



The use of expressions in character speech and their relation to psycholinguistics

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Annotation: The role of phrases in the integration of the idea expressed in the character's speech. The units of language that exist as an opportunity in the memory of individual speakers are called stable compounds. These stable units define speech. Enrich the language of the work. The most common of these units is the phraseological unit-phrase, which enriches the language of the work. Provides emotional-expressive coloring.

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In the speech process, we use words to express our thoughts, as well as compounds that are formed from the stable connection of several words. For example, when Bo'ri heard this, it snowed on the wrestler's eyebrows. In this sentence, the unit "snow fell from the eyelids" is introduced by the speaker in a state of readiness for speech. Linguistic units in which two or more words are combined and brought into a ready-made speech and available in the memory of the speakers are called stable compounds.

Characteristic features of stable compounds are:

1. Presence in the language before the speech process, ready to be introduced into the speech
2. Integrity of meaning.
- 3) Stability of structure and composition.

Appropriate use of stable compounds is the beauty of speech. The introduction of stable compounds ready for speech, although similar in content, differs in meaning. Therefore, they are divided into three groups.

1. Phraseologisms.
2. Proverbs and sayings.
3. Aphorisms.

The most common type of these units are phraseological units, which are formed by combining several words with the same meaning and are the units that answer a single question.

Phraseological units are a tool that helps to ensure the eloquence and beauty of the Barkara connection. The phrase enriches the language of the work and helps to convey information to the listener in a clear and concise way. It arose on the basis of history, history, and customs, and came to its present state as a result of the stagnation of words. Phraseology (Greek Phraisis - expression,



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expression and logic) - a phrase consisting of a combination of one or more words and meaning equal to one word. Since the formation of phrases is related to the whole life of a nation, its study is also a separate issue. A number of scientific studies have been conducted on this subject, and work on phraseological dictionaries is still ongoing.

In particular, as the famous linguist Sh. Rakhmatullayev said, in the study of lexical units, the lexical meaning is first introduced. The study of phraseological units also requires the study of natural phraseological meaning. As long as existence consists of man, language is formed through its linguistic basis. Similar phrases play a special role in creating a linguistic picture of the world. More precisely, phraseology is a part of the language of the world and is a "mirror of people's life". Phraseologisms come as a part of the sentence. They represent the whole relationship with the other parts of the sentence. Here, the phrase "watermelon falling from the armpit" is connected to the cut and is the answer to the question of what condition it is. The place of the phrase in the language of the work is large and differs from other units in the breadth of its scope.

Depending on the units used by the person using the phraseological unit, it will be possible to determine his / her profession, age, life experience, education or region. The semantics of phraseological units focus on the description of man and his activities. Today, as a new direction, a number of works are being carried out in the field of "Psycho-linguistics", aimed at revealing the spirit of the protagonist in the language of the work. The aim is to analyze and explain to the reader the psyche of the characters in the works of art, using language. In particular, we have tried to study the importance of phrases in revealing the character of a character in the context of language, identifying the peculiarities of the character's speech and studying his psyche by studying Uncle Murad's story "Stars burn forever". The language of the work is characterized by simplicity and fluency, which in the process of analysis requires the use of this simplicity to highlight the place of phrases in the work.

We have focused on the "international expressions" in the work. As mentioned above, the formation of the phrase is inextricably linked with the way of life of a nation, a people. But we have some phrases that are almost never used today, and in ordinary vernacular, we have tried to cover such units in detail.

Phrases express the speaker's intention to convey a variety of stylistic meanings. Movies, allusions, threats, intimidation, threats, pains, jokes, evasions, veiled speech reinforce meaning, show, positive and negative evaluations, and other methodological meanings receives impressive power through. The importance of phrases in character discourse is of particular importance, as it helps to differentiate major methodological meanings and to show the importance of language tools. Much work has been done on expressions by the language feature. From an artistic point of view, the phrase imposes various subtleties on the character's speech, so that the concepts are expressed in a completely figurative sense, even if they arise through things and events that belong to the whole being.

In the story "Stars burn forever", the phrase "wrestlers" in the vernacular, with special emphasis on the image of "wrestlers", is also due to the nature of wrestlers, which means to ignore, intimidate, worry or warn the opponent, and so on. Given in the form of units.

In the play: He struggled, he bled, he blew, he blew, he pulled, he grabbed, he grabbed to be sympathetic to make fun of, to make



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The word black is used figuratively to distinguish between negative and positive meanings in the language of a work. "Black inside", "black in color", "dressed in black" in the sense of mourning, "black people" in the sense of simplicity sometimes represents a strong emotion in the play "black baby", "black people" in the sense of search. The word "draw" comes in two senses and forms. Black draw (in the sense of help;) has the same meaning as black draw (grief, anxiety). The meaning of the word kara berdi in the play was seen, in the sense that it appeared at the same time.

"I know, it's all the work of a wolf wrestler!" Nasim said. No good will come of it! Its black inside! It's snowing! He said don't ask! He won't let us! Let's go, the collective farm of the world is not one! The words "don't give a damn", "snow from the eyebrows" and "black inside" are used to describe someone who is hostile to someone in his heart. , "Tusi qara ".

"Snow on the eyelids" is a phrase used during a period of spiritual change associated with the human body.

The wolf stared at his son.

His son's eyebrows fluttered.

Abray rubbed his feet on the coals.

The wolf wrestler used it. He gestured to his son. He led him into the darkness. He put his hand on his shoulder.

Tilovberdi's father lowered his hand and turned his face away.

