

## EXPRESSING THE MEANINGS OF POSSESSIVENESS BY WORD-BUILDING AFFIXES IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** *This article deals with possessive affixes which give the meanings of possessiveness in the Karakalpak language. Their formal indicators, functions, meanings and English equivalents are analyzed in detail. It is proved that there are different grammatical means of expressing possessiveness in the English and Karakalpak languages.*

**Keywords:** *analytical forms, category of possessiveness, morphological means, noun, phonetic variants, synthetic forms, word-building affixes.*

### Introduction

There are three categories of nouns in the Karakalpak language: the category of number, case and possessiveness. All these categories have their special affixes and the category of possessiveness is the most complex category among the categories of nouns. It is used to express that something belongs to somebody or something and shows both possessive relation and meaning between a possessor and an object possessed. Possessive affixes indicate which person (first, second, third person) is the owner of the thing and there are different types of affixes for each person and for both singular and plural number.

*E.g. Qálemim, Qálemiń, Qálemi, Qálemlerimiz.*

In these words the base morpheme is *Qálem (Pencil)* and affixes *-im / -iń / -i* indicates the owner of the thing (*-im* - first person singular, *-iń* - second, *-i* - third person SG). So, *qálemim* corresponds to *my pencil*; *qálemiń*-*your pencil* and *qálemi* is *his\her pencil* in English. In other words, the construction “noun” + “possessive endings” is called the category of possessiveness of the noun in Karakalpak and other Turkic languages.

The relation between a possessor and possessed in Karakalpak may be expressed both synthetically with special affixes as in the examples above (*qálemim*) or analytically by using possessive adjective before synthetic form (*meniń qálemim* - *my pencil*). In other words, the word which is expressed with the possessive affix follows a noun or a pronoun in possessive case (*Azamattıń kitabı/onıń kitabı*=*Azamat's book/his book*).

There are two ways of expressing possessive meaning in the Karakalpak language. 1) by special possessive affixes 2) by word-building affixes.

By means of special affixes, the noun indicates (even without personal pronouns) which person (I,II,III) the object belongs to. In other words, the noun with these affixes shows both grammatical person and number at the same time. That's why this form is called expressing *concrete* personal possessive meaning. The category of possessiveness is closely connected with the forms of personal pronouns especially possessive adjectives (*meniń / seniń / onıń, etc.*) because the concrete possessive affixes express the concept ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his’, etc. Therefore, instead of *meniń úyim*, one may also use only *úyim*, which also means *my house*.

Possessive endings follow the rules of Vowel Harmony and also sound alternation of consonants and vowel sound omission processes occur if necessary. All the concrete possessive affixes with phonetic variants for each person are as follows:

1<sup>st</sup> person: - *m / im / im* (sg) - *muz / miz / larımız / lerimiz* (pl)

2<sup>nd</sup> person: - *ñ / ñ / ñ* (sg) - *ñız / ñız / ñız / ñız / larñız / lerñız* (pl)

3<sup>rd</sup> person: - *si / si / ı / i* (sg) - *ları / leri* (pl)

Another type of possessive affixes which is typical of Turkic languages is special word-building affixes: *lı / li, lıq / lik*. They are attached to a noun: *balalı, qalalıq*.

Only the object possessed (but not the person (I II III) and the owner of the thing) is expressed by the affix - *lı / li*, and the owner of the thing is expressed by another noun which usually follows the word which ends in this affix (the English equivalent of -*lı / li* is *with*). For example, the word *balalı* (*with a child*), when used alone, does not show who the owner is, while in the phrase *balalı ana* (*mother with her child*), the word *ana* (*mother*) is the possessor of the preceding noun *bala* (*child*).

*E.g. Shıdamlı* (- *somebody who has patience, patient*), *úyli* (- *somebody who has a house*).

The opposite of *lı | li* is -*siz* (-*less*) which indicates lack of something: *úysiz*-homeless, *jumıssız*-jobless / unemployed.

Some words in Karakalpak which contain the affix -*lı | li* may correspond to the English words ending in suffixes -*ed / able / ful*: *one eyed man*-*bir kózli adam*, *employed*-*jumıshlı*, *many-storeyed*-*kóp etajlı*, *experienced*-*tájiriyebe*, *knowledgeable*-*bilimli*, *harmful*-*zıyanlı*, *careful*-*dıqqatlı*.

The affix *lı | li* is mostly used:

a) after concrete nouns: *kitaplı, bađlı, jaylı, ullı, qızlı*.

b) after abstract nouns: *baxıtlı, quwanıshlı, aqıllı, ayıplı*.

