

Linguistic Features of Buffoons Speech

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ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to the study of the most subtle aspects of our word art - proverbs, sayings, anecdotes, genres that combine literature with the language in a unique way.

KEYWORDS: phonostylistic tool, lexical-semantic tool, morphological tool, syntactic tool.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of determining the unique place of each nation. Language can have a strong communicative and expressive effect on a person. The speaker can sometimes use the word game to convey secret information, to achieve a mysterious purpose. In the Uzbek folklore, word games are widely used. They are songs (yor-yor, lapar, olan, alla, etc.), fairy tales, epics, anecdotes, folk dramas. (imitation pantomime, gossip, hotel games, puppetry, etc.), askiya-payrov is used in chandish [1, 11-12]. Just as every word has its place and tone in our native language, each genre has its own tone, unique taste and quality. The most subtle aspects of our word art - proverbs, sayings, anecdotes - are a genre that uniquely combines language with literature. It has a real jewel-like humor, delicate grace, deep meaning [6].

THE MAIN PART

Nowadays, through their word games, the amateurs convey to the people some events in the society with light laughter and bitter irony. Today, in Uzbek linguistics, the linguistic and stylistic features of the speech of amateurs are not fully studied, there is no work on the linguistic and stylistic aspects of their speech, word play in speech and similar methods and tools are not specifically studied. However, it should be noted that the researcher H. Dusmatov conducted research on the genre of Askिया and word games.

There is a big difference between amateurs and askiyas. Askians do not prepare in advance, they have strong improvisation. Those who are interested prepare in advance. Sometimes words that are not in the text are added. They respond to the evils of society with bitter irony. Enthusiasts participate on stage individually and collectively. The use of forms of migration is common in amateur speech. Mainly on the basis of metonymy and metaphor. They approach the events with their skill. In this article, we divide the word games of amateurs into the following groups within the language levels: "Phonostylistic tool", "Lexical-semantic tool", "Morphological tool", "Syntactic tool".

"Phonostylistic means is a game performed by means of phonetic means." In this case, the sounds are stretched for a specific purpose or one vowel is replaced by another vowel. Excitement arises in the process of speech on the basis of pronunciation, tone, tone of voice. Phonetic pronunciation is also important" [5, 66-67]

The kids make it big by dragging each other. One fell asleep in that line, one fell asleep in that line, and another fell asleep with a kiss on his shoulder. His mother, who has no time, is spinning with ease. The boy is walking towards the hot stove. ***Borma-a-a-a kuyasa-a-an, hoy kuyasa-a-an, ana-a-a-a kuydi-i-ing.***

Through these words of Hojiy Tadjabayev we can clearly see the phonostylistic means.

In this example, we can see that the Uzbek woman is involved in labor, spends less time with her children, and is constantly working.

"Lexical-semantic tool" - a word game created using lexical tools. The clarity and clarity of speech depends, first of all, on the use of words.

Enthusiasts use different types of words according to their form and meaning. It can be said that homonyms are somewhat well-studied in Uzbek linguistics [2]. Nevertheless, homonyms play an important role in the speech of amateurs. "Synonyms are one of the lexical resources that show the richness of the vernacular. Therefore, the study and research of synonyms is an important task of linguistics, mainly stylistics" [3]. Synonymous words make people's speech more attractive and juicy. That's why hobbyists often use synonyms. Antonyms help to make words attractive. Antonyms play an important role in amateur speech. Antonymy is a phenomenon that shows the logical relationship between two words or phrases and evokes contradictory concepts and ideas. These words form a large group in the Uzbek language. Their stylistic role is also huge. The linguistic nature of antonyms is widely studied in world linguistics, Turkology, as well as in Uzbek linguistics [4]. When words are contrasted, they have a different meaning.

Enthusiasts skillfully use one word to mean another. There are several types of lexical-semantic means: homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, paronymy. First of all, it is necessary to understand the lexical meaning of the word. If we do not understand the lexical meaning of the word, it leads to its misuse.

Yigit qiz bilan uchrashagni chiqdi:

*-Yigit qizdan so`radi: Sizning **sir** ingiz bormi? Ha, dedi*

*-Qiz ham so`radi: O`zingniki ham bormi? Ha, mening **sir** im xolodilnikda !*

In this example, two different meanings are expressed through the secret lexeme.

In the first sentence, the girl understands the inner secret of a person, and in the second sentence, the boy has a completely different meaning, something that is consumed by a person.

O`lim, yo`q shafqat!

O`lim yoq, shafqat!

In the example above, there are two meanings. The first is death without mercy.

The second sentence means that there is no death, that is, there must be survival.

*Hojiboy aka **qo`lingiz** ishlayaptimi? Ha, rahmat xudoga shukur **qo`lim** ishlayapti.*

*Kecha tusholmadim band ekan? Kecha **qo`limda** hech narsa yo`q edi*

In this dialogue, the word **qo`l** (hand) means telephone.

"Morphological tool" - hobbyists use suffixes to embellish speech and make word games. The grammatical forms in nouns are mainly expressed by plural suffixes. This suffix has several meanings. In speech, enthusiasts often use these affixes to express the meanings of sharpness and humility.

Bu hokimlaringiz xalq manfaatini o`ylab ko`p ishlarni bajarmoqdalar!

In this example, the suffix *-lar* illustrates with bitter irony, that is, the irresponsibility and negligence of the governors in relieving the burden of the people.

"In addition, the affix *-lar* serves to arouse laughter, to create a humorous situation:

-Mullo sunnatullo, H2 O nima?

-H2 O, domlajon, H2 O- o`zlari H2O –da (teleminaturadan)[5].

"Syntactic tool" - a speech game based on syntactic communication. Linguostylistic features are realized mainly through word combinations.

For example: *Uyatli mehmonlar kelib qoldi uyatli uyatli mehmonlar, qayerga o`tqizamiz. Nima qolganlar uyatsiz mehmonlarmi?*

Nozik mehmonlar kelib qoldi endi nima qilamiz?

Mehmon ko`k choy ichasizmi yo qora choy ichasizmi?

Through this speech of H. Tadjibayev, by syntactic means, he aroused laughter and gave a figurative meaning to the speech. Shy word, *uyatli mehmon*, *nozik mehmon*, *qora choy*, *ko`k choy* (*delicate guest*, *black tea* and *green tea*) used word play through the phrase. We can learn from these examples that the Uzbek people use lexemes effectively.

Reveals the multifunctionality of the Uzbek language through word combinations **uyatli mehmon**, **nozik mehmon**, **ko`k choy**, **qora choy**.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that there are many aspects of the speech of amateurs related to Uzbek linguistics. By these means, it provokes laughter, irony and brings some problems to society. Therefore, the problems associated with this level have not been studied in detail. This requires a special study of this type of speech.

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