
Types of Phraseologisms in "Ağabiy" Novel by K.Karimov

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Abstract: In this article, the main types of phraseologisms used in the novel by K. Karimov that is called "Ağabiy" are studied. Phraseologisms to express action, movement, phraseology to express situation, phraseology to express feeling, thinking, speaking and their manners are mentioned there.

Keywords: semantics, phraseology, behavior, behavior, emotion, lexeme.

In the researches aimed at the semantics of phraseologisms in linguistics, the principles of dividing them into different groups, the principles of classification, various methods have been studied in a special way. D. L. Shmelov in his work "Problems of Semantic Analysis of Lexicon" analyzes not only lexicology, but also phraseology issues from a semasiology point of view [1]. The Russian scientist I. P. Petrova studied somatic verb phraseology in English from the lexical-semantic point of view into nine groups: concentration, physical movement, transfer, perception, concession, speaking, thinking service, solution acceptance and evaluation [2]. The semantics of phraseologisms in the Kazakh language was studied in the works of A.K.Mirzashova, M.Jambilqızı [3]. The issue of the semantics of phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language was studied in the works of S.T.Nawrızbaeva, G.Aynazarova, J.Tañirbergenov [4].

The semantic properties of phraseologisms in our language are extremely complex. They represent the spatial movement of a person or living objects, a certain direction of movement, the situation, people's relationships, thoughts, feelings, thinking, speech, mental states and inner feelings into figurative, emotional-expressiveness with age it shows that it is short and concise. Phraseologisms are especially widely used as one of the lexical-semantic means of depicting the character, actions, thoughts and emotions of the heroes in the events described in the beautiful works of art. By the way, in the majority of phraseology, a person's behavior, his inner world, positive and negative feelings are presented in a beautiful way. Phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language are extremely broad and complex in terms of meaning, so it is difficult to separate and limit their meanings into specific categories.

In our article, we will talk about some types of manic properties of phraseologisms contained in novel "Ağabiy" by K.Karimov.

1. Phraseologisms sufficient for action-expression.

In his historical novels, phraseologisms are used to express the spatial meaning of human, living and historical objects. Examples: small and short-tuned boy and his fully matured barzang got greedy from the dog and disappeared from sight ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 8). On the day of some time ago, Maylıxoja came with a bunch of herdsmen and knocked down your grass and razed it to the ground ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 158). The guards, whose main goal was to get the find and get rid of them as soon as possible, wounded one or two of the servants, and the camels did not go to the camel's head and made a serious mistake ("Ağabiy" I-II,

page 356). Yesterday, one or two applicants were found, and Ernazar beat them to the ground ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 432). The young man, realizing that he could not bring back Qulmbet alone after being rude and lazy, opened it and poured its pile of ashes into a bell ("Ağabiy" III, page 41). In the given examples, the phraseologisms of disappearing from the eyes, drowning, "go away, leave without seeing, become absent", throw the ashes into the bell, raze to the ground, compare the land with "to kill" means, used to show the movement of a person, living and event-related objects, and its direction from afar. The use of such beautiful phraseology in an artistic work can be used to clearly and clearly describe various actions of a person, their subtle feelings.

1. Phraseologisms are sufficient to express the situation.

The novel uses enough phraseology to express the situation. This type of phraseologisms does not express the movement, but they are widely used to show the effect of human and sometimes animal activity, the situation, and how it is. They express the following manic properties. Phraseologisms are enough to express sleeping and waking up. This type of mania of phraseologisms indicates the physiological state of a person when he is asleep or wakes up from sleep and in their composition, one of the parts of the human body is the eyes, and the words act as anchor words. Examples: The horseman, who had fallen on the sand, had his eyes closed after the night's lack of sleep, so he did not think about training his horse ("Ağabiy " I-II, page 60). In the evening, the darkness fades away, and again, the plague of bóri does not start with the dewy night ("Ağabiy " I-II, page 109). Bektemir, who had not been hanging on him all night, was awakened by the rays of joy, which began to heat up the earth ("Ağabiy " I-II, page 171).

Phraseologisms are enough to express pleasure, mood, and writing. These types of idioms express physical changes in humans and sometimes in animals. This change is manifested in physical condition of a person, sometimes an animal, due to fatigue, movement, noise, hunger, weakness, depression, and other physical condition such as weakness, exhaustion, rest, fatigue. Examples: Finally, he called out: "Aqjigit, come here and take the burden to the motherland, my soul has dried up." ("Ağabiy " I-II, page 109). They often licked the slimy sands that flowed from their hanging tongues. His stomach was dry from hunger, his insides were open as if he was trying to swallow whatever he had come across ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 174). After such silence, Bektemir began to talk with the thought that he should not go without knowing Khair ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 370).

Phraseologisms are enough to express birth and death. This type of idiom of phraseologisms embodies the physiological conditions of people, that is, the emergence and completion of the subject, on the basis of contradictory idioms. Examples: If the death does not come, one willow hair is gone ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 444). Madamin Khan, who went against them, was killed. Qutlımurat Khan, who took the throne instead of him, was killed by Muxammedniyaz ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 446).

Phraseologisms are enough to express grown-up, grown-up. In the novel, this type of phraseologisms is used to express situations such as a person's transition from childhood to adulthood. Examples: A young man with a wind blowing his nose, because he saw such a beautiful woman, he sometimes cried, sometimes laughed, and couldn't help but read with his eyes closed by the beauty ("Ağabiy" I-II), page 265). If an archetypal child is born, it will grow up, it will not suffer from a person, but it is necessary to protect it from harm until it reaches its height... ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 169).

