

Research Article

**About Some Values Of Affixes -La // -Le For Forming Adjustments In The
Karakalpak Language**

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This article discusses some of the meanings of the affixes of forming adjectives with a nominal stem, or rather, one of the most productive affixes -ly // -li in the Karakalpak language and their role in the creation of new adjectives.

Key words: adjective, affix, noun base, etymology, word formation, meanings, form formation, synonymous phenomenon, compound words, antonymy.

In the Karakalpak language, affixes forming adjectives are widely used to convey various attributes of objects. Currently, the modern Karakalpak language has more than 40 adjectives forming affixes. Of these, the most commonly used affixes are -ly // -li. These affixes in Türkological literatures are considered as affixes denoting the nominal attribute of an object or person not only in the Karakalpak language but also in other languages of Turkic origin [2. P. 55; 20, p. 78; 18, p. 226].

The etymology of these affixes has not yet been fully explored. The affixes -ly // -li did they originally have the form: -chyg // -chig, -chyq // chik: korqynchyg “korkynshly” (terrible), kózlánchig “tilekli” (benevolent), yorsynchyq “korqynshly” (terrible), kirg táshwishli “(anxious) [22. P. 55]. In the ancient Orkhon-Yenisei written monument, these affixes were used in the following forms: -lyg // lig, -lyq // - face, -lug // - lúg. They designated ethnographic concepts: k :chlig “k «shli” (strong), atlyk “atly” (horseman), yara ñlyk “zharaqly” (armed), etc. [6. P. 54; 3. P. 103], in ancient Uigur written monuments they were used in the following variants: -ly // - whether, -lyg // - lig, -lug // - meadow: bualy “bugaly” (with an ox), ran “bekli” (with a bek), suvli “ suwly ”(watery, juicy), korqunchlyg“ korkynshly ”(terrible), meñilig“ kuwanyshly ”(joyful), kutlug“ kutly ”(happy, successful), kúchlúg“ kúshli ”(strong), and in“ devanu ”lugat Mahmud Kashgari in the following forms: -lyg // - lig, -lug // - meadow: asiǵliǵ ish “payaly jumys” (useful business) [1. P. 164], tatiǵliǵ náñ “mazaly zat” (yummy) [1. P. 456]. in ancient

Uigur written monuments they were used in the following variants: -ly // - whether, -lyǵ // - lig, -luǵ // - meadow: bualy "buǵaly" (with an ox), ran "bekli" (with a bek), suvli "suwly" (watery, juicy), korqunchlyǵ "korkynshly" (terrible), meńilig "kuwanyshly" (joyful), kutluǵ "kutly" (happy, successful), kúchlúǵ "kúshli" (strong), and in "devanu" "lugat Mahmud Kashgari in the following forms: -lyǵ // - lig, -luǵ // - meadow: asiǵliǵ ish "payaly jumys" (useful business) [1. P. 164], tatiǵliǵ nán "mazaly zat" (yummy) [1. P. 456].

In the ancient Kypchak written monuments they were used in the following forms: -ly // - li, -lu // - lú: kaybatly "aybatly" (huge), tatly "mazaly" (tasty, sweet) [3. P. 142], in the Kipchak-Oguz monuments dating back to the XVIII-XV centuries. were used in the following forms: -ly // - whether, -ly // - lú. These affixes had the same meanings as in the modern Karakalpak language: saqalli (bearded), atly (horseman), tatly (tasty, sweet), ilimli (educated). In the work "Oguzname" was used in the variant: -luǵ // - meadow: kórúǵluǵ, altynluǵ [1. S. 70].

These affixes in ancient writings were used in the following variants: -lyǵ // - lig, -lu // - lú: kórklú-kórklúǵ "sulyk" (beautiful), tatyǵ-taatly "mazaly" (tasty, sweet), tańlig "teń" (even), tumulu-tumluǵ "suwyq" (cold) [25. P. 172], and "Muhabbatname" by Muhammad Khorezmi: tatly sozli (good-natured, obscene), ai zhuzli (moon-faced), nargiz kuzli (brown-eyed), etc. [1. P. 81], and in the genealogy "Zhami at tauarikh" they were used in the following forms: -lyǵ // - lig, -lyq // - face: altynluǵ takhty "altynnan takhty" (a throne of gold, a golden throne), aybátlik lkephshker "aybatly láchker" (a huge army, a huge army) and others [11. P. 23].

