STYLISTIC USAGE OF PERSON-NUMBER FORMS OF VERBS IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article examines the stylistic usage features of person-number forms of verbs in the Karakalpak language. The article analyzes the use of linguistic units such as style, person- number, tense, imperative mood, optative mood, expressiveness, and form. In addition, the emotional-expressive meanings, modal relations, and stylistic functions of verb forms in context are demonstrated through examples.

In the process of speech, people do not always use the same types of word combinations to express an idea. Everyone conveys their thoughts to the listener in their own way by using different linguistic units in oral and written styles. Expressiveness in spoken language may be strengthened or softened through intonation, gestures, and facial expressions. In written ***language, however, it Aprel be intensified and made more figurative through other*** words, word order, intonation, and various other phenomena. Therefore, every ***grammatical form in a language Aprel possess expressiveness and different*** form in a language may possess expressiveness and different stylistic shades. In this regard, the psychophysiological condition of the speaker and modal attitude play a decisive role.

The study of stylistic usage in linguistics from different perspectives is one of the most important issues. The study of language styles and the determination of the exact boundaries of their research object has not yet been fully resolved, which has led to different viewpoints among linguists.

Since verbs are frequently used in different forms in the vocabulary of

the modern Karakalpak literary language, the expression of person-number forms and the stylistic peculiarities of their functioning in the language are among the issues requiring special investigation. In literary works, deviations from the norms of the literary language are natural phenomena used to reveal historical color, dialectal peculiarities, the speaker's emotions, intellect, psychophysiological state, expressiveness, and modal attitude within the context, as well as to strengthen artistic effect. This phenomenon is also reflected in the person-number forms of verbs. Revealing the stylistic usage of person-number forms of verbs has theoretical and practical significance in modern Karakalpak linguistics.

Context plays a major role in revealing stylistic peculiarities when linguistic units, including verbs, are used with figurative meanings depending on the speech situation, environment, and other factors.

The semantic-stylistic and expressive-emotional meanings of the person-number category of verbs, as well as their colorful shades in usage, have attracted the attention of researchers studying language styles in Karakalpak linguistics. Ye.Berdimuratov, while analyzing the lexicon of the Karakalpak language from an expressive-stylistic perspective, divided it into spoken and written styles. At first, he divided written style into social, journalistic, scientific-terminological, industrial-technical, literary, and official-document styles. In later studies, he classified them into journalistic, scientific-terminological, literary, and official-document styles. In these works, the functional styles of the Karakalpak language, their formation, and usage peculiarities were widely analyzed. However, grammatical stylistics was not discussed there. In Uzbek linguistics, grammatical stylistics, including the stylistic usage of person-number forms of verbs and the conditions in which one form replaces another, were comprehensively analyzed with concrete examples by M.S.Sadıqova. In Karakalpak linguistics, grammatical

stylistics was mentioned in A.Bekbergenovtıń «Qaraqalpaq tiliniń stilistikası», G.Mámbetnazarovanıń «İ.Yusupov poeziyasında dórendi atawıshlardıń stillik qollanılıwı», and several other works.

The stylistic usage of grammatical forms in the Karakalpak language, including the person-number category of verbs, was only briefly mentioned by A.Bekbergenov. Meanwhile, G.Mambetnazarova noted the stylistic usage of derived noun forms in İ.Yusupov's poetry. One of the insufficiently studied branches of grammatical stylistics in Karakalpak linguistics is the study of the stylistic peculiarities of person-number forms of verbs, which has great theoretical and practical significance. Therefore, it is important to reveal the semantic peculiarities and colorful usage of person-number forms in modern Karakalpak, determine the possibilities and reasons for replacing one form with another, identify stylistic synonyms, expressive-emotional shades, modal meanings, and reveal the

speaker's intellect, psychophysiological state, and artistic features.

Main Part

In the Karakalpak literary language, in most cases, person-number forms of verbs are used in agreement with the subject in person and number. However, in some situations, depending on the psychophysiological state of the speaker, the listener, or the subject addressed in the context, cases frequently occur where the action and subject do not correspond in person or number because of expressive-emotional and modal meanings. The singular form of person-number markers is often used instead of the plural form. For example:

Ana qayaqtagı wólimdiwoylaysız, ele, quda qálese, kópjasaysız. (A.Ayımbetov). Kemshiligimiz bolsakeshirersiz, sińlim.

Bizdi aldı dep esaplańlar, biz alıp atırmız. Siz obkomnıń birinshi sekretarınıń tapsırmasınorınlamaysızba? (T.Qayıpbergenov).

In these examples, although the subjects of the verbs woylaysız and jasaysız are singular, plural forms are used because of respect and politeness in communication.

The use of plural person-number forms instead of singular forms to express respect appeared later in the Karakalpak language. In the works of classical Karakalpak poets, the use of plural forms instead of singular forms to show respect toward an individual or women is rarely encountered. Examples:

Yelimdisorasań, Qojban bizlerden… (Ájiniyaz)

Maxtum axun atandıqmánjúwlidek… (Ábdiqadır) Yurttan burın xalıqtanduga alıpsań… (Qulmurat)

In literary works, personal verb forms are also repeated for poetic purposes. For example:

Ashıqboldım, ashıqboldım. (İ'.Mirzaliev)

Ol meni qolushınakóterip, súye berdi, súye berdi. (M.Jumanazrova) Yaqshı baraman, baraman «táwbe»!? (H.Wótemuratova)

Furthermore, person-number forms may express joy, pleading, admiration, request, anger, sarcasm, approval, encouragement, gratitude, fear, regret, warning, threat, distrust, satisfaction, opposition, wishes, curses, and other emotional-modal meanings depending on the context. Similarly, verb forms in the future tense may also be used with present or past meanings. Conditional forms formed with the suffixes -sa/-se are also stylistically used for different purposes such as expressing complaint, warning, anger, dissatisfaction, request, wish, intention, unrealized goals, obstacles, temporal

meanings, and introductory sentence functions.

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