



Reflections on Teaching Visual Means of the Uzbek Language to Students of the Russian Group

Fattakhova Diloram Abdurahmanovna

Annotation: The article examines the use of means of verbal expressiveness, personification, and comparison in works of art.

A brief description of the means of speech expression is also given and examples are given. Students' work on studying these means will help them consolidate the knowledge and skills of studying Uzbek as the state language.

Keywords: means of speech expression, personification, comparison, skill, speech culture, expressiveness.

Speech culture is an important part of national culture. Therefore, the formation of the skills of knowing the visual means of the Uzbek language in future philologists is one of the actual issues today. Language is part of culture. Language culture is closely related to speech culture, which means that it is related to language skills and society's attitude towards language.

Any speech will have expressiveness due to the use of figurative language tools. "Expressiveness - text effectiveness - is the emotional state of the speaker with the help of speech opportunities and language tools, the subjective attitude to the named reality, objects and events."¹

Expressive speech serves not only to express the feelings of the speaker, but also to influence the addressee. Emotional expressiveness and the emotional impact of speech are "not separate, different phenomena, but different aspects of the whole".² Figurative expression of speech is a specific expression of speech that clearly reflects the emotional state of the speaker. Tropes and figures are figurative language tools used to enhance the effect of speech. Stimulating the content of the speech and using figurative means of expression, analogy is also a means of increasing the aesthetic effectiveness of the text. Tropes and figures have different functional activities in different forms of communication. They are mainly used in fiction and journalism. Tropes are used relatively little in scientific discourse; these tools are not used in official business and scientific-technical texts. Figurative expressions of speech are a departure from the pure method of expression in order to create an emotional and aesthetic effect. A trope is any language unit that has a mobile meaning, that is, a connotative meaning that is realized on the basis of a specific meaning. The relationship and mutual enrichment of two different meanings is the source of word semantics.

Pictorial means of the Uzbek language, as stylistic means, give the speech elegance and effectiveness, and in this way significantly enrich the vocabulary of the speakers of this language.

¹ Выразительные средства современной русской речи. Тропы и фигуры. Терминологический словарь. – М.: Феникс, 2007. – С.869.

² Кожина М.Н. Стилистика и некоторые её категории. – Пермь, 1981. – С. 20.



They create a wonderful opportunity to escape from repetitions, monotony, stagnation, and engage the listeners in philosophical observations.³

The figurative means of language also have social value, they make it possible to educate people, free them from defects, and fight against vices. It is known that the Uzbek language, as one of the developed languages, is distinguished by the diversity and richness of linguistic units. The visual means (tropes and figures) analyzed by many researchers and stylists serve as proof of this. According to E. Begmatov, "... the artistic style of the language is rich in colorful means and possibilities.⁴ In linguistics, they are called figurative language, as well as tropes, stylistic figures. Figurative means of the Uzbek language are derived by copying the original meaning of the word with expansion. The figurative use of words is the main indicator of the richness of the vocabulary and is an important means of creating imagery that provides the sense of style and expressiveness. As a result of the semantic translation of the word, irony, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and figurative words appear in the language. The means of artistic expression are diverse and numerous. These are: epithets, similes, similes, similes, similes, allegory, metaphors, etc. And stylistic figures: anaphora, epiphora, gradation, parallelism, rhetorical question, not expressing the whole idea, but only hinting, etc.

Trope (from Greek. sharp change, figure of speech) is a transfer of meaning according to the similarity of aspects, compatibility or quantitative characteristics. A trope is a metaphorical use of words and phrases to create an artistic image. There are two types of tropes: simile and simile.⁵

Animating is one of the most common types of metaphors, and it is a description of human characteristics in relation to inanimate and abstract things and events. Enlightenment is common, mostly in fiction.

For example, the story "Terror" by Abdullah Kahhor begins as follows: "The autumn wind, which has not opened an eye for the past two weeks, scratches and rustles in the branches of autumn trees, rustles in the roofs, and blows freely against closed doors and windows.

In such nights, a person becomes restless and wants to sit quietly and wait for something." The description of the wind by the author, (howls, howls, whistles, howls) draws the attention of the reader. It is as if the wind blowing in our house is touching our arms, as if we can hear it so close. And that dark night, winter is coming before our eyes... "When the wind blows, it brings something and hits it on the window. As the thing raked the cinnamon stick, it went down. Everyone sat down as if a knife had fallen and looked at each other without saying a word. Simile is one of the widely used figurative tools in the Uzbek language. Similes are different according to their form, type of assessment, emotional level, imagery. Analogies can be divided into types such as traditional and authorial, popular and new, as well as updated, complete or incomplete. Analogies are also divided according to the field of application.