In all ancient monuments the affixes -lyq // - face and -lyǵ // - leagues were widely used in a functional-differential form, or rather -lyq // - face formed nouns, -lyǵ // - leagues formed adjectives [25. P. 172]. Differentiation of these affixes was not always fundamental, i.e. the affixes -lyq // - face were used as forming adjectives, and -lyǵ // - leagues of nouns: biliklik kisi (adjective), atlyǵ (noun).

In written monuments dating back to the 18th-19th centuries. these affixes are used in the following variants: -ly // -li, -lu // - lú: dáwletli (rich, wealthy), belgúlú "belgili" (familiar, famous), etc. [11. P. 122], and in the written monuments of the Karakalpak language of the late 19th and early 20th centuries the affixes -ly // were used very actively: uranly (fiery), abyroily (authoritative), etc. [23. S. 193]. At the same time, there was a second short (labial) version of these affixes: -lu // - lú (for example, kózdin qanly yashyn tókti - shed bitter tears), as well as the full version: -luǵ // - meadow, -lyǵ // - lig (for example, khosh aman bol muńluǵim - ask, happily remain sad sad mine), etc. From the modern Turkic languages in the Uyghur language, ancient variants of affixes still function: -lyq // - lik, -luq // - lúk [15. P. 76].

The affixes -ly // - whether in the modern Azerbaijani and Turkish languages such variants as: -ly // - whether, -lu // - л - function. They form nouns and adjectives [8. P. 104; 2. P. 62], in the modern Turkmen language they are very productive both in the formation of nouns and adjectives [20. P. 81].

In the Karaite language, there are also the following variants: -ly // - whether, -ly // - whether [14. P. 33], in modern Kazakh language: -ly // - whether, -dy // - di, -ty // - ty, and in Kyrgyz: -luu // - lúu, -tuu // - túu, -duu // - dúu [15. P. 76], in the Yakut language they are used in the following forms: -laaq // - leek, -taaq // - teek, -naaq // - neek [4. S. 196]. In Uzbek linguistics, there are a number of scientific articles devoted to the semantic originality of these affixes [25. P. 172; 7, p. 111; 12, p. 213; 10, p. 74].

N.A. Baskakov indicates that the affixes -ly // - are they a short form of the affixes -lyǵ // - leagues and in the northwestern dialects of the Karakalpak language there are also such variants of these affixes: -dy // - di, -ty // - ty. He also points out that these affixes form two forms of nouns: 1. Meaningful aboriginal meanings of the root of the word: tavly "tawly" (mountain), baǵly (garden), shyraily (beautiful), tisli (toothed, toothy), aqly (clever), dawysly (vociferous) and others; 2. Signifying belonging to any locality: shymbayly (Chimbai), Kashkarly (Kashgar), etc. ; [four. S. 193].

In the Karakalpak language, the affixes -ly // -li are mainly attached to the words of the nominative case. With the help of this affix, formed adjectives denote an object and the belonging of this object to something or something: úyli, baspanaly, qiyimli, etc. Let's give a few examples: Khan oylanyp-oylanyp, shayrǵa zer zhaǵaly shapan zhawdy (T.Qayipbergenov).

Khan thought for a long time and presented the poet with a chapan with gold embroidery. Bala-shagasyň buryw zhol menen batpaqly, qmysly shólderdiň zhagyzy tkeline baǵdar alǵan ed (A. Dosanov). With his family, he went along a lonely path through the swamps and reed thickets of the desert. Such signs and productivity of affixes -ly / -li, inherent in all Türkic languages, have been repeatedly proven by scientists [8. P. 142; 17, p. 13; 13, p. 7; 9, p. 75].

In addition to these, these affixes are used in several other meanings:

- denote the place and meaning of an object or person in society: abyroyly (authoritative), aybatly (huge, large), ardaqly (respected), qádirli (dear), ataqlı (famous), tanymalı (familiar, famous), dańqlı (authoritative, famous), qunly (valuable), kórikli (beautiful), etc. For example: Múyeshtegi ornlyqta qaiǵyǵa batyp otyrǵan ataqlı qosyqshynyń aldyna qarai zhúrdi (T. Qayıpbergenov). He headed straight towards the great singer, who was sitting in the corner, sadly lost in thought.

