

The Usage Features of the Phraseology in the Epic "Bahadir" by A. Dabilov

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Abstract: In our literature, we often meet the phraseologisms, which are considered to be one of the richest categories of our lexicon. Phraseologisms are often used in figurative meaning in our language and increase their stylistic artistry when describing literary images. In this article, we will dwell on the usage differences of phraseological units in the epic "Bahadir" by A. Dabilov. It was analyzed in examples of A. Dabilov's works.

Keywords: phraseologism, lexis, vocabulary, stylistics, artistic text, synonyms, variants, emotional expressiveness.

Like other Turkic languages, the phraseologisms have a special place in Karakalpak linguistics and are rich in phraseological lines. Due to the fact that phraseological phrases are formed as a ready-made whole unit, stability is characteristic of its whole structure. Such stability is visible both among its individual components and in the form of communication of each component with each other. Any inappropriate changes lead to a violation of the general meaning. In our literature, we often meet phraseological word combinations, which are considered to be the richest part of our lexicon. Phraseologisms are often used in figurative meaning in our language and increase their stylistic artistry when describing literary images. Therefore, it is widely used in the literary works. According to this, Acad. V.V. Vinogradov: language performs all kinds of functions related to the marital service of people. The most important social functions of the language are: 1) communicate (communication), 2) messaging (message), 3) influence (interaction), to perform such functions in the historical development the special lexicon-phraseological, and some morphological tools which are unique to them as distinguishing parts of the language are formed. Such parts of the language are called functional styles of the language [1.6].

Researches on learning phraseology in the language of literary works in several Turkish languages, the monograph entitled "Frazeologizmlerdiń kórkem ádebiyatta qollanılıwı (The use of phraseology in literary literature)" [2], the dissertations on "Abdulla Qahhorning frazeologik novatorligi Phraseological innovation of Abdulla Kakhor" [3], T.Qayıbergenovtıń «Qaraqalpaqnama», «Qaraqalpaq dástanı» shıǵarmalarınıń ózbekshe awdarmasında frazeologizmlerdiń ózine tán ózgeshelikler (Differences of the phraseological units in the Uzbek translation of T. Kayipbergenov's works "Karakalpaknama", "Karakalpak Dastani") [4], the stylistic service of phraseology of I. Yusupov's works [5] were defended.

Well-known writers and poets rely on phraseological word combinations and proverbs in creating the works. This is because their lexical-semantic peculiarities can fully reveal the author's possibilities during the creation of the work.

In this article, we will dwell on the usage differences of phraseological units in the epic "Bahadir" by the poet A. Dabilov. In the works of Abbaz Dabilov, it can be seen that phraseological units are skillfully used to enhance the value of the language of work. For example:

–Azat aǵa, qulaǵıń sal sózime,	- Brother Azat, listen to my words,
Bir ısıq kórinidiń meniń kózime,	You looked familiar to me,
Sarǵısh enipti dep ayttıń júzime,	You told my face pale,
Aytqanıń durıs, kemelip júr mádarım.	You're right, my dear, I got sick. (p. 133)

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In each row of this given series, the phraseological word combinations are used that give the meanings of "qulaq salıw" - to listen, "kózine ısıq kóriniw" - to see closely, to recognize, "júzine sarǵısh eniw" - to age, wither, and suffer.

-Ata, malsızbediń meni satqanday, Quwanasań jerden altın tapqanday , Bir sarazban júregimdi shaqqanday, Ishimdi ashıttı otırsam, tursam.	- Grandpa, are you so poor to sell me. you're happy, as if you found gold in the ground. It's as if a connoisseur has stung my heart. My heart hurts, If I sit, or stand. (p. 140)
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In the above lines, we can see that the phraseologisms which are used in the language in the form of "as if you found seven rabbits on the ground", "heart burns" are used with slight changes "as if you found gold on the ground", "heart hurts".

Phraseologisms appear in different forms in poet's works, if the order of the components of the phraseological word combinations is preserved, the changes may occur due to the artist's skill, such as the exchange of the place order of some, the removal of one of the components, or the addition of words. For example:

Qısqa jip kelmey gúrmewge , Neshe sapar jiladıń	after not crimping the short rope, How many times have you cried (page 114)
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Jalınlay shıǵadı ishten háwirim, Lárzem alıp ezilip tur bawırım . Bir túri bar qızlardıń, Altı barıp, bes qayıp, Talayın kórgen esiktiń Saqlan, balam solardan..	my heart burns out. Took my peace, heart hurts.(113) Some kind of girls, Six times go, five times return, have seen many families, Be careful, my child, from them... (p. 120)
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In the above lines, we can see that the components of the phraseological word combinations "not crimp a short rope", "heart hurts", "See family" have been changed little in order to increase the skill of the author and the artistry of the work and to meet the requirements of the poetic work. This is an important role in effectively conveying to the reader the character of the images in the work, their mood at that time, and connecting the events with each other.

The candidate's thesis of G. Aynazarova, a scientist in Karakalpak linguistics, on two-component phraseology, which is the most complex type of phraseology, was approved. In the work, the lexical and grammatical peculiarities of the equal two-component phraseological units are discussed (6). The equal two-component phraseologisms with such a difference can be found in A. Dabilov's epic "Bahadır":

Ákem ólip men tabalmay dúnya-mal, Haramnan pıshıq joq, tawıqtan hadal.	Couldn't find I the wealth after death of father. No cat from haram, even chicken from halal. (p. 134)
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Shınargúl úyge kelsem dúzim joq, Dúzge kelsem úyim joq, Kelin alıp jumsawǵa, Qattı-kúshli kúyim joq.	Shınargul, when I came home, I have no field. when I came to field, I have no home, to take a bride and use, I don't have a strong will. (p 116)
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In this case, in the first example, in our people, the equal two-component phraseology "has no cat from haram, even a chicken from halal" is used in a different order. In the second given example, there is an equal two-component phraseology in the form "If I come home, I have no field, if I come field, I have no home", in this case, the marital status of Shınargul, who is widowed with one child, and the sufferings she suffered from poverty is effectively revealed by means of a single equal two-component phraseology "If I come home, I have no field, if I come field, I have no home" without the words with direct meaning.

"Phraseologisms are selected and used by the creator according to his needs, his thoughts, aesthetic taste, socio-political, philosophical point of view" [7.54]. In fact, the epic "Bahadır" by A. Dabilov



shows that he's a poet who skillfully used the phraseological units with artistic value and imagery possibilities.

Another remarkable aspect of phraseology is that they can give a national character to the language of the work. The reason is that one of the main characteristics of the phraseological word combinations is that they cannot be translated word by word from one language to another. Phraseologisms appeared in the period of historical development of the people and got absorbed into the public consciousness. Here, such phraseologisms have decorated the language of the works of A. Dabilov with nationalism. The phraseologisms, which provide the beauty of our language, also play an important role in conveying our thoughts vividly, effectively and figuratively in the process of communication.

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