

PHRASEOLOGISMS RELATED TO THE WORD USED BY TAHIR MALIK IN  
“HUMAN PROPERTY”

Tilavova Munishkhan Alijonovna

BuxDPI teacher

**Abstract:** The phraseological layer of each language is the owner of that language reflects the traditions, life, and worldview of the people. In addition, we speak figurative, meaningful, impressive and colorful phrases it is the wealth of our language.

**Keywords:** Phraseological units, semantics, cultural stereotypes, multi-meaning lexeme

In a literary text, phraseological expressions are almost always poetically relevant, being unique figurative expressions of conclusions made by the people on the basis of getting to the bottom of various life events, assessing various situations of action, generalizing large and small experiences. That is why phrases occupy a special place in the linguo-poetic analysis of a literary text. Since imagery is always noticeable from phrases, since composition is a priority in the semantic structure, they serve the artistic content more actively than words. Tahir Malik used expressions very effectively in his work. Each phrase is chosen correctly so that the language of the work is attractive and impressive.

Below we will get acquainted with phraseological units used in Tahir Malik’s work “Human Property”, and in these examples we will see the writer’s skill.

Phraseologisms associated with the word of speech.

1). It is used as a synonym for “not listening”, “not listening”. However, we teach that the big has power over the small and the strong over the weak precisely by this act of ours: you can hit the small or weak, which is not included in the conversation! (page 9)

2) not to speak - gives the meaning of talkativeness. It is usually applied to people who talk incessantly without allowing others to speak. We don't stay at parties or talk to each other. Let's pay attention to these conversations: are we talking about education and its methods? No! (page 16)

Usually the phrase Chechan is used in this sense. The judge appointed by the bride was an eloquent woman of about fifty, dressed in a modern way. She wears pants that don't suit her age and doesn't have a headscarf. (page 94) 3) when it is uttered, it gives its meaning when it is uttered. When it comes to the responsibilities of parents, we should emphasize the responsibility to give the child a beautiful name and the obligation to get married in a timely manner (to the groom). (p. 57); One of our brothers, speaking about women, said the following: God has given me the blessing of a wise woman. (page 75)

4) dry speech - used in the sense of nonsense. Options: idle talk, unnecessary conversations. "I love Rasulullah!" "I love God!" saying is nothing more than empty words. (p. 43); But the sheikhs of this sect strive to inspire the Umayyads with empty talk about past saints and their circumstances and lead them onto the wrong path. (page 45)

5) remark - gives meaning to an objection or statement. If we keep this advice of Adib Ahmad in mind when we try to rudely scold our father or mother, we will not hurt their heart. (page 60)

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taking is ignorance, not equality. (page 91)

9) ridicule the statement - believe, gives the meaning of believing someone quickly (without thinking). We blame wives who seek to break family chains through misunderstanding. What about 6) getting lost in a sentence means getting distracted. It was a miracle that they died. In the company of their children, they did not deviate from their words, gave good advice and easily died in one breath. (page 61)

7) it means to speak. Let's say the events of the day are discussed over dinner. The wife talks about the evil of her love spell. The ignorant husband complains about what his brother is doing. They do not know that such words create an irreparable rift between the cousins. (page 66)

8) means to argue - to quarrel. Options: avoiding the conversation, disagreeing with the conversation, etc. A quarrel between the brothers escalated into swearing, and insults escalated into attacks by one of them with a hoe. (p. 66); Maybe there are differences between the brothers? you say No, there was no quarrel. Only my brother has no faith. Knowing that his brother is of no use, he despises him. (p. 70); Arguing with your husband face to face, the face of a husband who mocks them and turns away from them? When the wife starts gossiping that "your brother (or sister) is like that," the husband says, "Stop, the person you're talking about comes from the same stomach." This man has been my brother for twenty (or thirty) years. He rocked my crib. "I know better than you who he is, his good and bad." Any woman will think twice. (page 75)

10) in one of the two sentences it means "often". Some husbands say: "I don't know my wife's rights. I am the boss. If I don't swear in one of two sentences, I won't lose my temper. If I don't hit, my hand will itch." This is true? Well, do what you want, brother. But do not forget that for this you will be punished in the future life. (page 81)

11) talking too much means being accused. Popular colloquial speech also uses the variants to remain in the conversation, to remain at the end of the conversation, to remain in the conversation. If we say that, we will slander our pure sisters. But if they follow the order not to go far in search of food and not to go without Tanmahram, they will not gain too much respect for themselves. (page 81)

12) to enter into a conversation means to follow others. As Ahmed Donish said: "If the

bride and groom get involved in each other's conversations and pranks, their sweet marriage will be ruined and coldness will hang between them.” (page 84)

13) to speak means to argue. He gossips about his neighbors, talks to each other, is greedy... (p. 96); The mother-in-law says: the daughter-in-law is lazy, doesn't like to work, doesn't keep the house clean well, is rude, talks to her mother, talks to adults. .. (p. 97)

14) to stay in one sentence means not to argue, not to answer. To live happily, a couple must strictly follow one rule. The name of this rule is LEAVE ONE SENTENCE! Yes that's right. The world is full of life, one sentence left! So who should be excluded from one sentence? First wife. (p. 97) The expressions used in Tahir Malik's stories are observed both in the speech of the hero and in the speech of the author. Often the writer uses expressions effectively to create funny situations. As a result, the language of the work is attractive and impressive.

There are many such examples.

In a work of art, the creator selects and uses various means available in language in accordance with the intended purpose. Units that contribute to the aesthetic value of a work show the skill of the creator. A skilled creator, along with existing units, himself comes up with new expressions or gives a new “color” to the content of lexemes in the language based on the speech situation. Some of them, over time, contribute to the enrichment of the vocabulary of a language based on the norms of the literary language, while some remain specific to a particular speech.

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