Ol bir zhakynan adamlardyń mútázhin pitkeletuyn qádirli qásiyetli oryn bolsa, ekinshiden, awyl adamlarynyń kúnde yamasa kún ara, háptesine hal-awhal sorasatuǵyn diypberslasy (T. This tower is, firstly, an expensive and sacred place where people relieve themselves, and secondly, here the inhabitants of the aul meet each other to have a heart-to-heart talk; superiority of any physiological qualities: deneli, zhotaly, tulkaly (large physique), eńseli, zhawyrynly, omyrawly (busty), etc. For example, Ishke uzyn boily, aquba, qara kózli, zhotaly zhigit kirip keldi (A. Bekimbetov). A tall, fair, black-eyed guy entered; belonging to any locality or geographic environment: kalaly (urban), berzhaly (local), arzhaly (otherworldly), zhabanly (rural), koshpeli (nomadic), otyuly (sedentary), shymbayly (chimbay), khiygaly (Khiva) and others. For example, Orys elshisi, ekinshiden, ózin orys patshalyǵyna qarasly dep esaplaǵan kóshpeli halyqlarǵa Khiyganyń tásirin sheklewdi talap etti (T. Kayıpbergenov).

Secondly, the Russian ambassador demanded to limit the power of Khiva over the nomadic peoples considered to belong to the Khiva Khanate; social origin of the person: dasturkhanly, dáwletli, qaltaly, mal-dúnyaly, etc.

For example, Biziń úy mustache awyldaǵy awqatly hozhalyq, awyldaǵy maly zhaylawdy mayystyrǵan, óli dúnyasi irigen-shirigen eki baidyń biri ed (T. Qayıpbergenov). Our house was one of the houses of two bays, the most hospitable of this awyl, who had uncounted wealth and cattle in the pastures; evaluative attitudes (abilities) for any action: sawatli (educated), bilimli (literate), iykemli (flexible), epli (smart), zeyinli (smart), yqlasly (diligent), tázhiriybeli (experienced), uqyply (capable) and dr.

For example, Sawatly, bilimli insanlardyń qádirine zhetpeytuyn, eldi sawatsyzlar-aq basqara beredi dep esaplaytuǵyn bolshevikler dúzgen hákimiyattyń awhaly not keshetuǵyny aitpai-aq taysinikli (T. Q. It is already clear without words what will happen to the power of the Bolsheviks, which does not value smart and educated people and which believes that the country can be ruled by the illiterate; state of mind, mood of a person: quwanyshly (joyful), qayǵyly (sad, woeful), zhalynyshly, ókinishli (compassionate), etc.

For example, Tázhimurat bir túrli quwanyshly, alyrqsha sezim menen aldynan ketken zhańaǵy karrynyń kelbetin kóz aldyna keltirdi (A. Ayzhanov). Tazhimurat presented before his eyes the face of a cheerful old man who had just left with special excitement; external qualities: shyraily, kurkli, symbatly, kelbetli (beautiful), etc. For example, Berdimbet iri deneliden kelgen symbatly zhigit single, al urysta agyr zharali bolip qaldy, - grandfather Nurkasymov (S. Nurymbetova).

Berdimbet was a big-build guy, a handsome guy. He was seriously wounded in the war - said Nurkasymov; character, behavior of the person: arly, intentions (conscientious), lırlı, ashy ,ly, yzaly (furious), kekli (touchy), etc. For example, Saldamly, tynyq minezli, hesh kimge awyr sozi zhoq kishipeyil, ádepli qyz (A. Bekimbetov). She is a very well-mannered, serious and friendly girl to everyone. Sáwle boyn tiklep kekli kisidei, kókiiregin kerip syledi (S. Khozhaniyazov). Saule straightened up and spoke proudly raising her chest as if offended;

Adjectives formed from the affixes -ly // - whether they denote not only the relation of an object to something or to someone, but to some extent in the formation of words indicating the age and marital status of a person: aqlıqlı (has a grandchild or grandchildren), balaly (has a child or children), shawlyuly

(has a great-grandson or great-grandchildren), nekeli (family), bala-shagaly (family and has children), etc. For example, Eń bolmasa bir kún bala-shagaly kisidey ruzygershilikten sóylep otyrsań-a! (K. Sultanov). At least one day talk about everyday life as a family person;

Affixes -ly // - whether in the Karakalpak language denotes signs of quality, taste: mazaly (tasty), záhárli, uwly (poisonous), tatly (sweet), tatymlı, etc. For example, ... Qyzym pisirgen awqaty dámli, mazaly bir toyp alayyn - dep kampir ólgenin bilmey awqattyń hámesin isip aldy (ertek). ... Daughter, your dish is very tasty, let me eat - so saying the old woman ate to the full without leaving even a crumb (fairytale); denoting accuracy: túsiniikli (understandable), belgili (familiar), etc.

