

Effective Representation of Karakalpak Noun-Verb Phrasal Verbs in English- Karakalpak Bilingual Lexicography

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the structural diversity of two-component verbal phraseological units in the Karakalpak language and their representation in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary. The study categorizes these units into structural models, including “possessive noun + verb,” “nominative noun + verb,” “accusative noun + verb,” and “dative noun + verb” types. Each model demonstrates unique grammatical and semantic interactions between components. Examples and proposed dictionary entries highlight the idiomatic nature of these units and provide detailed grammatical markers to enhance usability in bilingual dictionaries. By incorporating typological classifications and practical examples, this work contributes to the systematic organization and cross-linguistic analysis of Karakalpak phrasal verbs for lexicographic applications.

Keywords: Phrasal verb; noun; particle; idiomaticity; lexicography

1. INTRODUCTION

The representation of Karakalpak noun-verb phrasal verbs in English-Karakalpak bilingual lexicography presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities. The Karakalpak language is rich in two-component verbal phraseological units, which vary greatly in structure and meaning. Among these, the “noun + verb” type of

phrasal verbs stands out due to the intricate semantic and grammatical relationship between the noun and verb components. This paper seeks to explore the effective representation of these phrasal verbs in a bilingual context, with particular attention to their structural models and translation into English. By analyzing various models of noun-verb phrasal verbs, such as those involving possessive, nominative, accusative, dative, and ablative cases, the paper aims to contribute to the development of an English-Karakalpak phrasal verb dictionary that captures both the structural integrity and idiomatic meaning of these units.

2. METHODS

This paper employs several methods in analyzing and representing Karakalpak noun-verb phrasal verbs in an English-Karakalpak bilingual dictionary:

2.1. *Structural classification*

Karakalpak phrasal verbs are categorized into structural models based on the grammatical relationship between the noun and verb components. These models include “possessive noun + verb,” “nominative noun + verb,” “accusative noun + verb,” “dative noun + verb” and “ablative noun + verb.” This classification helps organize linguistic data and compare different structural types.

2.2. *Semantic analysis*

The paper examines the semantic relationship between the noun and verb in each type of phrasal verb, including the role of possessive suffixes in creating a semantic link between components. It also explains how each phrasal verb corresponds to an English equivalent with specific meanings.

2.3. *Dictionary entry format*

Specific dictionary entries for each phrasal verb are proposed, which include:

- The phrasal verb in both languages (e.g., English-Karakalpak);
- Translations of meanings;

- Grammatical markers to indicating transitivity, mood, or other syntactic features of the verb (e.g., [T1], [Y2 + *in*], [IO]);
- Usage examples illustrating meaning and grammatical structure.

2.4. *Typographical system for grammar*

The use of markers such as [T1], [Y2], [LV2], and [IO] helps clarify the grammatical roles of the verb components. Also typographical distinctions are applied like italicizing adverbs and capitalizing prepositions to make the grammatical structure more explicit for the reader.

2.5. *Idiomacity marking*

The use of symbols such as the double exclamation mark (!!) to highlight idiomatic phrases further distinguishes fixed, non-literal meanings from more straightforward ones. This helps signal that certain phrases must be understood as idiomatic, which is an important lexicographic feature.

2.6. *Comparative analysis*

Karakalpak phrasal verbs with their English equivalents are compared, drawing on references such as J. Erejepova's manual and other dictionaries. This method helps establish clear correspondences between the languages and enhances the accuracy of the dictionary entries.

These methods collectively aim to provide a clear, structured, and detailed representation of Karakalpak noun-verb phrasal verbs, ensuring that the dictionary entries are comprehensive, accurate, and helpful for users.

3. RESULTS

3.1. *Establishment of cross-linguistic equivalences*

- By aligning Karakalpak phrasal verbs with their English equivalents, the paper achieves a linguistic correspondence between the two languages.

- Specific examples of phraseologisms (e.g., *kewliketiw* → warm to/towards, *ayaqqaturiw* → be up) are presented, bridging semantic and syntactic nuances between Karakalpak and English.