Phraseologisms are enough to express unity, promise, agreement. These types of phraseologisms are used to express people's union with each other, promise, agreement, fraternization, stipulation, council. Examples: Hey, my grandson, you've got a younger brother, now you don't want to finish it, you don't think about it yourself, you don't want to

beat the scores, listen to him, he said to his daughter-in-law, he was satisfied that he was ready for difficult tasks ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 396).

Phraseologisms are enough to express the desire to help, to care. Phraseologisms of this type express that a person helps, helps, cares for others. Examples: Sárbiyke, who pressed his bride to the liver and stood on one assumption, caught himself ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 368). The world is wide, there are many good people there, and the thoughts that the orphan son of a foreign woman will be given shelter by the grace of Allah did not leave the mother's sad voice ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 150). In the novel, phraseologisms used to express the situation are used in different ways, and they differ from each other by the degree of individuality. Such phraseology can be used to convey various situations of a person in a very impressive way.

2. Phraseologisms to express feeling, thinking, speaking.

Phraseologisms with words related to human body parts occupy a special place in the Roman language. These words serve as a trigger for this phrase in phraseology. For example, tongue, heart, eyes, mouth, hand, tooth, foot, etc. b. words belong to the ranks of sleepy words» [2], E. Berdimuratov of this town said: "We see that the majority of phraseological word groups in the Karakalpak language have a certain significance in the history of mankind and have been created in the around of the closest species" The words related to the terms language, mouth, heart, hand, page, head, ear, lung, indicate that they are three fruitful phrases in the phraseology [3]. Such somatic phraseologisms are equivalent to all languages of the world. There are different types of somatism phraseologisms related to terms of human body parts in the work. Among them, we grouped the types of mania related to human processes of seeing, looking, hearing, listening, remembering, hoping, thinking, and speaking as follows: Phraseologisms are enough to express the view. In the novel, the following examples of phraseologisms related to seeing can be shown. Examples: Bektemir, as he pleased, grabbed the rifle from a relatively close range, which had not yet been watered, and straightened his neck. He sent his eyes around with the thought that there are still some people standing in danger ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 115). The curious residents, who guessed that the day of the dance would arrive at dusk, gathered in a ball on the two sides of the road, staring into the distance, either at the horse's hooves, or, according to the people named Kutilgen. They were impatient because they didn't get it, some of them scattered to their homes, and a small group of interested people filled their place ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 230). In the given examples, the phraseology of "eyes" and "eyes" are used to express the meaning of "look, see".

Phraseologisms are enough to express listening. There are different ways of using such phraseology in the novel, and in their composition, one of the parts of a person, the word "ear", has performed the service of a supporting word. Examples: The young man who was leading the campaign called out, "Hey guys, listen up" ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 341). He reached the village in the evening. On the side of the road, one old man and one with a thick beard were talking passionately, their voices could be heard loudly, page 354). In the given examples, the phraseologisms "listening" and "listening" are used in combination of the meanings "to listen, to listen".

Phraseologisms are enough to express thinking, thinking, thinking, understanding, in the literary work, these types of phraseologisms express the psychological states of a person, such as thinking, thinking, thinking, understanding, consciousness. In such phraseology, words such as mind, head, eyes, thoughts, and understanding have served as anchor words in the presentation of psychological states of a person. Examples: Aydos admitted that last year's taxes were lost on him, and he also had his own reasons. He was lost in thoughts ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 360). Indeed, what is the power that makes them all wake up from their sleep and scream at the bowls they have been hoarding? A person's heart does not go far ("Ağabiy" I-II, page 96).

Khan hesitated a little to come to a decision about the future fate of Boltak ("Aǵabiy" I-II, page 252).

Remembering and expressing hope are sufficient phraseology. This type of phraseology is used to express the meaning of a person remembering, keeping in memory, or hoping for something. The lexemes of *esh*, *yod*, and *eyes* have played the main role in these. Examples: All night long, the birds of the wild field, who were roaming around, thought that they would protect the birds from the migration, the artistic work entered the mudrash ("Aǵabiy" I-II, page 3). If Yangibergen could persuade other rulers to move, Kulshi's order would certainly have been fulfilled. Your order brought color to the eyes ("Aǵabiy" I-II, page 56). In his life as a guard, he was used to forgiving and trying to forget the shadow that had fallen into his eyes ("Aǵabiy" I-II, page 97). They spoke, enough phraseology to express what to say. These phraseologisms are used to express single meanings such as talking between people, expressing, interrupting, dissociating, explaining, asking, answering, keeping silent, talking carefully, keeping a secret. The lexemes of *mouth*, *tongue*, and *teeth* perform the main role in these. Examples: Old woman's voice does not stop. He would sit on the bench he brought and rest, and secondly, he would open his tongue and talk about the pains he had experienced from his labors ("Aǵabiy" I-II, page 109). They were excused to start talking again about the *ola* cover, which had gone to shallow waters, even the word "colorful fabric" came out of their mouths, but the noise of the majority was overpowered ("Aǵabiy" I-II, 350- page).

Phraseologisms used in K. Karimov's novel "Aǵabiy" did not only show vital actions from the manic side, but also played a significant role in revealing the colors of that time, showing the state and behavior of the hero, and showing national characteristics. Therefore, the special research of the features of the use of phraseologisms in the language of the artistic works and the special search for the meanings reveals the way of using the language tools and linguistic resources in the vernacular of the famous wordsmiths.

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