

## Types of structure of phraseologies in the work of T. Kaipbergenov "The secret known only to you"

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**Abstract:** This article describes the problems of phraseology and their structure in the language of the well-known prose writer T. Kaipbergenov "A secret known only to you." In particular, recommendations for solving existing problems are given in the general conclusions. In the process of research special linguistic schemes are identified for grammatical understanding and analysis of the structure of different forms of phraseological compounds specific to the Karakalpak language, reflected in the language of the work of art.

The analyzed language units show that in Karakalpak language phraseologies have complex forms in terms of the number of components. In terms of grammatical structure and semantics, the phraseologies used in the language of the work do not duplicate each other.

**Keywords:** phraseological phrases, singular phrases, simple sentences, compound sentences.

## Introduction

In modern Karakalpak language phraseological phrases are different in terms of construction and morphological features.

1. Phraseological idioms that occur in the form of individual phrases (vast sea, impregnable mountain, between eyes and eyebrows, put an eye, open ears, etc.).

2. Phraseological phrases that occur in the form of separate simple sentences. This group includes the words of regular vocabularies such as: I am in heaven, I am healthy, the work done with five, I have a lot of time, and so on. In our language, direct pronouns come in the form of simple sentences, while others are both individual syllables and adverbs, depending on the change in the form and use of the component of the verb.

3. Phraseological phrases that occur in the form of compound sentences: His things are here and there, what about you and what about me, every dish in oil, etc. In terms of the structure of phraseology, the word comes in the form of a sequence of words, simple sentences and compound sentences. It is a two-component, as well as an equivalent two-component, three-component, four-component and consists of more than ten components. Phraseologisms in the form of simple sentences are different in structure from phraseologies in the form of word sequences, because phraseologies in the form of simple sentences also differ in the fact that they have predicative features. These idioms are also different in structure. Phrasebooks are as rich in meaning as they are in structure.

## Methods

### 1.1. Phraseological vocabularies in the form of individual word sequences

T. Kaipbergenov can be considered a real master of the use of phraseological word sequences in his works. This is because it is impossible to give figurative, emotionally expressive meaning in events without the use of phraseology in a work of art. Therefore, phraseology is the only tool for effective expression of ideas in any work of art.

Tolepbergen Kaipbergenov, the Hero of Uzbekistan and the People's Writer of Karakalpakstan, is known to readers for his many works of art. In the melodrama genre "The secret known only to you", which belongs to his pen, the young girl Perikhan and her life, the twists and turns of life, her secret is the essence of this work of art. The language of the work is rich in phraseology. In particular, from the types of phraseology in the structure of the phraseology in the form of a sequence of words make up the majority of it. In the work "The secret known only to you" in the form of a sequence of words encounters the following phraseology. For example:

1. She didn't know what to do after that she had taken her daughter away in a rage, but for three days she was upset that no one had followed her when Jumabai's mother asked Perikhan to marry his son, she agreed at once not asking about the age difference between her daughter and her future husband which was so great that and his leg disability [Kaipbergenov 1992: 50].

2. You had to understand the mare, whose soul does not fit in the vast steppe [Kaipbergenov 1992: 28].

3. Then he turned back on the horse in the dark and saw that Paluan was standing there like a peg [Kaypbergenov 1992: 27].

In these examples, the phraseology of the first example is in the form of idioms, which in the first case are burnt out (asked how- adverb) saw someone's door (which-adjective) , and in the second example not fit, the writer has added in a wide field component. And the third example in the dark place is the phraseology, which came in the form of a sequence of words, which is also derived from the adverb. Phraseologisms in the form of individual word sequences in this poem are also used in the following examples. For example: 1) When Perikhan came to his senses after bathing in cold water and went through the door of the room, her eyes noticed the pictures and old dress hanging on the wall of the house, the only thing she said was "my God" [Kaypbergenov 1992: 12].

2) Instead of hearing thanking from her daughter, she felt as if she had heard a conviction, her soul was lost, but silently picked up the bag and put it on her shoulder and said: "Go home" [Kaypbergenov 1992: 12].

3) Seeing their plight, the old woman, a mother from afar, talked to her newly married inexperienced daughter in private and said: "Thank you, my dear, I will definitely go on the wedding day" [Kaypbergenov 1992: 13].

