

## PECULARITIES OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

In this article analyzes of a comparative study of English and Karakalpak languages of phraseological units. This work is of great importance as it helps to define similarities and distinctions in the language picture of the world and reveal the peculiarities of different languages. The research also reveals translation problems of phraseological units in those languages.

**Keywords:** classification of phraseological units, ready-made, linguacultural, idiomatic and non-idiomatic collocations, compound words etc.

Phraseologisms, phraseological units or phraseological word combinations play a special role in conveying a complete idea with its own meaningful colors in everyday language-based communication. From this point of view, it is clear that they stand out as a special group of national languages with different lexical-semantic features. Wonderful examples of the people's vivid dreams, wisdom, and eloquence created over the centuries have been preserved there.

With regard to V.N. Telia, "phraseology is the mirror where the human's national and cultural identity is reflected." Telia points out that phraseological units are associated with cultural and national standards, stereotypes, myths, etc. the world picture of a certain linguacultural community.

Phraseological units can be associated with many topics including customs and traditions of a nationality, superstitions, geography, animals, colors, the parts of human body, nature, and the life style of nationalities etc. Comparative linguistics study the similarities, differences and other aspects of the phraseological units of nationalities.



The richness of vocabulary of every language depends on not only the ways of forming new words, but also on the permanent idioms it may form. The science which studies the world of those units is called phraseology. Some outstanding linguist including N.N. Amasova, A.V. Kunin, V.A. Smirnitsky, S.S. Goreik, V.I. Arkhangelsky, V.A. Vinogradov, B.A.Larin, I.A. Melchuk, I.I. Revzin, S.N. Savitskaya, Yu.D. Apresan added their contributions to the development of the science of phraseology.

English has full of phraseology, idioms, proverbs and sayings which these aspects of the language can differentiate the English language as a unique one from other languages. Phraseological units referred to language universals (affixation, compounding) because every language has phrases, word groups that are ready made, stable and idiomatic. It means that they are not created in speech, but are introduced as fixed or set expressions. Their meaning can not be deduced from the literal meaning of the constituent parts (“a snake in the grass”)- hidden danger.

Features that characterize the Phraseological Units.

- 1.They are ready-made
2. Stable in structure
- 3.Idiomatic or transferred meaning
- 4.Colourful expressive
5. Stylistically marked

Ways of understanding: 1.narrow 2.wide (presuppose that numerous proverbs, sayings are included into phraseology).

Prof. A.I. Smirnitsky classified **PU**s as highly idiomatic set expressions functioning as word equivalents, and characterized by their semantic and grammatical unity. He suggested three classes of stereotyped phrases:

- 1.Traditional phrases ( nice distinction, rough sketch;)
- 2.Phraseological combinations ( to fall in love, to get up etc.)
- 3.Idioms (to wash one’s dirty linen in public).

The second group ( phraseological combinations ) fall into two subgroups:

- 1.One-top phraseological units, which were compared with derived words,
2. Verb-adverb **PU**s of the type to give up e.g. to bring up, to look up etc.



Phraseology plays an enormous role in Karakalpak language. Phraseology in the Karakalpak language or the field of phraseology is one of the topics that has yet to be extensively investigated from all angles. This field is fully treated not only in the Karakalpak language, but also in the languages of the brotherly peoples. As a result, scientists claim that in linguistics, stationary compounds, idioms, lexical word combinations from various terms, making determining the meaning of expressions difficult. Semantic phraseological units on the example of texts of fiction have been studied only in articles. In particular, they were analyzed on the examples of G.Aynazarova, G. Esemuratova, I.Yusupov, T.Qayipbergenov and M.Nizanov's works. We can see semantic phraseological units also in folklore in the structure of proverbs. The work for the solutions of somatic phraseological units including their phonetic, semantic construction, lexical-semantic meaning, linguacultural analysis have not been completely carried out yet.

In fiction, the use of phraseological synonyms is especially important. For example, we can find a number of similar phraseological words in the Karakalpak language including "ko'zdi ashyp jumg'ansha= aytip awzin jiyg'ansha= qas penen ko'zdin' arasinda" etc.

Since these phraseological units are the same in terms of meaning, it is possible to use any one of them in literary works to figuratively describe the speed of something related to actions: "Elmurat **aytip awzin jiyg'ay**, eki qoli bilegine shekem qara mayg'a sig'asip, Gu'lsanem kirip keldi. (J.Aymurzaev).

When unambiguous (synonymous) phraseology occurs in a series of works, we do not say that one of these is unnecessary repetition. On the contrary, here the first phraseological unit is given an additional meaning by the next one, which strengthens the artisticity of the lines of the poem even more than the previous one: **Esken samal ting'ansha**, Aytip awzin jumg'ansha, Jeliwi menen Aydosbiy, Jerine jetip keledi.

(Berdaq)

In the work of the rich phraseological materials of the Karakalpak language, structures consisting of two parts with a complex structure are abundant: ot bası //, oshaq qası (family); birde biye //, birde túye (aboutchangeable person); bir ayağı górdé //, bir ayağı jerde (an old person); jóni joq //, josağı joq (without basis);



esiginiñ qulpı //, sandıgınıñ zulpı (the old person of family, guard); ay dese awzı bar, kún dese kózi bar (beautiful); barmaq bastı, kóz qıstı (secret agreement); berse qolınan, bermese jolınan (to force); ğarrılıqtıñ aldı, jigitliktiñ soñı (middle age); soraw joq , soǵıw joq (without permission, without request); ún joq, tún joq (quiet); and others.

Therefore, phraseological units in the language are considered to be the most active descriptive tools of the literary works.

In conclusion, phraseological units are the special expressions which can illustrate one nation's culture, traditions, history and the current life styles. In two languages including English and Karakalpak have some similarities of phraseological units according to their synonyms and antonyms. We can meet them in the literature of those languages as well as in our daily communication to enrich our speech. The most important thing is the complete research on this theme have not been carried out yet. The scientists should do their research on phraseological units by combing discourse analysis and pragmatics of linguistics.

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