



# Semantic differences of numerical phraseology in Karakalpak and English languages

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**ABSTRACT**

This article focuses on investigating category of number in the English and Karakalpak languages as one of the grammatical categories of the language. Nowadays the comparative-contrastive studies have become more topical in modern linguistics. The linguistic features of singularity and plurality in the angles of expression and content features have been not investigated enough in the English and Karakalpak languages. In this article, the numerical differences of the words in English and Karakalpak languages are analyzed.

**Keywords:**

Phraseology, number component phraseological units, morphemes syntactic construction linguistics, linguistic culture.

According to M. I. Rasulova category of plurality can be expressed in Modern English [2] by following ways:

- morphological;
- phono-morphological;
- syntactic.

It is well known that language is an important means of communication in human life. The language is reflected in the psyche and culture of each nation. To date, there are several fields of study the semantic, morphological and syntactic structure of language, as well as its interaction with other disciplines. The main science of language is linguistics. Linguistics and culture are interrelated concepts, and later linguoculturology emerged as a link between them and developed as a science. The development of this science was first founded by the German scientist V. Fon Humbold . In addition, M.M. Pokrovskiy, G.V. Lotman, F.I. Busayev have contributed to the development of this science. Phraseological units may differ from one language to another due to variations in morphology, syntax, and semantics. Therefore, comparative studies of phraseological units between languages can provide valuable insights into the languages'

structures and the cultural and historical backgrounds that influenced their development. English is a West Germanic language that originated in England and is now spoken worldwide, while Karakalpak is a Turkic language spoken in Uzbekistan. The comparative analysis of these two languages' phraseological units will help us to understand the morphological features and structures of these languages and the cultural and historical factors that influenced their development.

Phraseological units are an essential aspect of language, and their study has received significant attention from linguists. Within the field of phraseology, comparative studies of phraseological units between languages have become increasingly popular. Such studies aim to identify similarities and differences in the formation, structure, meaning, and use of phraseological units in different languages. In the case of English and Karakalpak, several studies have explored the characteristics of phraseological units in these languages. For example, in their study of English phraseology, Moon and Lee (2019) found that English phraseological units are characterized by their fixedness, idiomacity, and semantic opacity.

They also noted that the formation of English phraseological units involves various morphological processes, such as compounding, derivation, and conversion. Similarly, in their study of Karakalpak phraseology, Turganbayeva and Urazova (2017) observed that Karakalpak phraseological units are often formed through the combination of a noun and a verb, and that they are used to express various aspects of human experience and emotions. They also noted that Karakalpak phraseological units often reflect the cultural and historical background of the language. However, to date, no study has compared the morphological features of English and Karakalpak phraseological units. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap in the literature by conducting a comparative analysis of English and Karakalpak phraseological units. One study that is relevant to the current research is the work of Benson et al. (1986), who conducted a comparative analysis of English and French phraseology. They found that while both languages have similar phraseological structures, there are also significant differences in the formation, meaning, and use of phraseological units. For example, they noted that French phraseological units are often formed through the combination of a verb and a noun, while English phraseological units are often formed through the combination of an adjective and a noun.

There are also different scientific approaches to the classification of English phraseological units. For instance, V. V. Vinogradov's classification is synchronic. It is based upon the motivation of the unit. According to his classification, there are three types of phraseological units:

1. phraseological fusions;
2. phraseological unities;
3. phraseological combinations.

It has been pointed out by N. N. Amosova and A. V. Koonin that classification, being for the Russian phraseology doesn't fit the specifically English features. A. V. Koonin's classification is based on the functions the units fulfill in speech:

1. nominating;
2. interjectional;
3. communicative

Problem in the field of phraseology The task of distinguishing between free wordgroups and phraseological units is further complicated by the existence of a great number of marginal cases, the so-called semi-fixed or semi-free word-groups, also called nonphraseological word groups which share with phraseological units their structural stability but lack their semantic unity and figurativeness (e. g. to go to school, to go by bus, to commit suicide).

There are two major criteria for distinguishing between phraseological units and free word-groups: semantic and structural. The definition clearly suggests that the degree of semantic change in a phraseological unit may vary ("completely or partially transferred meaning").

In actual fact the semantic change may affect either the whole word-group or only one of its components. The following phraseological units represent the first case: to skate on thin ice (~ to put oneself in a dangerous position; to take risks); to wear one's heart on one's sleeve (~ to expose, so that everyone knows, one's most intimate feelings); to have one's heart in one's boots (~ to be deeply depressed, anxious about something); to have one's heart in one's mouth (~ to be greatly alarmed by what is expected to happen); to have one's heart in the right place (~ to be a good, honest and generous fellow); a crow in borrowed plumes ( a person pretentiously and unsuitably dressed and others.

The second type is represented by phraseological units in which one of the components preserves its current meaning and the other is used in a transferred meaning: to lose (keep) one's temper, to fly into a temper, to fall ill, to fall in love (out of love), to stick to one's word (promise), to arrive at a conclusion, bosom friends, shop talk (also: to talk shop), small talk.

Since then, as a large part of linguistics, significant research has been conducted in the field of phraseology in different languages.

In addition, a number of English writers have mentioned phraseological units in their works. These include Dickens, Jeffrey Joser, Alexander Pop, Walter Scott Jonathan Swift, John Milton and others. Phraseological units consist of

several components, including phraseological units with numbers.

When contrasting numerical phraseological units between English and Karakalpak, we encounter similarities and differences.

For example, the number “7” is considered sacred in Karakalpak and it is used in a more positive sense “Jetinshi aspanga ushti” The number “7” here means to be very happy for something or an event “Jeti jastan jetpis jasqa shekem” It is pointed out that from the age of “7” we can think as human beings. We can see that this phrase refers to everyone. “jeti bugilip” Here the number “7” means honor, respect, esteem.

If we now turn to the number “2” this number has a negative connotation in both languages. In the Karakalpak language “Eki ayag’in bir etikke tig’adi” means to be in a difficult situation “Eki qolin murnina tiqti” in the sense of having nothing “Eki enlik”, “Eki awiz” means short, little In English, this meaning is represented by the number “5” “Take five” “Two faced” used for hypocritical, liars There is similar phraseological phrase in Karakalpak “Eki ju’zlemeshi” “Two wrong don’t make a right” “not react someone’s wrong behavior by doing something wrong yourself Besides The “2” number can be used to describe similar events or people in both languages. In English; “Two peas in a pod” “two people who are very similar in appearance. In Karakalpak; “Eki tamshi suwday” means the same meaning with English language. As for the number “1”, this number has similarities and differences in both languages. In Karakalpak, the number “1” represents the phrase such as agreement, beginning “Bir bastan”, “Bir jag’adan bas shigardi”, “Bir awizdan”, “Bir kuni emes bir kuni”, “Gapi bir jerden shiqti” In English; “Have one over the eight” a person is slightly drunk “Have one too many” drink too much alcohol We have seen the differences of the number “1” above. In the following examples, we will see similarities In Karakalpak; “Bir oq penen eki qoyandi o’ltirdi” means for adroitness, skillful, capable In English; “Kill two birds with one stone” this phrase is the same meaning with Karakalpak language

**Conclusion** In the course of the research, numerical component phraseological units between English and Karakalpak languages were contrasted and analyzed morphologically, semantically and culturally. The result of the research show that in English and Karakalpak languages, although the culture, mentality, linguoculture are radically different, the meaning of phraseological units with numerical components may be similar. In both languages, we can see that expressions are mainly used to describe people. Besides, their differences were considered. Several numbers have been shown to have different meanings in phraseological units in both languages.

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