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## PARTICIPATION OF PHRASEOLOGIES IN KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE IN WORD FORMATION

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### SUMMARY

This article discusses the division of phraseology into word groups in Karakalpak linguistics. special attention was paid to verb phraseology, noun phraseology, form phraseology, and qualitative phraseology.

**Keywords:** *phraseology, sense, vocabulary, semiotics, форма, глагол, существительное, прилагательное.*

Phraseology (Greek phrasis - expression, expression and ... logy) - 1) a branch of linguistics that examines the phraseological structure of a language (phraseology) in its current state and historical development; 2) a set of phraseologies in a particular language.

As a branch of linguistics, the main focus of phraseology is on the study of the nature of phraseology and their categorical features, as well as the definition of the laws of use of phraseology in speech. The most important problem of phraseology is to distinguish phraseological units from those that are formed in speech (that is, not previously prepared), and on this basis to identify the features of phraseological units. Due to certain differences between idiomaphraseologisms, phraseological combinations, and stable sentences (proverbs and other phraseological equivalents), many researchers understand phraseology in two ways: narrow and broad. When understood in a broad sense, phraseology includes proverbs and sayings, stable sentences typical of folklore, and some forms of communication (greetings, farewell sentences). However, the issue of understanding phraseology in the broadest sense is still controversial.

The main tasks or problems of phraseology are: to determine the consistency of phraseological structure and, in this regard, to study the characteristic features of phraseology; description of homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy and variant of phraseologies; identify the words used in phraseology and the specifics of their meanings; clarify the relationship of phraseology with word groups; determine their syntactic role; The study of the formation of new meanings of words in phraseological units, and other phraseology develops the principles of separation of phraseological units, methods of their study, classification and description in dictionaries. The phraseological structure of a language is classified according to its structural, semantic, grammatical, and functional-methodological bases on the basis of specific, diverse methods developed in phraseology. The principle of structural semantic classification is basic.

Phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics emerged in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. Its initial formation was based on the works of Russian scholars A.A.Potebnya, I.I.Sreznevsky, A.A.Shakhmatov. It is raised in Bulakhovsky's works. In Western European and American linguistics, phraseology is not separated as a separate branch of linguistics.

Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. To date, phraseology has been studied from different angles (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, A. Mamatov and others), several dictionaries of phraseology have been compiled (Sh. Rakhmatullayev, M. Sadykova). The phraseological structure of Said Ahmad's works has been studied. In the 70s and 80s, SamSU had a center for the coordination of phraseological research and the production of special collections.

From a lexical and grammatical point of view, the continuity, integrity, sequence of phraseological phrases, often used as a lexical unit, can be considered when serving individual words in a specific project associated with words. For example, a waterproofing dictionary consists of four components. When each of them is used, of course, both in the context and beyond, it refers to the same word. And here they are not in their own meanings, but come together and serve to explain the whole meaning.

In determining whether a phraseological dictionary refers to a particular phrase, we assume that they have their original form and are used in these forms. Here are the following types of phraseological dictionaries in the Karakalpak language:

Verb phraseological dictionaries:

Bas qatırw – kóp oylanıw, bir nárise tuwralı oylanıp qıynalıw,

Ishi janıw – bir násege ashınıw, kóre almay qıynalıw,

Iyneniń ushına shóp diziw – áytewir nárselerdi elestire beriw, sınaıw,

Bawır basıw – úyrenisip ketiw, tatıwlasıw.

Aql terezisine salıw,zárresi qalmaw, súyegi sipse bolıw.Onıń ushın dıqqat penen oqıw hám aql tárezisine salıw kerek.Tulıpqa mónirep qalma jáne. Elde sarı awırıwshılıq kóbeygen jılı biziń xojayınınıń úsh balası birden tósek tartıp qaldı («Muhabbat qosıǵı» romanı) Men endi “qız boldım, jigitlerge wáde bermey naz etip júremen” desem, qashshan eki úydiń ishi shappat urısıp qoyıptı. Ağam sonda bosagada turıp bir pátiya berdi deyseń, gáp, qudanıń súyegi sipse bolǵan ákesi tirilip kelip, raxmet aytatuǵınday kórnip ketti maǵan.Ilaqları túspegir, aytqanına júrmey, tum tusqa jamrasıp Aqshagúldi shala ókpe etedi. («Hawa kemesindegi ekew» povesti) Sonı kórgeli berli zárrem qalmadı.(M.Nızanov «Saqqulaq» gúrrin).

