



S. FIXED CONJUNCTIONS IN AHMAD'S NOVEL "UFQ"

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Abstract

In this article Information about the fact that most of the phraseological neologisms created in Said Ahmed's novel "Horizon" are expressions created on the basis of folk phraseology is analyzed on the example of the work

Keywords: phraseological unit, phrase, semantic- stylistic functions, language tools, phraseological wealth, phraseological neologism, stylistic task.

Introduction

Skilled writers and poets not only make good use of ready-made phraseological units of the universal language, but also create new expressions based on them. In doing so, they use methods such as opening a new interpretation of the meaning of a universal phrase , expanding its semantic-stylistic functions, adding a new figurative meaning to the phrase.

Along with the skillful and creative use of universal phraseology , we can clearly see beautiful examples of creating new phraseological units based on folk language expressions in the works of Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulla Khah or, Oybek, Gafur Ghulom, Said Ahmed, O'tkir Hashimov and many other talented writers of ours . In the work of Abdulla Qahhor, the creation of new expressions and the issues of literary skill in this field have been studied in depth ¹ .

The opinions of linguists about the emergence of phraseologisms and the creation of new expressions in the language of the modern era

there is

Following in the footsteps of Abdulla Qa hh or and other word artists , Said Ahmad used various internal language tools and sources to create new expressions. One such tool and source is the phraseological wealth of the Uzbek language. Most of the phraseological neologisms created by Said Ahmad in the novel "Horizon" are phrases created on the basis of folk phraseology , and the techniques and methods of their creation are different.

Said Akhmad tries to use phrases from the basis of universal phraseological units , and in some cases creates new original phrases with the help of these phrases. Because the writer uses different methods, his meaning and stylistic function will be completely different.

In the work "Horizon" episodes of wrestling of folk wrestlers are given in several places . The rules of wrestling, personality and psychology of wrestlers are also discussed. At one point, a debate between Ali the wrestler and Ash the wrestler is given. They argue about Aziz Khan, who "beaten" all the wrestlers in the wrestling competition. Ali uses the phrase "if you go in front, he will shoot you from the front, if you go from the side, he will shoot you from the side " to express that Aziz Khan, the wrestler, is now full of strength and will not fall from any wrestler . It is known that there is an expression in the Uzbek language:



"If it comes before, it bites, if it comes after, it kicks." The phrase shown in Ali Polman's speech is built according to this phrase structure . But the meaning is different: the folk phrase has the concept of "to be stubborn", while the new phrase in the character's speech has the meaning of "full of strength", "invincible":

- I know this boy would beat you too. Your heart did not stop.
- Probably. But know that this boy is now a lion , if you go in front of him, he will shoot you, if you go from the side, he will shoot you from the side " (p. 77).

The novel describes the temptation between Ummatali and his wife due to the disappearance of their son Aziz Khan. Instead of comforting his wife , the husband makes scary assumptions. Then the wife objected, "instead of alleviating my pain, you inflame it." This objection is expressed through a new phrase based on the folk language idiom to rub salt in the wound, to scratch an old wound :

"The wife got angry. - Wow, being a man, instead of rubbing me, why do you sprinkle lanterns or something on my bonfire? Being a woman, I am sitting patiently , why are you complaining? Be a little more serious. There is a friend, There is an enemy. He sees your situation and says, "Get worse?". (p. 86). In the speech of Aziz Khan's mother, the meaning of "inflaming the pain" is to pour lantern oil on the bonfire , which is suitable for this episode. The root of the folk phrase, which is the basis of this phrase, has the meanings "to add pain to pain", "to renew pain". If the writer had used this ready-made phrase , it would not have suited the intended purpose.

The universal combination "alla kilmok" is connected with the meaning of "to put to sleep". Said Ahmad uses the combination of "to make alla" in a figurative sense, creates a new phrase.

publishes an article about wrestlers working on the construction of the big Fergana canal . Aziz is ahead of all wrestlers

it was said that he was going. His competitor, Ash Polvan, spoke highly of his work , according to one person familiar with the new paper :

"Why are you reading, brother wrestler? Look at the newspaper. Take the newspaper that you have under your hat and read it. The dear wrestler has made a mess of you . He carried sixteen buckets of dirt in one night. You couldn't make more than eleven. Make your horse an old friend, Mesh instead of Ash wrestler. be a wrestler." (page 144)

leave behind" is used in this place and provides a figurative, vivid description of the thought .

