

Monosyllabic and polysyllabic words used in Togay Murod's "The Night of the Neighing Horse"



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ABSTRACT

This article describes the use of single-meaning and multi-meaning words in the language of Togay Murod's story, and the writer's skill in using these tools to reveal the essence of the work.

Keywords:

literary text, term, proverb, single-meaning, multi-meaning

In Togay Murod's story "The Night of the Neighing Horse", there are several words that are not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language", which is the richness of our dialect. The writer's real goal is to preserve words that are being forgotten in our language, to polish them, to demonstrate the richness of our language to our people, or rather, to teach them. Although the work was published in 1979, almost 40 years later, most of the words (typical of the dialect) are still used in the language of our people. Unfortunately, it is painful that many of our words have fallen into disuse. The people's writer of Uzbekistan, Said Ahmad, said this about Togay Murod's story "The Night of the Neighing Horse". - I thought about the city dwellers who lived and spent their lives in the "Dom". I know how much these words of the writer affect our city brothers who have only seen this animal that makes the human child's distance close and his difficulties easy only in the circus and in the cinema. I feel sorry for how

far city children have become from nature and animals. The main character in the story, Ziyodulla, is a bald rider, a shepherd who ties a belt to the blind and feeds his sheep, a person who is familiar with folk oral creativity, a musician, a drummer, and a horseman. He is a fan of national multi-player games with a tarlon tulpor. His intention is to breed horses, develop the horse breeding industry, and preserve horse breeds. In the games of Kopkari, Ziyodoll the rider is a very honest person. Horse breeding is a branch of animal husbandry. It is engaged in breeding, breeding, improving the breed, and breeding. Horse breeding is a cheap, effective source of energy as a working animal. Horse breeding serves as a unique grazing ground in various agricultural works, industrial enterprises, in the reconnaissance and exploration work of geologists, as part of various scientific expeditions, in border troops and guard services.

Indeed, horse breeding appeared in Asia and Europe in the 4th millennium BC. One of the ancient centers of horse breeding is undoubtedly the expanses of Central Asia. Horses spread from Central Asia to Asia Minor in the 2nd millennium BC, and from there to Africa. Horses were brought to America by Europeans in the 16th century, and to Australia in the 17th century. After being tamed and domesticated, horses became a constant helper of man in many tasks, and separate cavalry units were formed in the army. In some nations, horse breeding is considered an economic branch that produces food products - meat and milk.

1. Proverbs about horses in the story "The Night of the Neighing Horse":

- a) A horse stops a horse with a shoe.
- b) He who has a horse has wings;
- d) A horse is a wing;
- e) A horse is a hand for a person;
- f) When you ride a horse, think about your head, when you fall to the ground, think about your horse;
- g) A horse is a young man's companion;
- h) Even if he gets off the horse, he does not get out of the saddle;
- i) A horse alone does not get out of the dust, and even if he gets out of the dust, his hoof does not get out;
- j) If a donkey falls, it covers its hoof, if a horse falls, it covers its path;
- k) If a good horse falls, it remains a bad scum.

2. Proverbs about baldness (nicknames):

- a) A bald man also has a donkey;
- b) What does a bald man have, he has an iron comb;
- d) Don't ask a bald man for a comb;
- e) One bald man's trick - it tires forty people;
- f) Don't be silent to a bald man - he will come himself;
- g) A bald man cools his armpits by rubbing himself;

3. Proverbs used by the writer in the story:

- a) He killed two birds with one stone;
- b) No matter which of my fingers I bite, it hurts;
- d) There is good and bad everywhere;
- e) A single man's mind is in both eyes;
- f) If he has, he cannot see, if he does not, he cannot give;

- g) You cannot put a sieve in the mouth of a people;
- h) A man's crying is his death;
- i) A joke to the people, a slap to the people;
- j) A donkey does not know its owner, a donkey does not know its mistress;
- k) The people have fifty ears;
- l) If the truth is preserved, there is no trouble, If the truth is cursed, there is no cure;
- m) The one who is burned will die, the one who is loved will die;
- n) The son-in-law was also honored by the prophets;
- o) He resembles the owner of the cattle;
- p) If he does not resemble the owner of the cattle, he dies a haram;
- q) For the mediator - six lashes;
- r) For the head that does not hurt - six lashes;
- s) Even if your mouth is black with blood, do not spit in front of your enemy;
- t) When you become a judge, you will be punished by your own lineage;
- u) You do not like those who speak the truth;
- v) The Uzbek people are stubborn, they are strong;
- x) Not in the harvest, not in the threshing floor, now in the threshing floor;
- y) Know yourself, leave others;
- z) Bad words go before a rocket, good words go after a turtle;
- o) A young man's wealth will not be double until he has two heads;
- g') Give a young man a job, and run after him yourself;
- sh) Run away from evil, or get rid of it in the morning;
- ch) If you are good, the world is good, if you are bad, the world is bad;
- ng) What comes in with milk, comes out with soul.

