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VARIANTNESS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS

Abstract: The article deals with the study of the variantness of phraseological units in the artistic-literary texts in the Karakalpak language. On the basis of the works of the famous linguists devoted to the issues of phraseology and variantness, the author of the article states, that phraseological units having different variants possess the following characteristic features: They have the same basis, meaning and create one and the same image, and contain one common lexical component in their structure. As the material for the analysis the author used phraseological units in the literary works of the famous Karakalpak poet I.Yusupov. In the result of the investigation there have been found out that not only set expressions, but different types of lexical variants of phraseological units were used skillfully in the works of the poet. Lexical variants of phraseological units are formed by two main ways: 1) substitution or change of one word or component by the other word and 2) addition or dropping (mission) of one word by the other.

Key words: a language unit, phraseology, phraseological units, variantness, variants of phraseological units, set expressions, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, component, structure, substitution of components, change of components, grammatical variant, lexical variant, stability, idiomaticity.

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Introduction

The vocabulary of a language is enriched not only by words but also by phraseological units. Functionally and semantically inseparable units are usually called phraseological units. Phraseological units are word groups that cannot be freely made up in speech, they are reproduced as ready made units, they are single semantically inseparable units. Phraseological units as well as words exist in the vocabulary stock of the language as separate language units and they express a single notion. A word is a basic unit in the language, phraseological units as separate lexical-semantic category enrich the vocabulary of the language. There is a difference between a phraseological unit and a word. Words denote an object or a thing in the direct meaning while

phraseological units denote them mainly in the indirect, transferred, metaphorical meaning.

The main feature distinguishing phraseological units from ordinary utterances remains their semantic aspect. Their literal meaning is suppressed by their transferred meaning. In other words, one meaning (literal) is the form for another meaning (transferred).

The Karakalpak language as other Turkic languages is very rich in phraseological units. Such phenomena as variantness is typical for all language units, especially for phraseological units. Variantness may formed by different ways : by the change and substitution of components in phraseological units, by synonyms, etc. There are many investigations in Linguistics devoted to this issue. For instance, the issues of variantness in phraseological units have been thoroughly investigated in the works of the linguists

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R.L.Lyandon [1], Y.Y.Avalnani, L.I.Roisenson [2], A.V.Koonin [3] and others. In Linguistics of the Turkic languages the issues of variantness of phraseological units have been studied in the works of Sh.Rakhmatullaev [4] and G.A.Bayramov [5]. Sh.Rakhmatullaev writes that a phraseologism is considered to be a variant of the phraseological unit only in case of having the following peculiarities:

1. Language units, one formed from the other in the result of lexical and grammatical changes and having the same basis in structure;
2. Language units – variants should create one image;
3. Language units – variants should have the same meaning;
4. Variants of phraseological units should have one common lexical component.

Generally speaking, one phraseological unit doesn't change into another one on the basis of variantness, the image and meaning of one phraseological unit is kept in other variants [6].

One of the scholars who studied the issues of Kazakh phraseology I.Kenesbaev [7] distinguishes two types of variants in phraseological units: lexical, for example: kóz shırışın aldı-kóz ildirdi (to slumber) and phonetic, for example: unjırǵası tústi –enjorǵası – onjorǵası tústi (to be sad/grieve).

Uzbek linguists Sh.Rakhmatullaev and S.N.Muratov [8], the Bashkir linguist Z.Uraksin [9], the Turkmenian linguist T.A.Bayramov in their research works distinguished two types of variants in phraseological units: lexical and grammatical.

We have taken as the basis the opinions of these scholars and distinguished two types of variants in phraseological units in the Karakalpak language. The variants of phraseological units in the Karakalpak language have been studied in the works of B.Eshbaev [10], S.Naurizbaeva [11], G.Aynazarova [12], B.Yusupova [13]. Variantness of phraseological units shows their rich meaning. That's why phraseological units require a special investigation and Phraseology is considered to be a separate branch of Linguistics. The study of characteristic features, semantic structure and ways of formation of phraseological units, their connection with words, word combinations and sentences, different linguistic relationship in them (homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy), the structure of variants of phraseological units remains one of the actual issues in Linguistics today.

