

SPEECH AND LINGUISTIC STUDY OF SOME PHRASES IN THE STORY "OROMKURSI" BY KHURSHID DOSTMUHAMMAD

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Abstract

In Khurshid Dostmuhammad's story "Oromkursi" there are many phraseological units, and we have touched on some of them. Today, given the growing number of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics, there is a problem of expanding the phraseological dictionary. The place of phraseology in our speech is incomparable. Making our thoughts more expressive, more effective means that we can use a phrase that is equivalent to a word correctly. Appropriate use of phrases increases the coefficient of understanding of the information conveyed to the listener.

Keywords: Composite segment unit, phrase formation, phraseological unit, phrase, content plan, expression plan, context, linguistic unit, lexical unit.

Introduction

As a branch of linguistics, the main focus of phraseology is on the study of the nature of phraseologies and their categorical features, as well as on the ability of phraseologies to be used in speech. The lexical meaning of this term is a Greek word, "phrasis — expression, expression," and "logos — science, doctrine." If we look at history, we all know that phraseology emerged as an independent branch of linguistics in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. Its first formation was based on the works of Russian scientists A. A. Potebnya, I. I. Sreznevsky, A. A. Shakhmatov. Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. Today Sh. There are pharmacological dictionaries of our linguists, such as Rakhmatullayev, M. Sodikova, in which the phraseological structure of the works of A. Kadyri, A. Qahhor, H. Olimjon, Aydin, S. Ahmad is studied. However, since Uzbek is a rich language, this research on phraseology is lacking. The place of phraseology in our speech is incomparable. Making our thoughts more expressive, more effective means that we can use a phrase that is equivalent to a word correctly. Appropriate use of phrases increases the coefficient of understanding of the

information conveyed to the listener. A phrase is the second linguistic unit belonging to the lexical stage of language construction, consisting of a mutual semantic-syntactic combination of more than one lexeme, according to which a composite segment is called a unit [Sh. Rahmatullayev. HO'AT. 392]. In the literature, this linguistic unit is referred to by terms such as phraseology, phraseological unit. Linguist Sh. Rakhmatullayev prefers to call this term phrasal in accordance with the terms lexeme, morpheme. When it occurs in speech, it is also called by another name: A phrase is a linguistic unit equal to a part, it becomes a whole only after the addition of a certain grammatical feature and is used in speech, in the latter case the phrase is equivalent to a speech unit [Sh. Rahmatullayev. HO'AT. 393]. Although there are different opinions on the naming of phraseology, there are unanimous opinions on its meaning. Frazema is a fixed construction with a portable meaning. A phrase is a lexical unit like a lexeme, but differs from a lexeme in a number of features in its plans of expression and content [Jamolkhanov. HO'AT. 170]. The expression plan of a phrase is assumed to be its sound side, lexical composition, construction equal to a compound or sentence. For example, to be disappointed (equal to a compound); Feeling you have 'Run out of gas' emotionally. The content plan of a phrase is to name, to express something. For example, the phrase "crack the fire" has the meaning of "fear" in the content plan. Not all phrases in Uzbek linguistics have been fully expressed yet. There are phrases in the language and works of art of our people that are not reflected in the current phraseological dictionaries. In order to solve this problem as much as possible, we will try to reveal the phraseological units taken from the story "Oromkursi" by Khurshid Dostmuhammad with the help of real examples.

Nuqul was smiling and trying to clean his lips immediately so as not to feel that his stomach was overflowing. ["Oromkursi" 120] In the above context, the phrases "overflow" and "clearing the lips" were used. Stomach upset — 1. Mental agitation while doing something in a hurry; 2. To become mentally unstable after patience. [OTIFL 117]. The phrase "clear your lips" is expressed in an attempt not to express joy in the content plan;

No, no, the teacher was disappointed with Niyazovich, as if he was hunting and waiting for him. Nazirov immediately summoned him to his presence. ["Oromkursi" 120] The phrase is described as follows: to be disappointed — a phrase equivalent to a compound, synonyms: to be disappointed, to wash one's hands and slap one's armpits; [O'TIFL153];