3.2. *Proposed dictionary entries*

The paper provides a structured methodology for creating English-Karakalpak phrasal verb dictionary entries:

- markers (e.g., [T1], [Y2], [LV2]) for clarity in grammar and meaning;
- typographical distinctions (e.g., capitalization of prepositions, italicization of adverbs) for grammatical functions;
- inclusion of idiomatic markers (!!) to emphasize the fixed and non-literal nature of phrasal verbs.

3.3. *Synonym inclusion and comparative analysis*

Synonyms of English phrasal verbs (e.g., “watch out” and “look out”) are provided, enriching the semantic network and promoting nuanced understanding of phrasal verb usage.

3.4. *Enhancement of bilingual lexicography*

The proposed dictionary structure provides a comprehensive framework for the effective representation of Karakalpak noun-verb phrasal verbs in English-Karakalpak bilingual lexicography.

This work advances the field by offering a robust model for documenting phrasal verbs across two linguistically distinct languages.

4. DISCUSSION

In the Karakalpak language, two-component verbal phraseological units are both abundant and structurally diverse. These units can be categorized into specific models based on their structural composition. The most significant among these are the “noun and verb” type phraseological units, which exhibit

a strong semantic and grammatical relationship between the noun and verb components. The following sections detail the primary structural models of Karakalpak phrasal verbs and their representation in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verb dictionary.

4.1. *Phrasal verbs of the “possessive noun + verb” type*

In this model, the first component is a noun with a possessive suffix, while the second component is a verb that conveys various meanings of action. The possessive suffix in the initial component plays a crucial role in grammatically linking the two components. Tanirbergenov (2021) provides examples of such phrasemes, including “*kewliketiw, kewlibuzılıw, ókpesi óshiw, uyqısıqashiw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 97).

For example, the phrase *kewliketiw* corresponds to the English phrasal verb “warm to/towards.” As explained in J. Erejepova’s manual, this combination is interpreted as: “**warm tomiyirmanliqseziw, kimdir birewge kewilketiw.** to begin to like sb: I warmed to him in the bar” (Erejepova 2023: 82).

A proposed dictionary entry for “warm to/towards” could appear as follows:

warm to/towards *v prep*

1. *kewliketiw*: [T1] *At first, the idea seemed unusual, but lately, she has been warming to it more.*
2. *ilhamlandırıw*: [T1] *The team warmed to the idea of a weekend retreat after a lengthy discussion.*

In this context, the notation [T1] denotes that the phrasal verb “warm to/towards” is transitive, with “1” signifying that the object is typically a noun or pronoun. This system aligns with the conventions outlined in R. Courtney’s dictionary: “***adhere to v prep** Прилипать (к чему-л.): [T1] *Wet clothes adhere to the skin.*” (Courtney 2000: 24).

4.2. *Phrasal verbs of the “nominative noun + verb” type*

In this structure, nouns in the nominative case combine with verbs both semantically and grammatically to form phrasal verbs. Notable instances are, “*tiltabısıw, tilqatıw, shópbolıw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 98).

For instance, the phrase *tiltabisiw* corresponds to the English phrasal verb “get along (with).” J. Erejepova interprets this phrase as: “**get along (with)** *jaqsitiltabisiw* to have a friendly relationship with sb; **get on**” (Erejepova 2023: 41).

A recommended dictionary entry for the phrasal verb *tiltabisiw* is now presented for inclusion in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary as a translation of the English phrasal verb:

get along with *v adv prep*

^{!!}1. *tiltabisiw*: [T1] *Does Tom get along with your brother well?*

The double exclamation mark (!!) highlights the idiomaticity of the phrase, emphasizing its fixed, non-literal nature.

4.3. Phrasal verbs of the “accusative noun + verb” type

Having discussed the possessive and nominative models, we now turn to the accusative model, which exhibits distinct grammatical features. This model involves nouns in the accusative case combining with verbs through a governing relationship. These nouns may appear with or without suffixes. Examples include: “*ayaqjazıw* - *ayağıjazıw*; *ayaqtirew* - *ayağıntirew*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 99).

Consider the following, the phrase *ayaqtiredi* is explained as *qaysarlıqqıldı, kónbedi, ójetlendi* meaning “dig one's heels/toes in” in the *Dictionary of Phraseologisms of the Karakalpak Language* (Pakhratdinov & Bekniyazov 2018: 25).

The phrasal verb *ayaqtirew* is being presented as a recommended entry to be added to an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary as a translation of its English counterpart:

dig in *v adv*

1. *kómiw*: [Y2 + *in*] *Dig this soil in well and the seeds will sprout quicker.*

2. **dig one's heels/toes in** *not fmlayaqtirew, ayağıntirew*: *The children tried to persuade their parents, but they dug their heels in and refused to go.*

In this entry, [Y2] indicates a transitive verb followed by a direct object or a combination that acts as a direct object. [2] refers to an adverbial phrase. Thus, [Y2] means a transitive verb that is followed by both a direct object and an adverbial phrase. So, [Y2 + in] indicates that the verb “dig” is used transitively (with a direct object) and includes an adverbial phrase (here, *in*).

To clarify the grammatical roles of the particles, the preposition is capitalized, while the adverb is italicized. This typographical distinction effectively illustrates the separation between their respective grammatical functions. For instance, in the symbol system [Y2 + *in*], the italicization of *in* highlights its function as an adverb.

4.4. Phrasal verbs of the “dative noun + verb” type

This model involves nouns in the dative case, which combine with verbs that semantically require such forms. Depending on the structure, nouns in the dative case may appear with or without possessive suffixes.

Examples without possessive suffixes include: “*atqaminiw, ayaqqaturiw, aygatalpiniw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 100).

For instance, *ayaqqaturiw* is presented as the translation of “be up” in J. Erejepova’s manual: “**be up** 1. *oyaniw, ayaqqaturiw ...*” (Erejepova 2023: 19).

This is proposed dictionary entry for the phrasal verb *ayaqqaturiw*, which is meant to serve as the Karakalpak translation of the English phrasal verb in an English-Karakalpak dictionary:

be up *adv*

1. *joqaridaboliw*: [LV2 + *up*] *Why is that picture still up on the wall?*

2. **be up and about** *not fml.* *ayaqqaturiw*: *After the surgery, he was up and about within a week*

Here, the marker [LV2 + *up*] indicates that *be* functions as a linking verb followed by an adverbial particle. In traditional grammar, linking verbs such as “be,” “seem,” and “become” connect the subject of a sentence to the object.

Examples with possessive suffixes include: “*betkebasıw* - *betinebasıw*; *betkeqaratpaw* - *betineqaratpaw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 101). Phraseologisms of this type can also be used without possessive suffixes and phraseological meaning is preserved.

A suggested entry for the phrasal verb *betkebasıw* has been provided for inclusion in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary as the equivalent of the English phrasal verb:

rub in *adv*

1. *súykew*: [T1 + *in*] *Don't rub the cream in; just let it absorb on its own.*

2. **rubit in** *not fml* (*qáteni*) *betkebasıw*, *betinebasıw*: *You don't need to rub it in that I didn't pass the test.*

The informal usage of the latter meaning is indicated by the note *not fml*.

Phrasemes used only in the possessive form.

These phrasemes are exclusively used in the possessive form and are relatively few. Such examples are, “*kóziñeqara*, *qoltıǵınaalıw*, *qolınakiriw*, *negizinetartıw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 102). Such phrasemes highlight the interplay between syntax and idiomatic meaning, as seen in the example below.

