

EXPRESSING THE INDEFINITENESS WITH NUMBER “ONE”

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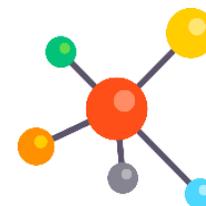
ABSTRACT

The article presents the investigation of meaning and usage of the number "one" in Karakalpak language this is due to the fact that number "one" is used in different cases rather than its derivative meaning as a number. In addition to this, there is given the comparison of the number "one" in the Karakalpak language with English and German languages. The result of the research depicts that the similarity of the usage of number "one" that it means indefiniteness not only in the Karakalpak language, but also in English and German languages. However, the difference of the usage of number "one" is that when the number "one" is used as indefinite article, it retains the meaning of the number, which indicates the indefiniteness of that unit. Overall, the number "one" mainly expresses the meaning of indefiniteness in Karakalpak language.

KEYWORDS

Number "one", indefiniteness, article, Karakalpak language, English language, German language, pronoun, noun, izafet.

INTRODUCTION



Among the numbers in the Karakalpak and all the other Turkic languages, the number "one" is used in various senses other than its "number" meaning. No other number has as many meanings as the number "one". This may be due to the fact that it appeared a long time ago and has been used less than other numbers because it shows the least amount".

"It is noteworthy that the number "one" is used as an article in front of nouns, expressing indefiniteness. Such usage has been studied in many works, in dissertations, in special articles, in academic grammars, where the expression of definiteness and indefiniteness has been studied in detail. The number "one" in the Karakalpak language (in other Turkic languages) means indefiniteness, same as the indefinite articles in English -a, -an, and in German -ein, -eine. In English and in German such articles are applied in front of the nouns when it comes to expressing something that is not clear to the speaker and the listener. The number "one" in the Karakalpak language also comes in front of the nouns to indicate indefiniteness. For example: Walking a long way through, he reached an old house. He entered the old house and fell asleep there (QQ. X. E.).

Since "an old house" in the first example is not clear to the speaker and the listener, the number "one" appears in front of the noun "old house" in Karakalpak. In the second sentence the number "one" was not used in front of the noun as it was obvious to the speaker and the listener. One day scorpion said to the tortoise: "darling, I have a

splitting headache". In this case, the number "one" is used as an indefinite article in front of the noun "day" as it is indefinite.

Etymologically, articles are derived from pronouns and numbers. For example, the indefinite article "an" is derived from the old English word "one", and the definite article "the" is derived from the demonstrative pronouns "this", "that". So, it can be concluded from this view that in the historical stages of the development of languages, the indefinite article was coined from the word "one" in some languages, while in other languages the number "one" served as a tool for expressing indefiniteness. The same can be said about pronouns. However, we cannot say that the number "one" fully serves as an indefiniteness in English and German, because, firstly, the number "one" in Karakalpak (in other Turkic languages) does not always mean indefiniteness, on the contrary, it is used in various senses; secondly, when the number "one" is used as an indefinite article, it retains the meaning of the number, which indicates the indefiniteness of that unit.

I. Isakov: It would be possible to say that some linguists had an opinion that the indefinite article derived from the number "one" but for some Turkic languages, such as Uzbek, it didn't. "Number one is a tool that is different, but has not yet fully embraced the meaning of indefiniteness," he wrote.

In fact, the collected materials on the Karakalpak language confirm that the number "one" is a



"semi-meaningful article". In determining the orthographic function of the number "one" in the Karakalpak language, we approached it from the point of view of its occurrence in non..... word phrases.

If the subject or phenomenon that the noun modifies is indefinite or not obvious to the speaker or the listener, then the number "one" is used in front of it expressing indefiniteness. For example: When the party began, a (one) beauty who was serving in the dining room came and sat next to us. When we asked her name, she said it was Bayon (G. Tursinova).

In the first sentence, the number "one" is used because "názálym" (beauty) is not yet familiar to the speaker and the listener, and in the second sentence, the number "one" is not used because the meaning is clear from the first sentence. In the following example, it is the same: At that time, the king approved of this word, and accompanied by his men, walked on and on, traveled many places, rested, and had a good time. Eventually he met an (one) old man in his seventies or eighties. Dismounting from the horse he greeted the old man ("Hurlika-Hamra"). A young man came in, a different complexion. (T. Jumamuratov).

According to A. N. Kononov, the number "one" is used in three senses: 1) in the sense of a numerical number; 2) indefinite unit; 3) as an indicator of special lexical-syntactical tool. The function and the indefinite unit of the number "one" is closely

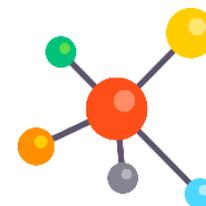
linked with the lexical meaning of the number "one", because the word conveys both the final meaning and the indefinite meaning related to the context: a place: a house 1) one house [bir jay]; 2) any house [qandayda bir jay]. In speech, recognizing the two different meanings of the number "one" is conveyed by pronouncing with emphasis. If the word "one" comes in the sense of a number, it retains the emphasis but without emphasis it means "proclitic".

