

**METHODS FOR FORMING PEDAGOGICAL TERMS IN THE KARAKALPAK  
LANGUAGE**

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**Annotation:** A separate lexic of the Karakalpak language is always in the field of the view of researcher. Special lexic plays the most important role in science, where its use allows the most accurate transmission of scientific information of any degree of difficulty. Among the special verbal units one of the leading places belongs to terminology. For many decades, various problems of the theory of the term and special term systems have been intensively developed in Karakalpak linguistics. In this article, we will consider the study of the formation and learning of pedagogical Karakalpak terminology.

**Key words:** Terminology, pedagogy, affix, affixation, syntax, morphology, izafet, component.

One of the rich words of terminological vocabulary in the Karakalpak language are pedagogical terms, which, due to the rapid development of pedagogy, have recently naturally turned into an interesting object of scientific research in Karakalpak linguistics.

Pedagogical terminology is constantly evolving, updated with new terms, and poorly chosen terms are constantly replaced by new ones. As a result of this, Karakalpak pedagogical terminology became one of the independent branches of scientific terminology of the Karakalpak language.

Issues of term formation occupy an important place in the problems of terminologies. Therefore, we move on to the analysis of the formation of pedagogical terms in the Karakalpak language.

Issues of word formation in the Karakalpak language began to be intensively studied starting in the 50s. This was largely facilitated by the publication of N. A. Baskakov's fundamental work "The Karakalpak Language"<sup>1</sup>, in which the author analyzes in detail word formation in the system of parts of speech based on three main methods: lexical, morphological and syntactic. Based on the same methods, A. A. Кдырбаев<sup>2</sup> examines the formation of nouns in the Karakalpak language. However, in the collective monograph "Хәзирги қарақалпақ тили" he indicates only two ways of forming nouns<sup>3</sup>.

In subsequent years, the works of A. Bekbergenov<sup>4</sup>, A. Nazhimov<sup>5</sup> and others were devoted to the issues of word formation. Many issues of word formation are discussed separately in the textbook for universities "Хәзирги қарақалпақ тили"<sup>6</sup>. In these works, although there is still no consensus on the number of word formation methods, in general they show how new words and terms are formed using the internal resources of the Karakalpak language itself.

In the formation of literary terms of the Karakalpak language, semantic, morphological and syntactic methods are mainly productive.

The morphological method of word formation is the formation of new words with the help of word-forming affixes.

Affixation is one of the productive and widespread ways of forming new words.

Affixation is one of the widespread methods in the formation of literary terms.

Literary terms in the Karakalpak language are formed from nominal (nouns, adjectives, numerals) and verbal stems with the help of word-forming affixes.

The affix =shi/=shı in the Turkic languages is the most ancient and forms nouns from nominal as well as verbal stems. "Nouns with =shı mean, respectively, the names of persons by profession, occupation, habits, etc. The most ancient in this list is the meaning of profession (occupation), all the rest represent its further development"<sup>2</sup>. For example: (teacher), (counselor), (librarian), (attendant), (trainee), (student), (teacher+tel), (base+tel), (researcher+tel), - are formed from verbal stems. They all mean people engaged in a specific literary activity.

a) the affix =liq/lik "is a highly productive word-forming formant in all Turkic languages, with the exception of Yakut, in which it is productive"<sup>1</sup>.

It is one of the productive and widely used affixes also in the Karakalpak language. The affix =liq /lik is attached to the roots or stems of nouns, adjectives, numerals, adverbs and verbs, and forms literary terms denoting genre forms of literature, the place of origin of literary works, as well as properties and states.

For example: sheber+lik (skill), competence+lik (competence), pedagogika+liq (pedagogical), (academic), (aesthetic), (innovative), kásip+lik (profession), (qualification), (experience), (profession), (textbook), (good qualities), (respectful qualities), (daily training), (general training), kásip+lik competence (professional competence), (methodological aids), (pedagogical technology), sheber+lik ( pedagogical skill), etc.

The affix =shi+lik =shı+liq is complex in origin. With its help, you can form the names of various types of activities directly from words, the meanings of which contain a sign of the corresponding activity"<sup>2</sup>. This affix has the same function in modern Karakalpak pedagogical terminology. After the suffix =shi/=shı a term is formed that relates to a specific profession: For example: (education), etc.

