

## STYLISTIC FEATURES OF ABSTRACT NOUNS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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**Annotatsiya:** Stilistika, xususan, muayyan leksik guruhlarining uslubiy xususiyatlarini o'rganish so'nggi yillarda tilning amaliy qo'llanilishi samaradorligini oshirish nuqtayi nazaridan muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ushbu maqolada qoraqalpoq tilida abstrakt otlarning uslubiy xususiyatlari haqida so'z yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Stilistika, qoraqalpoq tili, so'z, til, abstrakt otlar, leksema, uslub, so'zlashuv uslubi, ilmiy uslub, rasmiy uslub.

## СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АБСТРАКТНЫХ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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**Аннотация:** Стилистика, в частности изучение стилистических особенностей тех или иных лексических групп, в последние годы приобретает все большее значение с точки зрения повышения эффективности практического применения языка. В данной статье речь пойдет о стилистических особенностях абстрактных существительных в каракалпакском языке.

**Ключевые слова:** Стилистика, каракалпакский язык, слово, язык, абстрактные существительные, лексема, стиль, разговорный стиль, научный стиль, формальный стиль

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**Annotation:** Stylistics, in particular, the study of stylistic features of certain lexical groups, has become increasingly important in recent years in terms of improving the practical application of the language. This article will focus on the stylistic features of abstract nouns in the Karakalpak language.

**Key words:** Stylistics, Karakalpak language, word, language, abstract nouns, lexeme, style, colloquial style, scientific style, formal style.

**Introduction.** Significant research has been carried out on the stylistics of the Karakalpak language [1,2,3], and the stylistic features of the works of some authors are becoming a special focus [4,5]. Such research serves to identify the author's specific style, to define the skill of

choice and use of words, and to distinguish different aspects from those of other creators. Currently, several concepts have been developed regarding the study of the author's style. Introduction. Significant research has been carried out on the stylistics of the Karakalpak language [1,2]:

- 1) a set of artistic means used by the creator in the process of creating a work;
- 2) the totality of proportional Language units for a particular speech situation and the norms of their application;
- 3) the totality of actions, methods inherent in a particular person and Situation” [6:24-30].

**Literature review:** This section of the study focuses on the second meaning of the style lexeme. Like any lexical-semantic Group unit, abstract nouns have the ability to adapt to different styles of speech. At the same time, stylistically neutral types of abstract nouns occupy an important place in the lexical system. Analysis of thematic literature (Literature review). This section of the study focuses on the second meaning of the style lexeme. Like any lexical-semantic Group unit, abstract nouns have the ability to adapt to different styles of speech. At the same time, stylistically neutral types of abstract nouns occupy an important place in the lexical system. From this point of view, the stylistic analysis of abstract nouns in the Karakalpak and Russian languages helps to ensure their correct application in colloquial processes. Information about the stylistic characteristics of lexical units is important in the formation of speaking skills and the development of normative speech.

In Karakalpak linguistics, the scarcity of studies devoted to the stylistic characteristics of certain lexical-semantic groups emphasizes the relevance of work in this area. Stylistics forms the skills of the correct and appropriate use of linguistic wealth and linguistic rules in a particular speech situation. In general, Stylistics is considered a field that embodies the important characteristics of all departments of linguistics. In this regard, the following opinion is relevant: “while language is a weapon of expression of nature and all beauties in man, these beauties are built precisely by means of language. Stylistics is taught in connection with the sections of phonetics, lexicology, phraseology, and grammar” [3:3]. A person who has perfectly mastered the rules of language and its use can also profoundly understand its stylistic features and use this knowledge in creating effective speech.

Stylistics, as in World linguistics, is also interpreted in two directions in Karakalpak linguistics: language and speech stylistics and classical literature Stylistics. In this study, the focus is on language and speech Stylistics. The Shape of the language adapted to certain speech situations manifests its stylistic features. Stylistics, as in World linguistics, is also interpreted in two directions in Karakalpak linguistics: language and speech stylistics and classical literature Stylistics. In this study, the focus is on language and speech Stylistics. The Shape of the language adapted to certain speech situations manifests its stylistic features. Each style of speech has its own lexical and morphological units, the stylistic features of which are effectively used in the process of speech to ensure the success of communication. The stylistically correct use of lexical and morphological units facilitates the achievement of speech goals.