Comparatively with other linguistic phenomena, the variantness of phraseological units is widely spread, that's why this issue is of a great importance and deserves special investigation. The study of different variants of phraseological units gives us opportunities to define and see their difference from other linguistic units, and to distinguish the variety of their usage from the stylistic point of view.

Phraseological units consist of several components. Some of them are stable, some of them

are changeable. The change and substitution of components in phraseological units create their variantness. Despite some components in the variants of phraseological units are changed or substituted, they have the same meaning, they are closely connected and can be used one instead of the other. For example, two variants of the phraseologism qulaq salıw – qulaq túriw (to be all ears; to keep one's ears). They both have the first component qulaq unchangeable, only the second component is changed.

The most noticeable thing about the functioning of set phrases is that they be handled not in their fixed form (the traditional model) but with modifications. These modifications, however, will never break away from the invariants to a degree that the correlation between the invariant model of a phraseological unit and its variant ceases to be perceived by the reader. The use of such a unit in a modified form (or in other variants) always draws our attention, causing a much closer examination of the wording of the utterance in order to get the idea.

Almost every good writer or poet makes use of phraseological units and set phrases. We have analyzed phraseological units in the works of the People's poet of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan Ibragim Yusupov. It should be pointed out that the poet is skill in using phraseological units, he is fond of playing with stable phraseological units, sometimes injecting new vigour into the components, sometimes entirely disregarding the semantic unity of the combination. In his poetic works, for instance the above-mentioned phraseologism qulaq salıw (to be all ears) is often used but it is used in different variants: qulaq túriw, qulaq asıw, qulaǵım tayar (to give ear to smb.; to keep one's ears). For example, we can see it in the following lines:

Jaqsı sózge qulaq túriń,
Kewilli hám tatiw júriń.
(Eki jasqa bir násiyat)
Give your ear to good words,
Be in high spirits with friends.
(Advice to two young people)
Sóyle, ne aytsañ da qulaǵım tayar,
Rotarudıń kasetasın taptıń ba?
(Segizinshi marttan bir hápte aldın jazılǵan
jazılǵan qosıq)
Speak, I am all ears,
Have you found Rotaru's cassette, my dear?
(A poem written a week before March 8).

The variants qulaq túriw, qulaq asıw, qulaǵım tayar (to give ear to smb.; to keep one's ears) of the phraseologism qulaq salıw (to be all ears) are used by the poet in a peculiar way, thus making the reader re-appraise the stereotyped hackneyed phrase.

Another phraseological unit arqa súyew is used in the variant iyek súyew by changing the first component. For example:

«Ustazım» dep, jaslar arqa súyegen,
Aldıńızda aq basımdı iyemen.

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(Men muǵallim degen xalıqtı súyemen)

“A tutor” tell young people,

Trusting him,

Bending their heads before him. (I like teachers)

Ayaz qala – danalıqtıń qalası,

Góne tariyx saǵan iyek súyegen.

Ayaz kala is the town of wisdom,

History relies on you in kingdom.

The phraseological units in these examples present their lexical variants, both variants arqa súyew, iyek súyew denote the same meaning rely on smb.; hope for; trust smb. The variant that is formed in the result of the change of one component in the phraseological unit is called a lexical variant. A component in the structure of the phraseological unit can be:

1) substituted by another word;

2) completed by a new word or vice versa, one word may be dropped. The most widely spread type is the coinage of phraseological units by lexical change in the process of variantness.

There are the following types of the components' change in phraseological units: the substitution of one word by the other. For example: qulaq salıw-qulaq túriw-qulaq qoyıw (to be all ears; to keep one's ears); názer salıw-názer taslaw (to have a look at smb.; to cast a look). When one word is substituted by the other we observe the following peculiarities:

1. The components that are substituted may be synonyms. For example:

oyǵa batıw-tereń oyǵa shúmiw (to be lost in thought; to be plunged deep in thought); oyman shıǵarıw-esinen shıǵarıw (to forget); istiń kózin biliw-istiń kózin tanıw (to know one's trade; to be a good hand at; to be good at; to be a good master in).