In these examples, the grammatical structure of the eyes noticed (noun+ verb), the soul was lost (noun+ verb) and to talk in private (verb +adverb) come in the form of a phraseological sequence in the form of individual words and create imagery in the work.

Phraseological idioms in the form of a sequence of words are also found in the following examples in the work "A secret known only to you" For example:

1) Svetlana took me away once, I could barely stand because my chest compressed [Kaypbergenov 1992: 11].

2) The passengers of the bus, which was driven fast, suddenly shuddered because of the pit on the road, and most of the passengers almost bit their tongues, so they stopped talking and looked ahead [Kaypbergenov 1992: 9].

3) The passenger pinched his shoulders and admitted that he could not find the words, but he found it unpleasant not to talk [Kaypbergenov 1992: 8].

In the first example there is a structure of chest compression (noun+ verb), and in the second example almost bit their tongues there is a homonymous phraseological sequence, consisting of 4 components (adverb+ verb + adjective+object). This is because tongue biting is related to human tongue.

It means action in the true sense, and biting the tongue means regret and remorse. It also came in the form of a separate word sequence in the structure of put an eye (verb + object), pinched shoulders (verb +object). In this short melodramatic story by T. Kaipbergenov in the following examples there are phraseologies in the form of word sequences.

For example: 1. Jumabay, his whole body melting with his free-spirited laughter, did not go far and returned back and gave himself some courage:

- "Perikhan", he said quickly [Kaypbergenov 1992: 23].

2.Sveta? What happened, my dear, where is mother?

Mother?! Before she could answer, he saw a blanket hanging on the wooden bars of the balcony, his heart sank and he looked down from the balcony [Kaypbergenov 1992: 67].

3. Remembering the mother of the deceased reminiscing about the difficult past Jumabai did not want to show his sadness [Kaypbergenov 1992: 59].

In the first example, the whole body melts (noun+ verb) and returns back (noun+ verb). In the second example, his eyes noticed (noun+ verb), his heart sank (noun+ verb), and in the third example, it comes in the form of a simple word string in the structure of showing his sadness (noun+ verb).

### 1.2. Phraseologisms in the form of simple sentences

Simple sentences are learned in this syntax. There are a number of units in our language that respond to a simple sentence in terms of structure. Stable word combinations, such as floating in the sky, sane mind, cases on five, mood on a hundred, etc., are included in the group of simple words. In our language, the direct difference is in the form of simple sentences, while in others it is both a separate word sequence and a separate sentence, depending on the change in the form and use of the component of the verb.

The change and use of the components of the verb is of particular importance for the equality of some phraseological word sequences into individual word sequences or separate sentences. It can be seen that both some proverbs, which have lexical and grammatical stability, and some sharp words with deep meanings, created and proverbially developed by different people, occur in the form of individual sentences.

In the story of T.Kaipbergenov "The secret known only to you" in the form of simple sentences the following phraseologies are encountered. For example:

1. He does not take grass from sheep's mouth, it can be said that he is smart [Kaypbergenov 1992: 49].

2. Talking to her now, the saddest thing, I will put ashes in my daughter's rainy eyes [4.63].

3. Why didn't you use your tongue before you wrote the letter? [Kaypbergenov 1992: 62].

4. Oh, then with the darkened heart why did I cover the moon with a skirt? [Kaypbergenov 1992: 56].

In these examples, He does not take grass from sheep's mouth a sheep does not take grass from its mouth, that is, a meek person in terms of semantics. There is also a predicative in this sentence, i.e. the owner of the sentence is the third person - he. And in the second example, I'm going to put ashes - it's just a verb phraseology, and the owner - I – the first person. on page I. In the third sentence, the question means that you did not use your tongue in the semantics of meaning, that is, you did not speak (the second person- you).

B. Yusubova in her textbook makes the following comments on phraseology in the form of simple sentences. "For example: I have no children left behind", "I will tell my son's son - my daughter's daughter, gold earrings for your ears", etc. In the fourth sentence, the question is essentially a simple sentence - why the moon is covered with a skirt, and the darkened heart emphasis is in the structure of the phraseological sequence [Yusupova 2014].

