LEXICAL RELATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF KINSHIP IN THE KARAKALPAK AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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The relevance of etymological, lexical, phonetic, typological and area analysis of kinship terms and properties as the most ancient layer of vocabulary associated with the development of the family and its forms is determined primarily by the fact that it allows you to establish the most significant concepts for an ethnic group and gives an idea of the social organization of this ethnic group. In addition, the study of the nomenclature of the kinship of the Turkic peoples provides an opportunity to draw a number of conclusions regarding the genetic kinship of languages, allows us to reveal the history of the development and relationships of these peoples, contributes to the creation of a comprehensive description of the lexical and semantic system of the Karakalpak, Turkish and other Turkic languages. The object of the study is the nouns denoting the relationship of consanguinity and properties in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages. The aim of the work is a comparative study of the terms of kinship and properties in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages, identifying common and specific features at different language levels. In accordance with the purpose of the study, the following tasks are solved: a) to consider the features of kinship systems and properties inherent in the languages of the Turkic world, as well as various approaches of scientists to the study of kinship terms and properties, b) to identify the nomenclature of kinship terms and properties in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages, c) to conduct a diachronic analysis of Turkish and Karakalpak kinship terms and properties with the identification of words related to the layer of the original Turkic vocabulary, as well as to establish the alleged borrowings in this area (Mongolian, Persian, Arabic, etc.), d) to build a model of the organization of kinship and property terminology in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages and determine its place among similar systems in the languages of the world, e) to conduct a simultaneous comparative analysis of kinship and property terms in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages and identify common and specific features in their structural and semantic organization.

The tasks set and the subject of the study led to the use of various methods of linguistic analysis: a descriptive method that includes direct observation, interpretation, generalization and classification of the analyzed material, contextual and component analysis methods used to describe the semantics of kinship and property terms, a comparative method to determine the general and specific in the structural and semantic organization of kinship and property terms in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages. The scientific novelty of the research lies in the fact that the enterprise has undertaken a

comprehensive description of one of the main parts of the Turkic lexicon - terms of kinship and properties in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages using both traditional and modern scientific approaches. The type of the Turkish nomenclature kinship system is determined in relation to the typology of the Karakalpak kinship system and vice versa. Fundamentally new is the construction of models for the hierarchical organization of kinship terms and properties of geographically distant peoples belonging to the Oguz and Kipchak groups of Turkic languages.

The methodological and theoretical basis of the research is the work of domestic, Turkish and other foreign linguists on terminological systems of kinship in the languages of the world and various aspects of the Turkic languages L.A.Pokrovskaya, N.V.Bikbulatov, M.Sh.Sarybayeva, N.E.Hajiakhmedov, N.X.Olmesov, Yu.N.Levin, L.S.Kara-Ool, A.Burana, C.Gulen, A.Sumru Ozsoy, E.Taylan, 3.Korkmaz, I.Tellioglu, M.3.Biner, E.Bafry, K.Levi-Strauss, etc.

The material for the study was the results of direct observation of the live speech of dialect speakers in natural conditions, communication with native speakers of the Karakalpak and Turkish languages, as well as folklore proverbs, sayings, contexts extracted from special literature. The theoretical significance of the work lies in the fact that it contributes to a deeper study of the structural and semantic he organization of kinship terms and properties in the Turkic languages.

Theoretically significant are the differentiation of temporal and aspectual meanings realized by verbal and nominal predicates in the Karakalpak language, the determination of the semantic correlation of the desired meanings realized by means of the Karakalpak language, the classification of these meanings based on their common semantic function, the identification of temporally significant and aspectually significant components within the framework of the temporal localized and non-localized utterance.

The conducted research contributes to a deeper understanding of the specifics of the system of kinship terms and the properties of the Karakalpak and Turkish languages, as a perception of the mentality of these peoples. The features found in the study of the terms of kinship properties in the dialects and dialects of the Karakalpak and Turkish languages make it possible to clarify the classification of the terms of the Karakalpak and Turkish languages to a certain extent.

The results of the study can be used in the development of questions about the ethnogenesis of the Karakalpaks and Turks. The work expands scientific ideas about the semantic structure of kinship and property terms and enriches, in particular, the research base of Turkic lexicology in general. The results of the dissertation can be used to highlight similar issues in other languages, in comparative historical, typological and universal studies.

The following provisions are submitted for protection:

1. The theoretical basis for conducting scientific analysis and building models of kinship systems and properties of various peoples is the typology of kinship systems, their classification features and reduction rules.

2. The hierarchical organization of kinship terminology and properties in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages is close to Azerbaijani in merging some related categories in one term, Tuvan in the way of dialectological differences, and Gagauz in the discrepancy of terms denoting parents and their siblings (this is especially true of the Karakalpak language)

3. In the Karakalpak and Turkish kinship systems, a number of inconsistencies have been identified between kinship relations and the nomenclature reflecting these relations (merging related categories within more than one generation in one term).Such inconsistencies are related to the allowed variability of kinship systems

4. Most of the terms of kinship and properties in the Karakalpak and Turkish languages belong to the original common Turkic vocabulary. Reconstructions have been recreated for all terms denoting blood relatives in direct and lateral lines, as well as the closest relatives by marital ties.

5. The nomenclature of kinship and properties of the Karakalpaks and Turks, as well as related peoples, represent typical classification systems. The Karakalpak system of kinship and property terms includes precise and descriptive terms, and there are no classification terms in its composition, while all three types of kinship terminology system are present in the Turkic languages.

6. Long-term contacts between Turks and Karakalpaks, as well as other Turkic peoples, geographical proximity or geographical remoteness, as well as the proximity of culture, common experience and way of life contributed to the interpenetration of the languages of these peoples, led to similarities in the way of nominating certain categories of kinship and properties.

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