This means that if the logical stress is in the word after the number "one", it serves as a tool of the indefiniteness. For example: If I give it up today, who can guarantee that tomorrow I will not be able to get rid of another problem ?! (M. Nizanov). A lot of money was spent on a construction site (T. Kayipbergenov). You used to be a fountain springing out of the ground. (I. Yusupov).

In the examples, the logical stress falls on the word after the number "one". Of course, the logical stress can also fall on the number "one" when it has to do with speech.

When the number "one" is used as an indefinite unit, the noun at the end of it takes the plural affix in most cases. For example: Jamal agatalked to some people for a long time (G. Tursinova). The bus stopped at one point (K. Mambetov). There are some people who are shameless, and some are timid. (T. Seytjanov).

In this case, without the addition of plural affixes to the word after the number "one", it can express



indefiniteness. This means that the plural affix here still exacerbates the indefiniteness.

The word "one" means indefiniteness when it comes in front of the adjective phrase: An old man with a beard looked at him and said, "Thanks God", and went on his journey. (K. Ernazarov). It's a wonderful song with a delicate voice. (X. Dáwletnazarov).

The word "one" can also come in the middle of an adjective phrase: I felt a divine power around my neck and I grasped my arms. (M. Jumanazarova). As far as we know, a large group of Karakalpaks were waiting for thirty-six future artists. upon arriving, we thought, they would leave. (m. Nisanov).

In this case, the number "one" "distinguishes the quality (size) of a more indefinite object." In the Karakalpak language, when the defining phrase is in the figurative sense, the number "one" is in front of the definite noun, or the definite noun is in the middle of one of the two.

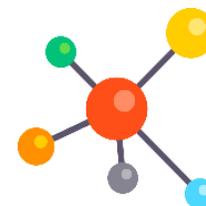
In the Karakalpak language, the number "one" often comes in front of the noun conveying something about time: One day, when the dutar is clicked, an unpunished student will be found (M. Nyzanov). Surtaysha, eventually, came round to herself. ("Forty girls"). Once upon a time, on the site of a new temple, he was talking to the clouds and whispering in the wind (K. Ernazarov).

Several nouns in the singular form conveying the sense of time comes after the number "one" taking accusative case. For example: One day a hedgehog was boasting at a party: - This country can't be attacked. (K. Ernazarov). One of these days, Abat Batyr won't go hunting. (QQ. X. E.). Some days, the bull did not come to the village for two days (J. Tajimuratov).

In these examples, the nouns describing time take the form of accusative, and the number "one" indicates indefiniteness as it comes in front of them.

The number "one" means an indefinite time after the words "another", "and" while they appear in succession. For example: As for tea, we will come by once again. Let's go now (O. Abdrakhmanov). Abay came along once again. (O. Abidrakhmanov). The number "one" is seen with the words "para", "qatar", "narse", "qansha", "gap", as well as "nime", "tene", "dame", "den'e" conveying the sense of indefiniteness. They serve as attributive and means the indefiniteness of things: let's come to Tashkent one day in August and take you to Tashkent, - said Dani (M. Nyzanov). Several people objected to this (Q. Ermanov).

These pronouns are sometimes used in the plural sense to indicate indefiniteness. For example: If he catches something (one thing), we will let him know (Sh, Seytov). (We will expand on the expression of indefiniteness and dwell upon these in the section "Expression of indefiniteness with pronouns" in the monograph).



The number "one" forms indefinite pronouns in such expressions as "gey", "para", "bazi", "a'lle". "qay". "bir". They serve as attributes, including substantiation. For example: The plan was not implemented due to the shortcomings of some administration and the shortcomings in the organization of production (T. Khalmuratov). There are some people who will live in the hearts of people forever. (I. Yusupov). I think I have lost something of value. (H. Dáwletnazarov).

The number (one) often comes in front of numerals, forming the indefinite pronouns. So, in this case, the number "one" indicates indefiniteness, but in the Karakalpak language it is not productive: I rested for some five days.

The number "one" means indefinite place when it comes together with the words "jer" and "jaq" . For example: When you come to some place, you can't walk (QQ. X. E.). The next day our whole group had a headache. exercise remained on one side (M. Nyzanov). This night I will go somewhere, -he said (O. Ibrahmanov). The other rich man went somewhere (Q. Ermanov). Muptilla was seen standing on one side (O. Ibrahmanov).

In Karakalpak the number "one" may combine with affix -ew and becomes substantivized and indefinite pronoun meaning indefiniteness. Let us not see anyone here. (T. Jumamuratov). Don't make friends with anyone, making your dear cast tears. (Berdaq). Some of them were merciful, some of them were insatiable, some of them were like dried sea (I. Yusupov).

