



STRUCTURAL SEMANTIC FEATURES OF VERB PHRASEOLOGISMS IN UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 10 th March 2022 Accepted: 10 th April 2022 Published: 24 th May 2022	The purpose of this essay was to shed light on the importance of phraseologisms in sentence construction, as well as the structural-semantic characteristics of verb phraseologisms. In most cases, phraseologisms are thought to be a stable combination, and there is an opinion in the sentence that there are options for application in a different scenario.
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Phraseology was first used in literary studies. It's tough to interpret the link between unstressed words when translating a work from one language to another. The counterparts of the second language were searched and transmitted during the translation of such phrases. The English literary critic Neandr [1, 85] coined the term phraseology in World philology in 1558-y. When he translated artistic works, he used the same phrase. In Latin, the phraseological unit denotes a phrase phrase, a turn of speech, or a writing sign [2].

In the sphere of Uzbek language, efforts to revive the national spirit and national ideals have grown since independence. In the direction of the system approach, special attention was made to the study of the lexical layer of the language [3, 8]. Professor Sh.Rakhmatullaev, B.Yoldoshev, and A.Mamatov carried out the semantic-methodical examination of phraseology in traditional Uzbek linguistics until academics like Rafiyev thoroughly highlighted it in scientific research. Later, A.Isayev emphasized the importance of somatic component phraseology in the creation of phraseological units. Structural-functional peculiarities of phraseological units A. Q. Rafiyev the syntactic functions of phraseological units of equal parts of Speech [4] and Sh.Almamatova created a number of scientific researches on the issues of " component analysis of Uzbek language phraseology " [5].

Prof. Sh.Rakhmatullaev is well-known for his work on component analysis of phraseological units [6, 16-21]. However, this does not imply that the Uzbek language has divulged all aspects of the phraseology's components. As a result, in the method of complexonent analysis, it is critical to investigate the phraseologisms of the Uzbek language in terms of structure-semantics. From this perspective, we believe it is preferable to use scientific sources to study phraseological dictionaries in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as well as phraseological phraseology in the component analysis approach. As a result, examples from various dictionaries and works of art were used for this modest study project.

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, and phraseological units are derived from various terms, making determining the meaning of expressions difficult.

In Karakalpak linguistics, a number of scientific works were carried out on stable vocabulary. Dictionary of phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language J.Eshbayev [7], T.Jumamuratov [8], Q.Paxratdinov va Q.Bekniyazov [9]. E.Berdimuratov in his scientific research [10] shows phraseology as a branch of lexicology. J.Tanirbergenov led the research work on phraseologisms of verb in the Karakalpak language [11]. B.Yusupova published a research work on the phraseology of the Karakalpak language [12]. Although phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language are studied in the field of lexicology, scientific research conducted within the framework of the phraseology Department indicates the need to form a special field of study, as well as to scientifically reveal their different sides from other units. The researchers note that there are a number of problems in the study of phraseologisms.

Because phraseological units are a complex linguistic unit made up of components, they will use both a particular form and a paradigmatic to indicate communication and relationships with other words in their speech.

The phrases containing the verb category Fe in the task of their base component were covered in the phraseological units component analysis. The structural-semantic analysis of verb-component phraseological units in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages is the focus of this article. They were also studied in-depth using the analysis

method component, where the verbs, which in turn represent action, situation, thought, attitude and resultant activity, come to the task of the base component and express specific behaviors and moods to a person.

The grammatic composition and structure of phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language, as well as the methods of legality, are not specifically researched. Only E. Berdimuratov and J. Eshbayev's research divides phraseologisms into four categories: verb phraseologisms with grammatical composition, horse phraseologisms, and phraseologisms with the meaning of quality and clarity.

The major body of the phrase is frequently made up of verb phraseological units. The conjugation of a verb is indicated in the Uzbek language if the internal syntactic structure of the verb is equal to the combination: the head is bent, like the head is bent. If the internal syntactic construction of the phrase is equal to the sentence, such a verb can not be stressed, it will always be in the form of the III person. Because having in the composition of the phrase requires. For example, the phrase touched the

It is forbidden to touch the eye. Although the conjugation of these two sorts of verb phrases differs, there is no change in the forms of such categories as declination or the present tense in either: the head is bent, the eye touches, the head is bent, the eye touches. In the split-and-without aspect, several comparable words will appear: let's have a head and let's not have a head like.