Both these uses show that the affix -*lı / li* changes nouns into adjectives and that is the reason for calling it as a word-building affix: *baxıtlı* - happy (*baxıt* (noun) + *lı*), *quwanıshlı* - glad (*quwanısh* (noun) + *lı*), *aqıllı* - clever.

c) We can also use this affix after word-pairs which consist of two related words that convey one concept: *ullı-qızlı, ata-analı, erli-zayıplı, bala-shađalı, apalı-sıñlılı, qural-jaraqlı, úyli-jaylı, aqıl-parasatlı*. There are no English equivalents of these word pairs. *Ullı-qızlı* means a person who has a son and a daughter.

d) The affix -*lı / li* can also be attached to compound nouns: *kóz áyneklı, ashıq minezli, orta boylı, qıpsha belli, iri gewdeli, kóp etajlı*.

#### Other meanings of the affix -*lı / li*

The affix -*lı / li* can also mean something is abundant or there are a lot of something, rich in something: *miyweli* (*with a lot of fruit*), *suwlı miywe* (*juicy fruit*), *duzlı suw* (*salty water*). We usually use a quantitative adjective “*kóp*”(=*many*) before concrete nouns to denote something is abundant: *kóp balalı shanaraq* (=a family with many children), *kóp etajlı jaylar* (=many-storeyed houses), etc.

The affix -*lı / li* is attached to the names of countries and cities and other geographical places to mean the person \ people from: *shımbaylı, moskvalı, nókisli Qıtaylı*, etc. In English

-er / ian / ite / ard / ese corresponds to this affix: Moskovite(s), Londoner(s), Chinese, Spaniard, etc.

Like a concrete possessive affix of the first person *-m*, the affix *-li / li* occasionally occurs in the names of people, tribes and geographical places: *Baxitli, Bekbawli, Meñlibay, Qallixan, Nazli, Orazali, qoldawli, qostanğali, qándeqli, balğali, Kegeyli, etc.* Since one of the meanings of the affix refers to “abundance”, the people of Karakalpak nation name their sons \ daughters wishing particular features of humankind (such as *baxit-happiness* (baxitli-with so much happiness)) to be abundant in their children. Also when a new born baby has a lot of birthmarks, people give this baby names like “*Meñlibay (boy’s name) and Qallixan (girl’s name)*” – both meaning rich in birthmarks.

The second word building possessive affix *-liq | lik* is used to make abstract nouns and adjectives and means somebody or something possesses something special: “*perzentlik pariz*” means *duty of a child | man | woman before their parents or countries.*

This affix is used:

a) After nouns to express the meaning that something belongs to particular place (locative meaning): *awilhq mektep-village school, qalaliq keñes-City council, Buxaraliq sportshular-sportsmen from Bukhara, respublikaliq kitapxana-republican library, balaliq waqitlar-childhood times.* As it is obvious from the examples, different forms *noun+noun, noun+from+place, adjective making affix-an, noun making affix -hood* are used in English to express similar meanings.

b) This affix can also express a place where there’s abundance of something: *qamushiq (cane field), jnğilliq, sheñgellik, shólistanliq, etc.*

c) *liq/lik* can also corresponds to English noun-building suffixes *-hood, -dom: childhood-balaliq, freedom-azatliq*

One more affix which can express possessiveness *-dağı* and its phonetic variants *-degi, -tağı, -tegi* build adjectives denoting place and time and always precede the noun: *awildağı, mekteptegi, Nókistegi, baladağı, azandağı, tústegi, ómirdegi, turmistağı, úydegi, bazardağı, etc.*

*E.g. Meniñ kelinim sol awildağı mektepte isleydi. In this example, sol awildağı mektep means- the school which is situated in that vilage.*

### Conclusion

In Karakalpak, the meanings of possessiveness is not only expressed by special possessive affixes which are usually attached to nouns but also by word-building affixes such as adjective and noun-making affixes. We looked into the features of the affixes *-li/li* and *liq/lik*, tried to give detailed explanation and corresponding equivalents of these affixes in English. The affix *-li/li* may express the meaning of “bar” (have or there is/are). Eg: *ziyanli -ziyanı bar* (=there is harm). The opposite of this affix *-siz/siz* can mean “joq” (=haven’t got/there’s no): *ziyansız-zıyanı joq* (there’s no harm). The affix *-li/li* can be added to nouns and makes adjectives, whereas *-liq/lik* is attached to nouns to make abstract nouns: *jas-jashliq* (young-youth). It can be inferred from the analysis that both English and Karakalpak have straightforward and clear cut rules for expressing possessive meanings by word building affixes.

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