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## USE OF PHRASES FOR STYLISTIC PURPOSES IN OTKIR HASHIMOV'S WORK

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Boymatova Dilnoza Bakhtiyarovna

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, acting associate professor, doctor of philosophy of philological sciences, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

This article discusses the expression of phraseological units that are considered a stable combination in the works of the Uzbek folk writer O'tkir Hashimov.

### KEYWORDS

Phraseology, linguistics, fixed combination, linguoculturalism, language and speech.

### INTRODUCTION

Phraseologisms are stable combinations, and they are also tools that figuratively express the language and culture of the nation, its unique worldview, image. A word in phraseology or the meaning of that phrase provides national cultural information about the nation to which that language belongs. Every language improves and develops during its development. Grammatical, phonetic, lexical and other aspects of the language become normalized and stabilized, and the

content of the vocabulary becomes richer. In such processes, a number of phraseology is formed and enriched, the imagery and emotionality of our speech increases. Phraseological units are a collection of information about the mentality and culture of a certain nation. "Phraseologisms are considered to be one of the most important units of the human communicative-situational process, which reflect cultural information in the language, the national way

of thinking of the people." is getting married. B.A. Larin said, "As the light in the morning is reflected in the dew drops, the expressions reflect the worldview of the people, the social system, and the ideology of their time." Linguistic culture plays a key role in the study of phraseology. Because, be it in paremiological units or expressions, the unique nationality of each nation is reflected.

Lingvokulturology is a field that studies myths, legends, traditions, customs, customs, and symbols of culture. According to V. N. Telia, linguo-cultural studies, first of all, researches live communicative processes and their connection with the mentality of the people in the synchronous movement of language expressions used in them. Linguistics emerged as an independent field of linguistics in the 90s of the 20th century, and this term (Lat. lingua "language", cultus "respect, bow") appeared in connection with research conducted by the Moscow Phraseological School under the leadership of V.N. Telia . Below we will consider the places of use of phrases in the works of O'tkir Hashimov, which is the object of research:

The national-cultural linguo-cultural concept of ethno-phrases with a food component, which is considered one of the factors reflecting mentality in phraseologisms, has its own place. Food is such a material element of culture that national views are preserved in it more than others, assumptions about the specific national characteristics of the people are

formed and easily understood. In the expressions related to food used in the works of art, as well as appropriate to the character of the image, there is also a reference to the history and identity of the nation. For example: look at how I'm walking around with a cold in this cancer, as if a bone had come out of the mold. I went to the field and bathed in the spring. (The affairs of the world, p. 164) The expression "to get a bone out of the slurry" mentioned in this sentence is used in the meaning of encountering some unexpected event out of nowhere without any reason. Atala is a type of food that has become our national dish, which has been prepared since ancient times, and all you need to prepare it is flour and oil. So what can a bone do in a place where there is no meat.

Another tool that reflects language and culture is the unique clothes of each nation. We can see this phenomenon in some expressions used in the works of O'tkir Hashimov. I put people to shame. The waist belt comes and goes. ("Between two doors" p. 57) The word belt here is one of the unique clothes of the Uzbek people, which served to show that the Uzbek people do not shy away from work and that unity and solidarity are strong.

In order to express the mental state of the heroes of the work, relatively "mental" compounds are widely used. "Soul" expressions are widely used in all works, and in all of them they are used to reveal the spiritual experiences of the characters. G. Jumanazarova says

that in the text of the epics, expressions with the word "heart" serve to express semantic meanings such as the feeling of love, character, character, behavior, as well as making one inclined to oneself with a work or action that corresponds to one's desire. Below, we will analyze expressions related to the heart in the works of O'tkir Hashimov:

Expresses the meaning of worry: As the time for Rabia to come home from work approached, I began to feel anxious. ("Between Two Doors" p. 44) The phrase "to be upset" means to worry, not to be calm, to be restless. According to this kind of meaning expression, it can create meaning with the phrase "heart didn't drink water". Frankly... the Commissioner's heart did not drink water. He knows that his son is a completely different world.

It comes in the sense of sympathy: the commissar was confused under the door, he didn't know what to say to those who asked for help, he just shook his head, his eyes were flaring around. The phrase "to ask" means to be aware of a person's condition on a difficult day.

To express emotionality in the artistic text: Only composing new tunes and applause did not satisfy him. In this place, the expression "was not satisfied" means not to want anything. The expressions "to be satisfied, to be satisfied" are considered as antonyms. May your heart be full, Elder!

- Bashor sister Zuhra took the bride's hand. - I will make your son's tractor into a horse in three days. ("Between Two Doors" p. 218) In the above sentence, the expression "to make like a horse" is also used, and it is used in the sense of fixing something broken. Also, it is this phrase that creates homonymy. That is, in relation to the patient's recovery.

It means to love, to like, to like: His father blessed them - Muyassar and Alijon with his own hand. "Alijan is a good guy, our son. An orphan grew up. They fell in love with each other, and that's it." ("Uzbeklar" p. 87)

Expresses the meaning of being sad and resentful: He has a child from his second wife. If Umida hurts her husband, will that child be happy too, after all? ("Lives spent in a dream" p.136)

To express the sincerity of the image character: But-but malades! He is an open-minded person. Uziyam came from Afghanistan with four suitcases, azamat. ("Lives spent in a dream" p. 187)

In the sense of being calm, peaceful, calm: May your heart be full, Elder! - Bashor sister Zuhra took the hand of the bride. ("Between Two Doors" p. 218)

Phraseology is a component of the department of lexicology. Phraseologism is similar to a compound lexeme, phrase, and sentence according to its constituent. However, they live more ready and stable in the mind of the language community, like a joint

lexeme. In other words, phraseologism has the nature of generality characteristic of all linguistic units in the language and appears as a feature in speech. Phraseologism looks like a phrase or a sentence. Phrases in the form of word combinations; pale: His color was pale, there was terror in his eyes. ("Love Stories" p. 37) To be held by the collar: - He still writes such songs that both you and that man Mutal will be held by the collar... ("Love Stories" p. 84) The mouth is the ear ida: Muqaddam came here as a nurse in a hospital near Boston... "Yes, that's why his mouth is in his ear!" Alimardan felt the same confused feeling again. ("Love stories" 7-b)

Phrases in the form of sentences; You consider the dumpling raw! - he thought, choked by the words of Zufar Khodiyevich. ("Love stories" p. 84) Your father has come...- His heart was pulled behind him, and he fearfully looked towards the porch. ("Love stories" p. 95) If I walk on a branch, you walk on a leaf, soldier! What is your name? ("Lives passed in a dream" p. 186) He does not stop doing what he says he will do. If it's a small one, he says find the one inside me. He thinks alone. If he stabs a thousand places, not one place will bleed. I wonder... ("Lives spent in a dream" p. 168).

It is appropriate to study phrasemes by semantically and thematically dividing them into categories. What is the semantic composition of phrases, its content depends on its thematic categorization:

1. Somatic phraseological units;
2. Phraseological units containing animal components;
3. Phraseological units containing plant names;
4. Phraseological units related to national customs;
5. Phraseological units related to religion.

Phraseological units in literary works are used to show the uniqueness of the writer's style.

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