

Study of Somatic Phraseological Units in Karakalpak Language

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the question of studying somatic phraseological units in Turkic languages, in particular Karakalpak language. Great attention is paid to the analysis of somatic phraseological units in textbooks for higher education students. Overview is given to the first published dictionaries of phraseological units. Critical thoughts on somatic phraseological units in Karakalpak language, especially in language of folklore and fiction were mentioned. The fact that there are no special dictionaries on somatic phraseological units or special research works in Karakalpak linguistics up to now is one of the actual problems today.

Somatic phraseological units on the example of texts of fiction have been studied only in articles. In particular, they were analyzed on the example of J. Seytaev, G. Esemuratova, I. Yusupov, T. Qayıpbergenov and M. Nizanov's works. And we can see somatic phraseological units in folklore in the structure of proverbs. Some examples on components of somatic phraseological units were given in G. Aynazarova's work. Somatic phraseological units, their phonetic, semantic construction, lexical-semantic meaning, linguocultural analysis was set as the scientific object which is waiting its solution.

Today, some directions have appeared in linguistics that study the laws of the entire linguistics.

KEYWORDS: *phraseology, somatism, sema, lexis, semantics, phonetics, component, concept, linguocultural analysis, phraseological dictionary.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a cultural phenomenon. Evaluation of human's knowledge on the world around on the point of anthropocentric paradigm and making theoretical scientific conclusions on the basis of somatic phraseological units is of great importance.

Phraseologisms serve as dominant words in the structure of names of things, notions, the phenomenon. The most important of them are names expressing parts of human body which are used as reverse words and have steady composition and meaning. In particular, usage of such words as head, eyes, hands, cheekbones, feet, heart, liver, intestines, fingers, neck, backbone with other words create somatic phraseological units.

Ethnolinguistic factors play a role in appearing somatic phraseological units. The reason is that phraseologisms show national peculiarities. Therefore, somatic phraseological units attracts scientists' attention.

DISCUSSIONS

In many languages the meaning of somatic phraseological units, grammatical construction, lexical-semantic, thematic grouping has been mentioned. For example, Z. A. Bogus[1], J. X. Gerkova [2], L.

V. Archipkina [3], Zheng Guangze [4], E. V. Nikolina[5] and other scientists studied somatic phraseological units on linguoculturological aspect.

Somatic phraseological units are the kind of perception of the world, the concepts of any nation and comprehending them associating with their body parts. Along with this, these units can introduce the life, aesthetic taste, traditions of people.

Among the Turkic languages the Karakalpak language also has its lexical features. Especially phraseologisms have an important place among them. Phraseologisms in Karakalpak language differ in meaning. They are used nearly in all styles of speech and serve as expressive means.

Phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language are very rich in meaning. In comparison with other phraseologisms there are much more somatic phraseological units.

Linguist E. Berdimuratov, who studied lexicology of Karakalpak language in his opinions about phraseological units paid attention to the units related to the parts of body and mentioned phraseologisms related to the words «eye», «tongue», «mouth», «heart», «foot»[6].

A short phraseological dictionary of the Karakalpak language is compiled by J. Eshbayev[7] and somatic phraseological units constitute a large part of the colloquial article. Somatic phraseological units also included to Russian-Karakalpak phraseological dictionary for schoolchildren compiled by T. Jumamuratov [8].

A. Pirniyazova[9] studied lexical-semantic features of verb phraseologisms and divided them according to the the new psychological processes denoting

meaning of motion, movement, feeling, thinking and verbs denoting emotion. She focused on verb somatic phraseologisms such as "kózi iliniw", (to sleep) "kózi shayday ashiliw" (to wake up), "kóz jiberiw" (to look), "kóz saliw" (to glance), "kóz tigiw" (to stare), "kóz qiyig'in saliw" (to glance), "qulaq saliw" (to listen), "qulaq qoyiw" (to listen), "qulaq turiw" (to listen), "qulaq aliw" (follow)", "ayaq-ayag'ina tiymew" (to be quick), "tóbesi ko'kke jetiw" (to be very glad). A. Pirniyazova defended doctoral thesis and together with the study of expressiveness of phraseologisms in the language of Karakalpak folklore and fiction works, also some linguistic analysis of somatic phraseologisms were made.

Certain types of phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language have become even the object of special researches. G. Aynazarova [10] studied equal two-component phraseologisms in Karakalpak language in a monographic plan, defended the candidate dissertation, published educational and methodical manual and a dictionary of this basis.

