

EXPRESSIVENESS AND FUNCTIONAL-STYLISTIC COLOR IN SYNONYMIC PHRASES IN THE UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Shuxrat Abdullayev

Berdakh Karakalpak State University

Associate Professor of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics, PhD.

Abstract. The article highlights the function of using synonymous phrases in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages and the characteristics of the stylistic coloring expressed in them.

Keywords: phraseology of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, synonymy, synonymous phrase, artistic speech, phraseological meaning, expressiveness, stylistic coloring.

It is known that among linguistic units, phraseological units play an important role in increasing the value and effectiveness of a literary work, ensuring its readability. Writers and poets use phraseological units in their works to reveal the character and state of the hero as fully as possible. When describing events and phenomena, they skillfully use them to give the reader aesthetic pleasure. Every writer has a purpose in the use of phraseological units. When expressing phrases in other languages, the means of both languages, linguistic features, equivalent or alternative variants are used. Phraseologisms reflect the culture, customs and traditions, and way of life of the people. Because any phraseologism is directly related to the living conditions and customs of that people. The factors of origin of phraseologisms are also unique to each nation.

In general, it should be noted that the volume of phraseological meaning is broader and more complex than the volume of lexical meaning. Components that are not found in the meaning of the word are present in the meaning of many phraseological units. One of the units with such a meaning is synonymous phrasemes.

Synonymous phrases, in addition to figurative depiction of words, also strongly express meaning. For example, in the Uzbek language, phraseological synonyms such as *joni chiqdi – g‘azabi keldi* strongly and figuratively express the meaning of the word “*g‘azablanmoq*”: *Keyin ayolning maqsadini fahmlab joni chiqib ketay dedi. (T. Malik).* As soon as he began to say...a coward who gave a som less than what you said, Elchin’s soul came to his throat. (T. Malik)

In the Karakalpak language, *as in ashıw-ızası qaynadı - qanı qaynaw - tamiri adırayıp shıgıw - kózine qan tolıw*, synonymous phrases with the meaning "became angry, enraged, became enraged" also strongly express meaning, imagery, and expressiveness. For example: *In my mother's heart, anger boiled again (Kh.Seytov). Erpolat's blood boiled over their laughter, and he gritted his teeth in anger (M. Daribaev). Seeing that his work wasn't going well, the boss's heart sank. When he saw his enemy, the hero's eyes seemed to fill with blood.*

When using phraseological synonyms in artistic speech, the differences in their meanings and the features of emotional-expressive signs are taken into account.

Many linguists understand the stylistic coloring in the semantic structure of phrases as an important feature that distinguishes them from other linguistic units. From this point of view, the opinion of A.V. Kunin is appropriate: "The expressive characteristic of objects and processes is characteristic of many phraseological units, but this feature does not lose their nominative function, but only gives them a certain stylistic direction" [1, 111-112].

In general, one of the phrases that make up one synonymous series differs from the other to

a certain extent in its intensity in expressing a sign, characteristic, and also in phraseological synonyms, the positive or negative attitude of the speaker and writer towards someone is expressed. For example, it can be said that the phraseological synonyms *"qochib qolmoq"* in the Uzbek language, such as *juftakni rostlamoq //urmoq - quyon bo'lmoq - quyinning rasmini chizmoq*, have such a feature: *Albatta, boshimga qalpoqchamni kiyib xayr-ma'zurni nasiya qilib bo'lsa ham juftakni rostlab qolishdan boshqa chora qolmagandi. (X. To'xtaboyev). I pick up the folder and slowly become a "rabbit." (Tukhtaboev Kh.)*

This situation in synonymous phrases can also be observed in phrases of the Karakalpak language. In this case, the expressed meaning manifests itself in a unique way. The following synonymous phrases *közdi ashirip jumg'ansha - awızın jiyg'ansha - qas penen kózdiń arasında* are used to express meanings such as "fast, sudden, quick. For example: *"Until the eye is opened and closed, Until the storm subsides..." ("Erziywar" dastani). Before Aymereke could finish his sentence, Miyrigul, who was riding her horse, said, "Yes, we'd say he'd let her go if she filed a complaint..." (M. Daribaev). Kose, having picked up the pair of cotton bolls he had seen earlier, tossed them into a rustling sack between his eyebrows and eyes (O'. Khojaniyazov).*