In general, other category words are involved in the lexical construction of phraseological units verb, in addition to the word-component verb. The word-component is frequently denoted by a noun in this situation, and the possessive plays a role in its composition: *come to the heart(i)*, *like the heart(i) lit up*. Here in the tool of this possessive verb the phrase is attributed to one of three persons: *I was cheered*.

Verbs have a strong organizational element, often following and leading other words. Verb phraseological units are more abundant in the Uzbek language than other word groups. The connecting properties of verb phrases¹⁰ have been examined in depth in Uzbek linguistics. In verbs, the word combination based on Valence is powerful, hence the verb phraseologisms are the most important portion of the phrase. Verbs engage in the creation of phraseological units as members of the grammatic base and define their categorical affiliation.

verb actively participates in the composition of verbs, *expressing movement, call, feelings and emotions in lexemes*. For example, the only verb to come to the action takes part in 114 phraseological units of the Uzbek language as a member of the mathematic base. For example: *come up high, come to the world, come across, come to the ring of the soul, bring to the eye, come to the mouth of the mother's milk, etc.* These fees are basically horse lexical that enter the valence. However, verb lexemes cannot be a semantic base component in this context. If the noun and adjective lexemes are involved in the construction of phrases from all four lexical-grammatical groups, then the verb's phraseological units are only involved in the formation of the verb's phraseological units. As a result, it's also known as active lexemes, which are the phraseological units of verbs.

Hence, verb lexemes, along with the formation of a system of expressions, also retain some features inherent in verbs. For example, in the composition of the phraseological phraseology to give is considered to be an organizing, unifying center: *to give punishment, to give literature, to give importance, to give pleasure, to give wealth, to endure, to give concessions*.

Verb phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language can be classified according to their structure into the following groups.

1. Phraseologisms with the meaning of two-component verbs;
2. Phraseologisms with the meaning of three-component verbs;
3. Phraseologisms meaning multi-component verbs.

The difference between verb component fractions and noun component fractions in terms of semantic analysis is that the base verb appears at the end and takes on numerous lexemes based on valence. It's difficult to know which lexemes the verb-component phraseology is coupled with because phraseological dictionaries list phraseology in alphabetical order. As a result, we determined and analyzed the feasibility of some verbs in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages expressing movement and circumstance, as well as which lexemes they are related to.

Semantic analysis of phraseologisms of the verb expressing action. Such verbs represent actions characteristic of living and inanimate objects. They can be in such manifestations as walking, exposure. For example, *in Uzbek, the verbs that represent the action related to the foot belong to the verb walk, squat, squat, Babble, squat, squat, thaw, thaw, thaw, thaw, kick, thaw, etc.* They are divided into such types as *percussion, percussion, grip, flick, pinch, caress, caress, punch, flick, which in turn represent the movement associated with the hand. From this, the percussion and exclamation verbs are used in a portable sense, forming the following expressions. Percussion in the mouth with the participation of percussion verb, percussion of, lof percussion, percussion of the road, percussion of an ax to the root; come to mind with the help of verb come, come to mind, come to leisure, which is formed vs come to mind.*

As is well known, percussion changes the meaning of statements that originate from the stresses of the verbs to act. Indeed, separate from the meaning of "beat" in the mouth with a verb hand or a tool, that is, do not allow a person to speak again with Hell or with evidence; indicates percussion wave-like vibration. Also, the verb "catch" can be used to make a variety of phrases by combining Valence with lexemes, such as "catch in a sentence".

Also, "put" - a building on the basis of a verb to try to put something in the hands, put the sentence together, put kindness, intensely *put it, indulge, let go, panic, put it* on the neck will function as a base lexeme in the formation of such a series of portable meaning phrases.

It is possible to form several phraseological units, such as "fall" on the basis of the verb "fall", which means moving from top to bottom, from high or over something, to fall off, to fall off the case, to fall behind, to fall off the reputation, to fall on the eyes, to fall off the sight, to fall from the inspection, to fall off the bitterness.

It is based on the formation of several phraseological units, such as insert into something or on it, insert into the sentence, insert into the sentence on the basis of the verb "insert", which means Insert, Insert into the sentence, insert into the sentence, insert into the sentence, insert into the sentence, insert into the sentence, insert into the eye,

In the language of scabies, phraseologisms that arise as a result of the physical action of a person or thing on the basis of such verbs are used: *qol saliw, basin shayqaw, ayaqqa bas uriw, tilge kelmew*. In the language of Spruce, such phraseologisms have different subtleties of meaning. For example: *Tumsigín tigíp dánime, Qol saldi miynet kánime* (Kunxo'ja). *Xatti tigíp qoygán jerime ne ná kelip kórsetkende again and again basin shayqay is given* (O'.Ayjanov). *Dushpanlarín ayaqına bas ursa, Jaw baqınıp eki qolin qawsırsa* (Berdaq). *Ádebinde bir eki awız sóz sóylegen qara murtta tilge kelmedi* (T.Qayıpbergenov).