Istiń kózin bilip kún etse talap,

Dáwrán atın miner jalların tarap. (Kóriner bolıń)

Being a good hand if necessary,

Not spending the time in vein,

Time rides on a horse, brushing its mane. (Be seen)

Aytqan sózi qorǵasınlı saqaday,

Istiń kózin tanıw, ádalatlı dep.

(Qayta qurıwdıń balalarına)

His words are like a leaden bat,

He knows his trade not bad. (To the children of rebuilding)

2. The components are substituted by the words close in meaning. For

example: tóbesi kókke jetiw – bası kókke jetiw – bası aspańǵa jetiw (to be in the seventh heaven). Another type of lexical variants of phraseological units is formed by omission (dropping) of one component. For example: jol-joba kórsetiw-jol kórsetiw (to show the way); oylap oyına jete almaw – oyına jete almaw (not to achieve the goal); basına is túsiw – is túsiw (to get into trouble; to come to grief; to come like a bolt from the blue). Such elliptical variants comparatively with other variants are

distinguished by the high level of idiomaticity. There are many examples of such elliptical variants of phraseological units in the poetic works by I. Yusupov. For example:

Biraq, bir kún basqa is túser bolar

Qayǵı bultı qabaǵınnan ayrılmay. (Jaqsı adamlar)

When you get into trouble one day,

Sadness won't leave you, by the way. (Good people)

Ulıs ayırǵı bolsań, ulıs jaqtırmas,

Is túskende xızmetine taq turmas. (Tórtlikler)

When you are in trouble one day,

Nobody will help you, anyway. (Quatrains)

Aytpaqshı, men sonda anaw kempirdi

Dim unatıp qaldım. Oy iymansız-aw

Ishek-silemdi qatırdı-aw sonday. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)

By the way, I liked that old woman very much,

She made me laugh into fits, laugh so much.

(The fate of an actress)

Duyım jurıt kúlkiden ishegi qatıp

Kimi ishek uslap, kimisi jatıp. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)

All the people laughed until they cry,

I wanted to know why. (The fate of an actress)

In the above-given elliptical variants of phraseological units is túskende (to get into trouble), ishegi qatıp (to laugh until one cries) we see the omission of one component. But in spoken language both two variants are used.

As we can see from the examples, different variants of phraseological units are used in two varieties of language: spoken and written. They play a great role in the creation of images, expressiveness and artistic peculiarities of the text, intensifying the influence of the book to make a great impression on the reader.

In the Karakalpak language there is a great number of elliptical variants in two-component phraseological units. For example, there are such two-component phraseological units in Karakalpak: ózi biy, ózi xoja (to be one's own master), jaw jaǵadan, iyt etekten (to attack on). In the following lines from the poems by I. Yusupov we see the shortening of the second component:

Bunda endi ózim biymen деп

Duzlı dawıl qanatın jaydı (Dos qádiri)

Being the master of everything,

Salty wind spread its wings. (The value of a friend)

Asılǵanda jaw jaǵadan

Shaqırǵanda ana - Watan. (Tuwısqanlıq).

When the enemy attacked us,

Motherland appealed to us. (Relativeness)

Aq kewlińnen aralasıp jasasań

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Alalamas, qanatlıǵa qaqtırmas.
 (Tórtlikler).
 If you live being sincere and kind,
 You can stick up for yourself, to my mind.
 (Quatrains)

In spite of the fact that all the above-given phraseological units ózim biymen (to be one's own master), jaw jaǵadan (the enemy attacks), qanatlıǵa qaqtırmas (to stick up for oneself/to be able to stand) lack the second component, the shortening of the component doesn't decrease the artistic expressiveness of the utterances, it helps to express the ideas, to render the content in a brief laconic way.

Thus, we see that the most frequent types of forming the lexical variant of phraseological units in Karakalpak are: the change of the component expressed by the noun and the change of the component expressed by the verb.