G. Aynazarova called the dominant (hyphenation word) units in the structure of phraseologisms as "basic words" and indicated such words as «eye», «hand», «head», «heart», «foot». In this study, the author points out that "There are some phraseologisms in Karakalpak language referring to body parts" and analyzes the meanings of phraseologisms related to the words «eye», «tongue», «tooth», «mouth». Also in the dictionary of equal two-component phraseologisms[11] in Karakalpak language some explanations are given to the following phraseologisms and examples from fiction works were given. (Sitting like "Alma pis, awzima tus" (Apple ripe, fall into my mouth)- lazy, idler. (p.6). «Ana qulag'inan kirip, mina qulag'inan shig'iw» "Come into this ear, exit from that ear"- Listening to the word inattentively, not to remember. (p.7). «Aq shashli, sari tisli adam» ("White-haired, with yellow-teeth" - an old man, aged, long-liver. (p.7). etc. Total 95 somatic equal two-component phraseologisms and their interpretations are given in the dictionary.

Most research works by B. Yusupova are devoted to the various problems of phraseologisms in Karakalpak language. For example: when the author studied stylistic function of adjectival

phraseological units and when analyzed the ones expressing pleasant and unpleasant feelings, she showed the phrase «urip awizg'a salg'anday» (as blow and put in one's mouth) as expressing pleasant feeling. This also shows that phraseological units which come with words expressing human's body parts have significant function in the language [12].

Also this author in her collection of scientific articles called «Some studies on the Karakalpak language » dedicated her articles «Layered using the parts of human body in phraseological units»(p.17), «Using the numeral «two» with the names of human body parts» (p.75) to the questions of somatic phraseological units. [13].

Also A.Aymurzaeva mentions that colour denoting adjectives «white» and «black» show expressive meaning with the help of somatic phraseological units and they have ethnographic significance. The author shows that the adjective «black» is used in the structure of phraseological units to express ethnographism.

The author pointed out that the adjective «black» can be met in the structure of phraseological units «juzi qara»(black faced), «qara juz», «qara bet» meaning «black face», «juzine qara jaziw »(smear the black on one's face) on the basis of examples of the epos «Bakhadir» by A.Dabilov.[14].,

Layering of somatizms in phraseological units of Karakalpak language is analyzed in special article by B.Yusupova. She showed the peculiarities of some phraseological units in Karakalpak language like «tili awi'zina tig'iliw'»(tongue is stuck in one's mouth), «til-awi'zi joq» (without tongue and mouth), «eki yeziwi qulag'inda»(two corners of the mouth near the ears), «til jag'im tasqa» (tongue and cheek on the stone), «qasi qabag'ina qaraw'»(to look at someone's eyebrows and eyelids), «eki ayaqti at yetti, yeki qolin qamshi yetti» (making two legs as a horse, making two arms as a whip), «qolin murnina tig'iw'»(to put hands into the nose), «miyin shag'ip qolina beriw» (to split the brain and give it to the hands), «ayag'ina bas uriw»(put one's head at somebody's feet), «Manglayingda kozing bar ma?»(Do you have eyes in your forehead?) on the example of Sh.Seitov and G.Esemuratova's works. [15]., A. Orazimbetov[16] in his article «Using somatizms in proverbs of Karakalpak language» analyzed the proverbs «That an elephant can't carry a tongue can», « A fool has a rich tongue a wise man has a rich hand », « For a child with cut teeth, chewed food is not food » and stated that from semantic connection phraseological units and phraseological combination, in relation to parts of speech substantive and verbal phraseological units are often used in phraseological units.

K. Sársenbaev [17]in his special article focuses on the etymology of somatic phraseological units in the example of works by M. Nızanov. Short etymological overview to the words mouth, eye, eyelashes, ear, hips, hand, tooth, foot, eyelid was given in the example.

So, as we analyzed, there is no any research and published voluminous work on somatic phraseological units. More than 100 somatic phraseological units are included in the dictionary of phraseological units in the Karakalpak language published by K.Pahkratdinov and K.Bekniyazov. [18].

Semantic group of phraseological units in Karakalpak language-units denoting human body parts (somatizms) takes a big place in the language. It can be seen from the results of studies mentioned above.

Conclusion

- 1) There are many different semantic groups of phraseological units in Karakalpak language . Among them somatic phraseological units take a big place by quantity and scope of use;

- 2) We consider that collecting phraseological units of Karakalpak language from folklore work, oral folk speech, fiction, grouping and systematizing them and putting into circulation is one of the important scientific-practical research works;
- 3) Illustration of somatic phraseological units in the Karakalpak language, publication of alphabetical, explanatory dictionary have a scientific significance;
- 4) Possibility of allegory of every fiction work to build individual and specific somatic phraseological units should be placed to the dictionary of phraseological units compiled on the basis of that artistic work and reflected in it ;
- 5) Compiling an explanatory dictionary of somatic phraseological units of Karakalpak language is a question that needs to be solved;
- 6) Special study of phraseological units of Karakalpak language, in particular somatic phraseological units, revealing their lexical-grammatical and stylistic features from a profound scientific point of view is a very important task facing the linguistics of today.

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