

THE USE OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN THE WORKS OF ABDULLA QADIRIY

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Abstract: *This article deals with the issue of giving phraseological units in the works of Abdullah Qadiri. The phraseological units used in the comic works of the writer are used as illustrative material of the article.*

Key words: *Phrase, phrase, phraseology, proverb, aphorism, phraseological combination, lexeme, etc.*

One of the factors that increase the effectiveness of an artistic text is the appropriate and effective use of phraseological units available in the language. Russian linguist A.A. Potebnya says that it is necessary to study the language with all aspects of national history, folklore, artistic creativity, and national culture in general.

Abdulla Qadiri made good use of phraseological units existing in the Turkish language in his work "Mehrobdan Chayan". In expressing the reality of the work, the author used the possibilities of language appropriately and skillfully in the process of illuminating the hero's psyche and character. The dynamics of the formation of expressions is inextricably linked with the history, culture, and worldview of the people. A phrase is a word combination, equal to a sentence, semantically a whole, a lexical unit that has a generalized meaning and is ready to be included in speech⁵⁴. The fact that the phrase is based on figurative meaning and imagery expands its image possibilities. In this respect, the phrase in the language of the artistic work serves as a means of (artistic) image. Expressions used in the language of the work "Scorpion from the Altar" can be divided into the following groups according to the essence of the subject:

1. Phrases expressing mental state. In the phraseological system of the Uzbek language, a large group of phrases not only express the main meaning, but also express the emotional relations of the speaker, such as joy, anger, hatred, fear, sarcasm, disgust⁵⁶. In the language of the literary work, the characters used phrases to express their mental state and experiences: his heart was on fire, his lungs were mixed, his wings were beating, smoke was coming out of his mouth, his eyes were closed, his heart ached, etc. We will analyze this using some expressions: the phrase "his heart was on fire" expressed the meaning of "jealousy" and figuratively revealed the mental state of the characters [1].

The function of expressing a positive or negative assessment of an event or character is also characteristic. Listen to every sentence written by Anwar with pleasure and understanding like music, and "make this child read better than all of you!" that, other mirzas had a fire in their hearts. In terms of origin, some expressions related to facial expressions serve to express people's inner experiences and perform an emotional function on this basis.

2. Phrases related to a specific action, situation, process: "roll up your sleeves" - to be ready to do some work, to start doing something, means: I... sent him from there, as a result, they rolled up their sleeves to the current dirtiness - hard, serious action of the heroes represents the process. The word "death came and broke it"-"yag'mo" is used in the old

Uzbek language in the sense of "robbery", "destruction", and it is a phrase characteristic of the author, who refers to the angel Azrael as the one who brings death: The bond of friendship in one day was broken by the rain of death. .This phrase is semantically very close to phrases meaning "to die", "to die", "to die"[2]

3. Adjective expressions: the expression "yeshilib ketdi" means "to be generous" and serves to reveal the character of the greedy and petty hero: Makhdum's investigation of Ra'no did not bother Ms. Nigor much. But now the issue that came to her mind was her husband's extraordinary response to my departure.

When the writer creates an image, he tries to open and illuminate it through his speech, not through his actions and actions. Each character has their own tone of voice as well as their own phrasing. In particular, Salih Makhdum's unique speech "habba" in the work is a phrase with the meaning of "yes, bless you" and fulfills his attitude to the reality in the external world, the individual function of the speech characteristics of the character: What is the meaning of this "habba" of the teacher, other than himself? as no one knew, they did not even ask him for an explanation. Because when he is happy and satisfied with something, he often says "habba". Sometimes phrases give a strong imagery to the entire text without naming a specific concept figuratively. Sometimes the repeated use of the same phrase in the character's speech serves to convey imagery and the character of the character more strongly in the text through that phrase.

Phrases are distinguished by the degree of their use in the speech of the characters, that is, some characters use phrases widely in their speech, while another group of characters is characterized by the use of phrases infrequently. Also, in the process of describing the events of the work, the author used phrases based on the character's nature. In particular, in the work, the author used a large number of expressions in the process of describing characters such as Salih Makhdum, Nigorkhanim, Kalonshoh Mirza, Safar Bozchi, and in the character's speech.

In conclusion, it should be noted that idioms have a special place among the language tools involved in the process of creating the characters of a work of art. They are a means to embody the fact that the character belongs to a certain social environment, the uniqueness of the character's speech.

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