

LEXICAL-STYLISTIC METHODS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES

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Annotation

In this article, the phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of language sources are distinguished based on the word, the local use of words, types of meaning, metonymy, antonymy, as well as the linguistic stylistic interpretation of the artistic text, the traditions of typological and applied linguistics and their importance in research.

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"It should not be forgotten that the country can achieve a great future only if it educates educated, professionally literate and enthusiastic individuals, true patriots of their country, can enrich them with the great spiritual heritage of the great national culture, can enjoy the masterpieces of world science and culture." - Islam Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, described it. The importance of the science goes back to general and applied linguistics, which is responsible for the development of areas of social and scientific importance, such as textual studies, the study of leading writers of foreign national cultures, first of all classical writers. , roman, slayan, turkish) linguistics is characterized by the rapid development of text linguistics and stylistics, and the internal linguistic typology of the text has the possibility of deep and diverse interpretation. A great deal of experience has been achieved in this field. Therefore, the nomination of any work, firstly, leaves a significant mark on the specific features of the genre and style of the work, and secondly, it is sufficiently different based on the exact sum of language tools. The use of the method of compositional-stylistic interpretation of the text leads to the emergence of the features of system creation. In this plan, the uniqueness of the reflection of the text (denotative description), semantic-spiritual completeness, connotative evaluation (say, emotional-expressive), considered in terms of structure and language itself.. The last description given to the text is considered in many cases based on the onomasiological relationship of different levels, units, from the perspective of different levels of the language - phonetic, lexical, phraseological, morphological, syntactic, etc. Linguistic interpretation of the artistic text is also developing on the basis of new, general, typological and applied linguistic traditions. For example, typological linguistics, based on the importance of certain studies, first of all distinguishes phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of language sources. Antonomasia is a phenomenon based on the fact that common nouns are used in the sense of related nouns, and vice versa, when related nouns are used in the sense of common nouns. For example: Let's take the names Tulqin, Erkin, Aydin. These are compound nouns formed from related nouns. Let's look

at the dictionary meanings of these words. Wave, the first, main dictionary meaning: a porta on the surface of water that is strongly shaken, dodga. And the figurative meaning is a feeling, an inner experience, an energetic movement and a strong movement in society, in life; The word free, the first main, dictionary meaning: free from any obstacles, pits, obstacles; freely (free life). The second meaning: a free, free country with political, economic, legal independence The first dictionary meaning of the word Aydin is: the moon is out, all is bright, illuminated by moonlight, bright, bright (moonlit night). Literal meaning: clear, clear. It should be said that two types of lexical meaning are expressed in the antonymy at the same time: the main named (term) and mobile textual meanings: Fisherman brothers Tolmas and Korqmas Kaitmasov (from the radio). Antonomasias are a type of metonymy because they refer to a character or characteristic of a person: Mr.Mclash, Mr.Pinchwife, Mr.Sparkish, Sr. Fidget, Dr. Goodfeel, Miss Careless, and etc. Or it reminds of some historical event: Sabra and Shatila, Hiroshima, Khatin, Chernobyl have the meaning of "destruction" in the current literary language and are examples of antonomasias in the language. These words have a basic-logical meaning instead of a named (term) meaning. More examples: Young moons. the joys of our time. It is important to note that some of these words are now written in lowercase letters. This feature of pre-existing and used language that expresses a general concept is characteristic of antonomasia. Everyone knows what a powerful emotional task a nickname embodies. Sometimes it competes with personal names of people. This type of antonomasia (the use of basic-logical meanings as a named (term) meaning) is similar to a nickname, and therefore has a great influence in the style of artistic speech: Kovaq, Devona, Atala Makhsun (about a relaxed, lazy, lazy person). Antonomasia is close to an epithet. stands, but this closeness is felt in its function, not in its form, because the task of antonomasia is to define and evaluate a person, to describe the main features of his personality: Mullo Mirzo Sarimsoq et al. Antonomasia is used together with metonymy and is considered a type of metonymy: Wall Street (The main financial center of the USA), Downing Street (the street where the residence of the British Prime Minister is located in London). The following antonyms also belong to this category: White House, Pentagon, Fleet Street Antonyms also come with metaphors. Examples of metaphorical antonyms: Sherlock Holmes's story about a meticulous person; Layli and Majnun, Farhad and Shirin - about lovers; Jibljajibon is a delicate, flirtatious woman with small steps; He went to Astrobod and was sent to exile. The main feature of analogy is the condition that some features of two things are similar or compatible, even if their other properties are not compatible. For example: When I took you, you were wrinkled and dark like a sun-dried stomach. Now you are full and pulled out as smooth as an egg..., - said Jamoliddin to Nouri [4]. In this example, the word "turshak" means "dried apricots"; and the word "dried" means "withered", "curled". So, in this simile, the similarity of appearance between the wife and the turshak is taken as a basis. As a sign of the simile, a feature of the thing or it can also be a movement. The words like salt, like pigeons, like caravans of times, and like the moon in the following sentences are examples of similes: He was smoldering like a coal in the sunlight [4]. My heart became bitter like salt [3]. Thousands and thousands of dreams flew from my head like doves [5]. The times are flowing like a caravan Amu [5]. I used to hit the hoe shining like the moon [6]. It is important to distinguish between similes when comparing two things belonging to the same group. In this case, the level of similarity (comparison) or difference between them is formed. For example, the door opens, and Mochalov, with a moustache, with poison dripping from his face, knocks on the stairs, as well as two men, armed and armed like him (Oybek). "...the world seems so lonely, and we get frightened like children in a silent house". [7]. In the last sentence, old people are compared to young children. But when describing something, showing its characteristic, and comparing this characteristic with a completely different, unrelated thing or phenomenon, some general similarity between these two unrelated things can be realized. This allows us to compare them: The wind would cut a person's face like a knife. The given example compares two concepts "wind" and "knife". These are concepts that do not belong to the same pride, and are not at all close to each other. But these concepts are united by a common similarity, sharpness, tension. Of course, there is a metaphor in such similes. The power of the wind is vividly expressed through the well-placed use of the simile. Simile, as a stylistic method, brings things that are

