

The Importance of Phraseological Units in Speech

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Abstract:

This study explores the significance of phraseological units in enhancing the expressiveness and emotional depth of speech, focusing on the works of Abdullah Qahhor and Said Ahmad. Despite the widespread use of phraseological units in Uzbek literature, there remains a gap in understanding their specific role in shaping narrative voice and character development. This research addresses that gap by analyzing selected texts, identifying key phraseological units, and examining their linguistic and cultural significance. A qualitative analysis method was used, focusing on how these units contribute to the portrayal of characters and the overall atmosphere of the stories. The findings demonstrate that Qahhor and Ahmad adeptly employ phraseological units to elevate the emotional impact and authenticity of their narratives, often using them to convey complex character emotions and social commentary. The results suggest that phraseological units not only enhance the stylistic richness of literary works but also serve as a pedagogical tool for improving students' linguistic capabilities. Educators can incorporate these findings to enrich language instruction, thereby increasing students' expressive potential and deepening their understanding of cultural nuances in language. Future research could further investigate the comparative usage of phraseological units across different languages and literary traditions.

Keywords: Phraseological unit, phrase, Abdulla Qahhor, the top hair stood on end, He was at death's door, to put one's teeth in one's teeth.

Phraseological units are the second linguistic category within the dictionary phase of language development, formed by the semantic-syntactic union of many lexemes, with the structural component referred to as a unit. In the literature, this linguistic unit is designated by terminology such as phraseologist and phraseological unit; it is preferable to refer unambiguously to the terms lexeme and morpheme. The discipline that examines phrasemes is known as phraseology.

Zakiy, a master of language, and Abdullah Qahhor, a prominent figure in 20th-century Uzbek literature, adeptly employed phraseological units in the dialogue of their characters, tailored to their personalities and contexts. We will examine the naamunas from them.

On the eighth day, Grandfather Qobil went to Amin again. Amin's top hair became a heel.

➤ *Yes, it's a while!.. Give to speak without pushing... I'll sew, while qistov...*

Turobjon's top hair became heel .

In the initial sentence, derived from the narrative of the "thief," the mercenaries associated with the officials of that era are depicted as instrumental in the theft of an ox belonging to an elderly couple in Bisot, in contrast to Amin. In the subsequent sentence, the protagonist of the tale "pomegranate" is portrayed as having been unable to... At that moment, this inert chemical, synonymous with wrath, was employed by the esteemed wordsmith Author Abdullah Qahhor Ayni.

My essence arrived at my ring. However, I exerted pressure on myself. We traversed all the thoroughfares and alleyways in this vicinity.

In the narrative "People with Tails," authored by Abdullah Qahhor, the expression "to come to the ring of Joni" signifies attaining the condition of death.

Author adeptly employed phraseological units in his narrative "Tales from the Past."

I did not know that when I heard the saying "Come, Come, come," from the grandmother of the scientist, besides the insult, there was also a meaning that a person could use, this statement of the old man came in from my head and went out of my heels .

Entering from the head and coming out of the heel has deeply influenced the spirit of phraseology equal in meaning.

In order not to make a sound at home, the shelf goes overboard as soon as you put the Marguba tooth on the tooth.

In this sentence, taken from the story of "Love" by Abdullah Qahhor, the phrase to put his tooth on his tooth is equivalent to a single word of endurance, and the phrase to go overboard is equivalent to the compound of giving himself an excess of erk.

Salimjan was on the road as if he had come down a little from a hut, came home and again became a scoundrel.

A given sentence uses phrases that are mutually antonymic. The phraseology of falling from the palm of your hand means to stop being bitter, and the expression of the punishing Lamb means to be deeply angry.

Nazira went out to her grandmother as her stop ran. It turns out that Nazira's grandmother has not yet slept.

-- *Hoy, is this what Nazira's grandmother will do, or did she send the chairman's sheep full of nuts ?*

This passage from "The Old Women Stumbled Upon a Wire" uses the phrase to fill their sheep into a puck of nuts, which is equivalent in meaning to the combination of false promises to deceive.

