

THE USE OF IDIOMS IN THE STORIES OF ABDULLAH QAHHOR

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Abstract

This article discusses phrases, which are one of the treasures that show the richness of each work and reveal the artistic and aesthetic skills of each writer. The object of the research is the stories of Abdulla Qahhor, who has been called "the Chekhov of the Uzbek nation."

Keywords: Phrase, metaphor, Abdulla Qahhor , expression , linguistics , derived meaning, original meaning, story, lexical unit, phraseological unit.

Introduction

As we analyze and research the creative work of writers and poets from a linguopoetic perspective (in connection with linguistics), we witness how the effective use of lexical units in a work or poem increases its value and attracts the reader like a magnet.

As this article discusses the phrases used in Abdullah Qahhor's stories and their characteristics, we see how much of a master of words the writer is and how rich the worlds he shares with the reader, even through the lightest medium of literature, are in terms of emotions and understandings.

Being familiar with the metaphorical type of meaning transfer makes it easier to understand idioms. This is because idioms are not built on their own meaning, but on a transferred meaning. That is, the meaning that is understood from them does not fulfill its real function.

Phraseological unit – a lexically indivisible, independent of its composition and structure

a relatively stable, coherent, ready-made speech unit, one that is readily introduced into speech

lexical unit [1;60]. In the scientific research of linguist A. Mamatov, we can see the following sentences in this regard: "In phraseologisms, that is, here there is happiness, love, surprise, irony, hatred, interest, anxiety; here there is a person's

correct speech, willpower, honesty, nobility, intelligence and thirst for mobility, stubbornness, as well as stupidity, slyness, greed, malice - that is, all the negative and positive characteristics of a person; here there is a description of similarity and difference, beginning and end [beginning and end], plurality, identity and similar concepts, and through this a holistic phraseological picture of the world opens up to us [2;4]. Phraseologisms can be expressively related to words, word combinations and even context. We will consider this below using examples from the stories of Abdulla Qahhor.

If I look at it this way , every working hour of every farm that is suitable for cotton production is one kilogram of cotton. ("The old women were spinning").

Note: The expression "to look at something with a needle" means to evaluate, calculate, or estimate something.

should have talked about this matter in private first, and then brought it up at the meeting. ("The old women called the bell").

Note: To prepare is to carefully prepare, arrange, and plan a task.

in the work of the worm , we will look after it better, and when there is heavy work, there will be a young man who will look after us. ("The old women were calling the shots").

Explanation: To be wide-eyed means to see a lot, to have learned, to have knowledge, to be able to solve complex situations and problems.

"Hey, Nazirbuvi, is this what's going to happen, or did we send the chairman away with a load of nuts ?" ("The old women were talking").

Explanation: To fill a void - to deceive, to make false promises and not fulfill them.
conveyed this message to the old women without fail . ("The old women were calling the shots").

Explanation: Without a drop - in detail, precisely, completely, as if holding onto water tightly without letting a single drop leak or drip.

-Give your quota to the little ones who have a tooth for peaches. Our quota is seventy to eighty kilograms per box! The chairman bit his tongue. ("The old women are calling the shots").

Explanation: To bite one's tongue is to regret what one has said, to remain silent, to be unable to speak.

Associate Professor Mukhtorkhon Mansurov was an extremely warm-hearted, extremely affable old man, so affable that anyone who saw him would think that

the saying that each season has its own beauty could be said not only about the seasons of the year, but also about the seasons of life. ("Mourning at a Wedding").

Explanation: A person with a warm heart is someone who has a pleasant, beautiful, gentle, and affectionate appearance.

This man had become so ingrained in the life of the neighborhood, in the hearts of everyone, that when he went on vacation or on a business trip, the entire neighborhood seemed deserted. ("Mourning at a Wedding").

Explanation: To be left alone is to be left alone, to be empty, to be unable to hear anyone's voice, and to hear only the low sound that everything makes when it moves slowly.

It's easy, a person doesn't know what will happen, their head just touches the pillow ... ("Mourning at a wedding").

Note: To hit your head on a pillow means to be sick, to avoid illness, and can also mean to die.

Hearing of his arrival, the neighbors came out to greet him. ("Bright Peaks").

Note: To ask for help means to inquire about someone's well-being, to be encouraged, and also to express love.

Seeing this, Fatima's anger was palpable, and she did not utter the harsh words she had been thinking about regarding his actions and the blunt letter he had written. ("Bright Peaks").

Note: To cherish is to remember, not to forget, to keep some sadness in one's heart without forgetting it and to hope to express it one day.

Marg'uba clenched her teeth to keep from making a sound at home, Javlon continued to exceed his limits ("Love").

Explanation: To put one's teeth into one's teeth - to put up with, to endure, to do as one is forced to do

a man's heart bleed !" he said after a long time, "not only that."

I wish I had honey! ("Love")

Explanation: To make blood - to torture

The old man was about to say something else, but he fell into a deep sleep, remembering that he had dug a grave for himself. ("Mahalla").

Explanation: To fall into a stupor is to become silent, unable to speak, to know one's wrong.

"I've been feeling it myself," said Shermat aka after a sigh, "I know when a snake moves underground." ("Extinct volcano")

Note: Knows when a snake moves underground - sensitive, alert, astute, meticulous person

... they became noisy in the office, hitting those who were being teased and those who were being teased; "Why are you forcing yourself on a little girl, is there a tongue on your tongue?", until they fired an employee who said, "Why are you forcing yourself on a little girl? Do you have a tongue ?" ... ("Extinct volcano")

Explanation: To come to the mouth of a mother's milk - to suffer, to suffer

... he was so excited about taking pictures that his lungs got stuck in his mouth and he had to find a place to sit down. ("People with Tails").

Explanation: Lungs stuck in the mouth - to be tired, to be exhausted.

However, the police were unable to find any of the people who wrote these letters, but they did, and they did keep an eye on the secretary. ("The Instigator").

Note: To take someone under your wing also means to control or exert pressure on someone.

One day, she sternly said to her groom:... ("Headless Man")

Explanation: To speak (act) shamelessly, with a hard face, to speak with a lack of respect.

From the numerous examples given above, it can be concluded that lexical units, including idioms, increase the value of the work and make the speech more beautiful. In many cases, the writer uses idioms to express the state of the characters, and in some places he uses the hero's speech to reveal his inner "I". This clearly shows whether he is a positive or negative character, and the qualities and vices accumulated in his soul.

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