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Unusual Connections As Forming Literary Text

Mukhammadtokhir Tojimamatovich Abdupattoev

Associate Professor, Department Of Uzbek Language And Literature Fergana State University, Uzbekistan, Fergana City, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article examines the role of the unusual connection in the formation of the literary text, which is a type of unusual connection in the Uzbek language. It has also been analyzed using examples that this tool is also a means of emotional expression in a literary text.

KEYWORDS

Language system, literary text, unusual connection, formative means, oxymoron, attributive relation, objective relation, predicative relation.

INTRODUCTION

In our language there are means that increase the effectiveness of artistic speech, create emotionality, expressing a certain intonational integrity, which are studied in style under the term poetic means – figures. Such means not only make speech effective and exciting, but

also allow you to quickly, conveniently and easily convey the idea to the listener.

Such methodological means-figures also play an important role in the formation of literary texts. Syntactic and stylistic figures are speech streams stabilized in content that play an

important role as a means of expressive speech in literary texts[1]. In literary texts, language demonstrates maximum level of emotional-affective expression. The methodological tools of language play an important role in this.

One of the means forming of a literary text is the unusual connection. Unusual connection arise from the semantic connection of words (for example, sweet suffering, clever foolishness). Such a connection occurs only in context (text). The content conveyed to the reader through several sequential sentences. Several sentences agrouped around the semantic nucleus expressed by the unusual connection. The result is another text with high emotional impact.

It is well known, that in a language system, words interact in a variety of ways. The interconnection of words through subordination is also a very important part of this system. Each complex word combination, which consists of two or more independent words and forms a single grammatical whole, semantic integrity, on the basic of a subordinate clause. The components that make up a phrase are words with independent meanings that participate in the formation of another compound while retaining their meanings. If we compare a phrase with another language phenomenon that is close to them - a stable phrase or phraseology, the words (components) that make up the unit called phraseology all come together to form a single, unified meaning (lexical, lexical meaning), and it often not divided into syntactic parts. In other words, it is not the formal aspect of a fixed connection, but the sum of the components that make up that connection, that represents the whole

meaning in its entirety: to listen is to listen, to be tired is to look, to look is to be careful.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The components that make up a phrase grouped around a central word, which is related to a word-changing system like a word. Depending on which word group the dominant component of the phrase belongs to, it can be a noun (like a boy, a beautiful garden, a student, a mother's handkerchief), a verb (like calling a child, walking), a compound (like faster than a voice, faster than a bullet) divided into species. However, depending on the syntactic function of the subordinate component of word combinations, it is classified into such groups, an attributive compound (such as a good kid, a nice shirt), a possessive compound (his dream, grandfather's cane), a modifier compound (a quick walk, like going tomorrow), an object compound (I got from it).

In the Uzbek language, unusual connections are formed on the basis of the relationship of similar subordinate parts, that is, the process of formation of unusual compounds corresponds to the word combinations in the language, but the semantic relationship has an unusual character, namely, the semantic relationship "object and its sign" has unexpected edges of meaning.

Observations show that unusual connections in the text consist mainly of two components and interact with each other and are formed on the basis of grammatical models such as adjective + noun, adjective + noun, noun + noun, number + noun, namely, the main part of abnormal compounds are noun compounds. The following statement by the well-known Russian Linguist P.A. Lekant directly corresponds to the system of unusual

combinations in the Uzbek language: “The semantic model of the subject and its sign is characterized mainly by attributive relationships”[2].

Statistical analysis showed that all unusual compounds in our language form the main attributive relational compounds. At the same time, there are unusual combinations of verbs in our language. The authors of the pamphlet “Word Aesthetics” call such compounds “unusual compounds” and explain it as follows: “Unusual compounds ...” is one of the means of expressing “absolutely individual ideas” in the individual case. Unusual combinations quickly attract attention with their “novelty”, individuality and the same unusualness. The reader involuntarily begins to think about such connections, resulting in a deeper understanding of the writer’s intent. Therefore, unusual combinations are more important from the artistic point of view than ordinary combinations [3]. For example, the following passage from the famous Russian writer Leo Tolstoy's War and Peace is noteworthy:

A beautiful death ... That thought was running through his mind. Napoleon came to the top of a brave young man in a white uniform, a flag-bearing officer, lying on a blue lawn facing the blue sky, holding a flagpole in one hand. He thought he was dead and whispered in surprise, “This is a beautiful death”.

Unusual compounds have grammatically specific features. In the materials we collected, the adjective + noun model two-component attribute compounds serve more to form the oxymoron. For example, in Uzbek, the Persian-Tajik word “shirin” means “related to the taste of sugar, honey, jam, etc.” (OTIL-5, 1U, 579). This word comes with positively

priced words and forms compounds like sweet apple, sweet word, sweet soul, sweet conversation. When a compound in the same pattern is formed with words with opposite meanings, an unusual connection is formed: sweet pain, sweet grief, sweet death, sweet pain, sweet oppression, sweet hardship. This feature of the unusual connection gives a strong image:

My sweet pain is my love ... This sweet pain is a great pain that has been stealing the peace and happiness of lovers for centuries. It is a great feeling that made Kays “crazy” and gave Farhod the power to break the mountain and give water to his beloved Shirin. As long as there is a human race, this birth will shake hearts. (G.Nurullaeva)

The unusual combination of “sweet pain” in the given text based on the above-mentioned model an unusual combination. If we analyze the process of formation of the literary text, we can see that the unusual combination, along with increasing the figurative and emotional-expressiveness of the text, is the main tool in the formation of the text.

