LINGUA- STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC COMPOUNDS IN KARAKALPAK LITERATURE

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Abstract: *The lingua-stylistic analysis of idiomatic compounds in Karakalpak literature is given in the article. They have been investigated according to their stylistic usage and the structure.*

Keywords: *lingua-stylistic, Karakalpak, idiomatic, compounds, hyperbole, litotes.*

Peculiar use of idiomatic compounds in its function in the language. In the Karakalpak language idiomatic compounds, set expressions, phraseological units is a readymade tool for lightening the language of literary works. Also they are a module of figurative thinking enriched with people's wisdom. Writers use idiomatic compound words, phraseological units creatively. Because a writer is a creator and developer of national – cultural language. Considering peculiar usage of idiomatic compound words in the language, they are investigated according to two ways. [1,22]

1) Stylistic usage of independent two component idiomatic compound words in literary language;

2) Changing the structure and semantics of idiomatic compound words by the author's will .

A.P.Nazarov who investigated Kirgiz idiomatic compound words points that similes in the combination of idiomatic compound words strengthens their expressiveness and makes it powerful expressive means of the language. In the Karakalpak language in most cases set expressions are used as similes. They are formed with the help of adjective building suffixes.(day,dey,tay,tey). For example ingendey qayisip, botaday bozlaw; tastay batip suwday siniw; ayranday atlap, gubidey pisiw, aspanday aday, jer tebingidey. A.Bekbergenov devided stylistic devices into two groups: 1) lexical 2) syntactical). He named lexical stylistic devices as tropes, and syntactical stylistic devices as stylistic figures [2,43].

In idiomatic compound words of the Karakalpak language all the stylistic devices are used. In most of them similes, epithets, hyperbole, litotes are used. Besides the original similes created by writers there are a great number of so-called traditional similes in the language, which must be regarded as phraseological units. The image suggested by such similes is trite. In these traditional similes the names of animals, plants, natural phenomenon are frequently used.

Strong like a lion, hard as a rock, to twinkle like a star, busy as a bee, to work like a horse, to fly like a bird, thirsty as a camel, slow as a tortoise.

These combinations ceased to be genuine similes and have become clichés in which the second component has become merely an intensifier.

In independent two component idiomatic compound words in the Karakalpak language figurativeness are built with the help of similes. For example: Sutten aq, suwdan tiniq, mal mon'ireskenshe, adam tilleskenshe, a'ne mine degenshe, aytip awzinjumg'ansha; and etc.

The most frequent language model of idiomatic compound words is their usage in the epithet form.

The epithet is a SD based on the interplay of emotive and logical meaning in an attributive word, phrase or even sentence used to characterize an object and out to the reader, and frequently imposing on him, some of the properties object with the aim of giving an individual perception an evaluation of these or properties. The epithet is a subtle and delicate in character. Some even consider that it can create an atmosphere of objective evaluation, it actually conveys the subjective attitude of the writer, showing that thing is partial in one way or another. According to A. Bekbergenov, "epithet is a word or phrase used in transferred meaning to describe a certain character or quality of the thing or action and to express a picturesque meaning. [transl. by L.Seytjanova] [2; 78]

The structure of the epithet idiomatic compound words in the following way:

1.   Pair members of the component comes in Common case (in Karakalpak ataw sepligi); for example: alma moyin, arshinto's, qarasuw, qara ter.; aqko'ylek, ko'kko'ylek.

2.   One of the members of parallel components of idiomatic compound words is object in English language; (in Karakalpak tartim sepligi); etegielen', jen'ijelpi., tamag'itoq, koylegi ko'k

3.   With adding adjective forming suffixes -li, to the root of a noun. As for example aqshashli, sari tisli, birsirli, segizqirli.

4.   A hyperbole, as a figure of speech, or as a rhetorical device, is used in literature (poetry and prose) to emphasize on something. This emphasis is achieved by the use of extreme exaggeration

Hyperbole is a figurative language technique where exaggeration is used to create a strong effect. With hyperbole, the notion of the speaker is greatly exaggerated to emphasize the point. [3] Hyperboles is also used in the combination of set phrases: otiz ku'n oyin, qirq ku'n toyim, otiz jerge ot jag'ip qirq jerge qazan asip.

Thus, we can also say that hyperboles are literary devices that aren't to be taken literally. Usually used in works of fiction, a hyperbole adds color and more meaning to a character or the story as a whole. A part of the figurative language (language that is not literal in meaning), a hyperbole becomes a great tool in creative writing. Now, let's look at a few examples: arislanday aybatli, jolbaristay g'ayratli, suwga salsa batpaydi,otqa salsa janbaydi.

Litotas in the Karakalpak language are used in fairy tales and folklore compositions. For instance: boyi bir qaris, saqali qirq qaris, aspan ayaday jer tebengidey.

Idiomatic compound words are also used as antiteza, parallelism and as an anaphora. Antithesis is a stylistic device, which is based on the opposition of concepts. There are logical and stylistic opposition implies the use of dictionary antonyms, i.e. words that are contrary in meaning to others: white – black, day – night, long – short, young – old, etc.

Stylistic opposition is based on relative opposition, which arises out of the context through the expansion of objectively contrasting pairs, as in: basisayran, ayag'isayran;sirti putin ishi tu'tin;suwig'ina ton'ip, issisina ku'yip;

Here the objectively contrasted pairs are "sayran - wayran", putin – tu'tin". "Lovely" and "lonely" cannot be regarded as objectively opposite concepts.

Antithesis often comes with many stylistic devices such as repetition, parallel construction, epigram and others:[4]

"If there were no bad people, there would be good lawyers" [Dickens]

As a rule antithesis displays one of the functions more clearly than the others. This function will then be the leading one in the given utterance. Constructions formed by the same syntactical pattern, closely following one another present the stylistic device of parallelisms. E.g.: o'zimiz o'zbolg'ali, ko'ylegimiz bo'zbolg'a'li; awin aw, bawinbawetiw; bardi bar, joqti joq dew; jasarin jasap, asari nasapets.

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