

Linguopoetic Features of the Language of Isajan Sultan's Novel "Alisher Navoi"

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ANNOTATION

The article provides information about the lexical units of Isajon Sultan's novel "Alisher Navoi", the writer's mastery of language through the identification of visual aids, and thus his contribution to the development of the Uzbek literary language.

KEYWORDS: lingvopoetics, artistic text, synonym, antonym, consonant word, ibora, figurative expression, metaphor, metonymy, polite word.

Introduction

Unique works of art are the highest product of human thinking. They are a phenomenon that demonstrates the possibilities, power and subtlety, the aesthetic power of language. Linguopoetics, which was born in the last century as a new field of study and today defines its own laws of research, is a field of study of the language of such works of art (literary texts) [3,14]. In the science of world linguistics, many scholars have conducted research on linguopoetics and expressed their views. After independence, in Uzbek linguistics, the study of the language of the literary text as a manifestation of the exact aesthetic function of the language was called "lingvopoetics" and a lot of research has been done [7,18]. Linguopoetics studies the unity of language, form and content of a literary text, the linguopoetic function of language units, their artistic value and the power of its aesthetic impact on the reader.

The main part

Isajon Sultan's novel Alisher Navoi has received a lot of research on its artistic aspects, but we believe that the study of its grammatical aspects has been left out. Since the linguopoetic analysis of a literary text is a new scientific direction, and the method of approaching a work of art from this point of view is essentially a topical scientific-linguistic interpretation, we want to study the lexical units in this novel from a linguopoetic point of view.

Lexical units used in Alisher Navoi's novel in a specific linguopoetic task: the fact that synonymous, contradictory, formal words are linguistic units that provide the artistic and aesthetic value of the novel, it is clear that they can be an important linguo-poetic tool in the literary text. noticeable. The efficient and appropriate use of linguopoetic units shows that the Romance language is popular and juicy.

One of the linguistic units that reflects the richness of the vernacular is the meaning of words. Synonyms play an important role in the creation of a work of art and in determining its value.

Therefore, the study of synonyms is an important task of linguistics, especially linguopoetics. There is a special study of synonyms in Uzbek linguistics. This issue is also widely covered in the textbooks. It should be noted that an explanatory dictionary of synonyms has been created in the Uzbek language as an achievement of the work done in this field [3,58].

Uzbek language, along with other languages, has its own layer of synonyms, which reflect the full potential of our language and serve to increase the weight of the lexical layer. Proper use of synonyms in the language, their proper use, creates great opportunities for human speech. As a result, they have the privilege of expressing the most subtle aspects of their thoughts and ideas, all the nuances of their speech in an understandable and clear, fluent and attractive, juicy and effective [4,16-17]. Synonymy literature, synonymous dictionaries, and scientific research are used to better understand and differentiate between them. Academician A. Hodjiev's research deserves recognition when it comes to the definition, dictionary and semantic differences of synonyms. In the dictionaries compiled by the scientist, the richness of our language reveals the nature and meaning of meaningful words. In the book "Short Dictionary of Uzbek Synonyms" alone, the author cites more than 1,700 types of synonyms consisting of independent words with differences in meaning. It is clear that a good understanding of the subtleties of each lexeme, as well as differentiation, helps to use them effectively and wisely.

Different approaches to synonyms, their definition, and their characteristics are presented in different sources. For example, in the book "Stylistics of the Uzbek language" it is described that words with the same or similar meanings, different pronunciation and spelling [8,45] are synonyms. words that have the same unifying meanings, different pronunciation and spelling, and differ in a number of features such as additional semantic subtlety, emotional color, usage, are synonyms [5,3]. In order to express one's thoughts accurately and effectively, the artist must be familiar with the properties of synonyms and be able to choose from them the appropriate ones for his speech. The main errors in speech are due to ignorance or neglect of the subtleties of the meaning of synonyms.