Noun phraseological dictionaries:

Miyнет haqı – islegen jumısıń ushın tólenetuǵın tólem,

Temir jol – poezdler júriw ushın arnalǵan rels,

Awız bastırıp – para beriw, bastı-bastı qılw

Jet pushti, ólim tırnaǵı, suwıq xabar, tórt tárepim qubla, ayaq alısı, bassız alaman, qara barsı, qula dala. Menińtört tárepim qubla boladı. Olar kimdidur ólim tırnaǵınan aman alıp qalıptı. (M.Nızanov «Muhabbat qosıǵı» romanı) Jańaraqta ǵana úyinen ketken haylı haqqında jetip kelgen suwıq xabar, Ismayıldı birden eseńkiretip tasladı.(M.Nızanov «Ashıq bolmaǵan kim bar» romanı)

Adjective phraseological dictionaries:

Qara bet – uyatsız, arsız, pámsiz, qásiyeti joq,

Jeti qırlı – ónerli, qolnan kóp is keletuǵın, sheber,

Kókiregi keń – haq kewil, qızǵanbaytuǵın, ashıq, jaqsı,

Qoli qanlı – ayıp is qılıw, awır gúna islew, ayıplı bolıw

. Sipanıń ústinde shashaqlı gıjim skatert jabılǵan kreslodamuzday kiyingen birew otr. (M.Nızanov «Hawa kemesindegi ekew» povesti) Ol uwızdan kóbirgen jas qız edi. Onıń ústine gúzgi atız jumıslarınan sharshap júrgen bolsam kerek, silem qatıp uyıqlap qalıppan. (M.Nızanov «Muhabbat qosıǵı» romanı) «Tańlangan tazǵa» degen gáp bar, erteńgi kúni máhaliń ótip, bul jigitlerdiń turnaǵına turmaytuǵın birewge tap bolarsañ. Házir Genjemuratqa tisi batpaydı. («Ashıq bolmaǵan kim bar» romanı)

Adverb phraseological dictionaries:

Bir awızdan – hámme jámlesip bir pikir bildiriw, sonı tán alıw,

Kózdi ashıp jumǵansha – háp zamatta, tez, demde, dárriw

Urman–purman, kóz-kóreki, bas ayaǵı kán, gápalaqpan gá saqpan, qaǵınıp silkinip. Ğarriurman – purmangázxanaǵa shıqtı. («Jaqında qızıq boladı» gúrriń) Shazadaqaǵınıp-silkinipornınan turdı. Nurjamalqas qaǵımwaqıt úndemey otırdı. – Turmıs qurdıń ba? – dedi bir waqıtta Shazada túyeden postın taslaǵanday etip. («Hawa kemesindegi ekew» povesti) Aqshagúl kiyewi kelemen degenshe taǵıtıs turnaqlap pul jıynap, onıń ústine enesiniń satıp bergen bir qoy, bir eshkisiniń pulın qárejet qılıp Tabaqsayǵa bir márte izinen barıp qayttı. («Aqshagúl» povest)

Situations in the formation of phraseological dictionaries deserve attention. For example, consider the differences between the composition of their individual components and their combination in the same sequence of words. This was correctly identified by Kazak lexicologists. verbal berueting increases to the top axis or the author's place in the phraseologically good components of any objective dizbeks associated with doreituǵynling, phraseologically known with hay - the keywords in the case are examples [1: 136p].

This phenomenon is also typical of the Karakalpak language.

Despite the fact that the phraseology of the Karakalpak language is complex in terms of semantics and structure, it seems that there are some inconsistencies in their construction. It can prevent the formation and formation of any of our phraseologies. Their original meaning in the form of a free word sequence is formed by the change of meaning due to the change over time. Their main reason was a certain motive. The history of the world-knowing culture of each nation finds its expression in this language. Finally, it is important to examine the emergence, formation, composition and identification of the causes of phraseology.

The more in-depth research is done in linguistics, the more interesting the material will be and the higher the level of development will be. To date, the role of phraseological units in Karakalpak linguistics has been studied.

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