

## **The Classifications of Expressions in the Story "Dakhshat" of Abdullah Kahhor**

**Urinova Dildora Bekmakhmatovna**

Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

The teacher of "Theory of Foreign Language Department"

**Annotation:** Phrasal verbs are of great importance in stories and literature because they often convey nuances and emotions that single word verbs may not capture. They can add depth to character interactions, set the tone, create more vivid narrative. Additionally, using phrasal verbs can contribute to a more conversational, dynamic writing style, making the story more engaging for readers. This article attempts to analyze expressions within the story titled "DAKHSHAT".

**Key words:** phrasal verbs, nuances, prose, idiomatic, vivid narrative, standalone words

Phrasal verbs are combinations of a main verb and one more particles (prepositions or adverbs). They often have idiomatic meanings that may not be immediately obvious from the individual words. Here are some examples of phrasal verbs :

- 1). **Ask after:** ask for news about;
- 2). **Come down with:** start to suffer from a minor illness;
- 3). **Go over:** repeat or think about again in order to understand completely;
- 4). **Hand down:** give something valuable to your children usually when you die;
- 5). **Make out:** pretend that something is true;
- 6). **Feel up to:** feel well enough to do;
- 7). **Get somebody down:** make somebody feel sad or lose hope ;

Phrasal verbs play crucial role as they provide expressiveness: they often carry a sense of informality and can capture subtleties that simple words may lack.

**Simple word:** she put the book on the shelf.

**Phrasal verb:** she put up with her noisy neighbours.

In this case phrasal verb "put up with" conveys a specific meaning of tolerating or enduring something, adding depth and expressiveness to the sentence that the simple word "put" lacks.

**Simple word:** start

**Phrasal verb:**

kick off (informal)

set out (slightly more nuanced)

commence (formal)

Using phrasal verbs like these can add precision and variety to your language, allowing you to convey the idea of starting with different nuances in various situations. Simple words are single standalone words. While phrasal verbs consist of a main verb and one or more particles.

**He looked up the information.**

**Look up** is the phrasal verb with **looked** as main verb, and **up** as the particle. Phrasal verbs often convey a more specific or idiomatic meaning compared to individual words.

We will try to discuss the story "DAKHSHAT"

Abdullah Kahhor entered the Uzbek literature with a wonderful story and unparalleled master of this genre. He is even called the Uzbek Chekhov. In his stories, the best aspects of the Uzbek people's life, adapted to humour. The language of Kahhor's stories is short, rich in anecdotes and devoid of pomp and pageantry characteristic of traditional Uzbek prose. Here are some phrases that are commonly used in Kahhor's stories:

**\*Jazavasi qo'zidi** Salimjon yo'lda biroz hovuridan tushganday bo'lgan edi, uyga kelib yana jazavasi qo'zidi. In this sentence **jazavasi qo'zidi** means frustration because of something bad.

**\*Boshi osmonga yetdi** It means being satisfied and feeling a sense of contentment or being happy like over the moon.

**\*Tishini tishiga qo'ymoq** Tolerating or put up with: to accept or continue to accept an unpleasant situation or experience.

**\*Yurakni qon qilib yubordi** Bored, annoyed or disappointed, especially by something that you have experienced for too long.

In the creation of the plot of the story "DAKHSHAT" the materials of the folklore of Abdulla Kahhor used. One of the popular religious myth is the legend about cemetery. At that time, it was considered brave and strong men to do something cemetery at night. At the beginning of the story, such a story is told by Nodirmohbegim. Remembering and telling this story caused by a mat hitting the window.

In short, this story vividly captures the events through vibrant colours and lively expressions. It portrays somber days within a stable system, depicting instances like disrespect towards women and the stifling of their independent thoughts, where they encounter barriers. Now we will try to discuss some phrases and expressions of the story "DAKHSHAT".

Here some examples:

**\*Dami ichiga tushib ketdi** this expression is commonly used to abruptly leave in awkward situations. In this story when Unsin- the wife of Dodxoh -asked permission to go home in exchange

for going to the cemetery and making tea. Dodxoh's courage had faded away at that moment because displaying such manliness by women was not appreciated during this era.

**\*Osmonning chekkasi sarig' kir uvadaga o'xshaydi** on Unsin's way to graveyard the sky described like it is becoming dirty. This expression portraying the state of the sky in a clearer and more vividly.

**\*Yuragiga rahna soldi** something causes fear. As soon as Unsin entered the graveyard, she felt unease, and the spooky cemetery frightened her.

**\*Tiligacha sovuq ter chiqardi** when considering resemblance, it is mainly used to express fearful things. In this case when contemplating about the cemetery and the death.

**\*Nazarga ilmadi** this phrasal verb indicates looking down someone or something. In this story when Dodxoh tells a story, Unsin denigrate the number of sheep for stabbing knife to the cemetery.

**To conclude**, Abdullah Kahhor's storytelling in "DAKHSHAT" masterfully employs phrasal verbs to convey emotions and cultural nuances. The story rooted in folklore, vividly captures the essence of Uzbek life, blending humour with somber societal reflections. Through expressions Abdullah Kahhor skillfully navigates themes of gender roles and societal expectations. The use of idiomatic phrases adds depth to characters, creating dynamic and engaging narrative. In essence, "DAKHSHAT" stands as a testament to Abdullah Kahhor's storytelling prowess, seamlessly blending tradition with contemporary themes.

#### References:

1. Halle, M., and Keyser, S. J. 1972. "English III. The iambic pentameter." *Versification: Major language types*, ed. by W. K. Wimsatt. New York: Modern Language Association.
2. Halliday, M. A. K. 1971. "Linguistic function and literary style: An inquiry into the language of William Golding's *The Inheritors*." *Literary style: A symposium*, ed. by S. Chatman. London and New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Malcolm Mann, Steve Taylore-Knowles "Destination B2"
4. Rahmatullayev Sh. O'zbek tilining izohli frazeologik lug'ati. Toshkent: O'qituvchi.- 1978.
5. [https://kitobxon.com/oz/kitob/a\\_qahhor\\_tanlangan\\_asarlar\\_2\\_jild](https://kitobxon.com/oz/kitob/a_qahhor_tanlangan_asarlar_2_jild)
6. [https://kitobxon.com/oz/kitob/alibobo-va-qirq-qaroqchi-\(arab-xalq-ertaklari\)-5-9-sinf](https://kitobxon.com/oz/kitob/alibobo-va-qirq-qaroqchi-(arab-xalq-ertaklari)-5-9-sinf)