

## THE USE OF PHRASES IN THE POETRY OF AMON MATJON

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes the poetry of the people's poet of Uzbekistan Omon Matjon, who entered the poetry of the 60s-70s of the 20th century with his pleasant, unique talent, from a linguopoetic perspective. It studies issues such as the poet's skillful use of metaphors, enhancing artistry through phraseological units, and expressing national and traditional elements as aesthetic values. Special attention is paid to the lexical composition of the poet's poems, the level of imagery, and the role of artistic means of expression in the harmony of content and form.

**Keywords:** Poetry, simile, phraseological units, national elements, aesthetic values, lexical content, imagery, linguopoetic analysis.

Amon Matjon entered Uzbek poetry in the 1960s with his own path and tone. The literature of this period discovered new talents. His unique style and skill indicate that he is a unique talent in Uzbek poetry. In 1970, the poet's first collection of poems, entitled "Open Windows", was published. After that, his books such as "The Call of the Caravan", "The Clock of the Sun", "The Wounded Lightning", the dramatic epic "Beruniy", the epic about Pahlavan Mahmud, the book of forty legends "The Cry of the Hawk", and the book on ecological topics called "The Book of Trees and Plants" were published one after another. The accumulated experience and creative freedom spread widely during the years of independence. Between 1991 and 2011, the poet's books such as "Iymon yog'dusi", "Erkin havolarda", "Ardakhiva", "Haloskor Ruh" and "Diydor Aziz" were published. A number of the poet's poems such as "Umr o'tar...", "Tabasum qil", "Eshigingdan o'tarman bir kun", "Mening kimligimni el bilsa bo'ldi" were sung by famous hafiz. The artistic pathos of his poems is high, and the weight of the lines makes the reader think. In this article, we will talk about the poet's skill in using expressions in his poems.

Amon Matjon is a writer who skillfully uses phraseological units in his poems. It is known that phraseological units serve to express thoughts figuratively, concisely and briefly. In works of art, they are used to figuratively describe reality, to clearly and completely embody it in the eyes of the reader. Linguist scientist A. Mamatov writes about the connection of phraseological units with the nature, economic system, history, culture, lifestyle, oral creativity, literary works, art, science, traditions, religion, etc. of the place where a particular people live. Sh. Rahmatullayev, in his research, highlighted the semantic features of phraseological units and published an explanatory dictionary of phraseological units in the Uzbek language. Since this dictionary compiled by the scientist is a brief dictionary, it does not cover all phraseological units in the language. Today, there is a need to compile a dictionary on phraseologisms in Khorezm dialects and other regional dialects, their use in the language of literary works, etc. Considering that the study of phraseologisms used in the poetry of Amon Matjon will contribute to meeting such needs, below are analyzed some phrases from the poems from the collection "Imon Yogdusi" used by the poet. In a poem, the poet writes,

And finally today, the day of the future

I saw it as clear as the world:

– It was my soul, the world recognized

The door of poetry was knocked thoughtfully. (I, p. 92)

Instead of the phraseologisms "clear as day" and "clear as moon", he uses the phraseologism "clear as the universe". In the above poem, he compares the arrival of Independence to the light of the moon, to

the fact that everything has become clear. This phraseological unit emphasizes that just as the moon brightens and illuminates the night, independence is also a torch that illuminates the path of the people.

Balli! Your life in captivity

Wisdoms have been restored, high above the sky.

The universe could not contain it,

If we counted your free thoughts one by one.

In the following lines, the phraseologism "from above the space" expresses the meaning of "valuable", and the phraseologism "couldn't fit" expresses the meaning of "many", "high-minded". The phraseologism "uplifting" is used in the meaning of "improving the mood", "inspiring".

"If you want to see a soul-lifting soap,

Go to the banks of the Amu Darya, go, my friend!"

The phrase "to lift one's spirits" expresses the feelings that bring comfort, love, and warmth to a person's heart in good and bad times. In the same way, the phrase "There is no way back" is used in the opposite case. The phrase "There is no way back" means that one cannot change one's mind, goal, or direction. This phraseologism is expressed in the text in the form of simple combinations in the form of "there is no way back"

So he passed us by!

He passed, never to return.

This path is only forward - there is no path behind,

The time that has passed us by - there it is.

So he passed us by,

We did not see him or we closed our eyes and were silent.

The phraseologism "to close one's eyes" has a homonymous character, meaning "to ignore", "to be indifferent" and "to have died". Through this expression, the poet emphasizes the nature of negligence.

In the Uzbek language, there are such phraseologisms as "heart is dim", "heart is dim", "heart is black", "heart is blood", "heart is blood", but the "heart is stained" variant is characteristic only of the work of Omon Matjon.

But he cannot leave,

His heart is stained.

Because of what a pitiless

He is bound to the hail.

The phraseologism "to sweep the bed of happiness" is one of the occasional phraseologisms in the poet's work, expressing the meanings of "to sweep the bed of happiness", "to enjoy the sweet moments of life". The phraseologism "when our heart stops beating" means "to die", and the phraseologism "the stars are fading" is a variant of the unit "star" and expresses the meaning of "to die", "to die".

Keeping the stars in our hearts, oh,

Let's quietly enjoy the fragrance of happiness.

If our hearts suddenly stop beating,

Let no one see the stars fade away.

In general, the use of figurative expressions in comparison with ordinary words increases the impact of a literary text. In the work of Amon Matjon, phraseologisms are used much more widely than ordinary words, and this also indicates how sharp the poet's pen is. The issue of poetic skill is also reflected here.

### List of used literature:

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