4. Terms related to horse names in the work:

Kulun- a one-year-old foal, toy- a 3-year-old horse, gunon- a 4-year-old horse, donon- a 5-year-old horse, baytol, stallion, Tarlon- a color of horses, Burnoch- blue, black, toriq Burnoch, gazelle. Burnoch has a freckle on his forehead and a freckle on his nose. He has spots on his legs. Saman- a horse is yellow, his manes and tails are black. He also has white spots on his mane. Toriq- a horse is red. Oktuyak- a horse

name, biya- a type of horse, chobir- a type of horse, Chil- a horse is blue in one place, white in another place, and black in another place. Karabayir, saman, gazelle- horse names, Olakoz baytolini- a horse name.

5. Toponymic terms related to place names: Oboqli-dasht name, Surkhan-region, Irgali-ovul, Obshir-village, Toshloq-place name, Boysun-village, Sho'rchi-district, Vakhshivor-village, Chimzor-place name, Darband-ovul, Bobotog'-mountain (oronym), Denov-district (oikonomia), Sho'rchi-ovul, Termez-city, Tashkent-city, Dushanbe-city, Moscow-city, Vakhshivorsoy-arik name, Qarluq-village, Kyzylsuv-river name, Europe-continent name, Salvador-city, Nicaragua-city, USA United States of America - republic, Poland-city, Iran-republic, Kungirot-village (tribe name), Qoshtegirmon-ovul, Keragatog'-continuation of Hisar mountain, Qorbosdi-name of the steppe, Khazarbog'-village name, Karakhan- village, Kanada- city, Navoiysovkhuz (collective farm), Hayrondara- place name.

6. Metrological words in the story: Metrology- Greek metron- measurement, logos-teaching, knowledge. In the Uzbek language and its dialects, there are various words and terms related to folk metrology that have been passed down from generation to generation since ancient times. Some things found in people's everyday life and their names have served as units of measurement and quantity since ancient times.

For example: kisim, siqim- a pinch of salt, a pinch of soil, a hug- a hug of wood. Also, in the Uzbek literary language there are metrological terms such as batmon, misqal, qadaq, paysa, dahsar, nimcha, qarich, which express measures of weight. The writer Togay Murad used several units of measurement in his story "The Night of the Horse's Whispering." They are: The time it takes to cook a meal, five steps, the width of a horse's trot, fifty-six steps, a healthy goat from a herd, a piece of cloth, a large oven, and a deep, dark place for many people. " – This is the deep blackness, whoever brings a goat into this pit will receive a sheep, fifty soums of money, and a ton. Blackness is the most difficult, most difficult, and most versatile of all the races. To honor blackness is a matter of pride for both the

rider and the horse. Taking a goat into blackness once is more than separating a goat from a herd three times. Also, the work uses units of measurement such as ten kilos of barley, a sack of straw, four tablespoons of cooking oil, six bags of flour, and two boiling pots.

Unique words are words that have only one clear meaning. They are used in the work to describe more real life, the external actions of the characters, and the environment. In the story "The Neighing Horse Evening", the following monosyllabic words are noteworthy: Monosyllabic words are the pillar of realism. The single-meaning words used in the work are the basis of a realistic depiction of events. Through them, the environment, action, objects and scenes of action are clearly drawn.

Horse, snow, cart, road, village, house, porch - all of these have a single figurative meaning and create a clear, lifelike image of the space in which the characters live.

For example, "horse neighing" is used not only as a phonic effect (soundscape), but also as a clear image of movement that enhances the dramatic moment.

With the help of single-meaning words, the author creates an atmosphere of simplicity, naturalness and objectivity. This inspires confidence in the reader: these events could have happened in reality.

Multi-meaning words - symbolic layer and emotional charge

The depth of the writer's style is reflected precisely in multi-meaning words. They convey multiple meanings through a single word, deepening images, evoking memories, and expressing experiences.

1. Evening – it seems like a simple concept. But the title of the work "Evening" is used as a symbol of the end of life, a calm filled with memories, inner silence and separation.

2. The heart is not only a physical organ, but also a spiritual center. "His heart was beating fast" or "his heart was beating fast" – this expresses the psychological state of the character.

3. Soul – in the work there are several connotations: desire, resentment, aspiration. When "heart is sad" – it expresses a person's inner desire, when "heart is sad" – it expresses mental depression.

4. Sound – not an ordinary sound. For example, “the sound of a horse’s neighing” – here the neighing of a horse is not only an audible sound, but also an explosion of old memories, feelings, a call to return to life.

5. Black – in addition to its use as a color, it also takes on the meanings of heaviness, loss, and sadness through expressions such as “black days,” “black memory.”

Such multi-meaning words play a central role, especially in figurative expressions, psychological portraits, and symbolic images.

The language of a literary work is one of the most important means of expressing the author’s skill, nationality, and artistic power of the work. The story “The Neighing Horse” is also distinguished by its vitality, spiritual depth, and natural depiction of the world of images. In this work, the author skillfully uses both single-meaning and multi-meaning words. Through them, events acquire a lively and emotionally touching tone.

Thus, the words in the work are not only a means of language – they are a means of artistic influence, spiritual heaviness, memory, and expression. It is in this depth that the power of the art of poetry is manifested.

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