The Correspondence of the Equal Two-Component Phraseologies in Terms of Construction

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Abstracts: In the article, the grammatical compatibility of two-component phraseology that stands out as a different structure in the Karakalpak language is discussed with examples. Various grammatical formants connecting the lexemes in the composition of such phraseology are used in the form of repetitions or referring to the similarity. Correspondences in the creation of phraseology create strong harmony, and rhythm.

1. INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms or phraseological word combinations play a special role in conveying a complete idea with its own meaningful colors in everyday language-based communication. From this point of view, it is clear that they stand out as a special group of national languages with different lexical-semantic features. Wonderful examples of the people's vivid dreams, wisdom, and eloquence created over the centuries have been preserved there.

Turkic languages, including the Karakalpak language, are rich in phraseological word combinations, which are recognized as a special group in the vocabulary. In fact, phraseologisms are a different feature of the language of each nation, which stands out for its imagery and deep meaning. The distinctive expressive colors, deep meaning and impressiveness of the phraseology used in the folk language since ancient times give the idea to be expressed functional accuracy and a different color. Therefore, phraseology is widely used as one of the lexical-semantic and stylistic tools of description in artistic works. Phraseologisms are separated from other words and word combinations in the language with their idiomatic, expressive signs. In addition, it has some differences from the lexical and grammatical point of view. All these signs cause phraseology to survive in the language for long periods of time. Emotionality is a subjective evaluation of the phenomena, actions, things that surround us based on feelings. It can be found in the meaning of much phraseology [4, 158]. Phraseologisms are diverse in terms of their genetic, functional, constructional peculiarities, and semantic characteristics. This situation creates some difficulties in defining the studied object of phraseology. In this regard, determining the main difference of thephraseology from words and other word combinations, their semantic types, and the problems of their classification are being considered and solved in different ways.

Phraseologisms are stable word combinations that are built from the chain of several words and cannot be separated from each other. They are used as a lexical unit in the language. Taking into account these features of the phraseologisms, the professor E. Berdimuratov points out: "From the lexical-grammatical point of view, the inseparability, integrity, stability of phraseological word combinations, often being used as a lexical unit make it possible to consider them in the service of individual words in a project related to a certain part of speech" [3, 133].

Phraseologisms are as rich in meaning as they are in terms of structure. On this issue, in J.Tanirbergenov's work in Karakalpak linguistics, the meaning types of verb phraseology, their semantic-stylistic peculiarities, and structural types are widely studied. He studies by dividing the phraseologisms with verb meaning in the Karakalpak language into three types based on their component composition: verb phraseologisms with two components, phraseologisms with three components and multi-component verb phraseologisms [6, 95]. The equal two-component phraseology that we are considering belongs to the group of multi-component phraseology. Because they consist of at least four words (components). For example, they consist of four words: otırsa opaq, tursa sopaq; ot bası, oshaq qası; bardı

asırıp, joqtı jasırıw; kewlin ashıp, barın shashıp, etc. The phraseologisms that consist of six words: kórgenniń kózi toyǵanday, súygenniń miyri qanǵanday; tastım degende tógilmesin, jettim degende jıǵılmasın, etc. The phraseologisms that consist of eight words: saw bolıp sanda joq, kesel bolıp tósekte joq; ay dese awzı bar, kún dese kózi bar, etc.

In the work of the rich phraseological materials of the Karakalpak language, structures consisting of two parts with a complex structure are abundant: ot bası //, oshaq qası (family); birde biye //, birde túye (aboutchangeable person); bir ayaǵı górde //, bir ayaǵı jerde (an old person); jóni joq //, josaǵı joq (without basis); esiginiń qulpı //, sandıǵınıń zulpı (the old person of family, guard); ay dese awzı bar, kún dese kózi bar (beautiful); barmaq bastı, kóz qıstı (secret agreement); berse qolınan, bermese jolınan (to force); ǵarrılıqtıń aldı, jigitliktiń sońı (middle age); soraw joq , soǵıw joq (without permission, without request); ún joq, tún joq (quiet); and others.

Phraseologisms with such a complex structure require that each part be pronounced separately with a pause according to the size of the literary language. This type of two-component phraseological word combinations in our language, which consists of two equal parts and is distinguished by its unique structure, is called *equal two-component phraseology* [7, 10]. The components (parts) included in the group of equal two-component phraseology consist of two halves of two parallel, symmetrical blocks, which are similar, compact, equal, like twins. In this article, we aimed to study the grammatical correspondence of the two-component phraseology, which stand out as a different structure in the Karakalpak language.