Phraseologisms in the form of simple sentences are also found in a number of examples below. For example: 1) For some reason, Perikhan did not want to put his daughter in a dormitory with other young people, so she rented a tidy room of an old woman in one of the streets close to the Institute and returned home with a calm soul [Kaypbergenov 1992: 53]. 2) In the spring of the year of Svetlana's death, the poor old woman fell ill and left the world not holding her granddaughter's certificate even once [Kaypbergenov 1992: 53]. 3) As soon as he came out of the village, he saw Paluan, who was walking in the middle of the thick forest, and his heart stopped beating [Kaypbergenov 1992: 51]. 4). Jumabay's face was also opened [Kaypbergenov 1992: 50]. In the first of these examples, the phraseology with a calm soul - she- is the third person. In the second example, the difference between left the world is explained by the semantics of the phraseology in the form of a simple sentence, explaining the meaning of the word "died", the grammatical structure of the noun+ verb, and the noun is- she. In the third sentence, his heart stopped beating with the word support - that is, it is used to express the meaning of grief, to illuminate a person's inner feelings. According to the structure, the meaning of his heart is understood. And in the fourth sentence, the face was opened with a phraseology in the form of a simple sentence, which in semantics means not ashamed, and in the structure of the noun+ verb.

Phraseologisms in the form of simple sentences are also encountered in the following examples in the form of messages. For example: 1) Every time he heard the girl riding a, screaming and laughing, "Go away, go away", his soul soared with joy, and his horse began to swell and sweat, as if intending to humiliate the lame man [Kaypbergenov 1992: 24].

2) I wish the bird of happiness sits on your head [Kaypbergenov 1992: 46].

3) Indeed, my mother is both a child and a child-lover [Kaypbergenov 1992: 36].

4) He loves me dearly, his soul was impatient to see you, my brother and grandfather [Kaypbergenov 1992: 45]. The first example soul soared with joy is in the form of a noun+ verb +adverb, and this simple sentence has a predicative. In the second example, the key word comes with the main part of the human body, and in grammatical structure comes in the sequence of noun+ noun + noun + verb, the difference is in the service of phraseology in the form of a simple sentence. And in the fourth sentence, personal stylistic phraseology, both in the form of a child and childish person has the subject in the third person. It can be considered as an idiom. Individual style has a distinctive character. In the fourth example, the soul was impatient, and the noun of the phraseology in the form of a simple sentence, which he sees as a soul, the pronoun is not given clearly. In the story "The secret known only to you" there are a number of other idioms in the form of simple sentences. For example:

1) There is a fire burning in my chest [Kaypbergenov 1992: 42].

2) The girl drowned in a homeless deep thought: What to do?! [Kaypbergenov 1992: 35].

3) Although I am your enemy, do not despise me and do not humiliate me!

4) In front of the angry father, Paluan did not know what to say, his tongue stuck to the palate [Kaypbergenov 1992: 41].

In the second example deepened in thoughts, it is the noun of a profound phraseology, and in grammatical structure: in the form of verb + adjective + adjective + noun and in semantics it means to think, to think hard. In the third example do not despise me and do not humiliate me, two idioms in the form of a simple sentence are used in the sense of command in the form of disrespect. And in the fourth example, the phraseology comes with the word tongue, which means that he could not speak, did not speak, in grammatical structure, noun+ verb+noun, the subject is he.

### 1.3. Phraseologisms in the form of compound sentences

A compound sentence is an object of study in the syntax section. And in our language, when we grammatically select a number of phraseologies, they are found in the form of a phrase, as well as in the form of a compound sentence. The scientist E.Berdimuratov says about the peculiarities of the use of such compound verbs in our language in this way: "Both some proverbs and semantic words created by some people form a lexical and grammatical integrity in terms of grammatical structure" [Esemurat 1994:148].

TolepbergenKaipbergenov in his work "The secret known only to you" encounters the following number of phraseologies in the form of a compound sentence. For example:

1) You grew up faithful to the preaching of our ancestors, "Serve not for gold, but for golden gratitude, isn't the gratitude gold?" [Kaypbergenov 1992: 49].

2) Washing the salt on your forehead and I rubbed salt on my own forehead [Kaypbergenov 1992: 58].

3) I believe that from a pure seed, a pure seed grows, and a pure hoof grows [Kaypbergenov 1992: 61].

4) A person who is born sad will remain sad! [Kaypbergenov 1992: 37].