Karakalpak and Russian have common features in the classification of speech styles. In both of these languages, speech styles are divided into biblical (scientific, formal, publicistic, and artistic) and oral (colloquial) types. Stylistics is directly related to the culture of speech, the study of which is an urgent issue for the linguistics of each nation. Karakalpak and Russian have common features in the classification of speech styles. In both of these languages, speech styles are divided into biblical (scientific, formal, publicistic, and artistic) and oral (colloquial) types. Stylistics is directly related to the culture of speech, the study of which is an urgent issue

for the linguistics of each nation. While rational use of the stylistic capabilities of lexical units simplifies the process of communication, typological research serves to strengthen cultural and spiritual ties between nations. Stylistics, as a field of Applied Linguistics, contributes to the elevation of the speech culture and spiritual qualities of society. Typological differences in speech styles and inconsistencies in their translation process occur, especially in the comparison of certain lexical-semantic groups.

**Research Methodology.** The issue of the use of abstract nouns in specific speech styles is one of the important areas of research in linguistics. The identification of the peculiarities and differences of this process in the Karakalpak and Russian languages is effectively carried out by analyzing texts from the point of view of speech styles. From previous studies, it turned out that the stylistic characteristics of lexical units are inextricably linked with their semantic content. At the same time, the stylistic features of the lexical unit are also evident in its ability to enter into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships. As we know, “the Union of language units belonging to one level, that is, to one group (Paradigm) on the basis of a certain commonality, of the same level is called a paradigmatic relationship” [7:68]. At the same time, the stylistic features of the lexical unit are also evident in its ability to enter into paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships. As we know, “the Union of language units belonging to one level, that is, to one group (Paradigm) on the basis of a certain commonality, of the same level is called a paradigmatic relationship” [7:68]. This relationship ensures that lexical units are used in texts based on mutually proportional paradigms, with stylistic factors playing an important role. For example, Karakalpak is widely used in the colloquial style of abstract nouns such as *abadanliq*, *abadanshilik*, *abzalliq*, *abiray*, *adamgershilik*, *akinshilik*, *ayqulash*. These lexemes are classified into different semantic groups according to their semantic scope and expressive meaning. These lexemes are important in the formation of specific features of the colloquial style. Counted lexemes serve as the surface of the following definition given for colloquial style: “colloquial style is a form of speech actively used in the process of verbal, informal communication, used for everyday communication-attitude” [8]. The use of abstract nouns in this style plays an important role in ensuring the naturalness, simplicity, and effectiveness of speech. Counted lexemes serve as the surface of the following definition given for colloquial style: “colloquial style is a form of speech actively used in the process of verbal, informal communication, used for everyday communication-attitude” [8]. The use of abstract nouns in this style plays an important role in ensuring the naturalness, simplicity, and effectiveness of speech. Differences in the use of abstract nouns in Karakalpak and Russian are especially prominent in terms of typological features and the semantic structure of speech styles. For example, in Russian, abstract nouns are often used to express formal and explicit meanings in scientific or formal styles, while in Karakalpak, they are more actively used in colloquial style, conveying emotional and expressive meanings. These differences reflect identities in the cultural and social contexts of the language. For example, in Russian, abstract nouns are often used to express formal and explicit meanings in scientific or formal styles, while in Karakalpak, they are more actively used in colloquial style, conveying emotional and expressive meanings. These differences reflect identities in the cultural and social contexts of the language. At the same time, the role of abstract nouns in paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations expands their stylistic possibilities and enriches the functional-aesthetic aspects of speech. When analyzing the stylistic features of abstract nouns, their division into semantic groups and their application in colloquial contexts require special attention. This process helps to delve into not only the lexical system of the language but also its stylistic capabilities. As a result, the role of abstract nouns in speech styles is seen as an important factor in determining the functional

characteristics of language and effectiveness in the process of communication. These studies serve to develop practical and theoretical aspects of linguistics, as well as to identify typological similarities and differences between languages.

