



ABDULLAH QAHHOR STORYTELLING SKILLS

Rejepova Go'zal Karimboyevna

Student of the 302nd group of the faculty of philology of teaching Uzbek language and literature of Karakalpakstan State University named after Berdak

rejepovagozzal@gmail.com

Annotation: *In the article, the mutual use of proverbs, sayings, expressions, which are examples of folk art, their use in works of art, their purpose, their importance in making the work meaningful, and how they are delivered to the reader. Abdulla Qahhor will be studied on the example of stories. Also, four different areas of storytelling skills will be revealed.*

Key words: *phrase, proverb, metal, epigraph, relationship.*

Introduction:

Every people and nation have their living conditions, social situation, history and present, achievements and losses in one mold, wise words belonging to the people after learning from them are proverbs and they are public property. These proverbs are used by ordinary people in their daily speech, and in the works of literature, they are used to polish them. Moreover, proverbs encourage the reader to read the work lightly, to be able to understand the time of the creation of the work, depending on the content of the proverb, the words used in it, and the artistic art.

The distinctive features of Abdulla Qahhor's stories are the above-mentioned opinions.

The uniqueness of the stories is that it is written in a simple language, fluent, concise, active use of proverbs, sayings, phrases, sarcastic, and the final part of the story refers to the reader himself, and encourages students to express their thoughts.

Discussion and results.

In his stories, Abdulla Qahhor uses proverbs not only in Uzbek but also uses proverbs of foreign languages.

Various linguists and literary scholars have recorded their opinions about proverbs. Proverbs can often be composed in a rhyming manner, similar to the art of saj or tazad. O. Safarov studies proverbs and explains that regardless of their poetic or prose form, they do not belong to the epic or lyric type. The word proverb is defined as follows. A proverb, a small work, a word, a speech, a concise, figurative, full-meaning and wise phrase, saying, created by the people based on the experience, has the content of admonition for a person. For example, "He who enters with milk, leaves with soul" (A.Q).

In proverbs, figurative tools such as simile, qualification, comparison are often used. Tora Mirzaev said about the study of proverbs: "Interest in proverbs from a literary point of view, using them to improve the artistry of the work and improve the fluency of the artistic language has always been the focus of attention of the word artists. the primary goal is education, which plays an important role in educating not only the younger generation, but also the older ones. Also, like a proverb, adage is an example of wisdom in folklore, and it is



expressed together with a proverb. It is known that A. Qahhor is the writer who most often refers to examples of folk wisdom in his works.

He used proverbs in the title, epigraph, opening paragraph, composition or conclusion of the works, increased the meaningfulness of the work and contributed to their becoming a solid and integral part of the composition of the work. Epigraph (Greek "writing" - a quote, phrase, proverb, adage, folk, song and fragment of a poem written after the title of a literary work or at the beginning of its part or chapter) serves to reflect the content of the work. Choosing an epigraph is also an art. When analyzing A. Qahhor's stories, it is considered where proverbs are used in the story, what is the purpose of using proverbs, what function proverbs perform in the sentence, and whether they are changed syntactically.

Abdulla Qahhor writes in the epigraph of the story "The thief" that "the death of the horse, the holiday of the dog". After reading the epigraph, the reader realizes that the theme of the story is that someone's plight can bring happiness to someone else. From this, the words death and holiday are used as antonyms.

A horse and a dog also create a negative contrast. No changes were made to the structure of the proverb and it was left in its original state. Also in the story, "My back broke before my wife told me, a cat doesn't come out in the sun for nothing", "To the one who gives, ten is too little", "A dry spoon tears the mouth" such proverbs mean that the main character of the play is in need, or he tries his best to find the only breadwinner by giving gifts to high-ranking people. This situation continues until the end of the story. In the epigraph of the "patient" story, the short and concise proverb "The sky is wide, the earth is hard" is used. In this case, heaven and earth are mutually opposite concepts, which describe that the poor person cannot get out of the situation, he has no chance.

In this story, the proverb "Thick is stretched, thin is cut" is used in relation to the situation of the spouse who does not have the means to take care of the patient. Thick and thin are used in a contradictory sense, and in the example of the main character, it helps to explain the result that a person with money will get out of the situation, and the poor person will be cut off, that is, he will be a victim of the situation.

In his stories, Abdulla Qahhor uses proverbs not only in Uzbek but also he uses proverbs of foreign languages.

As an example, in the epigraph of the story "Wedding Mourning", the Tajik proverb "Zori behuda miyan meshikanad" is cut in the middle (in the epigraph). The Tajik version of the proverb was taken as a whole and no changes were made. At the end of the story "An extinct Volcano", the main character says the proverb "The people will kick whoever kicks the ground". In this story, Sheramat can't accept this situation when he retires, and he says this about himself. The title of the story "Two and a half and a whole" serves as a proverb to reveal the content of the work. In this proverb, it is highlighted that the two men in the story are characters who match each other from their conversation.

The words half and whole are opposite words. Also, the saying "If you hide a donkey, it will make you feel ashamed" in the story is often used in the second person in the sense of respect.



In the story "Bashorat" as an epigraph, the proverb "the crow qag says and makes himself happy" says that everyone should celebrate their happiness, regardless of what it is.

In the story "Sep" proverbs such as "If you have difficulty exercising, you will not be difficult in war" are used effectively and appropriately to describe the original situation of the hero of the story. In addition to proverbs, Abdulla Qahhor also effectively uses materials in his works.

And in the story " Bemor ", he had to pray that my heart would not remain a dream for a lifetime. In the story "To'ydagi motam " And In the story "Nurli Cho'qqilar" "Fir flashes from the stone "Fatima becomes an old girl and sits".

Conclusion

In conclusion, one of the famous and great Uzbek wordsmiths, Abdulla Qahhor, skillfully uses folk proverbs and proverbs of brotherly nations in his stories to illuminate the daily life of the people, the nation, who are living with difficulty due to the political system of his time. . Also, he does not change the original structure of the proverb and can use proverbs and sayings according to any part of the story, using a lot of words with opposite meanings. In proverbs, it is used for purposes such as strengthening the meaning and exposing the situation. A student who reads a proverb before reading a story understands the meaning of the whole story. It is an exaggeration to say that proverbs and proverbs, such as those contained in the works of Abdulla Qahhor, have developed over the centuries without separating from each other, while maintaining their own form, they have become genres that have a prominent place in fiction literature, and have taken a deep place in the hearts of readers.

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