

**SECTION 15.**

## PHILOLOGY AND JOURNALISM

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## UBSTANTIAL PHRASEOLOGISMS WITH COLOR-DEFINING COMPONENTS

Phraseologisms are fixed expressions formed from the combination of two or more words, inseparable from each other. Their components do not connect freely with each other, but are used consistently or for a long time, expressing semantic and grammatical unity, becoming equivalent in meaning to a single word. As a single lexical unit in language, they are used syntactically in relation to a single sentence member.

When considering the composition and structure of phraseological units in the Karakalpak language, we can see that their syntactic integrity is preserved and they differ from other syntactic phrases. Judging by their external structure, phraseologisms appear very similar to syntactic phrases. However, if we compare them, we can clearly see a significant difference between them. For example: 1. “*awziniń sarısı ketpegen, bası kókke jetiw*” - these are idioms. 2. To dry the water in the field, to work well, to speak clearly - these are syntactic phrases.

The reason we call the phrases in the first example phraseological units is that they are used as a single unit in terms of their grammatical connection. For example, the idiom “*awziniń sarısı ketpegen*” means "young, small, baby," and “*bası kókke jetiw*” means "great joy, delight." It is not permissible to change the order of words in these phraseologisms or to replace their equivalents with other words. For example, it's impossible to use one phraseologism, "to reach the sky," and another phraseologism, "to reach the sky." Because there are no such phraseologisms in our language. Furthermore, some phraseologisms do not differ from their syntactic combinations in their external form. Because both of these consist of a combination of several grammatically connected words.

There are several works dedicated to the issue of substantivization of color words in the Karakalpak language. In A. Aymurzaeva's article [1], taking into account the semantic usage characteristics of color words, their formation in lexical,

morphological, and syntactic ways, as well as the occurrence of words like "red," "white," "yellow," "blue" in phraseological units, their use in various meanings, and their nominalization, were studied. In A. Aymurzaeva's work "Substantivization of Adjectives and Adjective Verbs in the Karakalpak Language," the nominalization of adjectives, including some color-denoting words, was studied [2]. In the works of E. Berdimuratov and J. Eshbayev, phraseologisms are divided into 4 groups according to their relationship to parts of speech: 1) Phraseologisms with nouns; 2) Phraseological units with adjectives; 3) adverbial phraseologisms; 4) Phraseologisms with verb meanings [3].

Regarding the relationship of phraseological units to parts of speech, E. Berdimuratov stated: "The inseparability, integrity, and stability of phraseological units from a lexical and grammatical perspective, their frequent use as a single lexical unit, allows them to be considered in terms of a specific part of speech in the function of individual words" [4].

The specific characteristics of phraseological units in the Karakalpak language can also be determined by classifying them based on their external form. In this classification, attention is paid to the number of words in phraseological units. As a result of the classification, the number of components of phraseological units is determined. Many scholars have argued that phraseological units consist of only two words.

Research shows that phraseological units, in addition to two components, consist of three, four, or more words. However, some scholars note the existence of phraseological units formed from a single word. According to A. Japarov, phrases consisting of a single word can express idiomatic meaning. This type of phrase is characterized by a compound word or a single word. True, idiomatic meaning can also be expressed through a single word, but such words cannot be called phraseological units. V. Vinogradov expresses the following opinion on this matter. The formation of phraseological units should begin with phraseological integrity and transform into phraseological units [5].

The issue of studying the structural types of phraseological units in the Karakalpak language and their systematization has not been specifically studied. Phraseological units in the Karakalpak language are structurally two-, three-, and multi-component. A small number of components of phraseological units ensures a high scope of their use. Because when using them, our thoughts become clear and easy to memorize.

In the Karakalpak language, color-containing phraseological units vary in the number of components.

They were studied by dividing them into three groups according to the number of components in their composition.

1. Two-component substantive phraseological units
2. Three-component substantive phraseological units
3. Multicomponent substantive phraseological units.

The small number of components in phraseological units ensures a high frequency of their use. Therefore, the number of two-component phrases with color components in the Karakalpak language is significantly higher than that of three- and multi-component phrases. For example: Phraseologisms like “kóziniń qarashığı”, “qara basi”, “qara jer”, and “qara kóz”.

In the Karakalpak language, three-component substantive phraseological units are fewer in number compared to two-component phraseological units. For example: the whites and blacks of the eyes.

Phraseologisms consisting of four or more components are also encountered. Phraseologisms of this type are widely used in colloquial speech and literary works: ko'zining oqi bilan qorasi.

It has become clear that possessive, case, personal endings, and auxiliary words play a crucial role in connecting the lexemes within them semantically and formally.

Thus, color-component phraseologisms in the Karakalpak language are structurally used as two-, three-, and multi-component. As a result of studying the structure of phraseological units with color components, as the number of components in their composition increases, the frequency of their use decreases; conversely, if the number of components in phraseological units is small, their frequency of use increases. Therefore, in Turkic languages, including Karakalpak, the largest number of phraseologisms are two-component, followed by three-component, and the smallest are multi-component.

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