VERBALIZATIONS OF IDIOMS AND FIXED PHRASES IN FICTION
(In Examples of Murod Muhammad Dost’s works)

Abstract: The article analyzes the skill of using Murod Muhammad Dost’s idioms and phrases in their works.

Key words: Word, phrase, individual style, artistic expression, expression, text.

Language: English

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Introduction

In recent years, as a separate branch of linguistics, lingvopoetics has become an important area of study of the language of fiction. According to VP Grigorev, a scientist who specializes in the study of theoretical issues of lingvopoetics in Russian linguistics, the subject of lingvopoetics is creativity in the manifestation of language. The main object is the language of fiction. Hence, lingvopoetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the aesthetic features of language tools. The object of his study is artistic language, that is, the language that has an aesthetic effect on a person on the basis of the expression of thought in artistic colors.

N.Mahmudov’s articles put forward very important ideas on the lingvopoetics of the literary text. In the article "Linguopoetics of analogies in Obek’s poetry" [1; 51], which discusses the lingvopoetic features of the means of simulation, the scientist argues that the artistic value of analogy depends on the standard of analogy. Indeed, the originality and novelty of the simulation standard is the most important aspect of the visual medium, and the provision of artistic imagery in the text depends on the novelty of the simulation standard. Text lingvopoetics arises as a result of the content and grammatical connection of each word used in the text with other words.

In interpreting the lingvopoetic possibilities of the word, it must be acknowledged that the scholar’s study of Abdullah Qahhor’s stories as a very important source has served as the basis for the creation of many studies [2;34-38]. This article is one of the first articles to reflect the lingvopoetic essence of the word. In it, the ability of each word or language to make the text attractive when used in its proper place, rather than being a simple tool for the text, is exemplified by the writer’s two stories of pain and resentment used to express the same concept. used and has a lingvopoetic value.

The article also analyzes on the basis of concrete examples that the word has infinite possibilities in the text, the skilful use of ambiguity, formality, contradictory meaning and various other phenomena create unique artistic expressions. The article analyzes that the lingvopoetic factor is the product of the skilful use of language tools, that every language tool used artistically in a text can have a lingvopoetic value in the example of the wrong word used in reader speech and the use of the word cloth instead of the thing. These ideas show that any language tool that serves to reveal the writer’s idea in a literary text is skilfully applied has a lingvopoetic value. The article argues that all kinds of language tools, visual aids, specific syntactic structure of speech, folk constructions, features of live speech, interrelation of sentences, speech components, are a sign of the writer’s artistic language skills and a source for lingvopoetic research.
The essence and meaning of the composition of fiction work is the tendency for the words and phrases to be filled with different meanings [3,11]. The breadth of the literary norms, the new vocabulary created by artistic aspirations, the gloss of new meanings and the magnitude of their expressiveness testify to the mastery of the artist [4,52].

Although the language of fiction has been studied in many ways and many scientific studies have been done, the topic is still more relevant and relevant today. As far as artistic creations are concerned, their language and creative poetic skills will continue to be explored [5,16]. Because artistic speech differs sharply from other types of speech, and mainly the portrayal of lexical means is made possible by the use of words in the development of different artistic methods [6;26]. Because the writer's individual style is primarily reflected in his language. The novel “Lolazor” also contains a number of idioms and phrases that show the ability to use individual words.

Analysis of Subject Matters

Idioms and phrases are vocabulary tools in which the words in a template are inseparable and intended to express a whole meaning. Idioms do not have portable meanings, but expressions are vocabulary units that are used in a different way when the meaning is migrated. It is characterized by the fact that both lexicon tools first form a picture. The ideological expressions of the writer's individual style, such as those found in the novel: "ишшити пасаймоқ, миси чиқмоқ, туманли гаплар, нақ онанги кўрасан, аввалги азмидан қайтмади, доно шашти пасайиб қолмоқ, ёшиб кайтди, мамнунлик баробарида" is an example of the sentence "Мисингиз чыкди, тилла қизим деб ўйлади, кўркишдо иккинчи гап ишитиб, ёшиб кайтди, мамнунлик баробарида".

The idiom "ишшита пасаймоқ" and "аввалги азмидан қайтмади" are also used in this sentence. Through using the idiom "ишшита пасаймоқ" and "аввалғи азмидан қайтмади", such meaning was denoted: Although he knew that he was not capable of doing this by falling, he used an idiom that he never regretted.

In this way, the writer was able to vividly express his attitude towards the fraudulent in his attempt to do the impossible [7,87]. Idiom is a fixed expression or phrase that is usually unique to a national language but cannot be translated directly to other languages. Idioms give rise to specific expressions in the text, emotionally expressing the meaning understood from idiomatic expression. In fact, idioms are also one of the rich possibilities of the language that was once created by the creator in the use of words to find and use such vocabulary tools in the language. One of the idiomatic expressions that are so rich in this image is the phrase "нан ознаки курсан!". This expression expresses the meaning of "suffering" and "suffering" in the folk language:

– Елгон гапирма, Рахматов болам, – Булдуруқда курорт йўқ. Саратонда авжигармаси бориб қолсанг – нан ознаки курсан!

In the text, the idiom "нан ознаки курсан!" is used to give you a poetic coloring of the text in the sense of "trouble". Because phrases play an important role in describing events clearly and completely in front of the reader. Because the expressions are used to describe the phenomenon in the objective reality rather than to name it, but to describe it based on modal relations. One of such vocabulary tools is phraseological expressions.

B. Umurkulov argues that phraseological compounds are one of the important tools in the vocabulary that provide the aesthetic appeal of the speech [6;124].

Research Methodology

Phraseological expressions are artistic uses of the writer's general purpose and are means of expressing a person's orientation in the work that has ever appeared in speech. Phraseological expressions are portable vocabulary units that are used in the work of art to provide the artistic and aesthetic sensitivity of the work, as well as the language's attractiveness. It is possible to see that the phraseology in the novel "Lolazor" is used in a purposeful way, and on this basis, the intellectual serenity is provided.

In the novel, the words of a national character, such as оёғи куйган товуқдай, чангини осмонга...
Impact Factor: 

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<th>ISRA (India)</th>
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Above text it is not possible to use the phrase "озгизин таноби кочис" in expressing this meaning because the expression of озгизин таноби кочис means expressing joy in the conversation between two people. The expression of Юзидан кулунги сидирб expresses a feeling of joy in the face of an event, while trying to ignore that joy in the presence of another.

This shows that phraseological phrases, albeit synonymous, offer ample opportunities for the writer to create a beautiful image in the work, to reflect the state or movement of the image.

In the following example, we can see that the phraseology is used with purpose.

"...Кутилмаганда ошно берган ваколат ёлдимга тушдиши тилимнинг тушви қилди, ўртогларнинг бошқаларига таъма тошларини ёздирилди, тарбия суайиб кетган, ёшларга эътибор йўқ, натижа шуки, тоғни талқон қиладиган йигитларимизнинг қилдиқ бўлмоқ, калларимиз – киста...

In this text, there are four phrases used тилимнинг тушви қилди, таънма топлани ёздирилди, тарбия суайиб кетган, тоғни талқон қиладиган. Three of them are phraseological expressions that are widely used nationwide.

One of the expressions of Murad Muhammad Dost's individual style is the slurping phrase “тилимнинг тушви қилди”, which is used in the text to mean "to speak," which is unique in its form and content, as well as in its novelty.

Ideally, idioms are an integral part of literary discourse and there are many uses of these vocabulary tools in literary texts. Their activity in fictional texts is determined by the expression of new meaning and the organization of the artistic color of the text.

References: