

EFFECTIVE PRESENTATION OF KARAKALPAK TWO-COMPONENT PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH-KARAKALPAK BILINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the effective presentation of two-component phrasal verbs in the context of English-Karakalpak bilingual lexicography. The study highlights the diverse and structurally rich nature of two-component verbal phraseological units in the Karakalpak language. These phrasal verbs can be classified into various models, including combinations of adjectives and verbs, numerals and verbs, reflexive pronouns and verbs, adverbial verbs and verbs, as well as onomatopoeic words combined with verbs. By examining examples from the Karakalpak language, this paper provides recommendations for accurate and idiomatic translations of these phrasal verbs in bilingual dictionaries. Furthermore, the research draws comparisons between English and Karakalpak phrasal verbs, offering a detailed analysis of their syntactic and semantic structures. The findings are intended to enhance the quality of bilingual lexicographic entries and contribute to the understanding of Karakalpak phrasal verb constructions.

KEYWORDS: Phrasal Verb; Adjective; Particle; Idiomaticity; Lexicography; Karakalpak; Bilingual Dictionary; Semantics.

INTRODUCTION

Phrasal verbs are a common and important feature in both English and Karakalpak languages. These constructions, often involving the combination of a verb with an additional element such as a preposition, adverb, or adjective, can present significant challenges for lexicographers, especially in bilingual dictionaries. In particular, the Karakalpak language contains a variety of two-component phrasal verbs, each with unique syntactic structures and idiomatic meanings. The goal of this paper is to explore the effective presentation of these units in English-Karakalpak bilingual lexicography. By classifying the different types of two-component phrasal verbs found in Karakalpak, this study aims to provide a comprehensive framework for their accurate representation in dictionaries. Through a detailed examination of examples and comparative analysis with English equivalents, this paper also addresses issues of translation, idiomaticity, and structural fidelity in bilingual lexicography.

The significance of this study lies in its potential to improve the quality of bilingual dictionary entries, making them more reflective of the actual usage and meanings of phrasal verbs in both languages. By focusing on the specificities of the Karakalpak language and the inherent challenges posed by phrasal verb translation, the paper offers a set of recommendations for lexicographers working with this language pair.

METHODS

In this paper, several linguistic methods are applied to analyze and present Karakalpak two-component phrasal verbs in an English-Karakalpak bilingual lexicography context. Here's an overview of the methods used:

Comparative Analysis: Karakalpak phrasal verbs to their English counterparts are compared, illustrating the similarities and differences between the two languages' structures. This method is used when discussing phrasal verbs of different types, such as *Adjective + Verb* or *Numeral + Verb*.

Lexicographic Method: The focus is on how these phrasal verbs should be structured in a bilingual dictionary, highlighting the correct translations, grammatical patterns, and definitions. For example, specific entries are proposed for each phrasal verb (e.g., *shoot off* translated as *oqtay ushtw*) and offering grammatical patterns.

Classification and Typology: The Karakalpak phrasal verbs are classified into different types based on their structure (e.g., *Adjective + Verb*, *Numeral + Verb*, *Reflexive Pronoun + Verb*). This method helps categorize and systematize the various phrasal verbs based on their syntactic components.

Semantic Analysis: The meaning of each phrasal verb is analyzed and how it functions semantically in both Karakalpak and English. For instance, it is explored how specific verbs interact with adverbs, adjectives, or other elements to form idiomatic expressions and how these meanings are conveyed across languages.

Contextualization: By providing examples of sentences, the usage of each phrasal verb is contextualized. This method ensures that the reader understands the practical application of each verb combination.

These methods provide a comprehensive understanding of the structure, meaning, and lexicographic presentation of Karakalpak two-component phrasal verbs in bilingual dictionaries.

RESULTS

Based on this paper, the following results can be identified:

Presentation of Dictionary Entries for Phrasal Verbs: The paper demonstrates how to effectively present the translation of Karakalpak phrasal verbs in an English-Karakalpak bilingual dictionary. This is done through detailed dictionary entries, including their meanings and grammatical patterns, with a focus on providing clear and accurate translations. For instance, the entry for *oqtay ushıw* (shoot off) is presented with its English equivalent, illustrating how to structure bilingual dictionary entries for phrasal verbs.

Comparison with Established Lexicographic Sources: The paper compares the Karakalpak phrasal verbs with their English equivalents from authoritative sources like the *Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* and *A Guide to Phrasal Verbs*. This comparison provides context and enriches the understanding of the translation process, ensuring that the dictionary entries are linguistically and culturally relevant.

Proposals for Lexicographic Entries: The paper proposes dictionary entries for specific Karakalpak phrasal verbs, such as *ózin basıw* (cool off), *tóbesine kóteriw* (speak well of), and *zur juwırw* (dash off), demonstrating how to adapt phrasal verbs in a bilingual lexicographic context. This contribution is particularly important for enhancing the understanding of how such idiomatic expressions are used in Karakalpak and their English counterparts.

