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Expressions Used In O. Hashimov's Story "Love"

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the phrases used in O.Hoshimov's story "Love". The study of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics is connected with the name of the doctor of philological sciences, professor, linguist Sh.Rakhmatullayev. A scholar describes phraseological units as follows: A phrase consisting of more than one lexical base is called a phrase (phraseological unit). As the meaning of a phrase develops the amount of phraseological meaning changes.

KEYWORDS

Lexicology, monosomy, polysemy, phraseme, polysemantic phrase, dictionary.

INTRODUCTION

Phraseological polysemy means that the phrase itself has two or more lexical meanings. Phraseological units are complex phenomena that arise on the basis of the inherent opposition and unity of the plan of expression and the plan of content.

The main meaning of a lexeme in a phrase is embodied as a predominant meaning, which may not be based on the meaning of the lexemes in the phrase. More than one word as a whole undergoes semantic development through copying, based on a specific image.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

We focused on the total number of phraseological units in O. Hoshimov's story "Love", analyzed the content of the phrase created by the writer.

O'ziga kelmoq (Come to your senses), bosh chayqamoq (shake your head), boshini quyi solmoq (put your head down), ko'ngli chokmoq (To be upset), boshini olib ketmoq (get away), esini tanimoq (to recognize the mind), odam ajratmoq (to separate a person), ko'z yummoq (to forget, to forgive), quloq solmoq (to listen), yo'l tohtamoq (stop), jilovini yo'qotib qo'ymoq (lose control), ko'zi ilinmoq (to sleep), shama qilmoq (imply), tashlamoq (throw away), bir og'iz gapirmaslik (not to say a word), o't bo'lmoq (to be fire), ko'zini qismoq (blink), ko'ngli g'ash (sad), ko'ziga ko'rinish (to catch the eye), ko'zga ko'rinmaslik (invisibility), ko'zga tashlanmoq (to become famous), boshi aylanmoq (dizziness), yuragi urib ketmoq (heartbeat), seskanib ketmoq (tremble), bag'riga bosmoq (hug), ko'zlari o't bo'lmoq (eyes are burning), ko'zlari nafrat bilan yonmoq (eyes burning with hatred), vujudi muzlamoq (freeze the body), qo'l siltamoq (stop doing), yuragi jo'sh urmoq (heart pounding), ko'zlari cho'kmoq (sunken eyes), hayotiga boshlamoq (to start a life), (1)

The author uses more than thirty phrases in this story.

Head bowed. The writer used the phrase with his head bowed. Slowly he straightened up and lowered his head (Page 20). The phrase could also be used in the sense of bowing one's head to the ground or bowing one's head.

In general, the phrase boshini olib (get away forever) is often used. This phrase means to abandon, to become irreversible (p. 51)

For example: Should I take my head off Tentaksoy for the rest of my life? (20) The following phrase has the leading meaning. U omochlarni to'g'rilab borar, palaxsa-palaxsa bo'lib ko'chayotgan tuproq isi, kerosin hidi mast qilib qo'yganda boshi aylanib ketar, motorning guvillashi ham, traktor atrofida parvonaday aylanayotgan qora qarg'alarning qag'illashi ham gashtli tuyulardi unga. (He was straightening his plows, the smell of dust on the ground, the smell of kerosene made him dizzy, the roar of the engine and the chirping of black crows flying around the tractor. to him.) (25) The words blink has different meanings.

In the blink of an eye

1. Deliberately ignoring.
2. Ko'zini yummoq - (to die)

For example: They heard that their parents had already passed away. (21)

Ko'zi ilindi – The phrase to take a rest has a special meaning. Tirkash fell asleep, staring at the floral paper ceiling of the stranger's house.

Although invisibility is a polysemantic phrase, the dictionary defines it as follows: Invisibility

1. Not to be seen.
- 2.

He was afraid of appearing in the eyes of Qasim's father, and he was terrified of being met by familiar drivers until he got out of Tentaksoy. The strings became tighter and tighter, and if he took another step, it was as if they were being torn apart. (24)

Ko'zga tashlanmaslik (to not be famous) – not to be known, not to attract attention. Below, the river that surrounds the village shines brightly, but the houses are invisible, and the evening figure is perched on a dark tree. In this text, the author uses the phrase invisibility to mean invisible.

Phrases like “burned eyes” and “closed eyes” are similar in meaning, but have different meanings. For example: Now he is not smiling, his eyes are burning.

– Dilor! “Run!” The girl’s eyes lit up with hatred. Strictness has been stepped up in both places. Ko’zi yondi – Rakhmatullayev’s commentary is not commented on in the dictionary of B. Mengliyev and M. Khudoiberdiyeva.

Ko’zi qamashdi – 1) the light reflected and saw nothing, 2) fell in love with its beauty. (20) Covered with a snow-covered bed, the tractor drove to frighten the sleeping man, the snow-covered fields gleamed in the sunlight, and the individual cotton stalks murmured as if they were complaining about their fate, the reflection of light means that nothing is visible.

The lexical structure of the phrase is changed by the author. In some places are used yuragi jo’sh urdi – ko’ngli jo’sh urdi. In this phrase, the heart component is replaced by the mental component. For example: Boyagi to’lqindan kongli jo’sh urdi; (The current wave was heartbreaking) (20) Yuragi yana o’sha sog’inch hislar bilan jo’sh urar, etikning sirg’anishiga ham, g’o’zapoyalarga qoqilishiga ham parvo qilmasdi. (His heart was pounding with the same longing, and he didn’t care if his boots slipped or he stumbled on cotton.)

CONCLUSION

The writer made effective use of common phraseological units and took a creative approach. The image is very vivid and vivid. We only focused on the phrases in the four-page story. In stories and novels, we explore thousands of phraseological units and discover new stable compounds that the author adds to the language.

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