

Analysis of the Concept of “Thread” in the Interpretation of Abdulla Qahhor’s Works

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Abstract: This article aims to highlight the concept of thread and its various manifestations through the nominative and descriptive, lexical and phraseological means of Uzbek culture through the works of Abdulla Qahhar.

Keywords: thread, concept, types of thread, linguistic units, verbalization, research.

INTRODUCTION

Thread is an emotional concept. It is a multifaceted phenomenon associated with psychology, sociology and linguistics (we generally consider concepts to have such properties). Determining the place of thread in the system of human emotions, we try to understand emotion as a mental process that reflects a person's attitude to himself and the world around him, is characterized by facial, psychosomatic, behavioral changes and is reflected in language. We do the feeling of thread does not always play a negative role in human life. The primary function of thread is its sociality.¹ This function is essentially related to people (it helps to prevent possible mistakes and protects or reduces the risk of becoming a victim of situations, where this emotion exceeds the norm, it is psychologically gnawing at a person, seriously affecting his health. 'secret shows') is explained by. According to the appearance of thread, external and internal threads are divided, according to the norm - normal and pathological. It will not be correct to make an absolute separation of thread into internal and external types, because the two are inextricably linked. We accept the concept of thread as a system. Then, the unifying feature of external and internal thread elements in the system is explained by the fact that both of them are a mental unity, and how they arise in terms of a differential sign. Internal threads are a concept that occurs in the human psyche, in the inner stream of consciousness, as a result of deviation from the rational and empirical norm. There are the following synonyms of the concept of thread: *fear, horror, terror, panic, scare, danger, fright, anxious, concerned, worried, restless, uneasy, noisy, worrisome, troublesome*.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

“Horror struck his heart”²

...ghosts act rapidly around him come. Her flesh become red, her hair seem to raise the scarf on her head a centimeter”³

Above we can see that the impact of the concept of thread on the human mind and the emotional points that appear in the inner world of a person as a result are expressed through linguistic units. In the second example, it is revealed that the environment (cemetery in the example of the context) has created associations related to it in the human mind, and that the concept of thread is in the leading position in the chain of emerging concepts through the state of internal imagination in the

¹Anor. A. Qahhor. : - Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi 2018. P 247.

² Adabiyot muallimi.hikoyalar/ Abdulla Qahhor. – T. : “Ziyo nashr” nashriyoti, 2019.p-232

³ Adabiyot muallimi.hikoyalar/ Abdulla Qahhor. – T. : “Ziyo nashr” nashriyoti, 2019.p-232

appearance of a person. Thread caused by external influences is characterized by short-term. In most cases, the level of tension in the influence of external communication on the mind is high, and therefore there is a risk of causing negative consequences: stuttering, tremors are among them.

For example, "A dog like a bear lying under a big iron gate raised its head and growled. - Run away! Mirza Bahram said, taking himself behind Tawhidi"⁴

Upon seeing a dog, the judgment that "some animals are capable of attacking human life" and the conclusion that dogs also possess the characteristic of being abandoned automatically makes the dog growl in the mind (a variant of the sound made by a dog with a negative tone) and thinks of a way to get rid of it. (Run away! - said Mirza Bahram, taking himself behind Tawhidi) or "You panic so that you say: "Run away!" Let's take an example. In this case, the element that causes thread is not an object or an event, but a set of panicked sounds that warn of danger.

RESULTS

The elements of the thread concept system are also distinguished by the duration of thread according to the opposition of characteristic types: short-term (as a result of external influence) and stable character characteristic (from the point of view of violence or a certain psychological influence and as a result of effects) there are types. ...he scared him very much.... Hamrokul was scared, he hurried to get home as soon as possible. If you see him standing at the beginning of the street, he shakes his head like a frightened chicken and looks around, instead of being calmed by the absence of danger, he is surprised and more worried.

If the above two sentences are based on short-term thread, in the third sentence we can see both types according to their duration. Short-term: shakes his head and looks around like a frightened chicken; has a stable character: instead of being relieved by the absence of danger, he is surprised, more worried. The following are examples based on the research of the concept of thread with a stable character: a man like Dodho trembles at the mention of a cemetery, when someone says "I will reign over the world" he does not go, but he does not go, this girl goes with her head like a fist and says "If there is something worthwhile , I will go! (In this example, the summary of the stable thread of doing things arose due to the fact that the day will come and getting closer to it day by day.