The phraseme *kóziñeqara* can be translated as the English phrasal verb “watch out,” and its dictionary entry could appear as follows:

watch out *v adv*

1. *kóziñeqara*: [I0 (*usu. simple tenses*)] *Watch out! The car is coming towards you!*[I8(*usu. imper.*)] *Watch out that you don't get wet when it starts snowing.*[I9(*usu. imper.*)] *Watch out when driving, there's a sharp curve ahead.* **Synonym: look out.**

2. *kózqulaqbolıw*: [I0 (FOR)] *Are you all watching out for the upcoming meeting?*—**watch-out***n*

In the dictionary entry, the marker [I0] indicates the intransitive nature of the phrasal verb, meaning it does not require a direct object. The codes [I8] and [I9] specify that the verb is commonly followed by subordinate clauses beginning with “that” and

question words such as “where” or “when,” respectively. *Imper* means this is usually used in the imperative mood, as shown in the example.

In *A Guide to Phrasal Verbs*, the phrasal verb “look out” is listed as a synonym of “watch out.” The entry explains: “**watch out** If someone tells you to watch out they are telling you to be careful so that you avoid danger or trouble: *Watch out! There's a lorry pulling out of that side street. [same as look out]*” [*A Guide to Phrasal Verbs* 2000: 113]. Thus, “look out” is explicitly presented as a synonym of “watch out.”

4.5. Phrasal verbs of the Noun in the “ablative case + verb” type

This section examines Karakalpak phrasal verbs that incorporate nouns in the ablative case. These combinations exemplify the structural and semantic richness of the language. One important structural feature of Karakalpak is the use of nouns in the ablative case to form phrasal verbs. These combinations are formed through a governing relationship, forming phrasal verbs. The ablative case suffixes serve as grammatical tools that connect nouns and verbs, facilitating semantic and formal agreement. These phrasal verbs can be classified into three distinct groups based on their morphological and syntactic characteristics.

1. Phrasemes used only in the non-possessive form

Such phrasemes are relatively rare. Tanirbergenov (2021) identifies examples such as “*ayaqtanqalıw, dúnyadanótiw, izdenshıǵıw,*” etc. (Tanirbergenov 2021: 102).

For example, in J. Erejepova’s manual, the phrase *dúnyadanótiw* is translated as “pass away.” The entry reads: “**pass away** *duniyadano’tiw* to die. His mother passed away last year” in J. Erejepova’s manual (Erejepova 2023: 61).

It is recommended that the phrasal verb *dúnyadanótiw* be included in an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary as a translation of the English phrasal verb:

pass away *v adv*

¹1. toqtaw: [I0] *The pain from the injury passed away after a few hours.* Synonym: **pass off**. → see also **go away, go off¹ (3)**,

²2. euphdúnyadanótiw: [I0(*usu. simple tenses*)] *She passed away peacefully after a long illness.* Synonym: **pass out**.

The phrasal verb “pass away” demonstrates semantic overlap with “pass off” and “pass out.” For instance, Dolgoplov’s dictionary provides the following distinctions:

pass away—1. cease to exist; disappear: When he laid his hands on me my headache and chest pains passed away. 2. (*euph.*) die: I’m sorry to hear that your dear uncle passed away last week.

pass off—1. = *pass away 1*: These pains [in Caisson disease] pass off in a few hours. 2. succeed; turn out: The performance passed off without a hitch, the tent being crowded almost to its capacity.

pass out—1. lose consciousness: Fancy that being a real burglar last night. I’d have passed out if I’d known. 2. successfully complete a course of training: How many of the students passed out this year? 3. = *pass away 2*: First, write the name of the dead relative or friend, then when they passed out. (Dolgoplov 2010: 263).

This observation highlights the semantic overlap between “pass off,” “pass away,” and “pass out,” making their inclusion as synonyms justified. Including “pass away” in an English-Karakalpak dictionary not only facilitates accurate translation but also helps learners distinguish its synonymous uses (“pass off” and “pass out”) in different contexts.

After the “see also” note at the end of the meanings, there are other combinations to compare with this phrasal verb. If a phrase with multiple meanings is identified as similar and opposite meanings, the number of meanings it encompasses is specified in parentheses (e.g., *go off¹ (3)*). The notation (3) following the referenced combination indicates that it is synonymous or opposite to the third meaning of the phrase.

