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SIMILARITIES BETWEEN CHINESE AND KARAKALPAK GRAMMAR

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Abstract: There has limited research on the similar aspects of the Chinese and Karakalpak languages so far. This paper aims to identify common linguistic parts such as the affixes and word order, using the comparative method. Being aware of these similarities can make the language acquisition simpler for learners.

Keywords: Chinese, Karakalpak, learners, grammar, similarities, possessive suffix, possessive case, relative clause, comparative degree.

In recent years, learning the Chinese language has gained popularity among language learners. Being proficient enables them not only to talk to the native speakers, but also to study or work in this developed country. However, this language acquisition requires much more effort as there are more differences such as the characters instead of letters, various tones on every syllable. Despite these differences, learners can encounter some similarities between the Karakalpak and Chinese languages which can help in the learning process.

Possessive construction. Unlike English and Russian, both Chinese and Karakalpak grammar allows people to use only one suffix in order to show the possessive meaning regardless of genders and number. In Chinese the suffix "的" (de) is placed after the attribute:

e.g. 我的书 Wǒ de shū (my book)

Similarly, Karakalpak speakers also use the possessive case suffixes (iyelik sepligi nín, niń , dín, diń, tńń, tiń) based on its phonetic rules.

e.g. Meniń kitabım

Sometimes it is possible to omit “的” in Chinese when it indicates family members or close relationships:

我(的)妈妈 Wǒ (de) māmā

The similar scene can be observed when the attribute is clear from the context:

Úy(diń) aldı (We have already known which house is described in this sentence)
Nonetheless, it is essential to mention that the suffixes of the noun cannot be found in Chinese grammar.

e.g. 我的书 Wǒ-de-shū (men-(n)ín-kitap)

Menín kitabım

Relative Clauses. Another similarity is the second meaning of “的” and the relative clause (kelbetlik feyil). “的” is used between the attribute and the qualified noun which is the same as the relative clause in Karakalpak grammar. Nevertheless, it has a different term “Kelbetlik feyil”. It can function with the help of suffixes “-ğan, -gen, -qan, -ken” that attach to the verbs. In both languages, this structure could be used as a predicate or attribute.

e.g. 我买的书 Wǒ mǎi de shū

Men satıp al-ğan kitap (as an attribute)

Comparative Degree. Specific markers are served to indicate comparative degree in both languages. In Chinese 一点儿 (yīdiǎnr) might be used after the adjectives to exhibit this degree while Karakalpaks could use the affixes like -law, -lew, -ıraq, -irek, -ğılt, -gilt in the same place.

瘦一点儿(shòu yīdiǎnr) a little narrower

tar-law a little narrower

To conclude, although every language is unique, the Chinese and Karakalpak languages can share similarities. When the Karakalpak learners acquire Chinese language or vice versa, this method can make this process more straightforward and efficient.

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SHAWDÍRBAY SEYTOV POEZIYASÍNDÁ INSAN RUWHÍNÍN OBRAZLÍ SÁWLELENIWI

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Annotaciya: Bul maqalada qaraqalpaq poeziyasınıń iri wákili Shawdırbay Seyitov dóretiwshiligi, atap aytqanda onıń “Jollar” poeziyalıq toplamı tiykarında insan ruwxınıń obrazlı ańlatılıwı analiz etiledi. Avtordıń lirikasında obrazlar sisteması arqalı insannıń ishki keshirmeleri, muhabbatı, saǵınıshı, patriotlıǵı hám turmıshlıq izertlewleri sáwleleniwın kórsetedi. Lirikalıq qaharmannıń ishki álemi tábiyiy tábiyat kórinisleri, simvolıq ańlatpalar, metafora hám dialog formaları járdeminde ashıp berilgen. “Saǵınısh” qosıǵına bólek itibar qaratılıp, ondaǵı qaharmannıń tereń psixikalıq jaǵdayı, muhabbat hám ayralıq keshirmeleri poetikalıq analiz etiledi. Maqala Shawdırbay Seyitov poeziyasında lirikalıq qaharman obrazın qalıplestiriw quralları hám kórkem-estetikalıq principlerdi ashıp beredi.