In the first example, the phraseology in the form of a compound sentence came in the form of a question and a two-component construction. The first component is a golden gratitude; The second component isn't the gratitude gold? And in terms of syntactic structure, it is a compound sentence in the construction of two simple sentences. The second example shows the mastery of T. Kaipbergenov's personal stylistic skill in phraseology in the form of compound sentences. This is due to the fact that the phraseology of salty forehead is formed in the first person and in a stable form, as a two-component analog, in the form of a compound sentence. In this case, the writer was able to skillfully convey the failures and misfortunes of man through phraseology in the form of a mixture of words, washing the salt on the forehead and rubbing salt on his forehead. In the third example, there is a mixture of two components. In this case, the first component: - pure seed grows, the second component: - pure hoof grows. Phraseology in the form of this compound sentence also shows the writer's skill in choosing words, composing phraseologies, eloquence and wisdom in the story. In the fourth example, the individual philosophical aphorism expressed by T. Kaipbergenov is presented in a stable form in the form of a compound sentence. That is, the first component: - a person born sad, the second component: - remains sad, etc.

Phraseologisms in the form of compound sentences are also used in the following examples. For example,

1. Do you remember when I was young, I was told, "Daughter, whoever keeps a secret from others, it is as if he is putting a spark under his tongue, or he burns himself, or burns a loved one" [Kaypbergenov 1992: 43].

2. Seeing his father, who was always in good attitude to her, she shuddered and a mouseholecosted a thousand coins, the ground did not explode and she did not enter it (she almost fell through the ground) [Kaypbergenov 1992: 40].

3. It is easy to untie the knot with the tongue, but difficult to do so with teeth [Kaypbergenov 1992: 15].

4. It would be better if it's not like a foolish man performs superstitions, and his superstitions prevent him [Kaypbergenov 1992: 8].

In the first example, phraseology in the form of simple sentences and compound sentences is given at the same time. Phraseology about keeping secret is phraseology in the form of a simple sentence, grammatically it is a noun + verb sequence, semantically it means to hide someone's words, not to tell others, not to reveal them, and syntactically it is phraseology in the form of a simple sentence. It's like putting a spark under the tongue - in grammatical structure it consists of five components: noun+ attachment + noun+ verb + verb type, that is, it means in terms of semantics not to reveal the secret to anyone. And this phrase either burns himself or burns a loved one- this is a phraseologism in the form of a compound sentence in terms of syntactic structure. The first component - either burns himself, the second component - burns a loved one.

The second example also gives two idioms. A mousehole costs a thousand coins - it's a phraseological structure. Grammatically, it is composed of five components: noun+ verb+ numeral +object. Semantically, it means to be shy, to be in an awkward position. The second sentence in this example is a phraseologism in the form of a compound sentence, which consists of two components. The first component is that the ground did not explode (in a negative form), the second component is that she did not enter (in a negative form). G. Ainazarova, who has studied such phrases in this chapter as two component phraseologisms, expresses the following views: "Identical two-component phraseologies are common in terms of their composition, that is, the organs (words) in which they are composed are equal, and they are formed in harmony". In terms of structure, conformity is a part that must be preserved in two-component phraseology. The main of them are symmetry and parallelism between their two-component phraseology. Therefore, a symmetrical two-component phraseology is a phraseology in which the number of syllables and syllables of the two-component organs is equal, with the same vowel correspondence and sleep [Aynazarova 2005: 22]. Therefore, the above-mentioned phraseology is a phraseology in the form of two-component and compound sentences, which are equal in the ratio of components, because each of its components has its own function of a simple sentence and has a predicative. In the fourth sentence, we also see a parallel connection of phraseologies in a two-component relationship. The first component is: - A foolish man performs superstitions, and his superstitions prevent him. In this example, too, each part of a simple sentence has its own predicative.

## Conclusion

In T.Kaipbergenov's work "The secret known only to you" phraseology in the form of compound sentences is less effective than word phraseology and phraseology in the form of simple sentences, that is, to a lesser extent. We believe that the main reason for this is that the work is shorter in size. Phraseological idioms in the language of the work are based on the grammatical structure of the compound component. Through the

appropriate use of phraseology in the work, he was able to prove the breadth and variety of the vocabulary of the Karakalpak people, the depth of the vocabulary of the people.

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