

Using Conversion as a Way of Forming Words in English and Karakalpak Languages

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Annotation: The article introduces the study of conversion process in English and Karakalpak languages. The investigation considers some widely-spread transition of Word-formation in modern English and Karakalpak languages by means of conversional patterns. The ways of their secondary nomination are also being discussed, as well as acquiring additional meanings while functioning in speech. It is well known that the phenomenon of conversion is so active in modern English that nearly all parts of speech somehow are involved into this process, however in different extent – most oftener they are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Key words: Word formation, conversion, investigate, process, phenomén, morphological paradigm

Lexical typology is the least studied linguistic problem, despite the fact that recently it has become the object of close attention of scientists. Therefore, in the modern science of language, the boundaries of its study are gradually expanding.

Typological studies of both related and unrelated languages at the lexical and semantic levels provide rich material for replenishing the lexicographic base of languages, further developing and improving new methods of studying lexical semantics. As a result of the comparison, something common is established that is inherent in two or more languages, and also something unique is revealed that is characteristic only of one or only another language.

Conversion is not a functional phenomenon or syncretism. This is a semantic - morphological-syntactic way of word formation, in which the word of one part of speech is formed from the word of another without changing the external form of the original word, and the word-building means are the semantic shift, morphological paradigm and grammatical form of the word. It is especially widespread in the Romano-Germanic and Turkic languages, including English and Karakalpak languages.

According to the conversion in English and Karakalpak languages, words of both significant and service parts of speech can be formed. At the same time, the conversion group in English can consist of a maximum of six words, and in Karakalpak, it can consist of four words, but rows of two and three words are more common in both languages.

The Adj-N conversion model is universal for English and Karakalpak languages. In English, this model is represented quite widely, and in Karakalpak, only a small number of adjectives, both derivative and non-derivative, can serve as the basis for education by conversion of nouns.

Adjectives that serve as the basis for education by conversion from nouns can be divided into the following semantic groups: a) adjectives denoting the physical properties of a person; b) adjectives denoting the moral and intellectual characteristics of a person; c) adjectives denoting a person's social status; d) adjectives denoting color; e) adjectives denoting age characteristics; f) adjectives denoting the physical state or the state of the environment; g) adjectives denoting signs of space and place.

In modern English, the Adj-Adv conversion model is not widespread due to the existence of a special suffix -ly, which is used to form adverbs. The Adj-Adv conversion model is one of the most common in the Karakalpak language. A significant part of the adverbs in the Karakalpak language are precisely the adverbs formed by conversion from adjectives.

The adjectives involved in the formation of adverbs by conversion in English and Karakalpak languages can be subdivided into several semantic groups: a) adjectives denoting moral and intellectual characteristics of a person; b) adjectives denoting signs of space, place and time; c) adjectives denoting external qualities; d) adjectives denoting the physical state or the state of the environment.

Depending on the need for communication, the conversion in English can form a new word from any part of speech.

The N-V conversion model is the most widely used in the English language. Approximately half of all simple verbs are formed by conversion from nouns, which is a vivid example of the high conversion efficiency in the field of verb formation from nouns. From almost any noun, if necessary, you can form a verb.

Nouns that form verbs by conversion can be subdivided into the following semantic groups: a) nouns with the meaning "object" form verbs with the meaning "to use this object"; b) nouns with the meaning "substance" form verbs with the meaning "to use the given substance"; c) nouns with the meaning "person, person" form verbs with the meaning "to perform the functions of this person"; d) nouns with the meaning "animal" form verbs with the meaning: 1 to act like this animal;

2) hunt, catch, exterminate the animal expressed by the original noun; e) nouns with the meaning "place" form verbs with the meaning "to place smth. to this place"; f) nouns with the meaning "object" form verbs with the meaning "to remove, take out, withdraw the given object"; g) nouns with the meaning "part of the human body" form verbs from their direct and figurative meanings. In the Karakalpak language, the N-V conversion model is not considered, since here no verbs are formed by conversion.

The group of verbs formed from adjectives is not numerous in English.

All root adjectives, which are the basis for the formation of the conversion of verbs, can be conventionally combined into one semantic group with the meaning "to be, to become, or to do such as what is expressed by the generating stem." The Adj-V conversion model is not particularly productive in modern English as it is here there is another way to convey the meanings of verbs: with the help of adjectives, namely the verbs "to be, to get, to make + adjective". In the Karakalpak language, the above model was not analyzed, since the conversion verbs in this language are not formed at all.

The V-N conversion model is universal for modern English and Karakalpak languages. In modern English, it is represented relatively narrowly, and in Karakalpak it is a more productive model.

Among the verbs that are converted into nouns, the following semantic groups can be distinguished: a) action verbs, b) motion verbs, c) mental activity verbs, d) speech verbs.

The V-Adj conversion model is also universal for the languages in question. However, in English, it is not widespread, and in the Karakalpak language, of all parts of speech, adjectives are most actively formed from verbs.

Verbs that serve as the basis for the formation of the conversion of adjectives can be divided into the following semantic groups: a) verbs denoting a state; b) verbs denoting action; c) verbs of speech; d) verbs of mental activity

To sum up the investigation considers some widely-spread transition of Word-formation in modern English by means of conversional patterns. The ways of their secondary nomination are also being discussed, as well as acquiring additional meanings while functioning in speech. It is well known that the phenomenon of conversion is so active in modern English that nearly all parts of speech somehow are involved into this process, however in different extent – most oftener they are nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Moreover, conversion is typical for English due to its analytical structure and nearly complete absence of morphological identifiers of parts of speech.

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