In the Uzbek language, the adjective + noun or past participle model with two or more components also plays an important role in the formation of unusual connections, as well as actively participates in the formation of the literary text. For example:

Donot greed from me mercy, give a lot

O gracious executioner, a crown on my head,

If the poor begs, open the door

I am wind that always respecting you

(G.Asqarova)

In this example, the unusually connected phrase “gracious executioner” served to form the literary text because the author of the speech referred to the “gracious executioner”. Rather, the text is basing on the author’s appeal to the “gracious executioner”, to ask him something, to demand something, to express his thoughts. The idea conveyed figuratively to the listener (reader). Or take the following example:

These crazy-minded people only pursue their own interests. It doesn't matter what happens to the team, how the people live, the more they steal, the more they take home. They don't care if the country burns down. There was no one left who wanted the people to see the light. (N.Qobul)

In the example above, the main means of shaping an artistic text is the unusual combination of “crazy minds”. The text is formed as a result of the relatively independent sentences that make up the text and are used in succession, uniting around the semantic core of this unusual combination. At the same time, we can observe that the emotional-expressiveness in the text is increased, the effectiveness is ensured.

It is well known that adjectives expand with adjectives in the sentence structure to form adjective rotations. Such adjectives can be unusually connected with words of horse or horse type and used as a formative tool in the structure of an artistic text:

When you love life didn't love before My
soul pierced to my chestlike a dagger

In fall leaves named “Navbahor”

Unfortunately, many losses instead of
morning
(Faxriyor)

This example confirms the above points once again. The example of an unusual connection, the combination of “fall leaves called “navbahor,” has been a means of shaping the artistic text while increasing the artistic value of the text.

In the Uzbek language, unusual connections are also widely used in the attribute compounds of the definite article + clause. Their role and function in the formation of the literary text does not differ from the above:

The hut of goodness cannot be equated with the palace of evil. If you have been a victim of injustice, you will endure. There are still ignorant people in the world, and the love of hypocrites is still cherished. Well, don't pretend to be equal to them. Be thankful and ask Allah for patience. (Oybek)

In the given literary text the combinations "hut of goodness", "palace of evil" are unusually connected. In fact, on the contrary, it makes sense to associate it as a “palace of goodness”, a “hut of evil”. But the author of the text connects the words in an unusual way because of the speech situation, because the purpose of the author of the speech is to comfort the listener or the reader. In this way, the author fully achieves the intended goal. From this, an artistic speech (text) is formed.

Some of the focal compounds involved in the formation of an artistic text may also come in the form of a complex unusual compound with three or more components. However, their role and function in the formation of an artistic text also emerges in the above way. Unusual compounds based on object relations

are also common in the Uzbek language. Through them, a complementary compound is formed on the basis of an objective relationship. These types of combinations also serve as a tool in the formation of an artistic text:

What does it mean to fight for unhappiness? Does it mean giving up everything, forgetting everything, indifference, indifference? .. Or living with bad, disgusting feelings? .. If so, you have been fighting for unhappiness for a lifetime. (N.Otaxonov)

Usually, happiness is fought for, but we can observe that the author of this text made effective use of the means of influencing the reader by applying an unusual combination.

Unusual connections based on relativistic relations are also found in literary texts. An unusual connection based on a relativistic relationship in the following literary text has shaped the literary text and served as a means of effective expression:

His habit of screaming soundlessly,

He is not afraid from the world.

Unless he says a heart riot,

His whole feeling is deceiving.

(F. Shohismoil)

In this literary text, "screaming soundlessly" is used as a means of forming an unusual comparative relational relation. The explanation of "screaming soundlessly " is expressed in the following sentences. The result is an emotionally rich artistic text.

In Uzbek literary discourse, especially in poetic texts, unusual connections based on

predicative attitudes take an active part as a means of shaping the literary text. For example:

My flower, come near

Look, what is happening,

Write these cases

To the heart – book

Someone is missing palace,

Someone is wealth.

But for me not enough

Only AIR

The living are sleeping,

Awakened dead.

Tulip, my tulip, little tulip.

(M.Yusuf)

In this passage, the "dead awake" is used as an unusual compound with a predicative relation.

CONCLUSION

In general, in the Uzbek language, unusual connections are formed mainly on the basis of attributive, focused, objective relations, and some unusual compounds are formed on the basis of simple predicative relations. All structural manifestations of unusual compounds are characterized by their active use as a formative tool in artistic, journalistic texts.

From all of the above considerations, it can be concluded that unconventional connections are also actively involved in the formation of artistic speech, while at the same time being a

means of ensuring the imagery and expressiveness of artistic speech.

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