



SOMATIC PHRASEOLOGIES USED IN GAFUR GULAM'S STORY "SHUM BOLA"

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the phrases used in Gafur Gulam's story "Shum bola". Phraseologies exist in the language in a ready-made way, at first glance, their structural order does not seem to change. However, in speech, especially in fiction and non-fiction, in poetic texts, phraseology undergoes certain external, that is, structural and internal, that is, semantic changes.

KEYWORDS: Lexicology, semantic, polysemy, phraseme, polysemantic phrase, non-fiction, dictionary.

INTRODUCTION

As you know, the most important means of communication between people, conveying ideas to others the weapon is the language. At the same time, language is a unique mirror of national culture is a phraseological unit that preserves and transmits it from generation to generation. The study of units is also important. He or this nation lives nature, economic system, oral literature, fiction, art, science, the tradition is passed down from generation to generation precisely through phraseology. Much attention is now being paid to the scientific study of the phraseological complex is given. As a result of such research, phraseology is a separate branch of linguistics decided as an area. This situation is widely used in speech requires a more in-depth scientific study of phraseology. Phraseological units are complex tools that create imagery and expressiveness and the expressive power of literary, political, and journalistic texts. The emergence of phraseology is also unique. Everyone phraseology originated in connection with a particular event. Them according to the characteristics of origin can be classified as follows.

1. Phraseologisms related to mythology
2. Phraseologisms related to religious narrations
3. Phraseologisms based on proverbs and sayings



4. Phraseologisms based on certain figurative expressions
 5. Occurred on the basis of the shift of meaning of certain word groups
 6. Emotional-expressive phraseologies that are often used in speech
 7. Phrasal verbs formed on the basis of phraseologies and fixed expressions
- idioms

In addition, to expand this classification, the semantic nature of phraseology is as follows:

1. Phraseologisms related to human body parts
2. Phraseologisms related to animals
3. Phraseologisms related to colors
4. Phraseologisms related to clothes
5. Phraseologisms related to education
6. Phraseologisms related to insects
7. Phraseologisms related to food
8. Phraseologisms related to love
9. Phraseologisms related to money
10. Phraseologisms related to numbers
11. Phraseologisms related to sports
12. Phraseologisms related to religion
13. Phraseologisms related to entrepreneurship
14. Phraseologisms related to different games
15. Phraseologisms related to capital letters
16. Phraseologisms related to the house
17. Phraseologisms related to metal objects
18. Phraseologisms related to cars
19. Phraseologisms related to life
20. Phraseologisms related to plant names
21. Phraseologisms related to the profession

Phraseological expressions refer to words that have the same meaning, expresses the meaning in a strong way and vividly reflects the imagery in them.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Polysemous phrases are interpreted differently in dictionaries to this day. For example, phrases from the human body, especially those involving the eye, occupy a



prominent place in dictionaries. In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (OTIL) the phrases with the participation of "eye" occupy a significant place in dictionaries. The "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" (OTIL) contains more than 80 phrases with the participation of "eyes" [OTIL, 1, 410-411]. Sh. Rakhmatullayev's Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (OTIFL) mentions 158 such phrases [OTIFL, 132-151]. If we take into account all the variants of phrases with the word "eye" in these dictionaries, their total number will exceed 190. A. Isayev in his study "Somatic phraseology in the Uzbek language" noted that the word "eye" has 127 components in Uzbek language, ranks third in English and German.

First of all, let's look at the use of "eye" component expressions in G. Gulom's story "Shum bola":

He saw each of these birds as the apple of his eye (120). At this point, the phrase "like the pupil of the eye" means "very careful."

My eyes fell on the lord. (122) Then he said to us:

"What are you doing here, you bastards?" He said, "Come here." (114). In these places, the phrase "to fall asleep" means "to see suddenly."

Because they were more zealous for us than we are, their eyes were wide open and they were terrified (122). In this case, the two-man polysemantic phrase "to open one's eyes with excitement" was used.

I did not know where he had escaped, I was instantly lost (122). The phrase "disappearing from the eye" is used to mean "gradually disappearing from sight."

In this mosque, I had prayed several times before and because the felt was heavy, both the sofi and the imam became suspicious of me. The prayer is over (127). The phrase "throwing the corner of the eye" used here means to look at one side of the eye.

In particular, I see more and more of my wives than my mother, I do not take my eyes off her (130). In this passage, the phrase not to look is used to mean "not to hope."

Extending (complicating) a phrase with a word in simple usage in the works makes a semantic or grammatical change in the structure of the phrase, on the basis of which the expressive richness of the general phrase increases. In the story of the well-known writer Gafur Gulom "Shum bola" we can see that there are several forms of phrase expansion. Include a phrase or analogy that belongs to one of its components, identifies that component and explains it. Typically, such an extension occurs more frequently in verb phraseologies, where one component of such expressions is interpreted and expanded.



For example, in the literary language, the phrase "out of the corner of his eye" means "to angry father." In the author's work, he expands the content of the phrase "his eyes go out of the shell" in the same way with the help of the combination "like a plum tree", on this basis he achieves the concretization of the meaning of the phrase.

On top of me stood a rag-shirt, holding a cup of ... with one hand and each goat protruding from its scabbard like a plum tree (129). In general, because phraseologies exist in a ready-made language, their structural order does not seem to change at first glance. However, in speech, especially in artistic and journalistic speech, in poetic texts, phraseology undergoes certain external, i.e. structural and internal, i.e. semantic changes.

My eyes fell on the ladder on the roof of the barn (130). Here too the phrase "to catch the eye" means "to see suddenly."

"He was a narrow-minded, stingy, filthy man, as long as he had money," she said.

The phrase "ko'zi tor" means "one who does not like anything else; It is used in the sense of "stingy" and serves to strengthen the meaning. In this case, the phrase "to catch a glimpse" is used to mean "to see."

I stare at him without taking my eyes off him (153).

The phrase "without taking your eyes off" means "to look without taking your eyes off."

After a few large and small contractions, the poor man's eyes opened. (157). In this case, the phrase "tear open" means "to start, to give birth."

- Don't take your breath away, we will run away with the rich man's eye (157). In this case, the phrase "to flee by blindfolding" is used in the sense of "to flee by distraction and invisibility."

It is uncomfortable for me to go to the poor widow of my mother with a witch's jaw, and they must not have looked at me either (171)

In this case, the phrase "eyes do not fly" is used in the sense of "unexpected".

" ... was taken to the stage of the mosque, where the blood-stained crowd beat the salt (171).

The phrase "blood in the eyes" here means "angry, furious."

Don't go for less than your full potential. (201).

Here, the phrase "as if to catch the eye" also reinforces the meaning, meaning "in spite of everything, without question, without bargaining."



THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The study of the art of the language of fiction has both theoretical and practical significance in Uzbek linguistics. Because the scope of work on the linguistic, grammatical, lexical analysis of the text of the author's works is wide, his contribution to the development of the Uzbek literary language and the identification of specific features of his creative style have not lost their relevance.

Language - this is the material and means - "the first element of fiction" (M. Gorky) is one of the main forms of national culture. At the same time, fiction has a great influence on the formation and development of the national literary language.

The writer G.Gulam 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 fourpage 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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