

Oxymoron Is An Artistic Tool

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Abstract. This article discusses the distinctive features of the oxymoron method, which is formed in the pattern of word combinations and serves to express an unusual concept or idea..

Key words and phrases: oxymoron, unusual connection, syntactic model, valence, control, adjoining, agreement, semantic relation

Introduction

Despite the fact that world linguistics and literary studies have expressed many opinions about the oxymoron as one of the means of increasing the attractiveness and emotional-expressiveness of an artistic text, this issue has not yet been sufficiently studied in Uzbek linguistics. A certain aspect of the oxymoron: its structure, connection of parts, functional-semantic relations between its components has not been widely paid attention to. In linguistics, a syntactic device formed as a result of the connection of two (or more) independent words that are grammatically and semantically connected and form a whole is a word combination. Although an oxymoron is formed like a word combination, it differs from the word combination in terms of harmony and compatibility in the semantic connection of its parts. That is why the oxymoron is considered an unusual combination of words.

The main part

Oxymoron components are semantically connected to each other in an unusual way, unlike the usual connection of words. Such a connection occurs only within the context and expresses a specific expressive-aesthetic content in an artistic text or speech. Since it is difficult to understand such unusual conjunctions (oxymorons) directly, their ideological explanation is conveyed to the reader by means of several successively used sentences, before or after them. These sentences are united around the meaningful core expressed by the oxymoron and reveal its essence. As a result, the creator wants to indicate the possibility of embodying the main idea of the whole work, which he wants to express through an oxymoron. Oxymorons are realized not only in artistic speech, but also in all spheres of social life, as a result of uniting logically contradictory forms, concepts, events and processes at one point. With their help, the intention intended by the author is realized. Oxymorons can be studied in terms of their structure into two types:

1. Simple oxymorons;
2. Compound oxymorons.

In the Uzbek language, oxymorons are formed in the grammatical-semantic relationship of subordinate clauses, like ordinary word combinations, that is, the formation of oxymorons is like the pattern of usual combinations and sentences, but the expression remains unusual, that is, the semantic relationship of "subject and its sign" is unexpected, different emotional-affective represents aspects of meaning. Oxymorons, by their nature, mainly consist of parts with two independent meanings, this construction consists of word combinations in attributive, objective, relative, predicative relationship in terms of syntactic connection, where the meaning of the first component logically corresponds to the meaning of the second component or, conversely, the meaning of the second component is the same as the first component can negate the meaning: for example, *сассиз нола, тобутдан товуш, соқов кўп гапирди, чўлоқ кўп югурди, синиқ жылмайди* (*silent moan, sound from the coffin, the dumb spoke a lot, the lame ran a lot, the broken smile*).

Simple oxymorons are formed by negotiation, management and adaptation:
adjacency: *қуруқ сув, жонли жасад* (*dry water, living corpse*);
control: *сенинг-ла танҳомиз* (*we are alone with you*);
agreement: *соқовнинг бақириси, жамоат сири*.

Sometimes oxymorons can be extended to several words with independent meanings. For example, *баланд мартабали дастёр* (*senior assistant*), *The slang of a whispered speech* (*Tahir Malik*). Such compounds are called complex oxymorons.

Researcher Sh. Abdurahmanov states: "The negation relationship between the propositions of the sentences and their connections form an oxymoron"¹. The linguist proves his point by citing the following linguistic evidence: "*Биз хотиндан қўрқмаймиз. Биз уни ҳурмат қиламиз. Шунинг учун дунёдаги жамики мағрур эркаклар сингари биз ҳам хотиннинг айтган гапидан, чизган чизигидан чиқмаймиз* (*We are not afraid of a woman. We respect him. That's why, like all proud men in the world, we don't follow what the wife says or the line she draws.*). (S.Siyoev) The propositions of the first and third sentences in the text are contradictory"². So, complex oxymorons also appear through the content conflict between sentences.

"Oxymoronic compounds in the text mainly consist of two components and enter into a mutually attributive relationship and are formed on the basis of grammatical models such as adjective + noun, adjective + noun, noun + noun, number + noun, that is, most of the unusual compounds are noun compounds.³ True, oxymorons are mainly noun phrases, but verb phrases are also found in speech. For example: *Ҳакимжон яна ҳам бўғилди, лекин нон ёпаётган Муҳайё эшитмасин учун қаттиқ шивирлади.* (*Hakimjon choked even more, but whispered loudly so that Muhaiyo, who was baking bread, would not hear.* (*Abdullah Qahhar*). *Hearing this question, the writer smiled.* (*Tahir Malik*).

We can divide oxymorons into four types according to their syntactic pattern:

1. Oxymorons in a sentence pattern.
2. Oxymorons in the phrase pattern.
3. Oxymorons in the form of a simple sentence.
4. Oxymorons in the form of a compound sentence.

