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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.

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Introduction

In recent years, as a separate branch of linguistics, linguopoetics 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 linguopoetics in Russian linguistics, the subject of linguopoetics is creativity in the manifestation of language. The main object is the language of fiction. Hence, linguopoetics 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 linguopoetics of the literary text. In the article "Linguopoetics of analogies in Oybek's poetry" [1; 51], which discusses the linguopoetic 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 linguopoetics arises as a result of the content and grammatical connection of each word used in the text with other words.

In interpreting the linguopoetic 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 linguopoetic 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 linguopoetic value.

The article also analyzes on the basis of concrete examples that the word has infinite possibilities in the text, the skillful use of ambiguity, formality, contradictory meaning and various other phenomena create unique artistic expressions. The article analyzes that the linguopoetic factor is the product of the skillful use of language tools, that every language tool used artistically in a text can have a linguopoetic value in the example of the wrong word used in reader speech and the use of the word cloth instead of the word thing. These ideas show that any language tool that serves to reveal the writer's idea in a literary text and is skillfully applied has a linguopoetic 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 linguopoetic research.

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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: *шашти пасаймоқ, миси чиқмоқ, туманли гаплар, нақ онангни кўрасан, аввалги азмидан қайтмади, доно раҳбарлик остида, чўлу биёбонларга хужум*. In the example of the sentence "Дилда мамнунлик туйди, мамнунлик баробарида шайтоний бир қаҳқаҳа ич-ичини қитиқлади" the use of the idea of "шайтоний қаҳқаҳа" (**satanic laughter**) in the heart that contentedness and **satanic laughter** echoed in the heart served to clarify the essence of the text. This expression means **mockery of someone, expression of mistreatment**. The text should have the same expression and express a different attitude to the hero of the work. This is also reflected in the work of the hero through his thoughts. That is, it is the laughing-stock of the person who has made a great promise to do the job, that it is obvious that he cannot do it. Even, the idiom of "шайтоний қаҳқаҳа" (**satanic of laughter**) reflecting his satisfaction with the inability to do so is justified. The hero goes on to say, "Мисингиз чиқди-ку, тилла қизим деб ўйлади, Яхшибоевни назарга илмай кетувдингиз, энди унга таклиф қиляпсиз, лекин Яхшибоевни ичкарига киргиси келмаяпти, боисини тушунган, чиқарсиз". The idiom "мисингиз чиқди" in this sentence is also characteristic. This idiom is actually used to mean "do what you can." The impossible cannot be done. Therefore, it is not expressed explicitly through this

idiom, but it is stated that **you are doing something you cannot do**.

Through the idioms used in the work, the writer was able to express the purpose of his expression, the idea he put forward. For example, *Қурбонбойнинг шашти пасайиб қолаётганини сезди, раҳми келди, лекин аввалги азмидан қайтмади*. Two idioms "шашти пасайиб қолмоқ" and "аввалги азмидан қайтмаслик" are also used in this sentence. Through using the idiom "шашти пасайиб қолмоқ", 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 "нақ онангни кўрасан". This expression expresses the meaning of "suffering" and "suffering" in the folk language:

– Ёлғон гапирма, Раҳматов болам, - деди Яхшибоев. – Булдуруқда курорт-пурорт йўқ. Саратонда авжи гармселда бориб қолсанг – нақ онангни кўрасан!

In the text, the idiom "нақ онангни кўрасан" 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 товукдай, чангини осмонга**

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чиқармоқ, димоғи кўтарилмоқ, дардини кўтармоқ, кайфияти бузилмоқ, вақтни бой бермоқ, чучварани хом санамоқ are used in the novel. For example, a phrase is оғзини таноби қочиб. The phrase is used in speech, which means, "to laugh" when you are happy. In his work, the writer uses the phrase as a reference to the phrase. As it turns out, the expression in this expression is meant to represent the subtle sides of the image, because of the substitution of certain words. For example, *Бечора камтарлик қилишига босиғу баъмани гапиришига чандон уринди ҳамки асло эглай олмади, лабларининг таноби тортилиб, мамнунлигини ошкор этиб қўйди.*

This phrase describes the hero's mental state. He cannot express his joy in front of his interlocutor. So he wants to hide his laugh.

The expression "Оғзини таноби қочди" did not show up in the expression of the mouth, and it meant expressing a clear smile. The idiom of "Лабларининг таноби тортилиб" was reflected the state of his dissatisfaction. Apparently, some words have been used to replace this word with subtle meaning.

Analysis and results

One of the expressions inherent in the writer's individual style is the expression with **юзидан кулгуни сидириб**:

- *Кимдир нариги хонага кирди. Яхшибоев сергак тортди, юзидан кулгуни сидириб ташлаб, андак гамгинлаиди.*

The expression was a joyous expression. In this sense, the expression of **оғзининг таноби қочди** has escaped. However, the expression in the text above does not apply to the above-mentioned phrase. This is not possible because of the process of describing movement and condition. This is because the phrase is actually used with the word "mouth". However, in the

above text it is not possible to use the phrase "оғзининг таноби қочди" in expressing this meaning because the expression of **оғзининг таноби қочди** means expressing joy in the conversation between two people. The expression of **Юзидан кулгуни сидириб** 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 ёдимга тушдию тилимнинг тушови ечилди. Ўртоқларнинг бошларига таъна тошларини ёғдирдимки, тарбия сусайиб кетган, ёшларга эътибор йўқ, натижа шуки, тоғни талқон қиладиган йигитларимиз иштонбоғ сотади, қизларимиз – киста..."

In this text, there are four phrases used **тилимнинг тушови ечилди, таъна тошлари ёғдирмоқ, тарбия сусаймоқ and 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 тушови ечилди**", 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.

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