

The Expression of The Symbolic Phrases "To Think" in Uzbek-Karakalpak Literary Text

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Abstract: *The article describes the use of semantic phrases "to think" in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, their linguistic nature, lexical-semantic features, general and specific aspects of their structure and meaning.*

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It is worth noting that the improvement and development of literary language is directly related to the growth of artistic speech. Our literature has made great progress in recent years. In addition, our writers are enriching the inexhaustible wealth of colloquial language in common parlance, and the treasury of literary language is expanding. One of the main tasks of linguists today is to approach and analyze these phenomena scientifically.

Over the years of independence, some work has been done in Uzbek linguistics on the use of phraseology in artistic-publicistic receptions of speech, the study of its functional, methodological and semantic features. In this sense, a number of studies on lexical-semantic, structural-grammatical and functional features of Karakalpak phraseology have been conducted. Little has been done, however, regarding the comparative functional-semantic and methodological features of phrases in these languages. In particular, in Turkic linguistics, it is important to investigate the semantic features of phrases in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, to identify comparative-typological features of phrases that occupy a firm place in the lexicon of these languages.

In this regard, in this article, we will try to illustrate the methodological and semantic features of Karakalpak language by comparing the semantic "to think" in works of art with the studied semantics of Uzbek language.

There is a phrase **basín kasíw** in Karakalpak that means "thinking deeply, not knowing what to do, not thinking the way you want to think. In the following sentence, the author changes the component of the phrase and uses it as **basín kasiytuǵín**: «*Usiniń ústine shawkim kóterilse, «bul sheshiwi kiyin túyin» dep, kalak basín aldı menen kasiytuǵın khannın ózi*» (T.Kayipbergenov). From the above example, we can see that although the form of phraseology has changed, its semantics has not. The author uses a variant of this phrase in his work, changing the grammatical structure. I.e, he changed the morphological structure of the **kasíw** component of the phrase and used it in the form of **kasiytuǵín**. As a result, a morphological variant phraseology was formed. The strong emotionality in the phrase, the imagery is aimed at making the speech attractive. Karakalpak language also has the option of **jelkesin kasíw**.

In Uzbek, the phrase has a similar form, "to scratch your head," which means "to think deeply, not knowing what to do, out of desperation.

The phrase in Karakalpak example above was translated into Uzbek in a similar way: «*If the quarrel escalated, the khan would shake his head and say: "This is a knot that is hard to untie*» (T.Kayipbergenov). It is clear from the example that the phrase is given with Uzbek equivalent. Karakalpak word **basín kasiytuǵín** is properly expressed in Uzbek by scratching one's head. Although the phrases in both languages are lexically and semantically close to each other,

grammatically they are used slightly in a different way. In Karakalpak phrase *kasíytuǵín*, the morphological index of the component *-tuǵín* is expressed in Uzbek by the gerund form *-(i)b*. In this way a morphological variant of the phrase is formed. Although these expressions differ grammatically, the two languages share the same semantic characteristic. There is a strong emotional tone in the phrase. Uzbek version also has a headache.

The phrase **basín kasíw**, referring to the “head” Karakalpak word, is used elsewhere in the fiction as follows: «*Abilkayırkhangá járdem*» *degen sóz barlıǵınıń basín kasıttı*» (T.Kayıpbergenov). At the same time, the grammatical component *kasıttı* of the phrase has undergone grammatical changes. However, its semantic properties have not changed.

This is how it is described in Uzbek: «*Help to Abulhairkhan*," this word forced everybody to scratch their head (T.Kayıpbergenov). Apparently, in Uzbek, the phrase is given in the grammatical form of the title. The phrase fully reveals the meaning of Karakalpak version. It should be noted that Uzbek phrase is used in a grammatical variant, the consonant form *-in* of the word *basín* in Karakalpak is elliptical, the grammatical variation of the component *kasıttı*, that is *-ıttı* is a compound suffix-*lash*. This means that Karakalpak word combination **basín kasıttı** has a double variation in Uzbek language. The first omits the grammatical device: *basín* - head, the second *kasıttı* - rearrangement of scratch.

In addition, the phrase "to think" scratch one's head has been used in other works with the same semantics, except that it has changed its form. For example: «*Kudaydıń sarsanı shıǵıp basín kasıy baslaǵan eken, aldınǵılardıń birewi túrgele sala onıń kasına barıp, kulaǵına áste ǵana «házir hámmege «máńgi jasaysızlar!»- dep kaytar*» (T.Kayıpbergenov).

In this example, the grammatical version of the phrase as **basín kasıy (baslaǵan)** is used for methodological purposes. This phrase is given in Uzbek with a different variant: «Frustrated God was sitting and scratched his head, one of the men stood up, walked over to him, and whispered in his ear: "Well, it's over, now say them “You'll live forever” (T.Kayıpbergenov).

The analysis shows that the phrase is represented by a new variant based on grammatical variation, and the morphological structure of its next component is changed. However, the meaning of the phrases is very close to each other.

In general, based on the above opinions and analyses, the semantic "to think" in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages was included in the fiction text with different variants of the word combinations *basín kasíw* and scratch one's head. It ought to be noted that the inter-lingual phrases in the above examples have the same semantic commonality in all three variants. A comprehensive comparative study of the similar linguistic nature of phrases in related languages will give a clearer picture of the genetic and typological features of the languages.

Reference

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