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APPLICATION OF PHRASES IN THE NOVEL BY SHUKUR KHOLMIRZAYEV “QIL KO‘PRIK”

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ABSTRACT

This article will talk about the role of phrases in the work of Shukur Kholmirezayev “Qilko‘prik”, their application and analysis. In this work, the creator used his skill in the application of phrases and a phrase with a word in the choice of words, in the expression of delicate ottenkas. Phraseologisms are stable word combinations that form vocabulary units of a language, such as words, with a common acute meaning, which are often repeated in speech.

KEYWORDS

Phraseology, phraseology, phrase, idiom, idiomaticity.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that provides information about phrasebooks in the vocabulary of the language . Looking at the history of its study, phraseology as an independent branch of linguistics appeared in Russian linguistics in the 40s of the XX century. Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. To this

day, phraseologisms have been used in various aspects of Sh. Rahmatullayev, B. Yuldashev, A. Studied by Mamatov and other scientists. The works of many writers have been studied in terms of phraseological content.

The use of phrasebooks in works of art helps to expand the meaning of expression and fully express the object being given. For example, using phrasebooks like the one in the ear of the mouth rather than expressing the word rejoice in a work of art as rejoicing in joy helps to express both the artistic level of the work and the story that is being given in the work in a more lively way. In this, SEMAS of meaning such as laughing, being satisfied are realized in the phrase reach the mouth ear. The interpretation of such SEMAS on the basis of phrasebooks exposes a wider coverage of the width of the plan and the character of the image.

Shukur Kholmirezayev is a prolific creator who has created in various genres of our prose. Many research works have been carried out on his work. We can also see various aspects of his work in articles published by literary critics. In the work of Shukur Kholmirezayev, the role of phrasebooks in particular is incomparable.

In this place, from the work of Shukur Kholmirezayev "do Bridge", we can cite the following: "the victim breathes deeply and deeply, calling arimay and Arslanovki from the thought that he called to the Kurgan Alimjan Arslonov, it means that, although it seemed that an important statement had come out, this strange air of "winter spring" felt with all his body that his spring was opening To open the Bahri language means a state that has a positive effect on the psyche of a person directly as a result of various causes, phenomena or means, gives pleasure. The writer used this to express that the hero retreated, albeit for a moment, from a thoughtful and sad state. The eye does not know 1) the subconscious, May; 2) has meanings such as infinite, immaterial, and has the property of homogeneity. In this place, the blind hero expressed a check that was not known to him, no stems, and a distant address.

Against this background, Olimjon Arslonov said: Do not offend the rich! means came to mind (Page 6). To remember the phrase to come to mind, to restore in memory means their meaning. The guy's taste faded. E, who is telling them something! he said (Page 6). In the "explanatory phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek language", the phrase: the mood has deteriorated. Variants: make your taste dull; your taste is dirty – your taste is dirty; your nature has faded. Synonym: the taste has risen, spoil the mood. The likeness of the likeness of Allah was broken, and the disillusionment was blurry. The taste of Fade is applied to the situation when the thought plans are not as pleasing or fulfilled, as well as a situation that negatively affects the mood. In this sentence, frazema served to reveal the hero's psyche, to express in more detail the state of the young man. The victim wanted to say something again, remembered-went (Page 100). To remember names situations such as irresponsibility, forgetting due to inattention of an assigned job or task, losing thoughts that are thought out and want to manifest in the language as a result of excitement or fear, obsession, inability to recover in memory. Then... in the hallway will see a crescent. Esi remains looking like a fool (page 110). To be like an Esi is to express the situation of a person in a state of extreme incomprehensibility, being in an unconscious state, like crazy, as a result of a strong degree of surprise, surprise. Then, he was reminded of his warm treatment of himself, his desire to take him to his side (P.191). To remember represents the restoration in memory of a forgotten person, thing, events.

Phrases are one of the most important pictorial and methodological tools of the language. They perform different tasks in speech styles. Most of the phrasebooks are a product of figurative thinking and

are used in language with a strong portable expression of meaning, with bright emotional-expressiveness.