Let's analyze some of the lexical synonyms mentioned in the novel "Alisher Navoi": *Giyohga, maysaga, yaprog' u gulga, qurtu qushga shunday baxtiyorlik berding. Go'zalligiga, betakrorligiga, turfa iforiga, borlig'iga beqiyos san'atingni ham joylading. U san'at shunchalar mukammalki, har shaklida sening ulug'liging va azizliging namoyon bo'lib turadi; U temuriylar poytaxti, olamning sayqalidir. Yorug' olamda undan ko'rkli, undan qudratli poytaxt yo'q; Izdihom bir to'lqinlanib, tindi. Shunda ham olomonning nafasi, yelkalaru liboslar bir-biriga tegishidan hosil bo'lgan shovur har yoqni enlab turardi.* In these contexts, beauty, uniqueness, fragrance, existence; Your Majesty, Your Holiness; beautiful, powerful; crowds, crowded synonyms are used in their place, and in these synonymous pairs it can be observed that each of the synonyms takes into account the subtleties of meaning, and excessive repetitions in speech are also avoided (crowd).

Antonyms play an important role in the clear, vivid presentation of the image, in the full and figurative representation of the situation, the object, the different aspects of reality [2,21]. The use of contradictory words in a literary text is important in expressing strong emotions. When using antonyms, it is important to pay attention to their meaning and the differences between them. Because a lexeme that looks like any antonym does not have the same meaning as antonyms.

The antonym is also used in the play: *Tug‘yonlar faslida shamol barcha gulchanglarni uchirib, ko‘zga ko‘rinmas to‘fon hosil qiladi. U gulchanglar yetib kelgan boshqa maysalarda misli ko‘rilmagan jo‘shish sodir bo‘ladi. Yer ostiyu ustida g‘alayon yuz beradi. Ulug‘ changlanish jarayoni shunday ro‘y bergach, har biri o‘zining gullarini ochib yuboradi; Mening qornim to‘ygay, siz esa och qolgaysiz; Mana buni ko‘ring, tag‘oyi, - dedi Alisher zavqlanib, bir qizg‘aldoq qoshiga chopib borib, - O‘zi jimitgina-yu, dastorini katta o‘rabdi.* In these contexts, *osti-yu ust*, *to‘ygay-och qolgaysiz*, *jimitgina-katta*. Bu kontekstlarda *osti-yu ust*, *to‘ygay-och qolgaysiz*, *jimitgina-katta* lexemes formed an antonymous pair.

The use of rhyming words in the play adds to the value of the play: *Qoziqlarda ot abzallari – yugan, tizgin, no‘xta, chilbir, suvluq, soldirg‘a, qo‘ndirma, quyushqon, uzangi, pishton, to‘qim, qo‘nji, egar va egarqosh, yopinchiq, tarilg‘ayu talbog‘ osib qo‘yilibdi.* Lexemes *yugan, tizgin, no‘xta, chilbir, suvluq, soldirg‘a, qo‘ndirma, quyushqon, uzangi, pishton, to‘qim, qo‘nji, egar, egarqosh, yopinchiq, tarilg‘a, talbog‘* rhyming words - formed a nest of horse equipment.

The artist's skill in choosing words is reflected in his ability to use the possibilities of the vernacular to create a figurative artistic image. Our language is rich in stylistic words, phrases, wise sayings and proverbs. We use them appropriately to create effective, figurative speech and to express ideas well. Phrases are another means of enhancing the effectiveness of thought and the appeal of artistic language: *Alisher ila tag‘oyi “Havzi Mohiyon”ga kirib borar ekanlar, kishilar ularni nazardan qochirishmadi; Tog‘a-jiyan eti borib ustixoniga yopishgan kishilar, beliga zunnor bog‘lagan hindu va yahudiy sarroflar, matofurush do‘konlari oralab o‘ta-o‘ta, tuprog‘i o‘ynab yotgan ko‘chalardan ota bog‘iga qaytishdi.* The author used the idioms as *nazardan qochirishmadi, eti borib ustixoniga yopishgan*.