very far away from each other closer to each other. This helps to reveal the qualities and characteristics that are not noticeable at first glance in things, leads to a new look at what is being compared. For example: The day is hot as copper, only the breeze from the hills and streams cuts the heat of the day and gives people rest. In this example, it is likened to red-hot metal on a hot summer's day. There is also a form of simile called common simile. In this view, several similes are used to describe an object, state, or action. For example: ... the head of the head is as smooth as skin, the eyebrows are as thin as a skin on which a moth has fallen [7]. Speaking of similes, it should be noted that similes, metaphors and similar stylistic methods are divided into two large groups. Similes in language, that is, similes recorded in dictionaries, and similes in speech, that is, similes that have not lost their special, wonderful character. Similes in language can often be compared to a characteristic or behavior in a person, or similar characteristics in a certain animal. Many of these have become phraseological units: as gentle as a sheep, as a fox with a dog, as a rabid wolf, as a cat in water, and many are obsolete similes. It should be noted that such similes have an international character and exist in several languages. For example, in Uzbek: cold as ice, sweet as honey, cunning as a fox, black crow, etc. Also in English: as cold as ice, as sweet as honey, as sly as a fox, black as crow. A simile, like a metaphor, is a powerful tool for describing things and events in reality, helps to calculate and reveal the author's worldview. There is a major difference between a metaphor and a simile. In a metaphor, literal and figurative meanings are used, while in a simile, words are used in their basic, correct meaning. Let's look at the following examples: 1) When the character saw that the song was damaged, he was furious [5]. 2) As the wind increases, the sea waves, boils, foams [5]. In the first sentence, the combination "hot pot" is used in its main dictionary meaning. But in the second sentence, the word "hot" is used in a figurative sense in the combination "sea..hot": "to ripple, to make waves; to cook, to foam". In the following years, artistic image tools are gradually being defined as an object of research in linguistics. Such positive changes should be supported and strengthened as a warm attitude towards the qualitative content of the language. It is known that the tool of description in literature and linguistics is the word, which creates an artistic image. These artistic images are considered a visual tool in the general sense of the task for the science of language and literature, but they are linguistic phenomena that are separate from the aspect of generation and formation. Phenomena emerging through the transfer of meaning in language have not been studied from a monographic point of view. We do not mean the methods of transfer of meaning, but the phenomena that occur through these methods. Only the visual means of the language create conditions for the speech to be impressive, colorful and unique. Such goals are the main issue of our work. The study of the transfer of word meanings in linguistics dates back to the 80s and 90s. The transfer of word meaning in the language and its methods are defined. However, one can see the different interpretations of this attitude in general linguistics, introductory linguistics and other linguistic literature. This shows that the transfer of the meaning of the word and the relationship to its methods have not been fully resolved. In our opinion, the criteria given to these methods are also controversial. Such scientific discussion and scientific conclusions may still be developed. Because it will not be correct to associate the phenomena of language transfer only with the science of linguistics. This process is a combination of a number of sciences such as logic, philosophy, psychology. That's why the evaluation criterion has different solutions in different periods. However, it is clear that these types of meaning transfer have been enriching any language in any period. Language is also considered an important source for the emergence of other linguistic phenomena. is focused on linguistic phenomena .

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