

**ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK TOPOONYMIC  
PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN LINGUISTICS****<sup>1</sup>Urazimbetova Gozzal**

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Toponymy, onomastics, typology, English language, Karakalpak language, phraseological units, classification, differences, similarities.

**ABSTRACT**

*Comparing toponymical phraseological units in English and Karakalpak languages plays an important role in linguistics. It allows linguists to analyze the similarities and differences between the two languages and identify the unique linguistic features of each language. By comparing these phrases, linguists can also study the historical and cultural influences that have shaped the development of these languages. This can lead to a deeper understanding of the linguistic structures and patterns of both languages, which can inform language teaching and learning strategies. Additionally, comparing toponymical phraseological units can contribute to the development of cross-linguistic studies and the exploration of linguistic universals. Therefore, the article presents the comparative study of toponymical phraseological units in English and Karakalpak languages.*

Toponymical phraseological units are phrases or expressions in the English and Karakalpak languages that are based on place names. They can be classified into different groups based on their structure and meaning, such as toponymic compounds, collocations, idioms, proverbs, and expressions [5, 201-208]. These types of phraseological units add depth and cultural significance to the English and Karakalpak languages by using specific place names to convey meaning and create unique expressions.

Examples of toponymical phraseological units in English language:

1. "To go Dutch" - meaning to split the bill equally, based on the stereotype of the Dutch being frugal.
2. "Bury the hatchet" - meaning to make peace or resolve a conflict, based on a Native American custom of burying weapons to symbolize the end of a war.
3. "The Big Apple" - a nickname for New York City, based on the idea that it is the most important city in the US, akin to the most desirable fruit in a basket.
4. "Pardon my French" - used to excuse oneself for using profanity or vulgar language, based on the idea that French was once considered a refined and elegant language.



5. "In like Flynn" - meaning to succeed easily or quickly, based on the actor Errol Flynn's reputation for being successful with women.
6. "Going postal" - meaning to become extremely angry or violent, based on a series of shootings by US postal workers in the 1980s and 90s.
7. "To pull a Homer" - meaning to do something stupid or foolish, based on the character Homer Simpson from The Simpsons TV show.
8. "The Windy City" - a nickname for Chicago, based on its reputation for having strong winds due to its location on Lake Michigan [3].

Examples of toponymical phraseological units in Karakalpak language:

1. "Nukus qalasi" - the ancient fortress of Nukus in Karakalpakistan, which is now a popular tourist attraction.
2. "Moynaq qonli" - a phrase meaning "the blood of Moynaq", referring to the environmental disaster that caused the Aral Sea to shrink and turn red with salt and chemicals.
3. "Urgench tarixi" - the history of Urgench, a city in Karakalpakistan with a rich cultural heritage.
4. "Karakalpak eli" - a phrase meaning "the land of the Karakalpaks", used to refer to the region of Karakalpakistan.
5. "Amu Darya" - the river that flows through Karakalpakistan and is an important source of water for the region.
6. "Mangit eli" - a phrase meaning "the land of the Mangits", referring to a tribe of Karakalpaks who inhabit the region.
7. "Qaraqalpaqstan Respublikasi" - the official name of the autonomous republic of Karakalpakistan within Uzbekistan.
8. "Turtkul tarixi" - the history of Turtkul, a town in Karakalpakistan known for its traditional crafts and textiles [6].

English and Karakalpak both have numerous toponymical phraseological units that reflect their unique cultural and historical backgrounds.

One notable difference between English and Karakalpak toponymical phraseological units is the use of the word "land". In Karakalpak, the word "eli" is often used to refer to a specific region or land. For example, "Karakalpak eli" refers to the land of the Karakalpaks. In English, however, the word "land" is less commonly used in toponymical phraseological units, with phrases like "New York City" or "Los Angeles" being more common.

Another difference is the use of historical events or disasters in Karakalpak toponymical phraseological units. For example, "Moynaq qonli" refers to the environmental disaster that caused the Aral Sea to shrink and turn red with salt and chemicals. In English, historical events are less commonly used in toponymical phraseological units, with phrases like "Statue of Liberty" or "Golden Gate Bridge" being more common.

Overall, both English and Karakalpak have rich and diverse toponymical phraseological units that reflect their unique cultural and historical backgrounds. By studying these phrases, we can gain a deeper understanding of the places they refer to and the people who inhabit them.

Comparing toponymical phraseological units in English and Karakalpak languages is important for several reasons [4]:



1. Cultural understanding: By studying these phrases, we can gain a deeper understanding of the cultures and histories of both English and Karakalpak speaking communities. These phrases reflect the unique cultural and historical backgrounds of these communities, and by comparing them, we can learn more about their values, beliefs, and traditions.
2. Linguistic analysis: Comparing toponymical phraseological units in English and Karakalpak can help us understand the linguistic structures and patterns of these languages. We can analyze how these phrases are constructed, what types of words are used, and how they are used in different contexts.
3. Translation challenges: Translating toponymical phraseological units from one language to another can be challenging, as these phrases often carry cultural and historical meanings that may not be easily translatable. By comparing these phrases in English and Karakalpak, we can identify the translation challenges and develop strategies to overcome them.
4. Cross-cultural communication: Understanding toponymical phraseological units in both English and Karakalpak can facilitate cross-cultural communication between these communities. By learning about these phrases, we can better understand the perspectives and experiences of people from different cultures and communicate more effectively with them.

**Conclusion.** Taking all the data related to toponymical phraseological units in English and Karakalpak languages, it can be concluded that toponymical phraseological units add color and richness to the English and Karakalpak languages and reflect the cultural significance of certain places. In other words, toponymical phraseological units in both English and Karakalpak are varied and rich, reflecting each language's distinct cultural and historical history. We can learn more about the areas they allude to and the people who live there by examining these expressions.

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