I. Change of the component expressed by the noun:

esı (the mind)	ketiw (to lose)
aqlı (the consciousness)	

oyǵa (in thoughts)	batıw (to be lost; to be plunged)
qıyalǵa (deep in thought)	

Júzine (the truth to the face)	basıw (to tell)
Betine (openly to the face)	

awızǵa (a word)	alıw (to say; to tell)
tilge (somebody)	

II. Change of the component expressed by the verb:

Qulaq (ears/ear)	asıw (to be all)
	salıw (to give)
	túriw (to keep one's)
záhárin (somebody)	shashıw (to poison; to harm)
	jayıw (to give a poison to)
abıroyı (respect)	túsiw (to lose)
	tógiliw (to lose)
bawırına (breast/ bosom)	tartıw (to press)
	basıw (to clasp)

There are lexical and grammatical variants of phraseological units in Karakalpak. Lexical variants are more popular than grammatical ones. There are many examples of lexical variants of phraseological units in the literary works of I. Yusupov. Here are some examples:

Shala toqıp ketkengilem boldı ma,
 Degen oyǵa ketti azlap qıyalım.
 (Gilemshi hayal haqqında haqıyqatlıq)
 I was lost in thoughts of her not knitting

The carpet to the end, not finishing.
 (The truth about a woman-carpet-knitter)
 Abdıraman aytshı burınları sen,
 Oyǵa batpas ediń qıyalap ábden. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)
 Tell me, please, Abdıraman, more,
 Have you been in deep thoughts before? (The fate of an actress)

Kel murtımdı úykep murtlarına,
 Bawırına basıp súyeyin.
 Come here, please
 I'll touch my moustache to yours
 And press you to my breast.

bawırına tartıp júrip-aq
 Adamlar jayar uwın. (Dáwir samalları)
 Claspıng you to their breasts,
 People poison you, your nests. (Winds of time)

The type of lexical variant seldom used in phraseological units is the addition of the component. For example: áwere bolıw - áwere sarsan bolıw (to get into trouble), kóz taslaw- kóz qıyıǵın (salıw) (to have a look; to have a glance; to cast a look). Here are good examples of the effective use of this type in the poet's works:

Al, men onı súydım Arıwxan,
 Xátte kóz qıyıǵın salmaydı maǵan. (Aktrisanıń iǵbalı)
 I loved him, Ariukhan, listen to me,
 But he didn't even have a look at me. (The fate of an actress)

Is bilgenge zaman keldi jigitlet
 Etek-jeńdi durıslap túriner bolıń. (Körинер болың)
 Djigits, it's time for rolling sleeves
 For those who know their trade,
 And much things made
 Turning up their sleeves. (Be seen)

In the examples we observe the addition of components to the phraseological units: the words qıyıǵın and durıslap. The addition of a component to phraseological units gives the whole a fresh significance and intensify their meaning, makes the utterances more expressive and impressive on the one hand, and it makes their meaning more concrete, distinct and clear, on the other hand.

The stylistic effect produced by such use of phraseological units is the result of a twofold application of language means. The modified form (variant) of phraseological units is perceived against the background of the fixed form, thus enlivening the latter. Sometimes this injection of new vigour into the phraseological unit causes a slight semantic re-evaluation of its generally accepted meaning.

It should be pointed out that the change (substitution) of components in the variants of phraseological units is a process realized according to

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certain accepted norms of the language, it means that a component in phraseological units cannot be substituted by any word.

In conclusion we can state that phraseological units in the Karakalpak language are a special layer in the vocabulary of the language that express many concepts and notions, have rich meaning in the brief form. When a phraseological unit is used in its unaltered form it can be qualified as an expressive means of the language, when used in a modified variant it assumes the features of a stylistic device, it acquires a stylistic meaning. Phraseological units have certain purely linguistic features which must always be taken into account in order to distinguish them from other linguistic units. They are usually didactic and image bearing. Many of them through frequency of repetition have become polished and have a verse-like

shape. As other language units, being used in the context, phraseological units may have lexical and grammatical changes. They may have different types of variants. The variantness of phraseological units enriches the vocabulary of the language, it is created by different ways.

The analysis of variants of phraseological units in the literary works of I. Yusupov shows that the poet is skill in using them, he uses them naturally and easily, and even well-known phrases in the context of the poems never produce the impression of being clichés, they are enlivened by modifications (using different variants). The use of different variants of phraseological units by the poet gives him opportunities to create bright images and characters and to express skillfully the main content and idea of the literary poetic works.

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