



## **THE PRESENTATION OF AMBIGUOUS WORDS IN THE WORKS OF ABDULLA QAHHOR**

Abdig'aniyev Burkhan Husanovich

Uzbek language and literature, Termiz State University

2nd year graduate student 97 440 97 00

### **ABSTRACT**

The following article discusses the use of ambiguous words in Abdulla Qahhor's works, analyzing the stories of Abdulla Qahhor, where he used proverbs in the stories and how they can attract every reader.

### **KEYWORDS**

literary, poetry, language, clear, emotional, evocative.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Abdulla Qahhor is a respected Uzbek writer. He is known for using ambiguous words in his works. His works are distinguished by deep messages, deep emotions, vivid images brought to life through masterful use of language. In this article, we will study the importance of ambiguous words in the works of Abdulla Qahhor. A. One of the distinguishing features of Qahhor writing is its use of literary words such as metaphor, originality, and allusions. His works are full of powerful and evocative language, and his use of these literary techniques brings his poetry to life. For example, A. Qahhor uses the metaphor of a river to convey the short nature of memory in his poem "Memory":

"Memory is like a river,  
out of mind

He is the one who easily carries it in his presence.

They said, "We are definitely leftists."

This metaphor conveys the idea that memory is constantly flowing and changing, and that we should cherish every moment we can.

A. Qahhor's use of ambiguous words also adds depth and complexity to his writing. He uses words rich in meaning, such as "passion", "truth", "faith", "love". He uses vivid descriptions, creates images that capture the essence of his subjects. For example, he writes in the poem "John":

"The soul is a flame of light,  
White, burning in the darkness of the night,  
On our journey through life,  
Our dok-dok-dok kept us busy.

By using the word "flame", A. Qahhor captures the true essence of the human soul, which he perceives as a source of light and warmth in the darkness of life.

Another characteristic of A. Qahhor's writing is his ability to convey complex feelings through simple and powerful language. His poems are often filled with deep emotions such as love, pain, heartache,

and he expresses these emotions clearly and clearly. For example, in the poem "Pushaymon" he writes:

"Pity tastes bitter,  
About love too late,  
Non-erasable memory,  
Tell us not to go back.

Qahhor conveys through this clear but powerful language the deep sense of loss and pain felt when love is not fulfilled in time.

When analyzing the stories of Abdulla Qahhor, it is considered where proverbs are used in the stories, what is the purpose of using proverbs, what is the function of proverbs in a sentence and how they are changed syntactically. Abdulla Qahhor writes in the epigraph of the story "Thief" "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 difficult situation can bring joy to someone else. The words death and holiday are used as antonyms. The horse and the 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 will break until my mistress says", "A cat does not rise in the sun for nothing", "One is too much to give, ten is too little to take", "A dry spoon tears the mouth", "With a person who cannot be played with - you proverbs such as "urar har bab bilan" mean that the main character of the play is helpless, but in order to find the only cow that can support him, he tries his best to distribute gifts to high-ranking people and cool off everything, and this situation continues until the end of the story. . In the epigraph of the story "The Patient" the short and concise saying "The sky is wide, the earth is hard" is used. In this case, heaven and earth are mutually opposite concepts, and it describes that the poor and the rich person cannot get out of the situation, there is no possibility. 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 serves to explain the result that a person with money can get out of the situation, while the poor person is cut off, that is, he becomes a victim of the situation. In his stories, Abdulla Qahhor uses proverbs not only in Uzbek but also in foreign languages. As an example, in the epigraph of the story "To'yda aza" it is necessary to mention the Tajik proverb "Zori behuda miyan meshikanad", that is, it is cut/broken in the middle of a vain effort. The Tajik version of the proverb was taken as a whole and no changes were made. In this proverb, there is no phenomenon of antonymy, but the cause (effect) is a subordinate clause, and the main character of the story, after the death of the husband of a well-respected university teacher in the neighborhood, changed his appearance as a result of marrying his young student. He conveys to the reader the reasons and results of changing like young people, being disrespected among neighbors, and hastily placing two heavy suitcases in the car, and then unexpectedly dying. At the end of the story "Extinguished Volcano", the main character says the proverb "The earth kicks, the hand kicks". In this story, brother Shermat, as he is getting older and retiring from his position, cannot accept this situation and evaluates himself. The title of the story "Two and a half whole" is a proverb and serves to reveal the content of the work. It is explained in this proverb 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, when he says "If you hide a donkey, it will be shamed by hanging" in the story, he often used the proverb in the second person singular in the plural meaning of respect. In the story "Prophecy" as an epigraph, the proverb "A crow

crows, it cheers up" tells everyone to celebrate their happiness regardless of what it is, and in the story "Sep" it says "If you struggle in training, in war he uses proverbs such as kyynalmaysan effectively and appropriately to describe the real situation of the hero of the story.<sup>1</sup>

In conclusion, it should be noted that Abdulla Qahhor's works are amazing with the use of many meaningful words that evoke wide emotions and ideas. His meticulous mastery of literary devices, rich language, and ability to convey complex emotions clearly and distinctly make his work enduring, inspiring, and memorable. Qahhor's works serve as testimony to the eternal power of language and poetry's ability to convey deep messages, deep feelings, and bright images.

## References:

1. Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 11 ISSN 2181-1784 Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2022: 5.947 Advanced Sciences Index Factor ASI Factor = 1.7
2. A. Qahhor, Anor. Qissa va hikoyalar to'plami, Toshkent, G'afur G'ulom, 2012. 2. A. Madvaliyev tahriri ostida, O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati, Toshkent, 1981.
3. B. Jo'rayeva, O'zbek xalq maqollarining lingvistik asoslari. Toshkent, Akademnashr, 2019.
4. M. Sulaymonov, O'zbek xalq og'zaki ijodi (Akademik litseylar uchun o'quv qo'llanma), Namangan nashriyoti, 2010.

---

<sup>1</sup> Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences VOLUME 2 | ISSUE 11 ISSN 2181-1784 Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2022: 5.947 Advanced Sciences Index Factor ASI Factor = 1.7