There may be different grammatical formants (word-forming suffixes, word-changing plurals, personal, possessive, case suffixes and auxiliary words) connecting tokens in the composition of equal two-component phraseologies. The grammatical formants in equal two-component phraseology are usually used in the form of repetitions, or with reference to similarity, creating harmony, rhyme and rhythm with a strong effect.

Regarding the definition of equal two-component phraseology from the point of view of construction, it is possible to show the following models (models) that give the possibility to recognize them as characteristic signs of correspondence:

Noun -noun // noun-noun:iyt iyesin, pıshıq biykesin (bilmew)(not to know, not to recognize); dártke dawa, qástege shıpa (bolıw) (to care); jaw jaǵadan, iyt etekten (alıw) (to argue), etc.

Noun-adjective // noun-adjective:aspan ayaday, jer tebingidey (strong); tamaǵı toq, kóylegi kók (he is full); awılı aralasó qoyı qoralas (mixed), etc.

Noun-numeral // noun-numeral:tóbesine tórt, jelkesine jeti (qoyıw) (to force); túbi bir, shaqası mıń (bolıw) (to have many children); janı bir, qanı bir (relative), etc.

Noun-verb // noun-verb:bası awırıp, baltırı sızlaw (to be sick); oydı orıp, qırdı geziw (to wander); at qoyıp, aydar taǵıw (to name), etc.

Noun-noun-verb // noun-noun-verb:kóylegi tirsegine jetpey, shapanı dizesinen ótpey; awızlıǵa sóz bolıp, ayaqlıǵa jol bolıp; tapqanın iyt jep, arqasın biyt jep, etc.

Adverb-noun // adverb-noun:astı jer, ústi tepki (bolıw); aldında aǵa, keyninde ini, etc.

Adverb-adjective // adverb-adjective: sırtı pútin, ishi tútin; sırtı jıltıraq, ishi qaltıraq; bası qızıq, sońı buzıq, etc.

Adjective-adjective // adjective-adjective: aq shashlı, sarı tisli; aǵı-aq, qızılı-qızıl, etc.

Adjective-noun // adjective-noun: salıwdı tósek, salqın jay; qara suw, qara ter, etc.

Past Participle - noun // past participle-noun:jegeni jemis, ishkeni pal; ashıǵan qamır, qızǵan tandır, etc.

Therefore, the creation of equal two-component phraseology is not limited with the above-mentioned ones, on the contrary, it is possible to show other examples of the creation of equal two-component phraseology. For example, the component members formed from nouns are phraseology based on the use of auxiliary words such as **menen, joq, bar**(with, no, have) and so on:

Noun-noun -"menen" //noun-noun-"menen":awıl aymaǵı menen, bota taylaǵı menen, etc.

Noun-verb – noun "bar (have)"// noun-verb – noun "bar (have)":ay dese awzı bar, kún dese kózi bar, etc.

Noun -"joq (no)"// noun -"joq (no)":ún joq, tún joq; soraw joq, soǵıw joq, etc.

Adjective – noun –noun – "menen (with)" // Adjective – noun –noun – "menen (with)": aq nayzanıń ushı menen, aq bilektiń kúshi menen, etc.

In addition to this, it is appropriate to mention the immediate connection of some parts of speech in the creation of two-component phraseology in a row. For example, when creating component parts, the participle verb forms are found more:

Asarın asap, jasarın jasap. (having eaten, having lived). In this case, in the formation of the first part of the two-component phraseology (**asarın** // **jasarın**), the participle form of the verb and the second part (asap-sap) are the participle form of the verb form, also, in the word combination **kúle kirip, gúńirene shıǵıp** both components are made of the participle verb form, it is possible to note the relative degree of the participle verb form (awırıp (pain)// sızlap (scratch)) in the phraseology of **bası awırıp, baltırı sızlap**. Also, in the creation of equal two-component phraseology, the ratio of nouns is more found: astı jer, ústi tepki; salıwlı tósek, salqın jay; sırtı pútin, ishi tútin; sırtı jıltıraq, ishi qaltıraq, etc.

Meanwhile, the equal two-component phraseology created in the context of the words "bar (have)" and "joq (no)" with a modal meaning are rarely used.

The equal two-component phraseology of the type **"bar da //joq (have and/no)"**: aldı bar da, artı joq; atı bar da, zatı joq; aytarı bar da, derligi joq, etc.