2. Phrasemes used in both possessive and non-possessive forms.

These phrasemes retain their idiomatic meaning in both forms. They are more numerous than the other types. Such instances

include, “*kózdenótkeriw – kózinenótkeriw; kókirekteniyteriw - kókiregineniyteriw*” (Tanirbergenov2021: 103).

An example of this type is *ko‘zdankechirmoq* (*kózdenótkeriw*), which appears in the *English-Uzbek Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs* as “**check smth. Out** ko‘ribchiqmoq, tekshiribko‘rmoq, ko‘zdankechirmoq” (Abduraxmonova 2017: 64). This phrasal verb retains its idiomatic meaning in both possessive and non-possessive forms.

A dictionary entry for the phrasal verb *kózdenótkeriw* is now being proposed for addition to an English-Karakalpak phrasal verbs dictionary as a translation of the English phrasal verb:

check out *v adv*

1. *kózdenótkeriw, kózinenótkeriw*: [T1 + *out*] *Have you checked out the new restaurant in town yet?* Objects: **story, claim, company**

!2. (miymanxana xizmet haqisın berib) *shıqıp ketiw*: [I0 (OF)] *Did Mr. White check out of the hotel before noon?*— **checkout**, *adj*

In the *Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, many entries include common subjects or objects at the end. These examples indicate the typical contexts in which the verb is used, allowing learners to apply it accurately. For instance, the entry for “check out” provides: “**check sb/sth 'out 1** (*especially AmE*) to find out if sth is true or correct or if sb is honest, truthful, reliable, etc: *Check him out before you give him the job.* <...>[OBJ] **story, claim, company**” (*Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* 2001: 46). Based on this approach, it was deemed appropriate to include common objects for the first sense of the recommended entry. Additionally, at the end of the second meaning of *check out*, the derived word “checkout” is included as both a noun and an adjective.

3. *Phrasemes used only in the possessive form*

These phrasemes are used exclusively in the possessive form and are fewer in number. Notable examples include: “*ústinenkúliw, ústinenqaraw, ústinenshıǵıw*,” etc. (Tanirbergenov2021: 104).

For instance, in B. J. Shaniyazov and N. P. Babaniyazova’s dictionary, the phrase *ústinenkúliw* is interpreted as “**kúliw**

laugh (*at*); **xaxalap**~ roar with laughter; **birewdińústinen**~ make fun of someone” (Shaniyazov & Babaniyazova 2020:178).

This entry for the phrasal verb *ústinenkúliw* is proposed for inclusion in an English-Karakalpak dictionary, serving as the translation of the English phrasal verb:

make of *v prep*

1. *túsiniw, túsindiriw, sheshimintabıw*: [D1 (*simple tenses*)] *I can't make much of the situation; it's too confusing.*

2. **make a fool of** *ústinenkúliw*: *He didn't want to be made a fool of at the conference.*

3. **make fun/mock/sport of** *also BrEmake game of* *ústinenkúliw*: *It's not fair to make fun of someone's appearance.*

The indicator [D1] in the first sense means that a transitive verb is followed by both a direct and an indirect object.

The distinction between “make a fool of” and “make fun of” lies in the intent and degree of harm. While the former often implies humiliation, the latter typically denotes teasing or ridicule.

4.6. Phrasal verbs of the “locative case noun + verb” type

Another notable type of Karakalpak phrasal verb is formed by combining nouns in the locative case with verbs. In these structures, nouns in the locative case serve as the initial component, linking with verbs both semantically and formally to form phrasal verbs. Although less common, these phrasal verbs exhibit unique characteristics that merit attention. These phrasal verbs can be categorized into three groups:

1. *Non-possessive form (without possessive suffixes)*

Phrasal verbs of this type are quite rare in Karakalpak. Instances include: “*daladaqalıw, ğapıldaqalıw, názerdetutıw, kózdetutıw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 105). For instance, the phrase *názerdetutıw* is presented as the translation of the English phrasal verb “get at” in J. Erejepova's manual: “**get at** *názerdetutıw* to mean, to imply...” (Erejepova 2023: 41).