1. Oxymorons in a sentence pattern. When we think about oxymorons, we usually think of phrases formed by combining two independent lexemes in the form of *sweet poison*, *frozen fire*. But the compound words, which were historically in the form of a word combination, now considered as a lexeme, were also created using the oxymoron method. For example, *zaharhanda*, *toshpakhta* (*asbestos*), *badbakht*, *toshmehr*, *badduo*, *duoibad*.

2. The following examples can be given for oxymorons in the form of a phrase. For example: *зариб бахтиёрлик*, *товушсиз фарёд*, *бахтиёр гадолар* (*strange happiness*, *silent cry*, *happy prayers*).

3. Oxymorons in the form of a simple sentence are oxymorons formed in the form of a sentence, expressing a sentence:

*Сенсиз дунё менга нимадир, гулим,
Ҳар не унут бўлур ҳар неки эзгу.
Қонимни музлатар тирилган ўлим. (Р.Парфи)
Мулойим гул тутар зулм жинлари,
музлаган ичингдан қайноқ ёш келар,
гўёки минг бошли аждар сингари
қон ичиб тўймаган хоқонлик ўлар (Шавкат Раҳмон)
Маъюс эди сенинг кўзларинг гоят,
Гўё йўлсиз ўрмон баргларин тўкиб,
Қора ёлқинликда шивирлар оят,
Кўзларингни тинглаяпман энтикиб. (Р.Парфи)*

4. Oxymorons in the form of a compound sentence.

Oxymorons such as the above are clearly visible from the sequence of opposite words in their composition and their meanings. But sometimes it is difficult to determine them, it is not easy to understand

¹ Абдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек бадий нутқида кулги кўзгатувчи лисоний воситалар. Фил.фан.ном. дисс. Автореф. – Тошкент, 1997. – 11 б.

² Абдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек бадий нутқида кулги кўзгатувчи лисоний воситалар. Фил.фан.ном. дисс. Автореф. – Тошкент, 1997. – 11 б.

³ Abdupattoev M. Unusual Connections As Forming Literary Text. The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations, 2021. 3(02), 177-182.

that there is an oxymoron at first glance, especially in a syntactic device formed by the combination of opposing ideas between the parts of a sentence.

*Менга қадрдондир унинг сиймоси,
Тилим тебранмас ҳеч ёмон дейишга.
У шундай буюкки,
Йўқдир қиёси,
Қанча буюк бўлса,
Тубандир шунча...* (М.Юсуф)

In the above speech fragment, there is an abnormality in the semantic relationship between the components of the compound sentence. Because in the compound sentence used to describe the same person, the greatness in the first part and the inferiority in the second part are the reason, in the usual understanding, if a person is great, he should not be inferior, he should be good. But the creator does not reveal how great the hero is, because he destroys the human enlighteners, so he tried to reveal that he can use his power to do even worse things if he is full of power. This can be expressed in a typical connection as: It is also logically correct if it is expressed as the bigger the better. We are far from being logical with this, but it should also be noted that logic is derived here only from a seemingly illogical expression.

Оғ: У халқлар қотили,
Халқлар отаси,
Тилим тебранмайди,
Ёмон дейишга.
У шундай улуғки,
Йўқдир қиёси,
Қанча улуғ бўлса,
Тубандир шунча... (М.Юсуф)

*Баъзан истаб қоладилар
Темир йўлга бошларини қўйиб ётмакни
Ёки бир япон фильмидаги каби ўз бошларини ўзлари
Қилич билан секин, роҳатланиб кесиб ташламакни.* (Р.Парфи)

– Идорангда мен билан гаплашигинг келмаган эди, кўнгилни кўнгилга улаб гаплашадиган энг гўзал жойни қидира-қидира, шу гўристонни топдим. Ота-боланинг дилтортар суҳбатига гувоҳлар керакми? Керак! – деди Ахтам унга яқинлашиб. – Шу ерда ётган ўликлар энг яхши гувоҳ ҳисобланади. (Т.Малик).

The meanings of the first and second parts of the compound sentence in this sentence are opposite to each other and cannot normally be combined *кўнгилни кўнгилга улаб гаплашадиган энг гўзал жойни қидира-қидира, шу гўристонни топдим*. In this place, he connected in an unusual way and brought the oxymoron to the surface.

Oxymorons are represented by all units of syntax: clause, phrase, simple sentence and compound sentences.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, we can note that oxymorons are formed in the pattern of usual word combinations and serve to express an unusual concept or idea, abnormality is the main characteristic of an oxymoron and is a special form of syntactic-stylistic figures.

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