But Blue said, "I'm highly educated!" He did not dare to return to the village, like his fellow students, who were throwing their half-skirts into the sky and carrying them to their homeland — if he persevered for another three or four years, he would become a scientist! [Oromkursi 120]

The above phrase contains two phrases, which have the following meanings: to throw one's skull into the sky to be very happy, to rejoice [OTIFL 77]; to disregard is to think that it is unworthy. [OTIFL 253];

There are still many teachers who have not forgotten the blessings of their father, who became grateful twenty years ago. [Oromkursi "120] Imoq has a meaning;

"Hey, brothers, it is not right for us to lie down with a dog," he said. not reflected in the dictionary; As he licked his lips to thank his teacher, a silent voice from his heart drove him away from his intention. ["Oromkursi" 121] An explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language is synonymous with the phrase "to fill one's mouth" - to exaggerate a lot and to brag means the same thing; lip-pairing — lip-pairing phrases are mutually synonymous, meaning they are prepared to speak in terms of content;

Koklam heard the mistress's whimpering indifferently, and her neck stiffened. ["Oromkursi" 122] In the explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language it is expressed in the sense of stubbornness — resentment, displeasure;

One of them said, "Savlat is not to be missed, but what should be done if the offspring is beating his heart out, opoy?" ["Oromkursi" 123] This phrase is described in the explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language as follows:

In a dazed state, he leaned his thin, suitcase-sized briefcase on his questioning feet, whispered, "Poor thing," and then, as he stood up, glanced around the room again. ["Oromkursi" 123]. Conjugation in the context creates a mutual synonymy with the phrases of eye-scanning, scanning [OTIFL 133];

"It's a great sign," said Koklam, who lost his temper. The word "disappointment" does not appear in the dictionary. means to want;

And when he had burned his wife to ashes between the two grasses, he was satisfied — he had destroyed all the ghats. ["Oromkursi" 127] The phrase "burning in the middle" in this sentence is used to describe the situation of staying between two parties who are arguing. Satisfaction — 1. Not wanting to live; 2. To agree to death because of intolerance. [OTIFL 97];

His father, who had set the table for the country in honor of the fact that God had finally given him a son, who had put his patience in the mill for so many years, said in front of the people, "At least our son will rule the city!" he said bluntly. ["Oromkursi" 128] In the context of the content plan of the phrase to feel the patience of the participant in the context

it makes sense to try. This phrase is not reflected in the dictionary;

The coldness of the present affections, the denials, will remain halva, Mr. Koklamali! ... ["Oromkursi" 132]. The phrase to remain halva is used in the sense that it remains unspoken;

Although he did not do anything today, he was tired of the pressure and his eyes were closed. ["Oromkursi" 133]. It means to blink, to fall asleep. [OTIFL 136];

He played a tune that he wanted to pass through the noses of the man-man, and made the human career of the wise men a money ... ["Oromkursi" 134] expressed the meaning of passing judgment using. Playing on a drum is synonymous with the phrase playing on a drum. Drumming is used in the sense of acting on one's own footsteps. [OTIFL 186];

"Less than what you read!" she clapped her hands. ["Oromkursi" 134]. This phrase is used to express the meaning of speaking (negative) and is not reflected in the phraseological dictionary;

When the two men saw the delicacies on the tray in their hands, their eyes widened involuntarily. ["Oromkursi" 135]. In the explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language, the eye played a role - it was used in the semantic plan because of the eye-catching mood [OTIFL 143];

"Where's the blue curtain?" It's like falling from the roof — a phrase that expresses its meaning suddenly, unexpectedly, and rudely. [OTIFL 235]

There are many phraseological units in Khurshid Dostmuhammad's story "Oromkursi", and we have touched on some of them. Today, given the growing number of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics, there is a problem of expanding the phraseological dictionary. This problem can be solved by more research. It is necessary to find and interpret phrases that have become an international phrase in the language of our people, but not reflected in the dictionary. The story of "Oromkursi" alone involved more than a hundred phrases, many of which are popular, and some are on the verge of becoming popular. This is a testament to the writer's mastery.

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