

The Use of Phraseological Units in the Novel "Qoraquyun"

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Annotation: The more expressive and effective our thoughts are, the more likely it is that we will be able to use a one-word phrase correctly. Appropriate use of phrases increases the chances of understanding the information being conveyed to the listener. A phrase is the second linguistic unit in the lexical stage of language construction, consisting of a semantic-syntactic combination of more than one lexeme, hence a compound segment unit. In the literature, this linguistic unit is referred to by terms such as phraseology, phraseological unit. Based on the main evidence, this study will help to solve some of the problems related to phrasal verbs.

Keywords: phraseology, compound segment unit, phrase formation, phraseology, construction, semantic-syntactic combination, content plan.

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 term literally comes from the Greek words phrasis — expression, expression, and logos — science, doctrine. Historically, we all know that phraseology emerged as an independent branch of linguistics in Russian linguistics in the 1940s. Russian scientists A.A. Potebnya, I.I. Sreznevskiy, A.A. It is based on the works of Shakhmatov. Research in the field of phraseology in Uzbek linguistics began in the 50s of the last century. Today, there are pharmacological dictionaries of our linguists, such as Sh. But since Uzbek is a rich language, there is a lack of research on phraseology. Phraseologisms play an important role in our speech. The more expressive and effective our thoughts are, the more likely it is that we will be able to use a one-word phrase correctly. Appropriate use of phrases increases the chances of understanding the information being conveyed to the listener. A phrase is the second linguistic unit belonging to the lexical stage of language construction and consists of a semantic-syntactic combination of more than one lexeme, so it is called a composite segment unit [1: 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 frazema in the same way as lexemes and morphemes. 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 equal to a speech unit [1: 393].

Although there are different opinions on the name of a phraseology, there is a consensus on its meaning. A phrase is a fixed construction with a figurative meaning. A phrase is a lexical unit like a lexeme, but differs from a lexeme in a number of features in its expression and content plans [2: 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, disappointment (equivalent to a combination); to put one's endurance in a mill (equivalent to a sentence). The content plan of a phrase is to name, to express something. For example, the phrase "burst" means "fear" in the context. Not all phrases in Uzbek linguistics are fully understood. There are phrases in the language of our people and in works of art that are not reflected in the existing phraseological dictionaries. In order to solve this problem as much as possible, we will try to reveal the phraseological units from the novel "Qoraquyun" by Normurad Norkobilov with the help of real examples.

"It's ... Our Armenian brother, we're all in pain!" The whole village is on fire! [4: 9]. Burning Bovri - this phrase is creatively selected from a series of synonyms in accordance with the context. Synonymously, we can cite the phrase "blood is blood — full of sorrow [3:34]. The word "liver" today is represented by another lexeme, the heart, liver, liver. The use of this phrase in the Contest is due to the fact that the events took place much earlier. At that time, the use of this phrase was much wider than the synonymous phrase.

Akbota's words stiffened the boys' necks and burned the village elders [4: 9].

The Uzbek Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary has a plan of content, such as to burn like oil — to fit, to fit [3: 182]. The use of this phraseological unit served to enhance the emotional content of the context. If the creator used a simple lexeme, it would not be enough to influence the reader.

He felt very light, as if a stone had fallen from his shoulder. This phrase, which is used to describe the mental state of a person who is relieved of certain pain or anxiety, is described in the Uzbek phraseological dictionary as "a stone is thrown over his shoulder — I. Mental anguish spreads; II. His illness has been alleviated." [3: 78]

The author's plot also selectively uses a phrase that reflects negativity. For example, Qalaybek, a wise, intelligent, and sweet young man, did not want to believe that this fake was a descendant of the cold, and stared at Khantora's dark face for a while. [The same work. Page 13] It is clear from the content of the sentence that the fictitious cold phrase was used to reveal the character of the negative image. Fake cold - unpleasant, bad digestion. If this phrase had not been used, we would not have been able to recreate such a negative image in our minds.

I'm worried you're going to die! Now there is no shame! [4:17]

The creator has also selected the phraseological units from the circle. In the explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language, to lose one's self is to do something that does not suit one's abilities, amonimi: to lose consciousness; such as loss of consciousness [3: 281].

The term is more commonly used in colloquial speech. The use of populist units in the play paves the way for the atmosphere of that period. The following are some common phrases that have become popular:

Unexpectedly fortunate enough to deliver a powerful speech that day, Akbota, in the words of the village elders, stomped on the skin of curious young men [4:18]. In the explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language, the meaning of the plan is to beat, to criticize, to beat. The context is dominated by the "beat" semaphore. The use of phrases instead of lexemes not only enhances stylistic coloring, but also serves to convey the situation to the reader. Creativity is also measured by the level of understanding of the work.

"Didn't you hurt your grandmother in a rage and hurt her?"