As Turobjon crawled through the door, the sleeve of his pencil yaktagi was tied to a leash and torn to the elbow. His sash returned.

If Muhayyah was to be courted by Anwar, his head would be brought to heaven.

In this sentence we can see two phraseological units, of course, these phrases show the skill of the writer, just like the above. Abdullah Qahhor also referred to the ibo-Hayah characteristic of our

people by expressing the word of love through the expression of indulgence. In the place of the word Author joy, the head is further strengthened by the phrase reaching the sky.

Through the examples above, we looked at Abdullah Qahhor as a master of verbal skill. In addition to these, the great author also skillfully used phraseological units in many of his works.

The old woman does not go out to the neighbours. Stay at home and bleed.

In this passage, taken from the story of Saeed Ahmad, a master of humorous stories, one of the powerful representatives of Uzbek literature, "the black man Majnun", Saodat ayaga nisabatan, who had four eyes, cutthroat his son, used the phrase of blood.

Our chairman will follow that way if I go that way and that way if I go that way. Poor do not trust me earth-blue.

This passage, taken from the "former" story, uses the phrase Earth-Blue does not believe. This phrase has the meaning of an extreme Ardor, a prop.

When I go, it turns out that the chairman is restless and waiting like a chicken with a leg burn.

Like a chicken with a burnt leg-restless.

"Your victim is a good person," said his wife Tillayev when he comes home, "says his poor soul do

In this sentence, taken from "Qoplon", one of Said Ahmad's satirical stories, he names Qurbanboy's hypocrisy as a sacrifice of his soul, unbeknownst to Tillayev's wife.

His child shall not come down, and he shall say these things in front of the wives of his neighbours. *Erraim, who did not give his word to someone, broke the old woman's horn, and without Astana hatlamam, muqim sat in the House.*

In this passage, we can see two phraseological units. The phrase that does not give a word to someone has a meaning that does not obey others and does what they know, and the phrase Horn of Cindy has not been able to raise a head.

In the late autumn of 1970, a Muslim child came out of religion...

The son of Saadat Aya, Burhan, names his choice to abandon Islam, the religion of his forefathers, and choose infidelity as a departure from the religion of the author.

The master came out only to the younger daughter of the magistrate, Inobat. Both bridesmaids and sisters are barking at her. This is how he finds and speaks, and passes through John-Joon.

At the beginning of the play "Bride's Uprising", which introduced Said Ahmad to the whole world, and is still being shown on television in our country, the author skillfully applied several phrasemas at once. This suggests that the Author is the master of words. Below we will get acquainted with their meaning:

Barking-to be afraid;

To find and speak sentences to the word cheeky;

He was in a life-threatening situation, soul.

Phrases are found in all, from any story we read to major novels. They cannot feel that the work is impressive unless the students' speaking potential is good. In the formation of the student's speech thinking and the increase in its intellectual potential, it is very convenient to work on phraseological units. In this, the teacher first brings a clear interpretation of phraseological units, and then explains their content from the point of view of linguistics and logic, encouraging students to engage in mental activity. The use of phraseological units serves to increase the figurativeness and

expressiveness of speech. Currently, every educator needs to use phraseological units to increase the speech potential of students and expand their vocabulary.

Conclusion

The analysis of phraseological units in the works of Abdullah Qahhor and Said Ahmad highlights the significant role these linguistic elements play in enhancing both the expressiveness and figurativeness of speech. The findings reveal that phraseological units are intricately woven into the narrative fabric of Uzbek literature, providing deep cultural and emotional resonance in character dialogues. These units not only enrich the text but also assist in shaping characters' personalities and the overall tone of the narrative. The implications of this study suggest that educators should prioritize the integration of phraseological units into language instruction to bolster students' vocabulary and expressive capabilities. Further research could explore the comparative impact of phraseological units across different languages and cultures, as well as their role in modern literature.

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