



Common Words (Odagai) in the Kazakh and Karakalpak Languages, the History of Their Study

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The words belonging to the common word class are a group of words that express different moods of a person, as well as gestures that are spoken depending on a person's mood, and a group of words that are specially called to livestock and domestic animals. Odagai category in the Kazakh language is a word class that differs from other word classes in terms of phonetics, grammar and semantics, and is also rich in emotional phenomena and intonation.

Simple words have a great value in terms of effective communication of ideas in fiction. Common words are words that give an artistic character to the language and are often used in works of art. For example: - *Ойбай-ау, онда саудагер сұмды бір-жолға туралатын кетесің зой!.. (F.M.). -Япырай, қаншалық қайран қаларлық сергектік, сезгіштік бар Михайловта. (М.Ә.).*

And in journalism and scientific research, the use of simple words is rare.

It has been fully proven in linguistics that the words belonging to the Odagai group are not directly syntactically related to other members of the sentence, and have many unique features in terms of semantic, morphological features and syntactic function.

Simple words are changeable and unchangeable, words that express a person's inner feelings and state of mind, their exact meaning is related to the speaking situation, so their meaning is determined in the context (sentence, text).

Odagai, first of all, does not have a lexical (main) meaning. Secondly, single words cannot be a part of a sentence because they are spoken in isolation without entering into a grammatical connection with other words. Common words that are very necessary to express the accuracy, sharpness, and impact of something among people are words made from the language's own material, which have passed through the ways of language formation and development and have reached the level of today's use.

Odagai, like other word classes, are formed in different ways. A number of mood units are words from the Arabic and Persian languages: For example, ой-пір-ім-ай (ой, ай- Kazakh convocation union, pir-ustaz (Persian);-м (-ім) - additive application. The words in Odagai are mainly words in the following person: *Ойбай! Япырмай! Әттең! Тәйт! Тек! Жә! Бәрекелді-ай!*

In the history of the formation of word classes in Kazakh linguistics, odagays are one of the most common words (*А.Байтұрсынов*), words that have never been trampled on (*Қ.Жұбанов*) has been considered as an individual in itself. For example, A. Baitursynov considers common words in the group of adverbs, while K. Zhubanov says that "combined words are necessary to distinguish the object itself, its character, and work" and shows common words as "non-combined words".

In the research of the scientist Sh. Saribayev, who first studied Odagai as a separate word class, the phonetic, grammatical and lexical-semantic features of Odagai were comprehensively considered, the history of the study of Odagai in the Kazakh language, spelling, semantic character, tone of voice were differentiated and specific conclusions were made.



On the origin of the word odagay in the Kazakh language, Prof. Sh. Sarybaev makes the following comments: from the etymological point of view, this word is composed of three parts «о,деген,ай» and lives, sad «о» common word, «деген» the pronominal form of the auxiliary verb say, «ай» Emotional and expressive support developed from the beginning.

"The form of the verb "to" is influenced by the thick vowels surrounding it, and the vowels in it are adapted to them, and "united" is formed by the harmony of the vowels," he says Sh. Sarybaev [9; 20-2266].

Odagaylar in the Kazakh language by A. Nurmakhanova «Түркі тілдерінің салыс-тырмалы грамматикасы» (1971), «Қазіргі қазақ тілі» (1982) if considered together with other word classes in his works, since then In the works of Z. Ibadildina, Z. Tuebe-kova, R. Khisamutdinova, Z. Bazarbaeva, G. Tyazhina, it was comprehensively studied from the point of view of its general linguistic character.

K. Zhubanov expressed a clear scientific opinion about the nature of common words. The scientist says that common words are reporting words, individual words in terms of structure, and sentences or sets of sentences in terms of their function. These are common words (nouns) in sentences, and they are divided into three types according to their meaning: "business common words, relational common words, emotional common words." , analyzes the history of the formation of each semantic type, its features, and the way it is created.

A scientist who comprehensively studied common words in Kazakh linguistics. The first chapter of Sarybayev's candidate's thesis is devoted to the history of recognition of Odagai as a separate word class in linguistics. In the second chapter, a general description of Odagai is given, and in the third chapter, a classification is made. In the fourth chapter, single-meaning odagai and multi-meaning odagai are analyzed, in the fifth chapter, the intonation and sound composition of odagai are considered, and in the last sixth chapter, the grammatical features of odagai are mentioned. Sh. Sarybaev divides common words into three groups according to their meaning: 1) mood common words; 2) imperative singulars; 3) common customs.

G. Begaliev and N. Sauranbaev in 1948. published «Қазақ тілінің грамматикасында» isolated words are defined as "the parts of the sentence do not have any grammatical connection in the sentence, but only the words used to express to whom and why the thought in the sentence is expressed, the speaker's attitude towards that thought, inner feelings" and divided it into three groups: syllabary, karatpa, odagay.