In the Uzbek language, phraseological synonyms also branch out to mean a sign, that is, to indicate the degree to which a certain process occurs: phraseological synonyms that mean "to encounter a great misfortune, to be ruined" differ from each other in their expressiveness in conveying meaning. In this case, compared to the first phrase, the second and third phrases are characterized by a stronger expressive meaning: *Sho'rim qurib qoldi, Husan tog'a!- dedi-yu, ho'ngrab yig'lab yubordi. (O'.Hoshimov). The husband and wife looked at each other and said at once: "It seems it's true that we're in trouble..." (A. Qahhor). "And again, the poor will suffer," Yulchi said angrily. (Oybek)*

When choosing phraseological synonyms, artists of the artistic word pay special attention not only to semantic features, but also to their stylistic coloring. Because the stylistic coloring in phraseological synonyms has a descriptive character. As Sh.Bally notes, usually in oral speech, the speaker does not selectively use language tools, he does not have time and opportunity for this. But the writer (if he is a true writer) thinks over every word, selects and uses language tools carefully. This work of the writer is subordinated to a certain aesthetic goal, that is, the goal of creating an image [2]. Therefore, the phraseological units that make up one phraseological synonymous nest differ from each other in the facets of meaning, stylistic coloring, and level of imagery they express. For example, the second phraseological unit in the phraseological synonym nest *jon achchiğida - jon talvasasida, fikrini jamlamoq - esini boshiga to'plamoq* is more figurative than the first and is distinguished by the intensity and strength of the sign: *Oqibatda baliqning yarmigina ilon oğzida dam-badam jon achchiğida dumini asabiy tarzda silkadi. (T. Malik). Only after these absurd fears, after finally reaching this final result, did the mingboshi come to his senses. (Cho'lpon). [Zohid] But no matter how much he thought, he couldn't collect his thoughts. (T. Malik)*

This phenomenon, distinguished by the expressiveness of phraseological synonyms in conveying meaning from each other, is also found in the Karakalpak language, as in other languages. Expressiveness in the content of one phrase from phrases in the second or more synonymous series ensures that the speech becomes more impressive and attractive. In the Karakalpak language, one can cite as an example such synonymous phrases as *zárresi ushtí - jan iymaní qalmadı - júregi suw ete qaldí*, which mean "to be afraid".

It should be noted that synonymy is also a characteristic phenomenon of the phraseological system of the language. Phraseological synonyms have common and some differences from common lexical and grammatical synonyms, lexical-phraseological synonyms.

Phraseological synonyms, possessing expressive-evaluative and functional-stylistic coloring, allow the speaker to express their thoughts figuratively and concisely in colloquial, journalistic, and literary styles.

Methods of structural-semantic transformation of synonymous phrases, i.e., the emergence of individual-author phrases, the replacement of lexical components of phrases, the inclusion of words or phrases among the components of phrases, the expansion and contraction of the composition of phrases (conversion), the use of paired and repeated words in the composition of phrases or cases of sequential occurrence of phrases - are related to the individual style of the speaker or writer, the skill of using language, and serve to express a specific communicative goal.

Based on the foregoing, it can be concluded that the emotional-expressive features of phraseological synonyms in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, the degree of expressiveness expressed by them, are directly related to the semantic aspects of the components of phraseological synonyms, as well as their quantitative features, that is, two- and three-component phraseological synonyms are more expressively and emotionally rich than four- and more-component phraseological synonyms.

References:

1. Кунин А.В. Курс фразеологии современного английского языка. -Москва: Высшая школа, 1996. – 380 с.
2. Balli Charl. Fransuz tili stilistikasi. –Fransiya, 1909.
3. Mamatov A. Frazеologik stilistika masalalari. –T., 1991. -120 b.
4. Vafoyeva M. Badiiy nutqda frazeologik sinonimlardan foydalanish // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. – Toshkent, 2003. – № 2. – B. 88-90.
5. Vafoyeva M. Individual-muallif frazeologik sinonimlar haqida// Rahmatulla Qo‘ng‘urovning ilmiy merosi va o‘zbek tilshunosligi masalalari. Ilmiy anjuman materiallari. – Samarqand: SamDU nashri, 2008. – B. 117-118.