This analysis suggests the inclusion of the following dictionary entry for *názerdetutıw* as part of an English-Karakalpak dictionary of phrasal verbs:

get at *v prep*

1. *jetiw, jetipalrw*: [T1 (*pass. rare*)] *She couldn't get at the top shelf, so she used a stool.*

2. **what sb is getting at** *not fmlnázerdetutw*: [What + T1 (*no pass., continuous tenses*)] *I see what she's getting at, but I disagree with her opinion.* Similar to: **what sb is driving at**

The *Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* provides an equivalent combination at the end of the entry, listing similar phrases, such as: “**what sb is getting at** what someone really means, when they are not saying it directly: *I see what you're getting at, but I think you're wrong.* <...>* SIMILAR TO: **what sb is driving at**” (*Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* 2000: 188).

This informed the decision to include the similarity note. Additionally, the notation “no pass.” indicates that the phrasal verb “get at” is not used in the passive voice for this particular meaning (sense 2: *názerdetutw*) e.g., “What is being gotten at?” is not grammatically correct or natural in English for this meaning.

2. *Possessive and non-possessive forms*

These phraseological units may appear in both possessive and non-possessive forms, with the idiomatic meaning preserved in both cases. Some of these include: “*nervteoynew–nervindeoynew; tabandaqaldırw – tabanındaqaldırw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 105). A suggested entry for the phrasal verb *nervteoynew* is presented below, reflecting its translation into Karakalpak from the English phrasal verb “get on”:

get on *v prep*

1. (*belgilibirzattń*) *tóbesineqoyıwymasajoqarıraqpozitsiyağas hıǵıw*: [LV2 + ON] *Get on the bike and race down the hill!* [Y2+ON (*usu. simple tenses*)] *I can't get the book on the shelf; can you help me?*

2. **get on someone's nerves** *nervteoynew, nervindeoynew*: *Her constant talking really gets on my nerves.*

3. **get on someone's wick** *fmlnervteoynew, nervindeoynew*: *His constant complaining gets on my wick.*

Distinction between “get on someone's nerves” and “get on someone's wick.”

Both phrases describe irritation but differ in tone and formality:

- **Get on someone's nerves:** Neutral or slightly formal; suitable for various contexts.
- **Get on someone's wick:** Informal and colloquial; more emotionally charged.

3. *Only possessive forms (with possessive suffixes)*

Some phraseological units exist solely in the possessive form. These include: “*esigindejúriw, ishindesaqlaw*” (Tanirbergenov 2021: 105).

A proposed dictionary entry for the phrasal verb *ishindesaqlaw* is included below as a translation of its English equivalent:

keep in *v adv*

1. qáwipsizlikushinjoldıńbirtárepindeqalıw: [LV(*well*)2 + in(*usu. simple tenses*)] *Keep well in, the roads are icy and dangerous!*

"2. (sezimlerin) ishindesaqlaw: [T1 (*usu. simple tenses*)] *He was upset but kept his emotions in during the presentation.*

The notation [LV(*well*)2 + in (*usu. simple tenses*)] in the first meaning specifies that an optional adverb (*well*) may appear in this construction.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the effective representation of Karakalpak noun-verb phrasal verbs in an English-Karakalpak bilingual lexicography requires a comprehensive understanding of the grammatical structures and semantic relationships inherent in these expressions. The various models – ranging from possessive to ablative constructions – each present distinct translation challenges that must be addressed with precision and clarity. By incorporating detailed dictionary entries that reflect the syntactic and idiomatic nuances of these phrasal verbs, this research aims to bridge linguistic gaps and enhance cross-linguistic understanding. The proposed dictionary entries not only serve as

valuable references for translators and language learners but also contribute to the broader field of bilingual lexicography, fostering a more nuanced and accurate representation of Karakalpak language and its interplay with English.

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