VERBALIZATIONS OFIDIOMS 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 Oybek’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 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 lingvopoetic factor is the product of the skillful 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 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 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 ideologicaal expressions of the writer's individual style, such as those found in the novel: "иштити пасаймоқ, миси чикмоқ, туманли гаплар, нак наангни кўрасан, аввалги азмидан қайтмади, доно рахбарлиқ остида, чўлу биёбонларга ҳужум". In the example of the sentence “Виола мамуныял туйда, мамуныял баробардаш" “иштити бир қаҳқаҳа" *"8иччины қитиқлади*" the use of the idea of "иштити бир 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 "иштити бир қаҳқаҳа* (satanic of laughter) reflecting his satisfaction with the inability to do so is justified. The hero goes on to say, "Миси ниси чикмоқ, тилла қилмоқ ғаёғи куйган товуқдай, чангини осмонга оёғи куйган товуқдай, чангини осмонга оёғи куйган товуқдай, чангини осмонга." The idiom "иси ниси чикмоқ" 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, "Курбонбойнинг иштити пасаймоқ қолдамиганин сеёд, разми келди, лекин аввалги азмидан қайтмади. Two idioms "иштити пасаймоқ колмоқ" and "аввалги азмидан қайтмади" are also used in this sentence. Through using the idiom "иштити пасаймоқ колмоқ", 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 "нак наангни кўрасан". This expression expresses the meaning of "suffering" and "suffering" in the folk language:

–Елғон гапирма, Рахматов болмам-деди Яхшибоев. –Булдуруқда курорт-пурорт йўқ. Саратонда авжи гармселда бориб колсанг – нак наангни кўрасан!

In the text, the idiom “нак наангни 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 never 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:

| Journal | IF |
|---------|----|
| ISRA (India) | 4.971 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | 0.829 |
| GIF (Australia) | 0.564 |
| JIF | 1.500 |
| SIS (USA) | 0.912 |
| IJIF (Russia) | 0.126 |
| ESJI (KZ) | 8.716 |
| JIFF (Morocco) | 5.667 |
| OAJI (USA) | 0.350 |

above text it is not possible to use the phrase "оғзининг таноби кечди" in expressing this meaning because the expression of оғзининг таноби кечди means expressing joy in the conversation between two people. The expression of Юзидан кулгунни сидирп 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.

“...Кутилмaganда ошно берган ваколат 
ёдимга тушди, тулимнинг тушови ечилди, тулимнинг тушови ечилди, ёшларга қилдиған йигитлармиз иштонбоғ сотади, қиларимиз – киста...”

In this text, there are four phrases used - тилмиснинг тушови ечилди, тақима тақиляр қилдиған, тарбия сусаймоқ амалга асилган, мен ишкор эпиб қўйди.

The expression of оғзининг таноби кечди 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

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