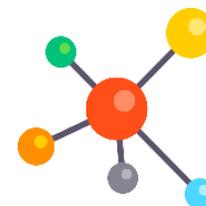
When the number "one" takes the third person possessive becoming substantival it can be synonym for the pronoun "birewi". For example: One runs away and the other chases ("Maspasha"). One of them was a young man in his early thirties (N. Yangibaeva).

When the number takes the suffix "er" and is used in front of nouns it signifies indefiniteness. For example: how can you say you want to leave without trying to find a job? (G. Tursinova). There are some relatives who can help us when they are to hear us. (K. Ernazarov).

In general, the number "one" indicates indefiniteness in izafet constructions in the above-mentioned places.

A special phrase can be formed with help of two nouns or two substantival words taking the affix of subordinate synonym in the possessive case and main synonym in the dative case." In the works written in Turkic languages, such expressions are believed by some scholars to be 'agreement' and some scientists think them to be 'government'. It is better for us to use them as a set of words, which are connected to them in an izafet way. Then we will have a correct and complete understanding of the nature of such expressions.

In this article, we considered the two nouns connected together, the first noun (subordinate part) taking the possessive case and the second noun (main part) dative case as the phrases



connected in izafet way. There is a good reason for this, because it is characterized by its own peculiarities, both in terms of agreement and government.

The number "one" has a special role in the expressions connected in an izafet way. It is used in terms of analytical form in such expressions conveying the meaning the number in other indefinite senses.

Taking into account the morphological peculiarities of the phrases in an izafet connection, S.S. Maysel divided them into three types. He named the first type a two-affix izafet. In this case two components of the phrase have their own affixes. They are called izafet I.

In izafet I, the number "one" appears both in front and in the middle, or in front and in the middle. However, in all varieties of Izafet I, it does not imply indefiniteness. Serving as an indefinite pronoun, the izafet I has a close connection with the word in possessive case and the word in the dative case. In izafet I in the Karakalpak language the number "one" serves as an indefinite article in the following cases.

1. In izafet I, if the word in the possessive case means the subject of the object in the dative case and the number "one" comes in front of it, the word in the possessive pronoun means indefiniteness. For example: In the past, a rich man had a wonderful bird (QQ. X. E.). A girl's letter (S.

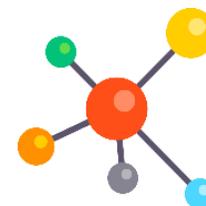
Khojaniyazov). We are a people who have been drinking water from the same river. ("Aral").

The word "one" in the examples indicates the indefiniteness of the subject in the possessive case to the speaker and the listener. However, the second component of the izafet I, that is, the word in the possessive case conveys an exact meaning. If the word in the possessive case is indefinite then the number "one" comes in the middle: Old Seydan had an old piece of galoshes. (I. Yusupov). The reason for the quarrel between them was as follows: Guljan took a book from my brother and refused to give it back. (X. Saparov).

The number "one" is not used in front of proper nouns in izafet I as it signifies an exact meaning. When izafet I conveys the meaning of proper, possessive nouns the number "one" occurs both in front and in the middle: Once upon a time, a man had a dog (QQ. X. E.). In the past, a rich man had a beautiful daughter. (QQ. X. E.). In fact, there were some people from some countries. They sang a song and tamed snakes (M. Seytniyazov).

2. In izafet I, the word in the possessive case means a whole subject, the word in the dative case means a part of it, the number "one" is used in front of it and means indefiniteness: "If a person grows old, he can be a head of a family. (I. Yusupov). A head of a snake could be seen in the basket (M. Seytniyazov).

In such kind of phrases the number "one" comes in the middle, the word in the possessive case means indefiniteness. For example: Begis had a spear in one hand and a whip in the other (A.



Sodikov). In one corner of the room there was a new-born calf. (T. Khalmuratov). The Giant used to open one eye and close the other. (QQ. X. E.). The number "one" in the examples can be understood both in the final sense and in the sense of the indefinite article. It is not clear, in the above example, to the listener (reader) whether the spear is in the right hand and the whip is in the left hand or the left hand. The speaker (writer) did not pay attention to that. If a word in the possessive case comes after the number "one" and takes a plural suffix the word exacerbates the indefiniteness. For example: some of the leaves of the tree have turned yellow and fell to the ground, some of the them have not yet lost their color (G. Seytnazarov).

