

The Use of The Lexico-Grammatical Means in The Ulugbek Hamdam's Works That Create Analogy

Uzoqova Gulhayo Solijon qizi

Master's degree at Andijan State University

Uzbek language and literature

hoshimjonovshohruh0707@gmail.com

Annotation: The main purpose of this scientific article is to fully study and simulate the means of artistic expression of the Uzbek language, which is the object of study, to collect examples from works of art, including Ulugbek Hamdam's, and to provide cortical and analytical interpretation.

In the language of literature, the visual medium is a very ancient and widely used linguistic feature. It reflects the colorful stylistic possibilities of the language. Over time, as the socio-political life is renewed, new nuances appear in the literary language, the visual means acquire a new content, reflect the unique stylistic colors of the language. For this reason, the study of syntactic figures and tropes in the context of the language and style of the writers has always been one of the most pressing and important issues in the field of philology, especially linguistics. That is why linguistics pays great attention to the study of artistic means

Key words: literature, Uzbek language, Ulugbek Hamdam, assimilation, grammatical, lexical means.

Introduction

In the literary text, assimilations have different forms and are called "tropes" in most literatures. "Assimilation" means the transfer of the name or symbol of one thing to another or the use of words in a figurative sense in order to enhance the artistic value, expressiveness and expressiveness of a literary work.

The processes of semantic assimilation take place in different forms, and these processes and the events that occur as a result of them, the types of these phenomena, their specific features are studied in more detail in Uzbek linguistics. Migrations are classified as follows in the Linguistic Analysis of Literary Text.

1. Movements based on quantitative shifts of meaning: a) hyperbola b) meiosis.

2. Movements based on qualitative shifts of meaning a) metaphor b) metonymy c) irony.

Other visual aids are provided as a representation of these movements. "Symbol, animation, epithet, apostrophe-metaphor, periphrases, synecdoche, allegory, epithet-metonymy; antiphase, sarcasm-irony; are manifestations of lithe-meiosis.

Almost all visual aids have the concept of analogy.

Literature Review

Specific expressions are divided into tropes and figures. Special means of expression evoke figurativeness and emotion in language. By using them, the author influences the listener's perception. In addition, brevity and clarity are achieved in the statement. This requires certain conditions: first, the speaker must have a good understanding of the nature and characteristics of the means of expression; second, the expression should not resort to excessive means of imagery, coloring the speech, too much. It is important to understand the place and time of their use. Otherwise, the culture of speech will be disrupted, and the listener or reader may develop a negative attitude towards the author through that speech.

Tropics are the process of transferring, imitating, or figuratively using the name or symbol of something to another in order to ensure expressiveness and clarity.

Methods such as metaphor, simile, adjective, metonymy, synecdoche, exaggeration, allegory, animation, and prophecy are types of assimilation.

Methodological resources are not the same at all levels of the Uzbek language. Whether they are more or less descriptive, they all serve an important function — to make the speech accurate, clear, logically effective, and perfect. In this way, each functionally different style of speech is interrelated with a clear expression and with

the means implemented in the form of separate acts of speech at all levels of language, historically formed and in constant contact with the traditional environment of communication. is created. In order for speech to be effective, clear, and purposeful, the user must be familiar with the stylistic resources and norms of the language.

Analogy is one of the functions of artistic imagery, characterized by expressive, expressive, concrete and concise expression of the object. The artist uses metaphors to depict heroes, revealing their individual characteristics, reflecting their moods, and depicting natural landscapes. It concretizes and exaggerates them. It draws the reader's attention to the invisible aspects of the image, reveals the idea of the work.

Analogy refers to the figurative similarity of an object or event in terms of form or content when compared to another object or event. An object, an event that the object of simulation wants to describe; analogy is the comparison of two objects and events to each other.

Specific Points

Grammatical tools for creating analogies. There are several affixes in the Uzbek language, which serve to make a subject character or situation similar to others. These affixes are usually added to a word that represents an analogical image and help to compare an object, sign, or situation to an object or sign represented by that word.

In the Uzbek literature, we can face with the analogies above in the works of **Uzbek writer and literary critic Ulugbek Hamdam**. Ulugbek Hamdam, best known for his novel "Muvozanat", has published a number of short stories in addition to his three novels. He is one of the few contemporary Uzbek writers whose works are often translated into other languages and recognized outside of Uzbekistan.

Based on the dialectic materials used in the speech of the speakers of the literary text can be identified as the owner of the argons. The following speech from **Ulugbek Hamdam's** novel "Ota". Let's analyze the piece:

-Toshdomla nima derkin endi?

- Kecha kirgaman oldilariga. Bo'ladi, o'n kun qatniysan, dedila.

- Keyin-chi?

- Nima keyin? Ukam o'z ixtiyori bilan merosdan voz kechadi. Shunaqqip berishga kelishdu.

- Kelishdik?

-Ha, kelishdu. To'g'ri, biroz qimmatroqqa tushvomman. Mayli-de, manga qovotgan meros oldida bu nimayam bo'lardi.

Ukeyizi boshqa yashaydigan joyi bormi?

-Topvoladi, - bepisan javob berdi barzangi.

- Topvoladi? Hayron bo'lib soradi Polat.

- Tegi baqvat ukammi. Qaynatasi kottakon, bagriga olvoladi.

- Achinmaysizmi?

- U-chi? U manga achinvottimi? Shundo qaynatasi bo'turip, okasi bilan hovli talashvotti-ku uyalmiy.

- Vijdoniz yo'q ekan! – dedi suhbatdoshining ko'ziga tik qarab Po'lat.

The words used in this passage, such as "dedila", "qovotgan", "kelishdu", "tushvomman", "achinvottimi", "talashvotti-ku", "achinvottimi" mean that the speaker is a representative of the Tashkent dialect.

In the analysis of the intellectual characteristics of a linguist in a literary text, it is also possible to determine which nation he represents. The identity of a particular nation is expressed, first of all, in the national language of the person. While national characteristics emerge in an extra linguistic way through the national-cultural values, mentality, national consciousness and worldview manifested in the language of the speaker, the non-equivalent vocabulary used in speech, national perspective units, specific analogous devices and expressions are linguistically can directly indicate the nationality of the speaker.

Conclusion.

The main task of linguistics is to clearly define language units based on knowledge of language, taking into account changes in their inter-syntagmatic, paradigmatic, form-content and other relations (origin, period, region) and their application in speech should be about disclosing opportunities.

Modern Uzbek writer, novelist Ulugbek Hamdam is an author of such perfect works that include in themselves all the beauty and means of Uzbek language. This author's profound and vivid novel plunge the linguists we are looking into in to a whirlpool of examples, and this is reflected. In fact, the writer makes good use of language and its rare words in his work. This system of words is directly related to style, means of artistic expression. Ulugbek Hamdam is one of the few contemporary Uzbek writers whose works are often translated into other languages and recognized outside of Uzbekistan.

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