A pedagogical term relating to a specific profession is formed by combining the suffix =shi+lik =shı+liq and with the words: mugallim+shi+lik (teaching), dóretiw +shi+lik (founder), (teaching) , etc.

b) the affix =ma/me, =ba/=be, =pa/ =pe forms nouns from verbal stems with the meaning of the name of an action. "a process that semantically appears either as the flow of an action (state, or as a materialized phenomenon, as a process in its completion in all derivatives on =ma with the meaning of a materialized process"<sup>1</sup>.

About the role of this affix in the formation of terms, E.V. Sevortyan writes: "As a word-formation form =ma is actively used in the field of social and scientific terminology. Translation work plays an important role in determining the specific gravity of derivatives on =ma. It should be noted that the described form is actively used in the formation of terminology not only in Oghuz languages.

It has been and is being repeatedly turned to when creating new terms and words also in Tatar, Cossack, Kyrgyz and other languages, in which word formation in the form in =ma was previously little noticeable<sup>2</sup>. The same can be said about the role of this affix in the formation of terms in the Karakalpak language.

With its help, the following pedagogical terms are used in education: bagdarla+ma (program), kórgiz+be (exhibition), birles+pe (association), islen+be (production), kónlik+pe (power of attorney), tarqat+pa (distributing), kórset+pe (indicative), qollan+ba (guidance), tapsır+ma (task), etc.

c) the affix =w,=iw,=iw forms action names from verbal roots and stems. Pedagogical terms formed using this affix mean names of actions. For example: (exercise), bil+iw (know), (teach), (keep up), sóyle+w (speak), (check), (analyze), (control), (learn), (create), (write), etc.

By syntactic method we mean the formation of words with a new meaning by merging or adding two or more stems.

In this way, so-called adjacent words are formed. Let us note that compound words in Turkic languages are one of the complex and controversial issues.

Therefore, in Turkology, a number of studies are devoted to their differences from simple words, free and phraseological phrases<sup>1</sup>. Researchers identify the characteristic features of complex words. According to S. Usmanov, the components of a compound word in most cases have a figurative metaphorical meaning<sup>2</sup>. A. Bekbergenov writes that a word formed from the merger, addition of words, has a new meaning, different from the meanings of its constituent components<sup>3</sup>. This is especially noticeable in compound terms<sup>4</sup>.

Karakalpak pedagogical terminology cannot be imagined without compound terms. Their place in this terminological system can be judged by the following figures. In the short Karakalpak-Russian dictionary of literary terms we compiled, there are 1269 lexical units. Of these, literary terms are made up - phrases. Naturally, we do not cover all the terms and phrases that are used in Karakalpak literary criticism. Despite this, from the above data one can judge the number of similar terms.

In the Karakalpak language, in particular the terminological system of literary criticism, the following types of terms and phrases are used: 1) izafetnye; 2) definitive. Let's consider each of them separately.

#### A. Basic pedagogical terms.

As is known, in Turkic languages not only speech (syntactic), but also fully formed word combinations are formed by the so-called isafet connection. The materials we have collected show that the pedagogical terms of the Karakalpak language are formed by all three types of izafet.

They are as follows: a) both components are used without affixes, the connection between them is carried out only through word order and connecting intonation: experiment methods (methodological experiment), (class magazine), mektep-boarding school (boarding school), (team schools), seminar-training (seminar-training), (school inspector), Internet technology (Internet technology), (magnetic board), (general pedagogy).

b) the second type of izafet: the first component is without an affix, and the second is decorated with an affix of 3rd person affiliation: (school pedagogy), (lesson analysis), (club

work), (drawing notebook), (specialized school), orta mektep (secondary school), (open test), (continuing education), (national pedagogy), (visual aid), (quarter grade), (school of mastery), (pedagogical loads), (methodological plans), (technical tools), (interactive method), (new generation),

c) the third type of izafet: the first component is in the genitive case, and the second is formalized by the affix of the 3rd person: (quality of teaching), (types of lesson subjects), (school library), (school canteen), (class magazine), (lesson analysis), (schoolchildren), (types of lessons), (types of technology), (types of methodology), (teacher's book), (student's assessment), (teacher's opinion), etc.

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