In recent years, as a result of research in the field of speech culture, the concept of “literary colloquial style” has emerged. The term refers to the formation of a colloquial style based on certain linguistic rules and norms. However, the analysis of samples of fiction in the Karakalpak and Russian languages shows that it is not mandatory to follow strict rules in colloquial style. In recent years, as a result of research in the field of speech culture, the concept of “literary colloquial style” has emerged. The term refers to the formation of a colloquial style based on certain linguistic rules and norms. However, the analysis of samples of fiction in the Karakalpak and Russian languages shows that it is not mandatory to follow strict rules in colloquial style. The colloquial style is natural and informal in nature, adapting more to the contextual needs of communication. At the same time, the popular orientation and structure of the speech often reflect some features of the journalistic style, which ensures that the speech is effective for the target audience.

**Analysis and results.** This part of the study focuses on the characteristics of “pure colloquial style”. Colloquial style is defined as a form of speech that is used in the context of oral speech, in informal communication, and is characteristic of everyday communication relationships. The lexemes used in this style can belong to different semantic fields. This part of the study focuses on the characteristics of “pure colloquial style”. Colloquial style is defined as a form of speech that is used in the context of oral speech, in informal communication, and is characteristic of everyday communication relationships. The lexemes used in this style can belong to different semantic fields. For example, the word lexeme in Karakalpak represents a type of oral art performed by groups of young men and girls at weddings and related solemn ceremonies. Naturally, such a lexeme is performed mainly orally. For this reason, the texts in which this lexeme is used will also belong to the colloquial style.

*Айтым айткан қэйниңди, сыйла, сыйлама өзиң бил (Qoraqalpoq xalq og'zaki ijodi).*

Of particular note in the cited text is the significant influence of the lexeme of the saying in the formation of features inherent in the colloquial style. The lexical meanings of their lexemes influence their paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships, which are important factors in determining the specifics of colloquial style. Syntactic features, such as the compactness of sentences in a colloquial style, the use of compound sentences without a connective, are characteristic of the structure of this style. At the same time, the use of lexemes found only in oral speech, such as (aytkan, qeyni, siyla), clearly shows the lexical features of the colloquial style. Analysis suggests that abstract nouns in Karakalpak are widely used to express seasons, rituals, processes, emotions, religious concepts, and other similar meanings. At the same time, the use of lexemes found only in oral speech, such as (aytkan, qeyni, siyla), clearly shows the lexical features of the colloquial style. Analysis suggests that abstract nouns in Karakalpak are widely used to express seasons, rituals, processes, emotions, religious concepts, and other similar meanings. The use of such lexical units is inextricably linked with the mentality, worldview, cultural and spiritual values of the Karakalpak people and their way of life. These features find their unique reflection in the spoken style of the language, enriching its socio-cultural context and providing natural and expressive features of speech.

**Conclusion.** One of the biblical styles, the type of literary language used in government agencies and international relations, is the official style. “The style of official correspondence and documents is used for communication in economic, legal, and diplomatic relations, in mutual relations with government agencies, courts, and trade.” Due to its active use in



proceedings, it is also referred to in sources as the official departmental style. Conclusion. One of the biblical styles, the type of literary language used in government agencies and international relations, is the official style. "The style of official correspondence and documents is used for communication in economic, legal, and diplomatic relations, in mutual relations with government agencies, courts, and trade." Due to its active use in proceedings, it is also referred to in sources as the official departmental style. In fact, the scope of application of the official style is wide and diverse, which is why its composition is also diverse. Depending on the type of work documents, the scope and structure of the use of lexical-phraseological and grammatical means in them are slightly different. The main part of the official style lexicon is the names of the work documents. All such words are included in the order of abstract nouns according to their lexical composition. It should be noted that part of the names of the official document have an international nature. Another part of the lexemes is derived from the national characteristics of the Karakalpak language. The following words included in annotated dictionaries of Karakalpak can be included in the first group: letter of Credit, Act, activity, audit, etc. The fact that such words form a significant part of the Karakalpak language can be explained by the influence of the Russian language. At the same time, Arabic and Persian-Tajik words, formed on the basis of their own possibility of the Karakalpak lexicon, as well as long since their assimilation into the same language, also form a significant part in the official style. The following words included in the annotated dictionaries of Karakalpak can be included

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