Ya- joq // ya –joq (or no//or no)type of phraseology: Ya qoyda joq, ya qorada joq; ya sanda joq, ya sapada joq, etc.

Ya- emes// ya - emes type of phraseology: Ya suw emes, ya muz emes; ya aq emes, ya qara emes; ya bar emes, ya joq emes, etc.

In the course of research, the types of equal two-component phraseology shown above are very rare. The same can be said about the equal two-component phraseology formed by the relation of the conjunctions **"Hám"** and **"da"**: **hám** urı, **hám** ústem; **hám** palaqpan, **hám** saqpan; **hám** shabarman, **hám** kókaman; sen aman **da**, men **aman**, etc.

Therefore, it should be recognized that the expressive-stylistic coloring of such phraseologisms is often the cause of the emergence of special perceptiveness and impact, depending on the field of functional application around speech.

Among the signs that equal two-component phraseology can be recognized as a special structure in the system of word combination, the correspondence of grammatical forms in the individual components is more noticeable as a main common sign of equal or symmetrical two-component phraseology. In fact, no matter which equal two-component phraseology we consider, due to the comparison of their individual components, the correspondence of grammatical forms in them is visible in the form of inter-component common sign. Therefore, the presence of all kinds of connecting grammatical forms in the group of equal two-component phraseology is a very legal

phenomenon. When we talk about the structural correspondence of phraseology with equal two components, we should take into account the correspondence of these grammatical forms. The equal two-component phraseologyare used in the form of repetition of grammatical forms or in the form of corresponding forms based on similarity. We see that there are certain regularities in the connection of words (parts) of this type of phraseology.

The following types of equal two-component phraseology are very often used in our language:

Equal two-component phraseology made with the comparative-simile form of the corresponding parts in the composition of components:ayranday atlap, gúbidey pisip (ayranday//gúbidey); arıslanday aybatlı, jolbarıstay ǵayratlı (arıslanday//jolbarıstay); jılanday jıljıp, túlkidey jortıp (jılanday//túlkidey); izimdegi inimdey, aldımdaǵı aǵamday (inimdey//aǵamday), etc.

The phraseologismsmade of the noun form of the corresponding parts in the composition of components:salıwlı tósek, salqın jay (tósek//jay); eki jartı, bir pútin (jartı//pútin); alıp altı, jep jeti (altı//jeti); quday ırza, men ırza (quday//men), etc.

Phraseologisms made with the help of the possessive suffix of the corresponding parts in the composition of components:bası awırıp, baltırı sızlap (bası//baltırı); aǵam barda, arqam tamda (aǵam//arqam); aldı biyik, artı jar (aldı//artı); bası aman, bawiri pútin (bası//bawırı).

Phraseologisms made in the same case form of the corresponding organisms in the composition of the component:asınıń aldı, suwınıń tınıǵı (asınıń//suwınıń); jaqsısın asırıp, jamanın jasırıp (jaqsısın//jamanın); awızlıǵa sóz bolıp, ayaqlıǵa jol bolıp (awızlıǵa//ayaqlıǵa); aydarın sıypap ul, quyrıǵın qaǵıp qız (súyiw) - (aydarın//quyrıǵın), etc.

Phraseologisms based on the participle verb form of the corresponding parts in the composition of the components: ay jatıp, aman turıp (jatıp//turıp); aytqanına kónip, aydawına júrip (kónip//júrip); ay jarılqap, kún tuwıp (jarılqap//tuwıp); boları bolıp, boyawı sińip (bolıp//sińip); otını menen kirip, kúli menen shıǵıp (kirip//shıǵıp), etc.

Phraseologisms created by the repetition of a pair parts of two equal components:qazan da may, shómish te may (may//may); birde biye, birde túye (birde//birde); quday ırza, men ırza (ırza//ırza); ay dese awzı bar, kún dese kózi bar (dese//dese, bar//bar); bir ayaǵı górde, bir ayaǵı jerde (bir//bir, ayaǵı//ayaǵı), etc.

Phraseologisms made based on the opposite meanings of the corresponding parts in the composition of the components:awırdıń ústi menen, jeńildiń astı menen (awırdıń// jeńildiń, ústi//astı); ishi kúlip, sırtı jılap (ishi//sırtı, kúlip//jılap); ǵarrılıqtıń aldı dep, jigitliktiń sońı dep (ǵarrılıqtıń//jigitliktiń, aldı//sońı); awzınan aq iyt kirip, qara iyt shıǵıp (aq//qara, kirip//shıǵıp), etc.