Integration of Idiomatic and Lexical Aspects: The research integrates idiomaticity and lexical choices within phrasal verb combinations. By examining the semantic relationships between components in two-component phrasal verbs, the paper contributes to the understanding of how these verbs function in both languages.

Contributions to Karakalpak Lexicography: The paper offers practical recommendations for presenting Karakalpak two-component phrasal verbs in bilingual lexicography, advancing the field of Karakalpak lexicography by introducing methods for documenting idiomatic expressions systematically.

Synthesis of Linguistic Data: The paper synthesizes linguistic data from various sources, including academic works, bilingual dictionaries, and field research, to present a comprehensive and systematic approach to the representation of Karakalpak phrasal verbs in an English-Karakalpak bilingual dictionary.

These results contribute to both theoretical and practical aspects of bilingual lexicography, providing a framework for the translation, documentation, and study of phrasal verbs in the Karakalpak language.

DISCUSSION

The Karakalpak language contains a large number of two-component verbal phraseological units, which exhibit significant structural diversity. These units can be grouped into various models according to their composition.

1. Phrasal verbs of the *Adjective + Verb* type

Adjectives can combine semantically with verbs to form phrasal verbs, although such combinations are less common compared to noun-verb combinations. Examples of such phrasal verbs in Karakalpak include: “*ábiger bolıw, botaday bozlaw, báledey kóriw, batıl bolıw, jaqsı kóriw, jaqsı kórinıw, jaman kóriw, jinli qılıw, jinindey kóriw, júkli bolıw, jeńil tartıw, jipsiz baylanıw, iyttey qılıw, oqtay bolıw, oqtay ushıw, qollı bolıw, suwday shashıw, suwıq alıw, suwıq ótiw, suwıq qaraw, siltidey tınıw, teris qaraw, tuyaqsız etiw, únsiz qalıw*” (Tangirbergenov 2021: 106).

This section outlines a recommended dictionary entry for the phrasal verb *oqtay ushıw*, which translates an English phrasal verb in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary:

shoot off *v adv*

1. qural menen atıw: [Y2 + off] *The fireworks were shot off at midnight.*

[G] *v + n/pron + adv ♦ v + adv + n.*

2. *oqtay ushıw*: [LV2 + off (usu. simple tenses)] *As soon as the bell rang, the students shot off to the exit.*

In the *Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the former meaning is given as a separate entry, with the grammatical pattern outlined as: “**shoot sth off** to remove sth by shooting <...> *v + n/pron + adv ♦ v + adv + n*” (*Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary for Learners of English* 2001: 259).

2. Phrasal verbs of the *Numeral + Verb* type

In Karakalpak, phrasal verbs involving numerals combined with verbs are rare. Examples include: “*bir búyirlew, bir sóylew, tórt ayaqlaw, toqsan tolğanıw, eki sóylew*” (Tangirbergenov 2021: 107).

Presented here is a recommended entry for the phrasal verb *bir sóylew*, which serves as a translation of an English phrasal verb in an English-Karakalpak dictionary:

carry out *v adv*

1. alıp ketiw: [T1 + out] *The workers carried out the heavy furniture from the building.*

2. bir sóylew, sózinde turıw, wádesinde turıw: [T1 (often simple tenses)] *The soldiers carried out their mission and secured the area.* Synonyms: **perform, undertake, execute, fulfil.**

In *A Guide to Phrasal Verbs*, the aforementioned verbs are listed as synonyms of this phrasal verb: “**carry out** <...> [same as **perform, undertake, execute, fulfil**]” (*A Guide to Phrasal Verbs* 2000: 9). These verbs are often characterized by one-word paraphrases, a hallmark of idiomatic expressions, particularly in informal contexts.

3. Phrasal verbs of the Reflexive Pronoun + Verb type

This type of phrasal verb is extremely rare. Reflexive pronouns with possessive and case endings combine with verbs to form such units. Notable instances are, “*ózin basıw, ózine keliw, ózinen ketiw, ózinen kóriw, ózine qaratiw, ózine tartiw, ózin kórsetiw, ózin uslaw, ózin tutiw, ózin joytw, ózin tıyiw*” (Tangirbergenov 2021: 107).

This entry proposes *ózin basıw* as the translation of the English phrasal verb for inclusion in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary:

cool off *v adv*

1. suwıtw: [Y2 + off] *The breeze cooled us off after the long walk.* [LV2 + off] *They had to wait for the engine to cool off before continuing the drive.*

2. ózin basıw: [IO] *After the argument, he needed some time to cool off before speaking again.* [T1] *She tried to cool him off however he remained upset throughout the meeting.* Similar to **calm down, cool down.**

In the *Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, phrasal verbs at the end of the entry are given as similar phrases, such as: “**cool off** to become calm after being angry <...> *SIMILAR TO: **calm down, cool down**” (*Longman phrasal verbs dictionary* 2000: 104).

