



**FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHRASEOLOGY IN ENGLISH
AND KARAKALPAK LINGUISTICS**

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Annotation: *The article deals with the history of formation and development of phraseological units of English, Russian, Karakalpak languages, reveals the importance of phraseological units, the similarity and difference in the phraseology of English and Karakalpak languages.*

Key words: *stable expressions, phraseological units, similarity, phraseology, idioms, English expressions of slang speech.*

Phraseology is an organic part of linguistics, arousing constant interest throughout its centuries-old development. Its study began at the end of the 18th century. In special collections and explanatory dictionaries, different aspects of it have been expressed under various names, such as catchphrases, aphorisms, idioms, proverbs and sayings. The ideas of the Swiss linguist of French origin, S. Bally, who is the founder of the theory of phraseology, had a significant influence on the development of phraseology. S. Bally first formulated the characteristics of stable combinations of words and the basis for their classification in his books “Essay on Stylistics” and “French Stylistics”. And he actually introduced the term “phraseology,” which meant “a branch of stylistics that studies related phrases”.

A significant contribution to the study of phraseology was made by Academician V.V. Vinogradov, who first introduced the term “phraseological unit”, since earlier scientists called phraseological units the terms “stable phrase” or “phraseme”. It should be noted that the question of phraseology as a linguistic discipline was first raised by the outstanding Russian linguist E.D. Polivanov.

For the first time, the concept of PU was formulated by the linguist S. Balli, a representative of the French school of linguistics. He called the PU “combinations that have firmly entered to the language” [4]. English and American researchers such as L.P. Smith, A. Mackay, J. Seidlou, and W. McMordi use the term “idiom” in their writings on the study of PU. By an idiom they mean an expression whose value is not inferred from the value of its individual elements [1].

The attempts of scientists to reveal the essence of the concept of “phraseology” deserve special attention. The most valuable, in our opinion, is the definition of phraseological units given by F.I. Buslaev, who regarded phraseological units as “peculiar microcosms that contain both the moral law and common sense, expressed in a short saying, which were bequeathed by ancestors for guidance to their descendants.” Of no less interest is the definition of phraseological units given by academician N.M. Shansky. “Phraseological unit, phraseological unit,” he writes, is a general name for



semantically non-free combinations of words that are not produced in speech, but are reproduced in it in a socially assigned stable relationship between semantic content and a certain lexical and grammatical composition.” The significance of phraseological units was noted by E.D. Polivanov, who expressed the idea that “phraseology will take a separate and stable position in the linguistic literature of the future.”

Meanwhile, in world linguistics there is still little work on revealing the structural, semantic, and grammatical features of phraseological units. An attempt to consider the features of phraseology was made only by individual scientists, evidence of which is the work of Uriel Weinreich “Languages in Contact: Findings and Problems” (1964) (Language contacts. State and problems of research), Adam Makkai (Adam Makkai) “Idiom Structure in English” (1972) (Structure of idioms in the English language), Logan Pearsall Smith (Logan P. Smith) “English Idioms” (1959) (Phraseology of the English language).

As a separate branch of knowledge, phraseology was formed by Russian linguists in the 40s of the XX century and is inextricably linked with the name of V.V. Vinogradov, as well as other scientists: V.N. Telia, A.N. Bulyko, N.M. Shansky and I.V. Arnold.

It is gratifying to note that the problem of phraseological units was the subject of research by domestic scientists, who in their research relied on the work of Russian philologists, such as F.N. Buslaev, E.D. Polivanov, V.V. Vinogradov, N.M. Shansky and many others. Thus, in Karakalpak linguistics, the beginning of the study of phraseological units was laid by N.A. Baskakov. A significant contribution to the development of phraseological units of the Karakalpak literary language was made by the domestic scientist E. Berdimuratov, who was the first of his compatriots to study the phraseological units of the Karakalpak language in his work “Ha’zirgi zaman qaraqalpaq tilinin’ leksikologiyasi.” - (Lexicology of modern Karakalpak language). It is important to note that such famous scientists as E. Berdimuratov, S.T. Nauryzbaeva, G. Ainazarova, Zh. Eshbaev, T. Zhumamuratov and many others had a significant influence on the study of the problem of phraseological units of the Karakalpak language. The above-mentioned scientists, in the process of substantiating the phraseological units of the Karakalpak language, are mainly scientists, such as E. Berdimuratov “Ha’zirgi zaman qaraqalpaq tilinin’ leksikologiyasi” (Lexicology of the modern Karakalpak language), S.T. Nauryzbaeva “Types of nominal phraseological units of the Karakalpak language and their reflections in Karakalpak-Russian dictionaries», M. Kalendarov «Qaraqalpaq tilindegi idiomliq ha’m frazeologizmlik sinonimler» (Phraseological synonyms in the Karakalpak language) explored various aspects related to phraseology.

In the last decade, English and Karakalpak linguistics have been replenished with works related to the problems of comparison and distinction of phraseological units in different languages. So, for example, “the manager’s confidant” in Karakalpak - “on’ qol” and in English - “right-hand man”. Each national language has a number of synonymous possibilities for expressing one or another meaning and stylistic function. For example, the Karakalpak language its corresponding equivalent is “bastan ayaq”, and in English – “from toe to crown”, in the Karakalpak language it’s a person is no longer alive is “ko’z jumiw”, and in English – “Kick the bucket”. Sometimes phraseological units that have the same meaning and function in one language are one-part, and in



another - two-part. For example, the one-part phraseological unit “fall through the ground” functionally coincides with the two-part Karakalpak expression “jer jarilip, jerge kirip ketiw” and the English one-part expression “go down the drain.” A representative of an aristocratic society for the Karakalpaks is “aq suyek” (white bone), and for the British it is “high blood”.

For example, the English dictionary of the English writer William Shakespeare made a great contribution to enrichment. The phraseologisms he created are second only to the Bible is in place. Now let's look at some of them:

Cakes and ale - (s.s.) cake and beer; o'mirden zawiqlaniw, uwayimsiz quwanish.

A fool's paradise - qiyaldag'i baxit, qiyaliy dunya.

Give the devil his due - dushpang'a ta'n beriw, besh ketiw

Lay it on with a trowel - bo'rtirip maqtaw

Not to care a fig - hammege birdey boliw

I am fed up with it! - janina tiyiw! Toyip ketiw

In addition to Shakespeare, many other English writers have a phraseology dictionary enriched. They are: Geoffrey Chaucer, Edmond Spencer, Thomas Browne, Walter Scott and etc.

However, it is interesting that in translation from language to language there is often a change in imagery. This is such an interesting phenomenon for English, Karakalpak languages. So, for example, the English expression “It's raining cats and dogs” has an analogue in Karakalpak – “Jawin sheleklep quyip atir”. Also, the English phraseological unit “far far away” and in Karakalpak – “iyttin' murni batpaw”. Moreover, the English expression “button one's lip” and in Karakalpak – “Awzin ashpaw”.

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