The creation based on the harmony of the symmetrical parts in the composition of the components: etegi elpi, jeńi jelpi (elpi//jelpi); ot bası, oshaq qası (bası//qası); ún joq, tún joq (ún//tún); ya baq, ya sharbaq (baq//sharbaq); jamılǵanı japıraq, tósengeni topıraq (japıraq// topıraq); otırsa opaq, tursa sopaq (opaq//sopaq); jasarın jasap, asarın asap (jasarın//asarın, jasap//asap); alısına xat jollap, jaqınına at jollap (xat//at), etc.

Phraseologisms made by coming in the past participle form of the corresponding parts in the composition of the components:baratuǵın jeri, batatuǵın kóli joq (baratuǵın//batatuǵın); eńkeygen ǵarrı, eńbeklegen bala (eńkeygen//eńbeklegen); qoy deytuǵın qoja joq, áy deytuǵın áke joq (deytuǵın//deytuǵın); ashıǵan qamır, qızǵan tandır (ashıǵan//qızǵan) etc.

Phraseologisms made by coming of the corresponding parts in the composition of the verb in the conditional form of the verb:otırsa opaq, tursa sopaq (otırsa//tursa); alıssa bilegi bar, talassa júregi bar (alıssa//talassa), etc.

The last two types of correspondence of grammatical forms of individual components in the structure of equal two-component phraseology given above are rarely met in our language.

Thus, matching of each part in the structure of two-component phraseology in the Karakalpak language and coming together in one grammatical form is considered as their common feature. The changed use of one of the pair parts leads to a violation of formal unity, grammatical correspondence, harmony and rhyme between components. Therefore, it is considered a condition of formal correspondence that symmetrical parts in the composition of two components have the same grammatical form and create phraseology.

As a rule, any meaning, word forms, word combination, sentence is created in relation to certain regularity in the language, and it is possible only in relation to bias and communication between the formed linguistic facts. This situation applies not only to words, but also to word combinations, as well as to phraseology that are different groups of word combinations among them. Grammatical communication is crucial in this. In the sentence, any word, word combination, with the help of grammatical communication, formed in terms of mutual regularity, causes to determine this or that idea, non-linguistic message. Any phraseological word combination is formed due to the grammatical connections of its individual components. Therefore, not only the lexical meaning of phraseology, but also the syntactic service of each of them is separated in terms of all its individual differences. This is also reflected in the relationship between its individual components. Therefore, it is not possible to separate any phraseology into individual parts that form them in the text, because the phraseology in the text performs a certain syntactic service as a unit [1, 293].

Equal two-component phraseology as a special structure in the system of word combination refers to the types of grammatical communication that have lived in the language as regularity from the point of view of the grammatical connection of its components. There are sides that this group of phraseology requires interpretation in terms of their syntactic connection according to their specific nature, different content, methods of creation.

Before stating the syntactic relationship between the component parts of two equal component phraseologies, which are structurally complex, it is necessary to determine the relationship between two equal components.

Equal two-component phraseology in the Karakalpak language consists of two equally connected components. Each of these equally connected components can consist of at least two words (parts). For example, the components of the following equal two-component phraseology are syntactically equal. They are related to each other by meaning and intonation.

I II

tamaǵı toq,	kóylegi kók;
astı jer,	ústi tepki;
úrerge iyti joq ,	sıǵarǵa biyti joq
ay dese awzı bar ,	kún dese kózi bar ;

The components of such equal two-component phraseology are always completely morphologically united.

No matter which of the two equal component phraseologies we consider, we can see that they are made from a stable connection of two equal components. There is certain regularity in the interrelationship of the components of such phraseology, which have a composite structure, and we cannot create equal two-component phraseology by putting two word combinationstogether. The equal relationship between the components refers to the intonation relationship. This will cause them to be equally symmetrical and stable both in terms of meaning and structure. Along with this, we should recognize this situation as acommon sign characteristic of equal two-component phraseology. As for the syntactic connection of individual components, then it can be seen that two equal

component phraseologies are combined into a word combination based on the subordinate connection of the components. It is possible to see the facts of communication based on the agreement method, communication based on the control method, izaphetic communication, and the facts of communication based on the pairing method. The symmetrical and equal relationship between the components of two-component phraseology is realized thanks to these grammatical connections. Due to these grammatical connections, they have a general correspondence.

