

THE USE OF PHRASEOLOGY IN T.QAYIPBERGENOV'S POEM "THANK YOU TO THE TEACHER"

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Annotation

The article extensively examines and analyzes the lexical features of phraseologisms used in the work of the master of artistic expression T. Qayipbergenov. In the writer's works, it has been proven that phraseologisms are very important for enhancing imagery and deeply narrating events.

Keywords

linguistics, lexicon, phraseology, style, phrase.

INTRODUCTION. In recent years, necessary work has been carried out to further develop the quality, content, form, and technologies of retraining and advanced training of managerial and pedagogical personnel in all areas of the education system, especially in public education institutions. The socio-economic well-being of society depends on managerial and pedagogical personnel who strive for constant innovation, improve their professional level and skills, are in tune with the demands of the time, are capable of making extensive use of the world's best practices, and are capable of comprehensively protecting the interests of the nation, people, and their communities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. Since the 1960s, the foundation for a competency-based approach to the education system and pedagogical processes has been laid, and today, based on the ideas related to the training of competitive personnel in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the training of competent specialists is becoming one of the pressing issues. Today, one of the priority tasks remains the development of not only specialists who know their subject, but also comprehensively developed, professionally capable, and talented specialists. While the curricula previously outlined the knowledge, skills, and abilities that students should acquire, today the competencies that students should acquire are also clearly defined. Because a specialist's competence is not formed solely by mastering the subject related to their specialization.

DISCUSSION. Turkic languages, including Karakalpak, are rich in phraseological material. Despite the fact that phraseology has a very large research object, it is the least studied branch of Karakalpak linguistics, in which there are many issues of theoretical and practical importance that need to be studied. In particular, their lexico-semantic and lexico-grammatical features have not yet become the object of special linguistic research. Therefore, in Karakalpak linguistics, the comprehensive study of phraseological units is of great theoretical and practical importance.

Phraseology is a major branch of linguistics. Derived from the Greek words “phrasis” (sentence) and “logos” (science), it studies the phraseological system of any language. In linguistics, phraseology is understood as the branch of linguistics that studies phraseology and the collection of phraseological units specific to a particular language [4:7].

“Pesh-pesh”, “yo yampiq”, “Juft olchi”, and the children's mouths never stop [1:7] Gnawing. He's gotten used to talking too much [2:47]

Because, if we get angry with someone, you have a habit of going further away and threatening us with a fist. To intend to strike, to rebel [2:124]

I turned towards the house, thinking, "He'll be beaten without question tomorrow." Don't attract anyone. Shaykh, as if sensing something from Maman's gaze, turned towards the Khan (T. Qayipberganov) [2:60]

"Why are you looking after your old folks?" I was embarrassed, not knowing what to say to the village elders' question.

- This is a brave young man, he studies. To be polite, to flatter, to be sycophantic, to obey [2:90]

No, I'm not offended. If I'm upset, my mother will imprison me. Torture, suffering [2:78]

If I hadn't told them to be friends starting today, I wouldn't have thought of meeting him after class. To take a risk on something or someone, even if one's own strength is doubtful. Thus, a test of strength [2:61]

Because if one of these people were to spread rumors that Turdimurod was active, how much money would I have? Failure to materialize, failure to fulfill, going to waste. But his joy was worthless (O'.Ayjanov) [2:62]

Perhaps they were watching the pheasants' traps from afar, watching like puppies, who knows. To look is to pay attention to something. No one stirred. Maman glanced at Amonlik (T. Qayipberganov) [2:125]

One day, I heard words I had never heard before from my mother, hoping to listen to my brother and a neighbor, and I faced consequences I had never seen

from my brother. Even though I listened intently, not a single word could be justified (J. Aymurzayev) [2:117]

No enemy can defeat a house of unity. There is harmony, agreement, mutual friendship, unity of mouth, unity of speech. Nevertheless, he is surprised that the biys, who were unanimous until the youth trial meeting, left without attending the wedding after Maman's election (T. Qayipbergenov) [2:46]

He himself speaks interestingly. We shut our mouths[1:45] Opening our mouths. To be astonished, to be greatly surprised. The old woman's mouth was agape at his skill (T. Qayipbergenov) [2:47]

"Are you done?" Menglimurat aka asked after a brief exchange of words.

Qunnazar, who was sitting next to me, whether out of jealousy that I was a class monitor, or because I was wrong, got up and tugged me in the shoulder.

Hey, don't even lift your nose! [1:47] Raising the nose. Disregard, disregard for others[2:124].

Phraseologisms are fixed expressions formed by the combination of two or more words, inseparable from each other. They are used in the language as a single lexical unit. Thus, the lexico-semantic inseparability, integrity, and stability of phraseological units, often used as a single lexical unit, allows them to be considered as individual words in relation to a specific part of speech.

The writer's use of folk phraseologisms in his work proves that the inexhaustible source in enriching the Karakalpak literary language is the richness of the people's language, an example of oral literature, and the patterns of words of eloquence, wisdom, and proverbs. Phraseologisms not only enliven the language of a literary work but also give it a national character.

CONCLUSION. In management, a leader must demonstrate competence in the work process while performing necessary tasks. We express our thoughts and feelings through language and strive to convey them. The language has countless, inexhaustible treasures. This is evident in all branches and sections of linguistics, and the more deeply we study it, the more aspects it reveals that we don't yet know.

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