The textbook gives the following definition of simple words: "One of the simple words is simple. The thought expressed in the simple sentence expresses the inner feeling and mood of the speaker, but it cannot be a part of the sentence»[4; 264 б]

A. Baitursynov was the first to use the term Odagai in Kazakh linguistics. gives the definition that "we say odagai words that are spoken in isolation." "Odagai means words without independent grammatical characters that express a person's feelings, mood, and will," said M. Balakaev and T. Sayrambayev defined odagai from a syntactic point of view, but A. Toleuov said: "odagai is one of the word classes that have their own meaning in terms of semantic features, morphological features, syntactic function" and could not reveal the meaning of odagai words.[2; 240 б]. A. Yskakov In his work "Modern Kazakh Language" (1974), did not give a clear definition of Odagai, but focused more on its composition and origin. A scientist collects opinions that have been expressed before him, digests them and puts them into a certain system. At the same time, the author



points out that there are some of them that cannot be transcribed. They are vulgar, rude idioms used in colloquial speech.

In 1982 A. Toleuov's work entitled "Soz taptary" the author created a different classification. If in the previous works, odagays were divided into three groups (mood, imperative, lifestyle), here each group is considered separately.

In modern Kazakh language education, the young reporter scientist A. Salkynbay defines odagai as follows: "The pragmatic use and function of odagai in our speech and expression is special. Individuals-units used to express the speaker's or listener's emotions, joy and surprise, joy and regret in relation to an action, event, or event. [8; 340 6].

When reviewing the grammar of the Turkic languages in general, it can be seen that there is no comprehensive definition of the nature of Odagai. In Kazakh grammar, odagay defines inner feeling and soul. There is no consistency among researchers in distinguishing the meaning groups of Odagai. For example, A. Baitursynov "Union of Ilezik, Union of Imitation, Union of Calling"; If K. Zhubanov divides it into "economic alliances, relations alliances, emotional alliances", A. Iskakov "Mood, gesture associations", Sh. Sarybaev and A. Toleuov distinguishes between "mood alliances, imperative alliances, and lifestyle alliances", while S. According to school textbooks, Isaev says "mood, contempt, invitation".

Due to this, the types of odagai are different in different places. As it can be seen, firstly, there is no consistency among researchers in separating common words into meaning groups, and secondly, scientists are guided only by the syntactic principle in classifying common words. In this way, dual consideration of Odagai as a word class within the framework of morphology and as a syntactic category within the framework of syntax continues in Kazakh linguistics.

In many works on odagays in Karakalpak linguistics, only a general understanding is given, mainly their function in a sentence, their types in terms of meaning and composition, and ways of making them. In his work, N.A. Baskakov mentions the semantic and grammatical features of odagays, but considers them as imitations. [3;167-168 66].

In Karakalpak language textbooks and some works, Odagays are considered as part of imitative words. A. Kydyrbayev in the book "Equestrian words in the modern Karakalpak language" considered common and imitative words to be one word group. [7; 686]. In the 1968 textbook of the Karakalpak language for the 5th-6th grades of secondary schools, imitative words were included in the composition of common words, and these words were called common words that appeared due to hearing and seeing. [10; 496].

Single words in the Karakalpak language are still a word class that requires comprehensive study. All its features are not fully specified. A. Nazhimov in his article shows "the subjective degree of severity of impact on the emotion-nerve", while M. Dauletov defines the syntactic features of singulars. U. Embergenov shows the difference between idioms and imitators, while A. Bekbergenov talks about idioms in his work: "Tanlaks are words that are spoken in both languages in connection with the various feelings of the speaker, but they do not emphasize such feelings"[5; 356].

1981 In the work "Current Karakalpak language" (morphology), which was published for the second time, simple words are divided into large two-meaning groups, and they are further divided into several groups. N. Urumbaev in the application of the textbook on morphology in the Russian and Karakalpak languages mentions the possibilities of odagai to form derivative verbs, and in the work of A. Umarov, the emotional intonation and nature of the odagai in the formation of interrogative sentences in the Russian and Karakalpak languages is determined. In the works of D.



Nasyrov, O. Dospanov, A. Bekbergenov, D. Saitov, the features of the use of odagays in the language of works of classics of Karakalpak literature are mentioned. In none of these works, broader information on the features of the stylistic use of Odagais is given.

In the Karakalpak language, only A. Bekbergenov's book "The Stylistics of the Karakalpak Language" briefly mentions the features of the use of odgay. At the same time, A. Temirbekova wrote a number of scientific articles about the peculiarities of Odagai in the Karakalpak language, and the scientific results were published in scientific journals of the Republic and abroad. [11; 103-10466]. Semantic-stylistic functions of Odagai have not been specially studied in other languages either, only giving their emotional-expressive meaning, etc. sides are mentioned. Therefore, the semantic-stylistic features of Odagai in the Karakalpak language require a special study. In determining the semantic and stylistic features of Odagai, its connection with other word classes, similarities and features are taken into account.

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