For example, Onyń sózinde hesh qandai zhasyryn cheese zhatpaytuǵyn, bárin de aldına zhaya salyp, anyq túsiniikli zhuwap talap etuǵyn single (Ó.Aizhanov) There was no secret in his words, everything was open, clear, understandable and did not require answers position of action and events: áhmıyetli (significant), bayanısly (associated with), sebepli (causal), ǵawǵaly, zhángelli, dawly (controversial), zhumbaqlı (mysterious), qyzyqlı (interesting), kúlkili (funny), shawqimly (noisy) and etc. For example, ... biziń mektebimizdiń háweskerleri tamashagóylerge kyzyqlı oyynlar kórsetip berdi (Ó.Aizhanov). ... amateur dancers of our school showed the audience very interesting dances; forecasting the weather and describing natural phenomena: ayazly (frosty), zhawyn-shashynly (rainy), Karly (snowy), etc. For example, Arqa betten yǵalli, salqyn samal esip tour (A. Bekimbetov). A damp, cool wind blows from the North; denoting moisture, dryness: yzgarly (wet), námlı, suwly (juicy), etc. For example, Azhar mal oradaǵy sylrardyń astyndagy yzgarly shópledi alyp taslady (K. Sultanov). Azhar gathered wet grasses in the barn;

In the Karakalpak language, these affixes are widely used in linguistic terms. These affixes are attached to the first component of complex terms and are a defining component: bolymly feil (imperfective verbs), menshikli atlyq (proper nouns), yesly ses (vowel sound), etc. With the help of these affixes, more than 50 types of linguistic terms were formed [16. P. 59].

Also, these affixes are involved in the formation of the names of tribes, localities, as well as proper names: Kegeyli, Kanlykul, Kalli, Tarauly, Kayshyly, Tiyekli, Ashamayly, Kazayaqlı, Kostamǵaly, etc. For example, Kegeyli areas ... Water came to Tarakly village of Kegeilinsky region. Qallybek ózine zhaqyn tutkan adamlar onnan zhárdem soramas single (T. gayipbergenov). People close to Kallibek did not get help from him; join some words and form taboo words: kózli (blind), zhúkli (pregnant), etc.

Affixes -ly // - whether joining words from other parts of speech form new words: joining numerals form adjectives denoting the age of domestic animals: besli zhylyqy (five-year-old horse); modal words form adjectives: kerekli, zururli (useful), tiyisli (necessary), etc. For example, Erteńine kún kóris usyn kerekli úy ruzygershiligine zhdá qázhet buyym zatlardy dúkangá salads (T.Qayıpbergenov). The next day he hands over the necessary household items to the store; verbs and form adjectives: baylawly (tied), orli (hanging), etc. For example, Bular báhá bizler minip zhuretuǵyn atlar, hámme kaqytlarda kasymyzda, Kazyqta baylawly tayar turaraty (Áazyqta baylawly tayar turaraty) These horses, which we always ride with us, are tied and ready to ride.

The affixes -ly // - whether they are also attached to complex words: a) joining one component of complex words form adjectives in the meaning of phraseological idioms: awır aya (ly (pregnant, awkward), haq kewili (good-natured), arıslan bilekli (strong like a lion) and others. For example, Alma kózli árebi atlar astynda, Márt qoshshaq zhigitler qaraqalpaqta (Ázhiniyaz).

They had big-eyed thoroughbred horses, Strong and courageous horsemen among the Karakalpaks; b) joining one of the paired words form the same meaning for both components: Ol da jurat arıatary úilendi, bala-shakaly boldy (A. Karlybaev). Got a family, now he is married; c) joins both components of paired words: qoll-ayaqlı (with arms and legs), úbirli-shúbirli (many grandchildren and great-grandchildren), aqyly-if (smart and educated), etc.