"Have I eaten my name, old man?" He thinks that if he goes to our side, he will lose consciousness. It is clear that the author does not want to use the phrase he used in the beginning. In doing so, he aims to reveal the vocabulary of himself and his language. Dementia and dementia are synonymous phrases. There are also synonyms for this phrase: fainting, forgetfulness, forgetfulness.

In the darkness of the night, as he stared at the Blackbird, unable to comprehend the cause of his annoyance, he suddenly felt the urge to take revenge on his enemy. There are two types of phraseology in the Uzbek dictionary: I. To think and be confused. II. Stiffness of the brain [3:53].

This phrase plays an important role in revealing the mental state of the protagonist, who did not come up with the right idea. This is also an individual feature of the writer's skill.

"Erman liked the lie and continued to gossip." There are two phrases involved in this confrontation: fabricating a lie and fabricating a sentence. To misinterpret a sentence — knowingly or unknowingly — to divert attention from its intended purpose. Synonym: is to evade a sentence. To fabricate lies is to deceive. The fact that the two phrases are in the same context serves to fully and clearly reveal the situation of the protagonist.

In his body and mind was the spirit of a black dog, like a leopard on horseback "Olarit", who lived in the endless Bozzang steppe, climbing for a hundred years [4:25].

Head-raising is a lexeme that has its own meaning and is used figuratively to express a phrase. Content plan: to oppose, to rebel. In the heart of the dog is the rebellion of the spirit of his ancestors, which encourages him to be free from slavery. With this phrase, the writer wanted to express the strength of this rebellion.

Using two phrases in the same context, the artist does not neglect the sequence and the development of a step-by-step semantic plan:

He was forced to bite the wax, realizing that if he did not restrain his tongue, the whips would be exposed to the rain. Antonym: to give freedom to the tongue. A candle bite is a phrase that is synonymous with biting the mouth or putting talc in the mouth. These phraseological units were chosen because they forced themselves to remain silent and then to remain silent.

"Wow, don't let the fire explode!" He said in a very happy mood this time. —You are not alone in this people ... [4:36].

The Uzbek Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary also contains several variants of the phrase, which expresses the sema of cracking - severe fear: The phrase is divided into ten, the phrase is divided into thirty-two. Synonymous with this phrase is the phrase heartbreak.

Of course, we are Uzbeks. So, it is natural that nationalism shines in our works as well. The play also reveals the greatness of our traditions and symbolizes the fact that they are unforgivable:

Erdonboy could not forgive his liver, which dared to set foot on the face of centuries-old traditions and values, and as a result, the conflict escalated and the nation was divided. In the explanatory phraseological dictionary of the Uzbek language, to put one's foot on one's face is to disrespect. Option: to put a foot on the face, to put a foot on the face. The skillfully chosen phrase from the synonymous line is very much in line with the style of speech of the time.

She panicked, thinking that if it got to Itolmas's ears, it would hang over her feet. The Uzbek dictionary does not include this phrase. The popular phrase today is "hanging from the feet - punishment for a crime." Of course, the use of units that are not reflected in the dictionary in works of art will lead to its further inclusion in the dictionary and its popularity.

"Then it distracts ..."

"It steals consciousness ..."

Another phrase that is not included in the Uzbek Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary: Stealing Consciousness - a phrase used figuratively, is a variant of the lexeme of stealing the imagination. Why does the author often use units that are not reflected in the phraseological dictionary? Because these phrases are so popular, it's time to put them in a phraseological dictionary. Of course, this takes a lot of work and effort. Is this the case for a man as big as his father? You don't have to worry about it, just shake it a couple of times and it won't come back. [4:58]

The phrase in this contrast is used appropriately to convey the style of speech. Because we use a lot of phrases in our daily speech. The Uzbek Explanatory Phraseological Dictionary explains that this phrase expresses a content plan that is biased.

Let the sheep take a deep breath without hurting it, and let it run and cover its lungs! This contrast is dominated by the phrase "calm down", which uses a phrase with a negative connotation. The writer often uses negative phrases:

If you mention the name of this girl, she will threaten to make you black and white, to put straw on your skin [4: 69].

Putting straw on the skin is a negative phraseological term applied to a person who has committed a certain crime. The use of phrases helps to increase the level of understanding of the work and to enliven the period and the situation.

There are many phraseological units in Normurad Norkobilov's novel "Qoraqyun", and we have touched on some of them. Given the growing number of phraseological units in Uzbek linguistics today, we feel that 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 a popular phrase in the language of our people, but not reflected in the dictionary. The novel "Blackbird" alone contains more than a hundred phrases, many of which are popular, and some are on the verge of popularity. This is a testament to the writer's mastery. The effective use of phrases in the play is also individual. The creator should be able to choose the style and mood of the work from the synonymous line, not from the phrases. If the work is made up of simple lexemes, it will be difficult to understand it and to embody events in the mind. There are also signs of boredom while reading. The novel is free of such shortcomings and is enriched by the author.

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