

STUDYING OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN THE STORY “ PEOPLE WITH TAILS ” BY ABDULLA KAHHAR

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ANNOTATION. *This work studies phraseologisms used in the story “People with Tails” by Abdulla Qahhor. Phraseologisms are expressive means of language, which serve to enhance the artistic expressiveness of the work, reveal the characters’ character more deeply, and enliven the text. During the study, phraseological units found in the story are identified and their semantic analysis is conducted.*

Keywords: *Semantic analysis, phraseological units, stylistic function, aesthetic value, phraseologism, character, satirical criticism, research, expressive means, artistic expressiveness.*

АННОТАЦИЯ. *В данной работе изучаются фразеологизмы, использованные в рассказе Абдуллы Каххора «Люди с хвостами». Фразеологизмы являются выразительными средствами языка, они служат повышению художественной эффективности произведения, раскрытию характера героев и оживлению текста. В ходе исследования выявляются встречающиеся в рассказе фразеологизмы и проводится их семантический анализ.*

Ключевые слова: *Семантический анализ, фразеологизмы, стилистическая задача, эстетическая ценность, фразеологизм, персонаж, сатирическая критика, исследование, средства выразительности, художественное впечатление.*

ANNOTATSIYA. Ushbu ishda Abdulla Qahhorning “Dumli odamlar” hikoyasida qo‘llanilgan frazeologizmlar o‘rganiladi. Frazeologizmlar – tilning ifodaviy vositalaridan bo‘lib, ular asarning badiiy ta’sirchanligini oshirish, personajlarning xarakterini chuqurroq ochib berish va matnni jonlantirishga xizmat qiladi. Tadqiqot davomida hikoyada uchraydigan frazeologik birliklar aniqlanib, ularning semantik tahlili o‘tkaziladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Semantik tahlil, frazeologik birliklar, stilistik vazifa, estetik qiymat, frazeologizm, personaj, satirik tanqid, tadqiqot, ifodaviy vositalar, badiiy ta’sirchanlik.

INTRODUCTION

Abdulla Kahhar (September 17, 1907 – May 24, 1968) was a Soviet and Uzbek novelist, short story writer, poet, playwright, and literary translator. He is best remembered as the author of the 1951 novel *Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari* (The Lights of Qo‘shchinor) and the 1958 novella *Sinchalak*. Kahhar is considered to be one of the best Uzbek writers of the 20th century, and has been called the “Chekhov” of Uzbeks. He received the prestigious Stalin Prize in 1952 and became a National Writer of the Uzbek SSR in 1967. In 2000, Kahhar was posthumously awarded the Order of Outstanding Merit (Buyuk xizmatlari uchun), one of independent Uzbekistan’s most prestigious awards.

In his works, he deeply reflected the life of the people, societal issues, and the inner experiences of individuals, making a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek prose. Many of Abdulla Kahhar’s stories and novellas criticize social problems through the use of humor and satire. He was a master of this genre. For his tireless work and dedication, he was honored with the title “People’s Writer of Uzbekistan.”

An idiom is a phrase or expression that has a meaning different from the literal meanings of its individual words. Idioms are commonly used in languages to convey ideas in a figurative or symbolic way. Idioms are fixed expressions that have meanings different from their literal interpretation. They are deeply rooted in culture and often reflect historical or social influences of a language.

For example:

“Break a leg” – Means good luck, not actually breaking a leg.

“Spill the beans” – Means to reveal a secret.

“Under the weather” – Means feeling sick or unwell.

Idioms make language more colorful and expressive but can be confusing for non-native speakers because their meanings are not always obvious from the words used. Idioms don't mean what they literally say.

Example: “Kick the bucket” – It does not mean someone is literally kicking a bucket; it means someone has died.

Abdulla Kahhar uses distinct phrases in each of his stories and works, demonstrating his versatility as a writer. In this article, we will analyze the phrases used in his short story “People with tails” (Dumli odamlar”).

The original content of the story of the “People with tails”

The collection of stories “People with tails” published in the “Treasure of Stories” column gives an idea of the history of the Uzbek people in the 1930s-70s of the 20th century, the bitter fate of ordinary people full of tragedies, and the spirit of that time.

Abdulla Kahhar's story “People with tails” implies that people are misled due to misunderstanding, stereotypes and ignorance, and act on rumors without seeing the truth with their own eyes.

The foreign guest in the story comes to Uzbekistan and thinks that the people here are “tails”. He is looking for evidence to confirm his misconceptions, not real life. But in the end, he is given pictures that reflect his own strange imagination, not reality.

This story makes the following points:

1. Misconceptions of the West about the East – Some foreigners still have old, unfounded stereotypes about Uzbekistan and its people.

2. Ignorance and Prejudice – Instead of learning the truth, people cling to what they like or want to believe.

3. Satirical criticism – the author makes fun of himself by deceiving the

guest, thereby exposing absurd and empty thoughts.

Below we will analyze the idioms and phrases used in this story.

For example: “ I waited impatiently, then my heart skipped a beat as I looked around anxiously. I searched.”

In this sentence, the idiom “the heart skipped a beat” is used. Not only because the Uzbek language is rich in idioms, but also because Abdulla Kahhar is a master writer of words, we come across dozens of idioms in one of his stories. Instead of the above idiom, we can also use the **phrase “the heart was in a frenzy”**. Each phrase is used depending on the content of the text. If the meaning of the idiom does not match the context, the whole sentence is unlikely to be a mistake.

Now I will give you a few sentences to better explain this idiom.

1. “I gave him a reality check.” – This means I made him face the truth, often in a way that helps him understand reality better or realize his mistakes.

2. “I showed him his true colors.” – This means I revealed his real character, showing others who he truly is, especially if he was pretending to be someone else.

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