Phrasemas are distinguished by the variety of degrees of application in character speech, that is, when phrases are widely used in the speech of certain characters, another group of characters is characterized by the fact that they use a phrase at once. The author also used phrasebooks in the process of describing the events of the work, based on the nature of the character: all of you head off one collar and say: Hey, is the world free? had you not blocked the ways of saying... (P.120) the phrase to throw a head off a collar in the sentence served to reveal his character through the speech of the hero. The speech of the hero would not be impressive and painted when the writer applied the lexeme to unite, to be in harmony in the place of this phrase. The phrase "to bring forth a head from a collar means to be in harmony, to be in harmony, and one soul is synonymous with the phrase "to be a body".

The meaning of phrases is the connection of words that do not depend on the meaning of the lexemes contained in them, but give a meaning in their integrity: listen. Much will depend on you now ... (Page 68). In this case, if we use the phrase listen to what I say instead of the phrase listen, then this meaning comes from the original meaning of the words "you", "listen to what I say", "Listen", even when it is taken separately. In the eavesdropping phrasebook, however, the meaning of listening does not come from the primary meaning of the words "ear" and "to cast", but these words come together and acquire a new common portable meaning. In general, the words contained in the phrasebook do not apply in their own sense, one does not interpret the other, all together they create a new portable meaning. This property of

expressions is referred to as idiomaticity. A phrase is an idiomatic, that is, a combination with a portable meaning. Even in the following examples, we can see the idiomaticity characteristics of phrasemas: true, he does not know the thoughts that the Crescent disillusioned, but he seemed to know himself (P.120). In this sentence, the writer, through his phraseology to forgive, has achieved an abstraction of the feelings, thoughts, in short, the same facets and characteristics of the hero's soul.

When the cellar dug in the wall reached its head, it felt that something was staring at itself from the large jar of nuts (P.14). Eye stitch phraseology has the property of homogeneity, 1. blackout, thermolink; 2. the moment has the meanings to disregard. In this sentence, the phrasem to look at, to interpret along with its meanings, also expressed the state of the individual in the observation.

Yes, he walked freely into this room. And Olimjon speaks freely with Arslonov. Although my self loves this man very much! (Page 7) the well-to-see phrasebook used in the sentence is also of a homonymous nature, 1. 2.vision in relation to a good person Respect is a phraseology that can be applied by alternating with words to like. His mood again changed like the short life of this "winter spring" air: his soul began to rise (P.6). Rise in spirit to save from depression means. In the sentence, through this phraseology, a strengthening of imagery, a compact representation of emotionality is achieved. But my eyes did not fall on her daughter. .. E, okay-e, my pain is these! (Page 6). The phrase did not fall into my eyes expresses the meanings of not seeing as a result of not seeing or not paying attention.

Then frowned and looked at the sunset. Involuntarily rushing: "are you thinking of me too? - he said. - Rosti, myself too... - then his guest remembered Tagin: - E! - he said (Page 100). Frowning has the meaning of being offended, offended ; and falling to mind has the meaning of coming to mind. His heart was squeezed, and at the allahayer of his mind, this struggle... he felt himself tied his waist, the pain of the past-and this struggle that connected the dreams of perspective - this opportunity, born extraordinary, bari felt a miss. Again in it, barbaric stubbornness raised its head (P.376). To be heartbroken to be mentally tormented by grief; to be bound to be satisfied, to enter into something with full enthusiasm; to be rich has expressed meanings such as deprivation, disengagement, loss. And the phraseology to raise the head is of the homonymous nature and has the following subtleties of meaning: raised Head – 1. looked 2. stopped doing 3) agitated 4) caught up in the fight. Raised Head II-sprouted .

Phraseologisms that have been formed over the centuries are widely used in oral speech, fiction, and journalism as an acute, influential pictorial tool. Writers, together with the application of phrasebooks in their works, partially transform existing phrasebooks, adapting them to the spirit of the work, in this way creating new phrases. A set of phraseologisms with different characteristics makes up the phraseological layer of the language. The phraseological layer of the language is constantly enriched and reflects the cultural and historical experience of the people, as well as the laws of historical development of a particular language.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that among the language tools involved in the process of creating the heroes of a work of art, phrasebooks occupy a special place. The use of phrasebooks in artistic speech increases the fact that the work has an expressive, concise and finished thought. And the correct and appropriate use of phrasebooks determines the cost of a work of art.

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