The writer describes the love between Azizkhan and Lutfinisa as an unparalleled, strange love :

"So, the love between the two was an ancient love that was not written in any book, that was not spoken by any poet." (page 20)

In the author's speech, such new phrases are used that figuratively embody an event, feature, image: "Vodka remains silent inside a mature bottle. Everyone shows their craft after leaving the bottle. The old man who says he can swallow a salty river, but the great ones did not reach the bottom of the bottle ." (page 243)

" When they reached the height of the minister and became visible, the young men used to sing in front of his door." (page 236)



"The head of the proud young man, who did not speak to anyone in the whole village, bought a place to sit, and gave money if his hat fell off, bowed his head in front of the country ." (page 27)

playing with the eyes of the naked guy who passed by ." (page 105)

stiffened her shoulders, like if a young man sat on each of her breasts ." (page 138)

Whether walking or standing, Ikramjon tries not to hurt his wife's broken heart with any action. Even when Ichi is crying , she looks at him laughing . (page 343)

"Now hearing this from his son's own mouth, he fainted ." (page 370)

"Now Ikramjon has neither his son nor his daughter-in-law. His heart is empty ." (page 388)

"Nizamjon wanted to talk a lot, but his lungs were full and he stuttered." (page 351)

In our classic poetry, the phrase alif kaddini dol qilmok is found. This phrase corresponds to the colloquial (vernacular) concept of "bend", "bend" . Said Ahmad transfers this feature of classical poetic style to the prose language, weaves a new phrase on the basis of the phrase of poetic style:

"Akbarali bowed before the bridegroom with a sheathed knife in his hand and kept chewing on the body of the elephant until he put his tusks in his tusks , he could not say anything to them." (page 25)

"Ikramjon looked at Toga confusedly: - It's true, Rayim... what kind of talk is this?"

answered him very bluntly:

- It's true, my friend, it's true. Suddenly, Ikramjon's height was bent "- (p. 314)

It is known that in our language there is an expression to kill until you say "give" . The writer creates a new phrase using the same phrase model. But there is no coherence of meaning between the phrase of the people and the phrase created by the writer :

"- There is one condition. Azizkhan Ash did not pass the wrestler in front of him. For Azizkhan's sake, we will chase him and pass him, is that all? "

E, remove the "mi" and speak , brother." (p. 184) Even so, the new meaning in the system and phrase familiar to the reader awakens an aesthetic spirit and increases the charm of the character's speech.

If he drinks a drop from our tongue . The phrase "life will be extended by ten years" also served as the basis for a new phrase for Said Ahmed. This new phrase is taken from Okhun's speech. When describing the beauty of Okhun Uyghur girls, the author says the following:

"- The sparrow, which ate grain from the hand of a Kashkar girl, returns from Makkatullo eight times . It is not even a sparrow, it is just a young bird. Returning from Makkatullo is life-threatening, let alone finding its home " (p. 208).

Said Ahmed's phraseological innovation, creative approach to proverbs and issues of the people is shown again when he carefully studies the essence of the conditions and intellectual generalizations that created these phrases and proverbs .

Akbarali, the negative character of the novel "Horizon", humiliates Aziz Khan's father - Ummatali. Ummatali came to apologize to him. When Akbarali hit him with the words that came to his mouth, Ummatali said:

"Speak with your mind, child! Your tongue will be boneless . Don't say every word like a word . We came here to save you from this shame. Otherwise, we had our own dreams. Let's do it," he said. (page 32)



It seems that the author rewrote the phrase "the tongue is boneless". This phrase is based on the universal phrase "meat without bones". But the model is derived from it, it is an antonymized content. As a result, the old phrase and the new phrase created a mutual speech antonomic relationship. In conclusion, Said Ahmad skillfully uses the methods of creating phrases according to the models of universal phraseology. A writer sometimes weaves new phrases based on the structure of a universal phrase, and sometimes creates a new phrase based on the structure and base component of a utilitarian phrase. The new phrases created have different functions in the work. Some of them help to describe the event in a more accurate and figurative way, while others serve to express the writer's attitude to the characters, to express new concepts and ideas.

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