THE USE OF VERBAL PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN Q. MÁTMURATOV'S NOVEL "TERBENBES"

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Abstract

Phraseological units constitute an integral part of every nation's cultural heritage and represent a valuable linguistic treasure transmitted from generation to generation. In contemporary linguistics, the language of literary works is examined as a component and distinctive manifestation of the national language. Accordingly, a comprehensive investigation of literary language, its stylistic features, and its specific linguistic characteristics is of considerable importance. Poets, writers, and other accomplished literary figures pay particular attention to the appropriate use of phraseological expressions. This article examines the use of verbal phraseological units in Q. Mátmuratov's novel "Terbenbes". The phraseological units identified in the novel are classified according to their semantic types, and their semantic and stylistic characteristics are discussed.

Keywords: phraseological unit, verbal phraseological unit, phraseological units denoting actions, phraseological units denoting states and conditions, phraseological units expressing perception, thought, and speech.

Among the linguistic means that convey imagery, phraseological units occupy a particularly important place. They are fixed expressions whose figurative meanings differ from the literal meanings of their constituent words. Just as individual words constitute part of the vocabulary of a language, phraseological units function as ready-made lexical expressions. While the word is a fundamental lexical category, phraseological units also constitute a distinct lexico-semantic category that reflects the richness of a language. The skillful use of phraseological units by literary authors is closely associated with their command of the expressive resources of the national language. The selection and use of such expressions also contribute to an author's individual style.

Phraseological expressions were initially discussed in E. Berdimuratov's work "Házirgi zaman qaraqalpaq tiliniń leksikologiyası" [1]. Subsequently, important lexicographical works were published, including J. Eshbaev's "Qaraqalpaq tiliniń qısqasha frazeologiyalıq sózligi" [2] and the "Qaraqalpaq tiliniń frazeologizimler

sózligi" by Q. Paxratdinov and Q. Bekniyazov [3]. More recently, J. Táńirbergenov's research on the linguistic analysis of verbal phraseological units in Karakalpak [4] has addressed phraseological expressions associated with the verb, one of the most productive parts of speech. B. Yusupova's textbook "Qaraqalpaq tiliniń frazeologiyası" [5] and several related articles have also been published.

The present article focuses on the analysis of verbal phraseological units used in the novel "Terbenbes" by the prominent writer Q. Mátmuratov. The author makes extensive use of phraseological expressions to portray the lives of his characters, their inner worlds, and social contradictions in a natural and vivid manner.

Verbal phraseological units include numerous expressions that describe actions figuratively and indirectly, thereby enhancing the imagery of a literary text. The following examples illustrate this function.

1. "Men bilemen onı, bolmasa nege kesheden berli awzına qum quyıp, dım úndemeydi." [7, p. 26]

The phraseological unit "awzına qum quyıw" denotes remaining silent or refraining from speaking. In Karakalpak, semantically related expressions include "awzın buwıw", "tisin tiske basıw", "jım-jırt etiw", and "sesin shıǵarmay qoyıw". Its origin is associated with everyday experience and observations of human life: sand filling a person's mouth would prevent not only speech but also normal breathing.

2. "Soydawılday adamlar qashap kòrseń awıl-eldiń arsında sandalıp qurı júrgeni, quyashlama da qısır gápke buzaw emizip bılshıldasıp otırǵanı." [7, p. 18]

The expression "qısır gápke buzaw emiziw" (also "qısır sózge buzaw emiziw") refers to lengthy discussion of useless, empty, or meaningless matters that waste time. This phraseological unit is rarely encountered in other literary works. Its Karakalpak synonyms include "suw juwıp, elek eldew", "quruq sóz benen qarın toydırıw", "lák-lúk etiw", and "bos baplaw". Its origin is directly connected with livestock breeding, a traditional occupation of the Karakalpak people.

Phraseological units expressing psychological states and emotions

Human beings are among the most complex phenomena of nature. Individuals differ not only in their external appearance, physical features, and bearing, but also in their inner worlds, consciousness, intellectual outlook, and moral qualities.

1. "On bes jasar balasınıń awzınan mına gápti esitip, Joldas jalań ayaqtıń eti juwlap, júregi tuwlap sala berdi." [7, p. 26]

The expression "eti juwlap, júregi tuwlap" describes a state of intense fear, sudden alarm, or profound emotional agitation. It is frequently used in literary texts to reveal characters' psychological states and is also found in everyday spoken Karakalpak.

2. “Meniń usı úsh násiyatımdı, mına jigitler buljıtpay orınlasa, siz de bayıysız, bular da shep bolmaydı, solay emes pe, ullı mártebeli Emelyanov! – dep orısshalap jiberip edi, Erimbettiń awzı ańqayıp qaldı.” [7, p. 46]

The phraseological unit “awzı ańqayıw” expresses great surprise or astonishment. Several semantically related fixed expressions occur in Karakalpak, including “awzı ashılıp qalıw”, “esi ketip qalıw”, and “kózi tas jarılıw”.

Within the semantic classification of Karakalpak verbal phraseological units, expressions containing words referring to parts of the human body occupy a significant place.

1. “Amet usı juwırıstan juwırıp júre berer me edi, ya ókpesi óship óler me edi álle, eger de onı oralıskiylerdiń saz-sáwbetinen de gózzal, olardan da ilaxiy bir gózallıq toqtatpaǵanda.” [7, p. 115]

The expression “ókpesi óship” denotes extreme physical exhaustion and difficulty breathing after strenuous exertion. Semantically related Karakalpak expressions include “demi qurıw”, “murnınan dem alıw”, and “janı murınına keliw”.

2. “Bunday quwanıshta qız tuwısqanlarda ne turıs: xabar tiyiwden-aq, tap ókpesin qolına alıp juwırısqanday, birewi ‘qaraǵım-shıraǵım’lap, ajapaları Gúlbazar, Baygónshek hám Qálbiykeler hár qaysısı hár jaqtan jetip keldi.” [7, p. 182]

The expression “ókpesin qolına alıw” is associated here with experiencing intense joy and emotional excitement. The source article relates it to joy and a rapidly beating heart. It also identifies the expressions “ókpesi óship”, “janı murınına keliw”, and “tabanınan sızı mayı shıǵıw” as semantically related units.

Conclusion

In conclusion, phraseological units are among the most significant expressive resources of language. Their use enables speakers and writers to convey ideas with greater emotional expressiveness, vividness, and imagery. Qıpshaqbay Mátmuratov employs such expressions skillfully in his literary work. As a valuable part of the people’s linguistic heritage, phraseological units have evolved over centuries while remaining preserved in collective memory. Passing these linguistic treasures on to future generations and safeguarding them is an important responsibility.

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