A large percentage of the Uzbek people did not want to see Nadirmohbegim, the religion of Islam, beaten again, and sent a servant to Ganjiravon. The study of lexical means of objectification of the concept is conditioned, first of all, by our understanding of the concept as a kind of mental unit objectified by lexical units: verbal and superlative nouns (phraseological units, proverbs and proverbs), metaphorical sentences; secondly, fragments of extralinguistic reality are more clearly reflected in the lexical content, because this word is important in creating, perceiving, storing and transmitting information (Kubryakova 1997). According to the method of concept nomination, there are primary and secondary types (LES 2002). In this regard, we divide all linguistic units that objectify thread into the following.

1. Nominative (naming) units: a) primary units: members of the synonymous series of the concept of thread. For example, thread, intimidation, thread, panic, terror, etc.; in the following sentences, the synonymy of the concept of thread is placed in positive-neutral-negative order. Nodirmohbegim did not hesitate to be beaten again and sent a servant to Ganjiravon. Hamrakul was afraid, he hurried to get home as soon as possible. Terror struck his heart. How terrible the cemetery is now... b) secondary units: various metaphorical units; For example, -dek, -day, like, like, etc. If you see

⁴ Adabiyot muallimi.hikoyalar/ Abdulla Qahhor. – T. : “Ziyo nashr” nashriyoti, 2019.p-24

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him standing at the beginning of the street, he shakes his head like a frightened chicken and looks around, instead of being calmed by the absence of danger, he is surprised and more worried.

*...the ghosts act rapidly around come. Her flesh is reddened, her hair seem to lift her headscarf a foot. Lying under the big iron gate, a snarky dog raise its head and growl. - Run away! - says Mirza Bahram, taking himself behind Tawhidi.*⁵

2. Descriptive units. A group of such units includes stable compounds, including semantic tools that express the concept of thread, such as phraseologisms that describe the experience of thread and the behavior of realizing this concept. The following can be found in the works of Qahhar:

*Terror struck his heart. Even though he repeated the same thing often like a prayer and did not let his thread into him, the words "What is the stomach of the dead" came to his mind, and his heart was filled with joy... .*⁶

*...a person who has put his shroud in a chest, when he thinks that he will lie in a cemetery rather than die, his tongue breaks out in a cold sweat. Hamrokul was afraid, he hurried to get home as soon as possible. If you see him standing at the beginning of the street, he shakes his head like a frightened chicken and looks around, instead of being calmed by the absence of danger, he is surprised and more worried.*⁷

...the ghosts crawling around came. Her flesh became red, her hair seemed to raise the scarf on her head a centimeter.

When a man like Dodhoda trembles at the mention of a cemetery, he does not go even if someone says, "I will reign over the world," but this girl goes with her head like a fist and says, "If there is something worthwhile, I will go!" .

*Drink, my liver, you are afraid... If you are afraid in the cemetery, the soil of the cemetery is a cure.*⁸

DISCUSSION

Thread is real (appearing in the soul and mind as a result of influences), unreal (images of this or that situation woven in the mind, presented by the mind), pathological (strongly affecting the spirit, there are types that require long-term psychological and medical treatment), social (inability to communicate with people) and physical (appearing as a result of actions such as violence, beating, which have a negative effect on the body).

CONCLUSION

In psychological research, the analysis of connections between thread and other emotions is based on the conflict sign of emotions. While studying the concept of thread, we also saw that it is related to concepts such as aggression, pain, curiosity, courage, envy, panic. It is said that this article, along with the study of the specific features of the verbalization of thread's connections with other emotions, revealed additional meaningful aspects of the studied concept and made it possible to show its internal semantic structure in more detail.

⁵ Adabiyot muallimi.hikoyalar/ Abdulla Qahhor. – T. : “Ziyo nashr” nashriyoti, 2019.p-32

⁶ Adabiyot muallimi.hikoyalar/ Abdulla Qahhor. – T. : “Ziyo nashr” nashriyoti, 2019. P-33

⁷ Adabiyot muallimi.hikoyalar/ Abdulla Qahhor. – T. : “Ziyo nashr” nashriyoti, 2019. P-121

⁸ Anor. A. Qahhor. : - Toshkent: Yoshlar nashriyot uyi 2018,p-18

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