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STYLISTIC FEATURES OF THE VERB IN THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article examines the stylistic features of verbs in the Karakalpak language and their role in expressing meaning, emotion, modality, and the communicative intentions of speakers. As one of the central parts of speech, the verb performs not only a grammatical function but also an important stylistic function in different types of discourse. The choice of a particular verb, tense, mood, voice, or aspectual form may influence the emotional and expressive character of a sentence. The article analyzes the use of verbs in literary, colloquial, official, scientific, and journalistic styles of the Karakalpak language. Particular attention is paid to expressive verbs, synonymous verb forms, imperative and conditional constructions, as well as figurative and contextual uses of verbs. The study demonstrates that verbs are an important linguistic means of creating imagery, expressing the speaker's attitude, increasing emotional intensity, and adapting speech to a particular communicative situation. The analysis also shows that stylistic variation in the use of verbs contributes significantly to the richness and expressive potential of the Karakalpak literary language.
Keywords: Karakalpak language, verb, stylistics, stylistic features, expressive meaning, literary style, colloquial style, verb forms, modality, speech.

Introduction

Language is not only a system of grammatical rules but also a means of expressing thoughts, emotions, attitudes, and intentions. In the process of communication, speakers select linguistic units according to the purpose, situation, and style of communication. Therefore, the study of stylistic features of grammatical categories is an important part of modern linguistics. Among the parts of speech, the verb occupies a particularly important position because it expresses an action, state, process, or change and forms the semantic and grammatical basis of many sentences.

The Karakalpak language, belonging to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic language family, possesses a rich system of verbal forms. Verbs can express tense, aspect, mood, voice, person, number, and other grammatical meanings. At the same time, verbal forms may acquire additional stylistic meanings depending on the context in which they are used.

The stylistic potential of the verb becomes especially noticeable in literary texts. Writers use different verbal forms to describe movement, create dynamic scenes, convey psychological states, and express the emotions of characters. In colloquial speech, verbs can be used in shortened, emotionally marked, or imperative forms. In official and scientific discourse, verbal constructions are generally characterized by precision, objectivity, and logical consistency.

The purpose of this article is to investigate the stylistic features of verbs in the Karakalpak language and to identify the ways in which verbal forms contribute to the expressive and communicative functions of language.

The Verb as a Stylistic Resource

The verb is traditionally defined as a part of speech that denotes an action, state, or process. However, from a stylistic point of view, its function is considerably broader. The choice of a verb can influence the emotional tone, intensity, rhythm, and imagery of a statement.

For example, several verbs may have relatively similar lexical meanings but differ in their stylistic

characteristics. A neutral verb can be replaced by an emotionally expressive or figurative verb in a literary text. Such substitution allows the writer to create a more vivid image and communicate a particular attitude toward the described event.

Verbs also contribute to the dynamics of narration. A sequence of action verbs can make a text energetic and fast-paced, whereas the use of stative verbs and descriptive constructions can create a slower and more contemplative rhythm.

In Karakalpak literary discourse, verbs are frequently used to represent the movement of characters and natural phenomena. They can also describe psychological conditions such as joy, fear, sadness, surprise, hope, or anxiety. Thus, the semantic and stylistic potential of the verb is closely connected with the context.

Stylistic Features of Verbs in Literary Style

The literary style provides one of the widest fields for the stylistic use of verbs. Literary authors deliberately select verbal forms to create artistic images and emotional effects.

One of the important stylistic functions of verbs in literary texts is the creation of dynamic description. When several action verbs are used consecutively, the reader can perceive events as a sequence of rapidly developing actions. Such constructions are particularly common in descriptions of movement, conflict, natural phenomena, and emotionally intense situations. Another important function is the expression of psychological states. Verbs can represent not only externally observable actions but also internal processes. Through the appropriate choice of verbs, an author can indirectly reveal the feelings and thoughts of a character.

Verbs can also be used metaphorically. In figurative expressions, a verb may acquire a meaning that differs from its direct lexical meaning. This technique enriches the semantic structure of literary language and contributes to the creation of artistic imagery. The use of different tense forms also has stylistic significance. Although tense primarily expresses temporal relations, in literary narration it may perform additional functions. For example, a present-tense form can be used to make a past event appear immediate and vivid. Such a technique increases the reader's sense of participation in the described event.

Verbs in Colloquial Style

Colloquial speech is characterized by spontaneity, informality, emotionality, and direct interaction between speakers. In this style, verbs often perform an important expressive function. Imperative verb forms are especially frequent in everyday communication. They can express requests, commands, advice, warnings, encouragement, or emotional reactions. Depending on intonation and context, the same grammatical form may have different pragmatic meanings. Colloquial speech also contains emotionally marked verbs and phraseological combinations. Speakers may select expressive verbs instead of neutral forms in order to emphasize their feelings or attitudes. Repetition of verbs is another characteristic feature that can strengthen emotional emphasis. For example, repetition of an action may indicate that an event is continuous, intensive, or emotionally important. In informal conversation, such repetition can also serve to attract the listener's attention. Therefore, the stylistic value of verbs in colloquial speech depends not only on their lexical meaning but also on intonation, context, speaker intention, and the relationship between participants.

Conclusion

The analysis demonstrates that the verb occupies an important position in the stylistic system of the Karakalpak language. Its function extends beyond the expression of action, state, or process. Through the appropriate selection of lexical and grammatical verb forms, speakers and writers can express emotions, attitudes, modality, intensity, temporality, and communicative intentions. The

study of verbal stylistics is therefore important for understanding the expressive resources of the Karakalpak language. Further research may focus on the stylistic functions of specific tense, mood, aspect, and voice forms, as well as the use of verbs in contemporary Karakalpak media, fiction, social networks, and educational discourse.

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