

THE USAGE OF PHRASEOLOGICAL AND IDIOMATIC UNITS IN THE NOVEL**"THE WHITE SHIP" BY CHINGIZ AITMATOV**

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Abstract

In this article, several idioms and phraseological units of Kyrgyz culture are given. Catching and using these idioms or phrases can be challenging for foreigners, though there are some similarities and differences with any language. However, they are highly common, so, they are being translated into several foreign languages as well as English. There are some differences between colloquial and spoken languages as well as in a formal and formal styles. Sometimes, it is better to use equivalents, instead translate them, only we should pay attention to the meaning. Therefore, the meanings in two languages can be compared by many researchers and linguists. In this work, authors compared in both languages.

Keywords: nature, idioms, novel, ship, phrase, experience, meaning, tradition, culture.

In linguistics, idioms are utterances having meanings that cannot be inferred from the individual words in them, whereas phrases are collections of words that represent a single idea. Idioms are distinctive linguistic constructions because they frequently have cultural or contextual value. For example,

Phrases are:

- By the way: - Incidentally or as an aside.
- Piece of cake: - Something very easy to do.

Phraseological units:

- Make a decision*- to decide what to do (collocation)
- Actions speak louder than words* (proverb)- means that what people do is more important than what they say

Idioms are:

- *Spill the beans* -to reveal a secret
- Break a leg: - A way to wish someone good luck.

The idioms have a layer of figurative language because the literal meanings of the constituent words don't always express the intended meaning.

Chingiz Aitmatov was one of the most famous Kyrgyz writers. He also was a journalist, and diplomat. He is one of the most celebrated authors in Central Asia and the Soviet Union. His works often explore themes of cultural identity, tradition versus modernity, and human relationships with nature. *The White Ship* – expresses a tragic story reflecting on childhood and mythology. Aitmatov's writing is deeply rooted in Kyrgyz traditions but also has universal themes, making his works widely read around the world.

The White Ship was written in 1970, and is one of Chingiz Aitmatov's most poignant and symbolic novels. It tells the tragic story of a lonely, nameless boy who lives with his grandfather, Momun, in a remote mountainous region of Kyrgyzstan. The boy, abandoned by his parents, finds solace in nature and in the mythical tales told by his grandfather, especially the legend of the *Mother Deer*, which symbolizes kindness, purity, and a deep connection to the land.

The White Ship is a deeply moving novel that blends folklore, nature, and social criticism, making it one of Aitmatov's most powerful works.

There are some idioms given which are taken by this novel, and Uzbek translation is compared with English equivalents.

- “U yerdan esa, yo'lda kelayotgan piyoda-yu, otliq, albatta, mashina ham hamma narsa kaftdagidek ko'rinib turardi.”

Uzbek : *Kaftdagidek ko'rinib turardi*

English: *It was as clear as the palm of a hand.*

Meaning: Something was completely visible or obvious, with no hidden details.-

- Hech kim uni qidirib, jon koyitmas, dardida kuyib, ado bo'lmas edi, rost-da, suvda pishirib qo'yibdimi?

Uzbek : *Jon koyitmas*

English: *Not to worry too much / Not to be deeply concerned*

Meaning: To remain indifferent or not care much about something.

Uzbek : *Dardida kuyib*

English: *To burn in sorrow / To suffer from pain*

Meaning: To experience deep emotional pain or distress over something.

Uzbek : *Ado bo'lmoq*

English: *To be completely exhausted / To come to an end*

Meaning: To be physically or emotionally drained, or for something to be finished entirely.

- Mashina-magazin keldi. Men keyin kelaman», yo'l-yo'lakay u <<cho'kib yotgan tuya»ga gap qotdi. U bag'rini yerga berib yotgan sarg'ish bukri toshni shunday deb atardi.

This phrase "**cho'kib yotgan tuya**" (*kneeling camel*) does not refer to a real camel, but rather to a **rock that resembles a resting camel in shape**. The writer loves comparison between

animals with nature. The young protagonist calls the rock by this name and even talks to it, showing his deep imagination and emotional connection to nature.

- Pechakgullar esa, kun ilishi bi-lanoq ko'z ochadi, kulib boqadi.

This sentence contains **metaphor and personification**, but it is **not an idiom**.

The convolvulus—the moment it felt the warm rays of the sun it opened its eyes and laughed.

- Ko'zi o'tkir-da, bizning bolaning!

"He's got a sharp eye" – This means the boy is very observant, attentive, and notices small details quickly. It can also imply that he has good judgment or a keen sense of awareness.

- Bola ko'chma do'konni o'zi boshlab kelganday boshi osmonga yetgan edi.

Uzbek: Boshi osmonga yetmoq.

English : To be over the moon.

- Ayollar shaxtlaridan qaytib shalvirab qolishdi.

Uzbek: Shaxtidan qaytmoq

English : To change one's mind.

- Buvi o'zini tutib turolmadi. Sotuvchi eshitma-sin deb pichirlab so'radi. Nega o'z boshingga o'zing baloni sotib olyapsan?

Uzbek: Boshiga balo sotib olmoq

English: To **bring trouble upon oneself**

- Mo'minga nima xizmat buyurilmasin, u ana-mana deguncha barini saranjom sarishta qilar, eng muhimi - boshqalardek bo'yin tovlayvermasdi.

Uzbek: Bo'yin tovlamoq

English: To make an excuse

In conclusion, although these idioms and phraseological units are not used in formal style, they are the crucial part of our speech and colloquial words and without using them we can not attract our listener or reader quickly. They show the richness of Kyrgyz nation and language.

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