"What do you claim?" Said the wolf-wrestler. If you're a wrestler, you're an honest guy! Don't worry too much! Did you notice that Abray is giving her breasts! Hold it by the collar in pairs and put it on your back. When you get it, say, "My father's grave!" Say yes, yes bor. The circle has its own rules, no matter how high a position it has, it becomes an ordinary wrestler in the circle, the circle has its own rules, even if it has a high position, it obeys. Although Telovberdi knocked down Tilovberdi in the wrestler's and Abray's fight, he did not say honestly because Abray's shovel did not touch the ground.

We can see in the above passage how important language units are in the language of the work.

The phrase "to draw one's own hand" has the same meaning as the phrase "to draw blood."

"Grazing" is commonly used for grazing animals. When applied to a person, the meaning shifts.

"Your wrestlers are grazing everywhere. What's the point of sitting down?" "Look at me, gather your strength together. The misfortunes have come. Do you understand?" be your own boss Take out the worms in order. The term "grazing" refers to the inability of a person to move in the right order when the meaning is applied to a person, and vice versa. At the same time, in the language of the literary work there is a sarcasm with the phrase "Walking", that is, harsh criticism or irony, and in the above sentence through the speech of the wolf wrestler to call the wrestlers to order , is used in a critical sense. The next phrase used in the play is "eye stitching", and the word "eye" is used to form a series of phrases in the Uzbek language, which is a means of visual perception. As a result of the addition of a number of words related to the verb series, a number of phrases are formed, one of which is the phrase "to sew an eye". The phrase "to sew an eye" has several meanings. The effective use of a series of synonyms in the language of fiction leads to an expansion of the possibilities of the work.

The wolf wrestler stared into the distance. The play also includes eye-catching phrases such as "blinking" and "blinking", "glancing", and "blinking". This shows that the number of phrases associated with the word "eye" in works of art is quite significant. The eye is usually a means of



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The wolf wrestler caught the girl's eye.

The Sulu Wolf sat down in the wrestler's heart.

Suluv didn't look straight into the man's eyes.

Suluv became Suluv with his horse.

It is obvious that the most common expressions in the Uzbek language are the processes associated with the mind.

The next phrase, "Keep an eye on your body," is also intended to reveal the identity of the protagonist, the wolf. Proud by nature, the words of the one-word Wolf wrestler are also synonymous with a kind of "Goose walk" - standing upright; In the form of squinting, squinting.

The wolf circled the circle, staring at the wrestler.

"Shopping" means to raise one's hand, to command someone. Options: Clap your hands. Phrases that involve the word hand try to make the character's speech effective and figurative. Handwritten phrases can express a person's mood.

The wolf wrestler was humiliated in front of the guests.

At that moment, Normurad, a young wrestler, came out of the circle. He sank down in front of the man he was facing. He put his hands behind his back.

"Mahsin tort, tort mahsin!"

When he didn't give the cake, Normurad pulled out his own clothes.

He jumped up and shook his hand angrily at his wrestlers.

"Won't you come out or not?" Say I'm not going out! Raise your hand and say! Well, here I am.

Normurod sank down in front of the wrestler.

"Send me your master sport!"

But the Soviets did not let Maxim in the circle. Because Normurod's beard was white.

When there is no candidate for the round, Normurod, an older wrestler, pulls himself out of the round for the honor of the young wrestlers. 'lini shop. Protest in the form of "Raise your hand," in the form of "Normurod, the wrestler, sinks in front of the bakovul. He waved his hand to the poor." is forming. The phrase "long arm", which is often used, is completely figurative. It is used to refer to a rich person or a businessman.

I said, "Whoever puts a marble stone on our mother's grave, raise your hand!"

The wolf was in pain.

Whoever did it did it for himself! He did it for a man with long arms! "Who is this man?"

In addition, expressions such as expressing the character's mood, psyche and attitude to the situation: stiff neck, heartache, inability to press his lungs, the dog does not find blessings, shouting, reaching for his mouth, turning away are also influential in the work. `comes with pleasure. The phrase is the most commonly used unit in the language of the work.

The wolf's shoulder fell to the ground and spread to the wind.

The wolf, proud of his wrestler's name, became bitter. The wolf wrestler was such a wrestler that his wolf did not touch the ground. His extraordinary defeat surprised everyone. He was pleased with his opponents. And those who sided with him had mercy.

Some phrases also form homonyms with phrases

The wolf wrestler could not raise his head in the crowd. The word to raise one's head has a homonymous character both in the case of conjunctions and between phrases. Inability to stand up
"I. In the sense of embarrassment II.



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Phrases formed with the word "head" reflect the thoughts of the character, are expressions that reflect the positive or negative image experiences of different situations, depending on his life. Becomes stronger.

There are many expressions related to the human body, including the word "foot". "Footsteps" is a phrase that means to stop, or to leave.

The wolf was walking around the cemetery.

He also shook his head.

He read the scriptures on the right.

The soul stood by the graves and recited the Fatiha.

The wolf wrestler was heartbroken.

These sleeping slaves were alive recently...

When the phrase "open-eyed" is used for a living person, it is more positive for a dead person than "death," "death," and "death." These expressions are sometimes used side by side in a literary text. Increases the quality of the text by reinforcing and generalizing the meaning.

Death is between the eyebrows and the eyelids!

The wolf wrestler gave up his mother in an emergency.

Oh, let the career die, let the career die!

Who died? Our chairman's parents have died! Who died? Our chairman's mother died!

Such a man gathered, such a man gathered!

These two units are more positive than the word "die."

The fact that idioms and folk proverbs give a special charm to the language of a work of art, increase the effectiveness of speech, and have specific methodological features require special scientific research. We have already mentioned some of their features. Research shows that the place of phrases in the language of a work of art requires special study, and its methodological significance in the language of the work is high.

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