For example, Aishagul apa ergenektin awzy ashlyp ketpewi usyn uzynly-kysqaly zhiplerdi bekkem bailady (B. Ernazarov). To prevent the gate from opening, Aishagul apa tied it tightly with pieces of rope; d) joins paired words and forms plural meanings: erli-zayyply (husband and wife), ataly-balaly

(father with son), apaly-sińlili (sisters), etc. bolads (G. Ibragimova). Now everyone will talk about us as spouses. The affixes -ly // - whether in the Karakalpak language are used in the formation of paired related names [5. P. 15].

Another feature of these affixes is that they form synonymous phenomena with other affixes that form adjectives: [21. P. 10]. a) a synonymous phenomenon between the affixes -ly // -li and -dar: Byyl kelinniń pakhtasy ogada ónimli (J. Aymurzaev). This year the daughter-in-law has a high yield of raw cotton. Gileń ónimdar zherler barely Duysenbay menen Atazhan baida (T. Gayipbergenov). The most fertile lands still belong to the two bays Duysenbey and Atajan. But these affixes cannot always be used one instead of the other. For example, one can use shapanly adam (a person in chapans), but shapandar adam (a person in several chapans) is not used. First, in such cases, the meanings of these adjectives are violated. Because a person can wear only one robe (chapan, shapanly), and several robe in a row (shapandar), this is not even appropriate from the point of view of aesthetics. Secondly, the use of these words in this form does not correspond to the stylistic rules;

b) a synonymous phenomenon between the affixes -ly // - whether and -las // - forest: Qyzyl kóz murtlash ta zhuwasydy (T. Qayıpbergenov). The red-eyed mustache calmed down too. Esikten murtly kisi kirip keldi (T. Kayıpbergenov). A mustachioed man (T. Kayıpbergenov) appeared from the door. These affixes also cannot always be used one instead of the other. For example, Murat basqa balalarǵa qaraǵanda etles. Murat compared to other boys of large build. Soyylkan mal da etli shyty (T. Kayıpbergenov).

The slaughtered cow turned out to be fleshy. In the above examples, in the first sentence etles (large, full) is applied to a person, and in the second sentence to a pet; c) a synonymous phenomenon between the affixes -ly // - li and -qar // - ker // - ger: Mollanyń húkimi orynlanyp, ayıply balalar pallaqqa asylyp atyr (A. Shamuratov). The mullah's decree was fulfilled and the children found guilty were punished. By whom ayıpkar adamlar anyulana baslady (T. Kayıpbergenov). Gradually, the culprits themselves were found; d) a synonymous phenomenon between the affixes -ly // - whether and -shyl // - shil: Atamurat basgalardan oily bolǵanlyqtan, onyń suzin hámme tynysh tyulady (T. Qayıpbergenov).

Atamurat was reasonable and therefore everyone listened to him attentively. Ámet oishyl bolsa da birazǵa deyin basyn kayta-kayta kasyp, murnyn da tartyp oydy (T. Kayıpbergenov). Despite the fact that Amet was smart even he, he scratched his head for a long time and sniffed several times; e) a synonymous phenomenon between the affixes -ly // - whether and -shań // - sheń: Atamurat basgalardan oily bolǵanlyqtan, onyń suzin hámme tynysh tyulady (T. Kayıpbergenov).

Atamurat was reasonable and therefore everyone listened to him attentively. Garry kóp oishań adam single (N. Dgarayev). The old man was the wisest man; f) a synonymous phenomenon between the affixes -ly // - whether and -shaq // - shek: Biriniń de júzleri ashywly, bir-birine karamaidy (T. Kayıpbergenov). They all looked angry and no one looked at each other. Serzhannyń ashywshaqlyǵyn eskermey Atamurat suzin dawam ete berdi (T. Kayıpbergenov). Ignoring Serzhan's grumbling, Atamurat continued his speech;

The affixes -ly // - are they used in the opposite meaning with the affixes -syz // -siz: aqyly-aqylsyz (smart-stupid), úyli-ysiz (homeless), etc. As you can see from these examples, the meanings of the affixes are not that significant.

According to A. Khodzhiev, affixes -ly // - whether, in addition to word-formation, they also have formative meanings [24. P. 11], and N. Kadirova, in addition to the above-mentioned peculiarities, believes that the affixes -ly // - whether they still have inflectional meanings [10. P. 74]

In general, in the Karakalpak language, the affixes that form adjectives with a nominal stem, and specifically, the meanings of the most productive of them affixes -ly // -li still continue to enrich.

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