Below we will focus on the methods of syntactic connection of the component parts of two-component phraseologies.

1. Communication based on agreement. This is a type of syntactic connection, in which the subordinate word changes its form according to the meaning of the word and connects accordingly. Such a connection occurs between words in the subject and predicative relation. The subordinate word is related to the subordinate word in the person and number according to its requirements [2, 20-21].

Syntactic connection of their individual components due to their agreement with each other is often noticed as a phenomenon that ensures correspondence or as a common sign characteristic of the equal two-component phraseology. The components of the two-component phraseology given below are connected by agreement:boları boldı, boyawı sińdi; barmaq bastı, kóz qıstı; janıń jayılsın, ushıń uzaysın, etc.

2. Communication based on Izaphet. In this syntactic connection, the subordinate word is in the possessive case according to the requirement of the subordinate word, and the subordinate word together with the subject requires the subordinate word to be in the possessive suffix of the subordinate word. Equal two-component phraseology, the components of which are arranged in an izaphetic way: asınıń aldı, suwınıń tınıǵı; esiginiń qulpı, sandıǵınıń zulpı; kúnniń batıwı, tańnıń atıwı; múshesiniń mini joq, kirpiginiń kiri joq; kórgenniń kózi toyǵanday, súygenniń miyri qanǵanday; aqsaqtıń aqırına, soqırdıń sońına, etc.

3. The communication through the control. The subordinate word in the structure of the word combinationwhich connects through the control is dependent on the subordinate word in terms of meaning and depends to it. Depending on the requirements of this subordinating word, the subordinating word is described with the help of certain case suffixes or auxiliary words. Equal two-component phraseology connected by control: jamanın jasırdı, jaqsısın asırdı; otı menen kirip, kúli menen shıǵıp; júzden júyrik, mıńnan tulpar; qanatlıǵa qatırmay, tumsıqlıǵa shoqıtpay; awızlıǵa sóz bolıp, ayaqlıǵa jol bolıp; asarın asap, jasarın jasap; qorasanǵa qoy aytıp, áwliyege at aytıp, etc.

4. Communication based on pairing communication. According to this connection, the words are connected with each other in harmony semantically through the order of place and intonation without the help of any affixes or auxiliary words. In this way, the components of many equal two-component phraseology are connected: ashıǵan qamır, qızǵan tandır, alma moyın, arshın tós; eki jartı, bir pútin; eńkeygen ǵarrı, eńbeklegen bala; kelse bes, kelmese on bes and so on.

One case that must be considered is that the equal two-component phraseologycomes asattributive or attribute according to the order of their component parts. For example: the first part of the components of the phraseology of the eńkeygen ǵarrı, eńbeklegen bala consists of the past participle verb form, and the second part consists of nouns in the general case. Noun words in postposition serve as attributive member and the past participle verb form in the prepositional position serve as the attribute member. From the point of view of syntactic connection, their components are connected by the method of pairing. Or, the single components of the phraseological word combination "eki jartı, bir pútin (two halves, one whole)" are made up of numeral and noun words. According to the order of arrangement, and according to the performance of attributive or attribute service, they are similar with the phraseologism "eńkeygen ǵarrı, eńbeklegen bala". They are divided from each other according to the form of the first part in the composition of the components, from other words, that is, from numeral. It is known that numeral words are usually syntactically connectedwith nouns through pairing in prepositional cases.

At the same time, the syntactic connection of the components of equal two-component phraseology depends on the quality and quantity of the components. In this case, it is possible to see all types of syntactic connection between the components of equal two-component phraseology. For example: *aq nayzanıń ushı menen, aq bilektiń kúshi menen*, the first component consists of four words (aq -adjective, nayzanıń – noun, ushı- noun, menen – conjunction) and the second component is also four words (aq -adjective, bilektiń – noun, kúshi- noun, menen – conjunction). It is clear that the words of their individual components are subordinated to each other in terms of regularity according to the requirement of syntactic connection. **Aq nayza, ushı menen** is syntactically connected through the pairing, **nayzanıń ushı** through the izaphetic method. Also, the parts of the second component **aq bilek, kúshi menen**are syntactically connected through the pairing, **bilektiń kúshi** through the izaphetic way. The same can be said about thephraseology whose components are made of several words and various parts of speech "ay dese awzı bar, kún dese kózi bar".

Thus, the expression-emotional expressiveness of equal two-component phraseologies in the Karakalpak language is directly related not only to its internal content, but also to its external appearance and formal correspondence.

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