D. Khudoiberganova calls the metaphorical texts [6,240]. There are many such texts in our study: *Sal avval yonbag‘irga bir nechta kaklik tushgan, tag‘oyi o‘q bilan urmoqchi bo‘lganida jiyani – Alisher “Yo‘q-yo‘q, otmang” deb ottirmagan edi. – Inida polaponi bo‘lsa-chi? – deb javob qildi ustiga kalta olacha to‘n va bejirim etikcha kiyib olgan, oq tiniq yuzli, xiyol qiyiq ko‘zli, g‘ayratli bolakay. – Qizil og‘zini ochib chiyillab, bularning uchib borishini kutayotgan bo‘lsa-chi? Bo‘ynidagi parining suyrib kelib, qanotiga tutashgani, boshini burganida u parlarning qimirlashi, qanot qoqib uchishlari, bir-birining ortidan ergashib yurishlari ... rosa chiroyli ekanda.* Alisher, a five-year-old boy, will not let his uncle Muhammad Ali, who is preparing to hunt pheasants, shoot birds. The day will come when a writer with a picture of a boy rescuing a stray bird will be pointing to the listener of the suffering of the people, the defender of the people of Khorasan.

The writer also uses figurative language in his play: *Tangri taoloning yerdagi soyasi, amirul-mo‘minin Abulg‘oziy Shohrux Mirzo hazratlari tashrif buyurmoqdalar!*

Metaphors are as ancient as any language in which they live. They are an important factor in determining the expressiveness, imagery and imagery of a work of art. Metaphors are verbal expressions based on the figurative meaning of words that occur as a result of comparing and contrasting objects and events, their characteristics [2,109-110]. Just as each movement has its own place and tone in the language of art, so does the place of metonymy as an aesthetic category in artistic discourse. This means of imagery is also based on the figurative meaning of words, such as metaphor, in contrast to which the meaning is based not on the analogy between the moving object or event, but on the connection, the connection. , i.e. in

metonymy, basically the name of something or event is transferred to something else or event. This object or event is interconnected in that it represents interrelated concepts in our minds. In metaphor, when the symbols of similar objects are copied, in metonymy these two objects have some connection with each other in appearance or internal properties, but are generally different from each other (not similar to each other).) is compared with the signs of objects [8,237] i.e. metaphor implies similarity and metonymy implies connection.

Isajon Sultan also skillfully used the methods of meaning transfer in the novel "Alisher Navoi": *Qirq quloqlik qozonlar usti ochilganida kishilarning oshga yopirilishi yanada ajab bo'ldi. Saltanat oshini savobli deb bilgan xaloyiq bir-biridan o'tib, tovog'iga yemak olmoqqa intilardi. Qirq quloqlik qozonlar, oshga yopirilishi* compounds metaphor, *saltanat oshi* and in the compound, a semantic shift can be observed based on metonymy.

We also see the appropriate and effective use of dialectal words in the play, which indicates that the author has a very good understanding of the field of dialectology and rural life: *Hiriyning qattiq qishida unga yo'g'on sarjinlar, balut va xanjak o'tinlari qalanadi. Ba'zan sandal quriladi, unga tog'orada cho'g' yoki qo'r qo'yiladi.*

Conclusion

In conclusion, the author tried to find and use in his works from synonyms of our language a specific word that corresponds to the purpose and spirit of the image, thus clearly showing the psyche of the protagonists and even the smallest aspects of the image object received He was able to skillfully use the units of meaning inherent in the positive or negative attitude to reality, and among the synonyms that express a concept, he found a word that could express the intended meaning and emotion, and used it appropriately, through such words he was able to express the character traits of the heroes, events, landscapes, artistic images in a clear, vivid and vivid way.

In addition, the author has managed to increase the effectiveness of the text through the use of contradictory words, and to convey the intended purpose to the reader more quickly and easily. The use of antonyms to contradict events and reveal the essence of images has become a characteristic feature of the writer's style.

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