3. In izafet I, the word in the possessive case refers to the name of the court, enterprise, organization, educational institution, and the word in the dative case refers to the service of the employer, the profession, the position, etc. then the number "one" comes in front or in the middle and serves as an analytical form of indefiniteness: Anyway, I am one of the heads of this land. (T. Allanazarov)

4. In izafet I, when the subordinate component or both of the components refer to friendship, companionship, and the number "one" comes in the middle, it means the indefiniteness of the word in the possessive case. Examples: They are one of the most beautiful women in the world (K. Mambetov). He has one daughter (QQ. X. E.). He had one son with a deformed mouth. (Jiyen jiraw).

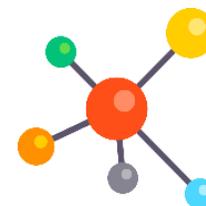
5. In izafet I, when the word in the possessive case means time, and the number "one" appears in the

middle, it means the indefiniteness of the word in the possessive case. For example: He visited us in one of the hottest days of the summer. (G. Seytnazarov). On one spring evening of that year, I witnessed his strange feelings (M. Togmuratov). Come one day in August and we will take you to Tashkent (M. Nyzanov).

In short, in izafet I the number "one" can come in front, in the middle, or in front and in the middle, and serves as indefiniteness.

Sometimes two nouns may come in a sequence, the subordinate part of it is in the possessive case without a suffix and the governing part is the dative case and this phrase is called izafet II. In izafet II the word in the possessive case without a suffix conveys indefiniteness. Thus, the number "one" in such phrases is connected in meaning to the word in the dative case. Izafet II in the Karakalpak language can serve as an indefinite article in the following cases.

1. If the word in the possessive case without a suffix has the meaning of a common object, and the word in the dative denotes a single object to which it belongs, the number "one" comes in front of the phrase serves as an indefinite article: ambiguity: When it comes to problems, one can find them among this generation gap. (I. Yusupov). A young man came out and began to comfort everyone (H. Utemuratova).
1. In the examples, the word in the possessive case does not relate to the specific subject, on the contrary it refers to the whole subject. In



other words, the words “gap” and “man” do not refer to one specific gap or man. The number “one” means the indefiniteness of the whole phrase.

2. If the word in possessive case without a suffix means a place, the word in dative refers to the subject or event belonging to that place, then the number “one” comes in front of it and the phrase means indefiniteness. For example: Once upon a time there lived an old man with an old woman at the sea (QQ. X. E.). A villager went to a castle (S. Jumagulov).
3. In such kind of phrases the word in dative means the sense of place, the word in the possessive case without a suffix can mean the subject or the event related to the place. In this case the number “one” comes in front of the phrase and means indefiniteness. For example: Cars were driving along the road of which side there were vineyard and vegetable garden. (I. Yusupov). When the word in possessive case without a suffix and the word in dative means the sense of time, the number “one” comes in front of them and conveys the indefinite time: This event took place in a summer month (J. Muratbaev). In such phrases, the word in the dative case means time and the word in possessive case without a suffix can mean the subject or an event related to them. In this case, the word “one” can come in front of them serving as an indefinite article. For example: One weekend he visited his sister (O. Otewliev). One Sunday we will go out with our children and have a rest (O. Otewliev).

4. When the word in the possessive case without a suffix means a nation, the word in dative means subject or signs related to them, the number “one” can mean a tool which denotes indefiniteness. For example: An Indian woman carried her child and headed towards us (M. Seytniyazov). On day, the intelligence officers arrested a German officer (Á. Pakhratdinov). For his bravery he was presented an English rifle (K. Dáwletmuratov).

In the modern Karakalpak language, izafet II serves as a tool in which the number “one” denotes an indefinite article in the above-mentioned places.

When the subordinate word and the governing word happens to come without a suffix, then this phrase is called izafet III. In such phrases the number “one” can come as an indefinite article and this phenomenon has its own peculiarities compared to izafet I and izafet II. In the third type (izafet III) of the phrase in the Karakalpak language, the number “one” denotes the indefinite article in the following cases.

1. When the subordinate word means substantial noun and the governing word means the subject which it is made from, the number “one” comes in front of this phrase the indefinite article. For example: iron rake - an iron rake, gold watch - a gold watch, wooden spoon - a wooden spoon etc.
2. When the subordinate part of the phrase means a nation, the governing part of the



phrase represents the profession, the number “one” comes in the front and denotes the indefinite article: russian doctor - a Russian doctor, English lawyer - an English lawyer.

3. When the subordinate part of the phrase means profession or age characteristics and the governing part means an animate thing then the number “one” comes in front of the phrase denoting the indefinite article. For example: Indian woman - an Indian woman, turkmen boy - a turkmen guy, young chicken - a young chicken.
4. When the subordinate part of the phrase means a nation, the governing part means gender or age characteristics then the number “one” comes in the middle of the phrase denoting indefiniteness. For example: French girl - a French girl, a Kazakh guy - a Kazakh guy, a gypsy guy - a gypsy guy and so on.

In general, the number "one" in izafet III serves as an indefinite article in the above-mentioned cases.

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