



LITERARY IMAGE MEANS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

At the end of the last century, two important events took place in the life of the Uzbek people. One gained language independence on October 21, 1989, and the other gained state independence on September 1, 1991. The independence of language has given a new impetus to the consciousness of our people. We are beginning to understand ourselves. It has been proved that textbooks and manuals can be written in Uzbek in all areas. The emergence of visual aids is one of the pragmatic features of language. The study of the linguistic means of a work of art is closely connected with the study of the richness of language, including the style of the writer.

Keywords: artistic image, phonetics, lexicology, grammar, linguistics, analogy, methodology, philology.

The world we live in has changed dramatically in recent years. In particular, in the history of our country in the 90s of the XX century, world events took place, our country gained independence, chose a unique path of development, began to implement the Uzbek model of development. The need to build a democratic society based on the rule of law requires a radical change in the worldview of our people, the complete abandonment of old beliefs, the formation of the ideology of independence, raising the morale of the people. The development of social sciences plays an important role in this. As President Islam Karimov rightly noted, "Our centuries-old history shows that the role of enlightenment, especially the social sciences, in the formation of the human worldview is invaluable. Whether it's linguistics, history, philosophy, political science, psychology or economics in a society, they all have a huge impact on a person's intellectual maturity.

In the language of fiction, 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 within the language and style of 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 the means of artistic expression.

Stylistics is one of the most interesting and unexplored areas of linguistics. The seriousness of the problem of the language of fiction in Uzbek linguistics helps to understand more clearly the nature of the means of artistic expression in a literary work. Much work has been done in Uzbek linguistics in this area. Our great teachers Kungurov R., Urinbaev B., Begmatov E., Rustamov A., Sodikova M., Yuldashev B., Karimov S. Shoabdurahmonov Sh., Shukurov L., Toychiyev M., Juraev T., Suvonova R., Urinboyeva D., Pardayev A. defended their doctoral dissertations in this field. Methodology teaches the intricacies of language, so it is closely related to phonetics, lexicology, and grammar.



The task of the methodology is prof. Yefimov I. in his work "Stylistics of the Russian language" states: "The main task of stylistics is to study the function of visual aids in the style of art and other works. By stylistic function, we mean the descriptive role of words, phrases, and the purpose for which they are used, depending on the social context.

The cultural history of our linguistics goes back to our great thinker Alisher Navoi. He made it possible to reveal the relationship of language and speech in the definition of linguistic relations, to distinguish between language and speech units to a certain extent. In modern linguistics, language and speech are consistently different from each other.

Discovering the relationship between language and speech is important in linguistic research. To this day, the distinction between the two phenomena dates back to the famous German scientist Wilhelm Humboldt, who was believed to form the basis of the linguistic teachings of the Swiss scholar Ferdinand De Saussure.

Simulation is one of the features of artistic image, which is characterized by the expressive, impressive, concrete and concise expression of the object. uses analogies. 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 is about to describe; analogy is the comparison of an object, a visual representation of events, the coincidence of two objects and an event.

These three characters play a key role in determining the analogies. For example:

Arava g'ijürlab borar, gap mavzudan-mavzuga ko'char, Turg'unoy gapga aralasholmay, bedalar ichida bir bog' bedaday silkinib borar edi.

(A. Qahhor, Stories, p. 29). In this case, Turgunoy is an object, a garden is a beda-image, a sign of vibration. The symbol forms a separate syntactic connection with objects and images.

The writer Utkir Hoshimov's profound and vivid novels plunge the linguists we are looking for into a whirlpool of examples, and this is reflected.

"Shunday asar yozsangki, kitobxon o'qiganida hamma narsani unitsa asar qahramonlari hayoti bilan yashasa, quvonsa, iztirob cheksa... Kitobni o'qib bo'lgan kuni kechasi bilan uxlamay, tulg'onib chiqsa... kelib, o'sha kitobni yana qo'liga olganida qaytadan hayajonga tushsa... Undan yangi ma'nolar tuyusa... Orzum-shu..." degan edi O'tkir Hoshimov.

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, the means of artistic expression.

"Sharq yulduzi" is the most popular literary, artistic and socio-political magazine published in the country. Writer Utkir Hoshimov was the editor-in-chief of the magazine. At a time when stones were being thrown at the personality of our great ancestor Amir Temur, the writer began to publish a number of articles about him. Unafraid of attacks and threats, the editor-in-chief continued to cover the activities of the great commander. The once infamous works "Temur's Statutes", "Zafarnoma", "Night and Day" were published in this magazine.



Conclusion

The main task of linguistics is to clearly define language units based on knowledge of language, taking into account changes in their mutual syntagmatic, paradigmatic, form-content and other relations (origin, period, region) and their application in speech. should be about disclosing opportunities. The main task of the methodology is to determine the normality of the possibilities of language units in relation to the laws of manifestation in speech, period, appearance of speech. All linguistic and stylistic research must focus on these tasks. This certainly does not negate the other tasks that arise from the relationship of both linguistics and stylistics to other fields.

Knowing many writers, being able to read texts, being able to write in many writings, knowing many languages, being able to speak these languages are some of the best qualities of human beings. The level of human perfection is first of all reflected in his speech. He who does not value his language does not value himself, his people and his time. In this regard, we must approach each text rationally and pay attention to the order of analysis. The text is written only, and the speech is oral and written. We can cite examples from each of our texts or from our oral discourse to illustrate the artistic means of our subject.

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