"Unsin entered his house, closed his veil, filled the sandbox with water, put tea in the teapot, and left. You see the moon. The edge of the sky is like a yellow-dirty cloud. In the midst of this dirt, low-rise houses, trees bending and swaying in the wind are black and black. The hissing wind tempted Unsin every time it attacked and pushed him to the ground. After Unsin rolled up his veil and took it in his hand, it was easier to walk."

³ Выразительные средства современной русской речи. Тропы и фигуры. Терминологический словарь. – М.: Феникс, 2007. – С.869.

⁴ Бегматов Э. Нутк маданияти тушунчаси ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1975. №5. – Б.50-58.

⁵ Мизинина И., Тюрин Т. Выразительности средства языка. Справочное пособие. – М.: Н-ИРО, 2006. – С. 91.



Regarding similes in Uzbek linguistics, Prof. N. Mahmudov's scientific articles⁶, 2013 Mahmudov N,⁷ Khudoyberganova D.⁸ "Explanatory dictionary of similes of the Uzbek language" created by D. Khudoyberganova's candidate thesis.⁹

In the Uzbek language, simile as a speech phenomenon is formed using various lexical tools. For example, with the help of words: similar, equal, like, like, as if, just like, for example, similarly, exactly. An example is a flower, an example is a nightingale; like a bright sun.

"Unsin ran like a young boy going to the bazaar with a big Eid gift from his father, he didn't pay attention to the wind blowing in front of him, and sometimes he jerked; but when he turned to the street of the cemetery, he saw the pale sago trees under the black old sycamore tree swaying gracefully, and his heart sank. He crossed the moat bridge and stopped short of taking two steps. Terror struck his heart."

"He looked for firewood in the groves and caves; groping, he put something that was hanging in his hand under his skirt, broke a reed, plucked a reed, plucked hemp, and without noticing that his hands were bleeding, he brought what he found and lit a fire. Darkness crept out of the sky, and the graves, which were far and near, moved as if someone were lifting the soil.

While reading the story, we seem to fall into that environment together with the characters. Our body seems to be covered by fear, panic, and depression. It is probably the result of the author's appropriate and effective use of figurative language in describing the event. The reader who has read the work cannot be indifferent to the fate of Unsinni, of course. His fate, the days that befell him make everyone think a little...

From the given examples, we can see that analogy is an important factor in increasing the impact of speech.

Thus, it was found that tropes represent an important component of the language system, because they remain an important tool of language development, a method of increasing the effectiveness of speech, based on the verbal realization of important thought processes. For this reason, it is appropriate to arrange for Russian-speaking students to study and master tropes in Uzbek language classes in a sequence and comprehensively (in terms of structure, meaning and movement).

References

1. Мизинина И., Тюрина Т. Выразительности средства языка. Справочное пособие. – М.: Н-ПРО, 2006. – С. 91.
2. Ожегов С.И. О нормах словоупотребления // Лексикология. Лексикография. Культура речи. – М.: Наука, 1984. - С. 285-287.
3. Выразительные средства современной русской речи. Тропы и фигуры. Терминологический словарь. – М.: Феникс, 2007. – С.869.
4. Бегматов Э. Нутк маданияти тушунчаси ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1975. №5. – Б.50-58.
5. Бобониёзов А. «Абдулла Қодирийнинг «Ўткан кунлар» романида тасвирий воситалар тил бадиийяти». Филол. фан. номзод. ...дисс. – Тошкент, 1995. – 125 б.

⁶ Маҳмудов Н., Худойберганова Д. Ўзбек тили ўхшатишларининг изоҳли луғати. -Т.:Маънавият, 2013

⁷ Маҳмудов Н. Ўхшатишлар ва миллий образ ЎТА, Т., 2013-№1.-Б.3-8;

⁸ Худойберганова Д. Семантические и стилистические особенности конструкций уподобления в узбекском языке: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. Т., 1989. -120с.

⁹ Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутк маданияти асослари. -Тошкент, 2006. 93б



6. Маҳмудов Н. Ўхшатишлар ва миллий образ ЎТА, Т., 2013-№1.-Б.3-8;
7. Маҳмудов Н., Худойберганова Д. Ўзбек тили ўхшатишларининг изоҳли луғати. - Т.:Маънавият, 2013;
8. Худойберганова Д. Семантические и стилистические особенности конструкций уподобления в узбекском языке: Дисс. канд. филол. наук. Т., 1989. -120с.
9. Бегматов Э., Жиянова Н. Нутқ маданияти асослари. -Тошкент, 2006. 93б.