In these examples, various expressions are formed on the basis of verbs of action such as Fade, flutter, percussion. And in these phrases one can notice that there is a migration of meaning.

In the Karakalpak language, the *salıw* verb represents the movement associated with the hand, while the *keliw* verb represents the direction towards the subject. But these verbs are used in a portable sense and can form the following expressions. For example, phraseologisms formed through *salıw* verb: *araga ot salıw, badabat salıw, jalpaqına salıw, kóz salıw, aqılğa salıw; keliw* phraseologisms formed from *keliw* verb: *o'zine keliw, tilge keliw, qarşı keliw, kewline keliw, táwbege keliw, jası keliw* like.

1. According to observations, both the modern Uzbek and Karakalpak languages have a great number of phraseological units based on action verbs, ensuring that our speech is rich and expressive.

2. Case-related phraseological unit semantic analysis Valence is the foundation for verbs that reflect natural physical and mental states.

The method of analysis component was first used in the subsequent investigation of the semantic composition of the word. In the method of analysis, various of a word are analyzed and its valence is determined. Phraseological lexemes with a figurative and attractive meaning differ from the structure of meaning. Phraseology as a complex language phenomenon consists of two or more components.

In terms of meaning, each verb's semantics is examined on this basis.

The root verb lexeme "climb" in the Uzbek language can be broken down into various other meanings, such as climb the reputation, climb the nose, climb the rank, climb the chest, and climb the disappointed mountain. Each phrase, which is formed from verb phraseological components, is broken into many sememas in this fashion.

The lexical and grammatical alternatives in phraseology are originally separated. They are also researched by dividing them into morphological, syntactic, stylistic, and orthographic categories. For example: *sank – sank (morphological), a mouth – like any mouth (orthographic), spend the day – lateirmoq (lexical), a heart – like stone (syntactic)*.

Verbs that express the situation in the Karakalpak language are phraseologisms that express the changes in the internal senses, physiological or physical condition of individuals. Most of such phraseologisms are somatic phraseologisms. In the order of such phrases *bet, ayaq, qol, murn, qas, qulaq, boy, bawir, bas, et, jan, kóz, kewil, mush, murn, ókpe, awız, til, tamaq, jelke, júrek, trnaq* it is possible to add phrases formed with the participation of words such as: For example: *qulaq aspaw, ayaq tapıdatıw, betinen alıw, qol kóteriw, kózden ótkeriw, awzına qum quyıw, basına jetiw, jan sawdasına túsiw, murnın jıyırıw* and others. For example: *Murat shayıqtıń baqıra-baqıra dawısı qarlıgıp hesh kim qulaq aspağan soń qızdı* (T.Qayıpbergenov). *Biraq kún kóriw ushin emes, puqaranı ayaq tapıdatıp qorqıtıw ushin-aq jinayat kodeksin yadlağan bolıwıńız múmkin* (Sh.Seytov). *Sağan sózdi kim qoygán! – dep Aymerekeniń betinen ala ketti*. (M.Daribayev). *Rulge otrıwdan aldın mashinaniń tayarlıgın bir Qatar kózden ótkerdim*. (A.Qarlibayev). *Awzına qumdı quyarman*. Barıp táselle ayt! (K.Sultanov). *Neshshelerdiń basına jetti*, Hesh bir ádil bolgan emes. (Berdaq). *Bekimbet kewli tolmay, murnın jıyırđı* (X.Seytov).

Phraseological variability is based on Universal phraseological units or grows from existing phraseological units of the same language, according to studies. In fact, phraseological choices are a representation of the basis-ological units of a hypothetical language, the meaning of which is a partial shift in lexical composition with identical semantic, methodological, and syntactic functions.

IN CONCLUSION, highlighting structural-semantic features of phraseological units, determining their types that are not expressed in dictionaries, and enriching the Explanatory Dictionary of phraseologisms in Uzbek and Karakalpak literature with new phraseological units are all considered important from a practical standpoint.

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