direct object is not always connected with the certainty and uncertainty" [12; 163]. In the Karakalpak language, A. Kidirbaev connected the suffixed and unsuffixed use of the accusative case with the meaning of certainty and uncertainty [13; 35].

If the word in the genitive case is one of the proper nouns and refers to a concrete object and phenomena, the suffix of the genitive case is used hidden omitted. Example: *Xoja Axmet Yassawiy mazari, haqiyqatında da, túrkiy tilles xalıqlar ushın teberik* (K.Mámбетov). (Khoja Ahmet Yassauy's grave, in fact, is sacred for Turkic-speaking people). *Qálemdi bálent uslap adım atqan, Boldıńız Ózbekstan maqtanışı* (T.Jumamuratov). (Stepped holding the pencil high, You have become the pride of Uzbekistan). *Hár kelgende júrer edik bul jerde, Tek g'ana jas Pushkin muzası menen* (I.Yusupov). (every time when we walk here, only with young Pushkin's muse). If the word in genitive case denotes the name of a city, place, water, nation, people, street, its suffixes are omitted. For example: 1873-jılı *Qaraqalpaq jerindeoris láshkerleri kelip ... Olar Aral boyındaǵı qurılıslardıń birinde edi* (T.Qayıpbergenov). (In 1873, Russian soldiers came to Karakalpak's land ... They were in one of the buildings along the Aral Sea). *Saǵıńıptı tanıs Qońırat elatın, Barıp keler edim bolsa qanatım* (T.Jumamuratov). (Missed familiar Koniratnation, I'll go and come if I have a wing). In multi-component isaphetic constructions, the genitive case is used without a suffix. For example: Qaraqalpaq mámleketlik universiteti, filologiya fakulteti, qaraqalpaq tili hám ádebiyatı bóliminiń 3-kurs student. (Karakalpak State University, Faculty of Philology, 3rd year student of the Karakalpak language and literature department).

CONCLUSION

In all the examples given above, although the suffix of the genitive case was used omitted, it did not affect the general

meaning of the sentence and led to the sentence being short, concise, and in accordance with stylistic norms. The use of the accusative case in an open and hidden form is not only related to the meaning of certainty and uncertainty. For example, in the following poetic lines, although the accusative case is used in omitted form, there is no defect in the general meaning. For example: *Aytıp sözlerim tıñlatıp, Kemis jerlerin oñlatıp* (Berdaq). (have heard my words told, have corrected the defects). *Kewlim ister kirmekti, Jánnet kibi qoynuñ ashıp* (Ájiniyaz). (My heart wants to enter, to the cuddle like a paradise).

When any linguistic unit or suffix is subjected to the phenomenon of economy, it should be used in a way that does not interfere with the transmission of information in the communication process, and the saved unit should not affect the meaning. This situation speeds up speech and creates favorable conditions for the functioning of the organs of speech. The use of genitive case suffixes in both open and hidden forms has a certain impact on the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence. Therefore, we do not consider the facts of the uncertainty meaning in hidden form of the genitive case suffixes to be manifestations of the phenomenon of economy. However, there are cases in language when, despite the hidden use of the genitive case suffix, it expresses certainty, that is, it does not affect the content of the sentence. From the above considerations about the accusative case, we can conclude the following: in the Karakalpak language (and in other Turkic languages) the accusative case is used in two forms: suffixed and unsuffixed; the use of accusative case suffixes in open and hidden forms is a historical phenomenon that has existed in Karakalpak and other Turkic languages since ancient times; such use of accusative case suffixes cannot be associated only with the expression of certainty and uncertainty meaning; accusative case suffixes, like genitive case suffixes, can be used in a hidden form in poetic works to preserve the number of syllables in a couplet, for various stylistic purposes, as well as to show the peculiarities of colloquial speech; In our opinion, the omitted use of the accusative case without affecting the meaning is a manifestation of the economy phenomenon.

REFERENCES

1. Shcherbak A. M. Essays on the comparative morphology of Turkic languages: (Name) -L.: Nauka 1977. -49 p.
2. Kononov A. N. Grammar of the language of Turkic runic monuments of the 7th-9th centuries. L., 1980, p. 168
3. Abdurakhmanov G. A. Studies on Old Turkic syntax (XI century). M., 1967, p. 24
4. Bogoroditsky V. A. Introduction to Tatar linguistics in connection with other Turkic languages. 2nd ed. Kazan, 1953, p. 151-153
5. Kudaybergenov M. The interpretation of certainty and uncertainty in nouns in the Karakalpak language. Monograph. Nukus, "Bilim" 2007, p. 18
6. Abdurakhmanov G.A. Studies on Old Turkic Syntax. M., 1967, p. 128
7. Hamidov H. Written memories of the old Karakalpak language. Nukus, 1985, p. 173
8. AbdinazimovSh.N. History of the Karakalpak language (Manual) Nukus, 2002, p. 26.
9. Grammar of Altai language. Kazan, 1891, p. 143.
10. Batmanov A.I. The use of cases in the Kyrgyz language. p. 17-19
11. Melioransky P.M. A brief grammar of the Kazakh-Kyrgyz language. Chapter II. Syntax. SPb., 1987, p. 15
12. Balakaev M.B. Modern Kazakh language. Syntax. Alma-Ata, 1959, p. 163.
13. Kidirbaev A. Noun words in modern Karakalpak language. Nukus, 1961, p. 35

RAMBERGENOVA RITA GENJEMURATOVNA

ASSISTANT LECTURER,

DEPARTMENT OF KARAKALPAK

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,

KARAKALPAK STATE UNIVERSITY

NUKUS, 230001, UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <RITARAMBERGENOVA41@GMAIL.COM>