4. Phrasal verbs of the Adverbial Verb + Verb type

The number of idiomatic expressions formed by combining adverbial verbs with main verbs is considerable among two-component phrasal verbs. Typically, the first component consists of adverbial verbs with suffixes such as *-ıp / -ip -p; -a -e, -y*, as seen in the following examples: “*alıp topılıw, alıp ushiw, alıp qashiw, ańırayıp qalıw, aljıy baslaw, buyıǵıp ketiw, julıp jew, juwıp shayıw, janıp júriw, ilip alıw, ilip tartiw, kúyip-pisiw, kúyip ketiw, kóterilip basılıw, qızıp ketiw, qaqshıyıp qalıw, qızara bórtiw, qaytıp aylanbaw, qalǵıp ketiw, qarap jatiw, qısılıp otırıw, qısılıp júriw, qaytarıp taslaw, ólip óshiw, óre baspaw, pısqırıp qaramaw, sespey qatıw, sasıp qalıw, tolıp tasıw, toyıp sekirew, tatıp alıw*” (Tangirbergenov 2021: 108).

The phrasal verb *tolıp tasıw* is suggested here as the recommended entry to translate its English equivalent in an English-Karakalpak dictionary:

grin from *v prep*

grin from ear to ear *not fml tolıp tasıw, eki eziwi qulaǵına jetiw: After winning the game, Tom was grinning from ear to ear all evening.*

According to the *Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*, the combination *grin from ear to ear* is defined figuratively as “to smile a very wide, beaming smile” (Spears 2005: 272).

5. Phrasal verbs of the Adverb + Verb type

Karakalpak linguist E. Davenov asserts that: “It has been determined that in the Karakalpak language, adverbs combine with verbs significantly more frequently and productively than with nominal words. This suggests that adverbs are more semantically aligned with verbs than with nominal words” (Davenov 1986: 168). However, the number of phrasal verbs consisting of adverbs combined with verbs is relatively smaller compared to other types. When adverbs enter into a grammatical relationship with verbs, they generally maintain their form without undergoing significant changes. These are: “*joqarı shıǵıw, jaqın tutıw, jaqın kóriw, kem kóriw, qaralay óshiw*” (Tangirbergenov 2021: 109). Some adverbs, however, derive from nominal words, functioning as adverbs: “*aldına keliw, aldına keltiriw, aldınan ótiw, aldına úsiw, aldına shıqıw, aldınan shıǵıw, aldına salıw, ortaǵa salıw, ortaǵa alıw, pásine qaytıw, tóbesine kóteriw, ústinen shıǵıw*” (Tangirbergenov 2021: 109).

Here is a recommended dictionary entry for *tóbesine kóteriw*, intended to be the translation of an English phrasal verb in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary:

speak of *v prep*

1. esletiw: [IO + OF (often simple tenses)] *He spoke of the city's efforts to reduce pollution.*

2. **speak well of** *tóbesine kóteriw: [usu. simple tenses] Despite the challenges, many employees speak well of their manager for his supportive leadership style.*

According to *A Dictionary of Confusable Phrases*, *speak well of something* means “to express a good opinion of something” (Dolgoplov 2010: 303).

6. Phrasal verbs of the *Onomatopoeic Word + Verb* type

Among the verbal phraseological units in Karakalpak, the semantic combination of onomatopoeic words with verbs demonstrates a close relationship to the processes of actions or activities. In these structures, the onomatopoeic component interacts semantically with the verb without any morphological alterations: “*gum bolw, zip beriw, zir juwirw, qilt etpew, muq etpew, hayt qoyw, shurq etpew, shurt etiw, uq etpew*” (Tangirbergenov 2021: 109).

The following entry for the phrasal verb *zir juwirw* is recommended for inclusion in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary as the translation of its English equivalent:

dash off *v adv*

1. *not fml* zir juwirw, zip beriw: [I0 + off (usu. simple tenses)] *I have to dash off for a quick errand, but I'll be back shortly.*

!!2. *not fml* asigip jaziw: [T1] *I must dash off this report before the meeting starts.*

The phrasal verb *dash off* is translated as “1) ot ilmoq, tashlanmoq, yugurmoq; 2) shoshilmoq” in the *English Uzbek Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* (Abduraxmonova 2017: 94).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the effective presentation of Karakalpak two-component phrasal verbs in bilingual lexicography requires a nuanced understanding of both their syntactic structures and their idiomatic meanings. The study demonstrates that phrasal verbs in Karakalpak, whether composed of adjectives, numerals, reflexive pronouns, adverbs, or onomatopoeic words, possess distinct features that must be carefully considered during the lexicographic process. By categorizing these verbs into specific models and providing examples of their correct translation and usage, this paper contributes to the development of more precise and user-friendly bilingual dictionaries. The findings of this study are not only useful for improving the accuracy of dictionary entries but also serve to deepen our understanding of the rich and varied nature of Karakalpak verbal constructions. Future research could expand upon this work by exploring more complex phrasal verb structures and examining additional challenges in bilingual lexicography, particularly with regard to other Turkic languages.

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